

Rates of Advertising.

Transient Advertisements payable in advance.
Yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.

1 sq. (10 lines or less) 1st insertion,.....	\$ 1.00
Each additional insertion,.....	.50
Three months,.....	4.00
Six months,.....	6.00
One year,.....	10.00
1 column 1st insertion,.....	5.00
Each additional,.....	1.50
Three months,.....	15.00
Six months,.....	25.00
One year,.....	40.00
1 column 1st insertion,.....	10.00
Each additional,.....	3.00
Three months,.....	30.00
Six months,.....	50.00
One year,.....	80.00
1 column 1st insertion,.....	15.00
Each additional,.....	5.00
Three months,.....	45.00
Six months,.....	75.00
One year,.....	120.00

Special orders six weeks, 75¢; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, 50¢; in advance.
Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired.
12¢ Ordinary notices, over five lines, charged as advertisements and paid for in advance.

Professional Cards.

JNO. H. DILLARD, THOS. RUFFIN, JR.,
Late of Rockingham, N.C. Late of Alamance, N.C.
JNO. A. GILMER, Greensboro, N.C.
Dillard, Ruffin & Gilmer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greensboro, N.C.
PRACTICE in the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Rockingham and Caswell Counties.
One of the firm will always attend the regular Probate Court of Rockingham, Alamance and Guilford counties.
Dec. 6th, 1865. 11y

J. W. Howlett, D.D.S.,
Graduate of Baltimore Dental College, and member of American Dental Association.
Great Improvement in Dentistry.
Scientific Teeth filled without PAIN!
By a simple application the Tooth is rendered insensible to pain during the operation of filling, without injury to the nerve or tooth. Every operation warranted to give satisfaction. Charges as low as any dentist who has paid his tax to the Rubber Co. I use Bromide or Iodized Rubber.
127 OFFICE: 1st door up stairs in the Garrett Building. 631y

DENTAL NOTICE. Dr. J. DAVIS
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and the adjoining country that he has fitted up an OFFICE over Dr. Bonhove's, which will warrant him in guaranteeing perfect satisfaction.
He is in possession of all the late improvements in the art. Charges moderate and work warranted.
The best of references will be given from citizens of Fayetteville. 77-1y

Business Cards.

W. B. FARRER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER & OPTICIAN.
Greensboro, N.C.
Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of *Fashionable Jewelry*, and some splendid *Watches and Clocks*, which will be sold *CHEAP*.
127 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on short notice. Call opposite the Old Albright Hotel, East Market Street. 10-1y

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
and dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery ware, Wall paper, Window shades, &c.
Prompt attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on commission.
COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
61-1y Newbern, N.C.

HOWARD, COLE & CO.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
And White Goods & Notions,
351 Baltimore, & 64 German sts.,
Jno. H. Howard, Baltimore.
Hoy E. Schurman, 57-1y
224 P. Street is with this old established house.

SELBY & DULANY,
Bookbinders and Dealers in Stationery, Bibles and Prayer Books.
Wrapping Papers,
332 W. Baltimore Street
near Howard. 57-1y

Wm. S. Fontaine & Son,
Manufacturers of
QUERCITRON and SUMAC.
Lumber, Brick-Makers,
And Contractors for Building.
127 Office near N.C. Depot, aug16-1y

Bank of Greensboro,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Chartered by the State of North Carolina.
Authorized Capital \$50,000.
JESSE H. LINSEY, President.
Late Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro.
JULIUS A. GRAY, Cashier.
Late Cashier Danville Bank, Va.
EUGENE MORRISON, Teller.
Banks Loans, and discount business paper. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, and Bank Notes, Government, State and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.
Receive MONEY on DEPOSIT.
Make collections, and transact a general Agency, 1869. Banking Business. 64-1y

I WANT
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
and want them cheap,
go to
100-1y
S. STEELE'S,
East Market St.

Wool Wanted.
Wool either washed or in the fleece, clear of dirt and tags, is wanted for the Rock Island Manufacturing Company.
April, 1869. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

To my Neighbors and Friends:
I have been grossly misrepresented as regards my political views, no doubt by designing persons, and I now state publicly that I am a *Republican*, or affiliated in any way whatever with that party.
JOS. W. FOUST,
Alamance, N. C., March 24, 1870.
137-3w-jd.

Call on Frank J. Pearce at his Stand on East Market st., and get a Surprise Box. 1

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1824. THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870. New Series No. 108.

W. A. HORNEY

Watch Maker
AND
JEWELLER

Has always on hand a fine assortment of Watches & Jewelry.

REPAIRING done NEATLY and CHEAPLY.
Give him a call at C.W. Ogburn's Book Store.
67-1y New Jewelry just received.

Remember the DEAD!
TOMBS and MONUMENTS.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Monuments and Tombstones, of latest designs, with promptness, and at prices to suit the times.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
All work west of Company Shops delivered on the railroad free of charge.
S. C. ROBERTSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON,
General Insurance Agent,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Represents FIRE Companies with aggregate CAPITAL of Twenty Millions of Dollars.
ALSO THE
ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Unsurpassed by any in the CHEAPNESS and RELIABILITY of its Policies.
ASSETS \$12,000,000.
Call and insure your property against loss by fire, and thus secure you a home, and prevent embarrassment in business, in case of accident.
127 Provide a LIFE POLICY for the support of your wife and children when you are gone. OFFICE: Banking House of Wilson & Shober, South Elm St. 77-1y

Hough, Clendenen & Co.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants.
For the sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 122 South Elm Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCES:—Hopkins, Harden & Kemp, Cash; Gilpin & Co., Baltimore; Daniel Miller & Co., Howard, Cole & Co., Baltimore; M. Greenwood, New Orleans; C.W. Button, Esq. Lynchburg, Va.; Davis, Roper & Co., Petersburg, Va. Aug. 10-1y

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHOBBER,
WILSON & SHOBBER,
BANKERS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)
Buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State and Government Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.
127 Receive Money on deposit subject to RIGHT CHECK; and allow interest in kind upon time deposits of CURRENCY or SPECIE.
Discount Business Paper!
Collections Made at all Accessible Points.
Sept. 16th, 1y

W. L. FOWLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(West Market Street, opposite Southern Hotel),
Greensboro, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of the most fashionable *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Millinery Goods*.
MRS. FOWLER will be pleased to wait on the LADIES at all times. Oct. 7th-25-1y

BOWLING ALLEY!
I would inform the public that I have two TEN PIN ALLEYS
In the rear of my hotel, (the Planter's) where persons fond of innocent sport and recreation can "PUT THE BALL IN MOTION."
RATES LOW!
Nov. 24-1y JOHN T. REES, Proprietor.

H. C. WILLIS,
CONFECTIONER AND
DEALER IN FRUITS, TOYS, TOILET
AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Keeps constantly on hand, a full and fresh supply of Candies, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Cocoanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Preserves, Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, and everything usually found in a first class Confectionery.
Price Boxes just received. North Elm Street, opposite Court House. Sept. 9-1y

TUTT'S Vegetable Liver Pills
Cures diseases of the liver and stomach.
TUTT'S EXPECTORANT,
A pleasant cougher for Coughs, Colds, etc.
TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA & QUINA'S DELIGHT.
The Great Alternative and Blood Purifier.
TUTT'S Improved Hair Dye.
Warranted the best dye in use.
These valuable preparations are for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL,
Dec. 23-6m Greensboro, N. C.

SODA BISCUITS.
A fresh supply of Soda Biscuits,
Ginger Jumbles, and Superior Green Tea,
Superior Black Tea, just received at
Jan. 10, 1870. SLOANS.

JOHN N. STAPLES
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Guilford and the adjoining Counties. Special attention given to collections, and cases in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27-1y

HUBBELL & CAPRON'S
TURBINE WATER
WHEELS.
Gives more power with less water than any wheel in the market.
24 Inch WHEEL \$200.
Send for illustrated pamphlet for 1870. Manufacturers, Live Rock, Conn., New York Office, 21 Courtland street, Feb. 10-3m HUBBELL & CAPRON.

S. C. DODSON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
East Market Street,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Has always on hand a large and select assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which will be sold as low as the market will allow.
127 Mrs. DODSON, in some building, has, and keeps constantly on hand, a fine stock of MILLINERY. Give them a call.
Feb. 17-1y

6 Inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.
20,000 Six Inch Cypress Shingles,
nov. 1869. For sale at, SLOANS.

The Farmer.

In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel

SAVING FRUIT FROM LATE SPRING FROSTS.

Being often asked "how to preserve fruit from the effects of frost late in the spring," I have decided again to give the *modus operandi* so that each one may use it in time of need.

Freezing fruit does not necessarily destroy it, for, if thawed out slowly in the shade, no one would perceive any difference in its taste or keeping qualities. Thus, apples, Irish potatoes, &c., when hard frozen, can, by being buried till the frost is extracted, be used and kept for some time, while growing peaches and apples, though frozen solid, can, by the following process, be so restored as to realize a fair crop, which would otherwise be utterly lost:

Make once in about forty feet, on the Western and Northern side of the orchard, a pile of about a bushel of light wood, cut to from six to eight inches in length, and split fine; by the side of which a pile of wet sawdust, tanbark, or rotten wood must be placed and thus used.

With a lightwood torch laid on the ground, stand the prepared lightwood, like an ordinary coal kiln, putting from a peck to the whole amount prepared, according to the degree of coal.

When the pile is all ablaze, place over the whole, previously prepared bark from stumps, so that the fires shall not be smothered, then cover all with the wet sawdust, &c., with a sifting motion, such as brick-layers use when applying sand to the mortar bed, but do not put too much on at once, lest the fires be extinguished. A little experience will enable any one to manage this properly. By lighting every other pile first and afterwards firing the balance, the best results are obtained. I once lost part of my fruit by the winds shifting into the northeast, and would advise placing fires on that side also. After all the fires are lighted there will be nothing more to do than simply to prevent the fires from blazing up, and the hands must keep passing from one end to the other—now sprinkling on a little sawdust and now putting on a piece of bark, so as to keep up a dense smoke, a smudge in fact, never allowing a blaze for a moment. It is a cold business, and a new beginner must not be discouraged by appearances, but persevere till the warmth of the sun has extracted all the frost from the fruit, which will be somewhere between eight and ten o'clock. Your fruit may be frozen hard, but if you follow the above you will have fruit when your neighbors will have only leavings.

What time of night you will ask must we begin the fires! That will depend upon the size of the orchard. So that the fires are all going and under perfect control by early daylight, the danger will be ward off. I begin between two and three o'clock in the morning, and two or three hands can make fifty fires by the time sunlight would begin to do injury. And so complete is the protection that fruit is protected from a quarter to half a mile to the leeward of the fires.

Allow no one to build a fire to keep warm at, is my order, and unless you carry it out you may as well not attempt the business. Moreover, do you lead the hands all night long, for if you trust them, don't complain that the remedy proves a failure.

W. H. S.

We can fully endorse the above from our own experience. To determine accurately when the fruit is in danger from frost, place the thermometer in an open exposure, and if the mercury sinks 42 or 43 degrees by 10 o'clock at night (when the trees are in bloom) it may be safely calculated that it will fall 10 degrees lower by sunrise. A good deal of fruit will be killed at 32 degrees; at 40 degrees but little will be left. Such fires as are recommended above will affect the temperature of an orchard from two to four degrees, but the main purpose is subserved by raising a dense smoke. To effect this, any material of slow combustion is good to be laid on from time to time after the fires are started. If any wind should be blowing, the fires should be chiefly on the windward side.

From the present advanced stage of vegetation, it is believed that the fruit is in a very precarious condition. Who ever will go to the trouble of saving

his peach crop, as recommended, will doubtless be able to realize two or three prices for it in case he succeeds.

—Ed. Petersburg Index.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Eds. Country Gentlemen:—One of the great comforts of a home is the fruit grown on every homestead. Let not next Spring pass without a large addition to the fruit trees—everywhere possible—on every farm, lawn or yard.

Who plants an apple tree makes prudent provision against life's rainy days, against loss of health, misfortune in business, and old age; also you will keep the Doctor away from your children and yourself. The planted fruit tree will be a beautiful minister to its owners' profit, improvement, health and happiness. It will stand sentinel over his dwelling through Winters of adversity, when Summer friends have fled. While its master is sleeping, the tree will be growing. It will be industrious for him through all seasons, converting air, and earth, and water, into shadow for his footsteps, perfume for his parlor, food for his table, fuel for his hearth, and timber for his use. It will serve him contentedly through life, and minister to his wants when its life is ended.—J. A. P., in Country Gentleman.

BEETS.

The culture of the beet is said to be worth more to a country as a fertilizer than the product directly derived from the treatment of the root, the waste pulp proving more valuable than the sugar. It is fed to barned cattle in large quantities. It is stated that in France, where the business has grown to enormous dimensions, the increase in cattle on account of beet pulp is wonderful. In the district of country surrounding the city of Valenciennes, where, before the production of beet sugar, seven hundred oxen were the total amount, eleven thousand five hundred are the total amount raised last year. But this is not all. This enormous increase of stock has so much advanced the fertility of the land that one hundred and ninety-two thousand bushels more wheat are raised in the same district per annum than were ever raised in previous years.—N. Y. Com. Bulletin.

There's half-a-dozen broken and missing slats in those cattle-racks, a woful waste of hay. Attend to that matter. Cut down, and cut up into firewood that half dead old "Lombardy," grub out the stump, and make a place for a better tree. The great gate don't swing to and shut well, and the bottom hinge requires repairing. Do that directly. When it storms take to the tool house, and take every farm and garden implement in hand. See that they are all in order: knock off dirt, rub off rust, and rub on a little oil. It is a good investment. That job done you are mechanic enough to shave out a single tree, put a handle to a hoe, mattock or white wash brush. Make a garden real for yourself, and a clothes line real for your wife. And every long January evening, read a loud to your family, so that all may learn, the best agricultural books and papers. You will be a happier man and better farmer for the practice.

Mr. Dalrymple, the great farmer of Minnesota, is said to have made \$150,000 clear gain in three years of farming. Mr. D. knows how to farm, has the right land and the right tools, and hence his great success.

A Wisconsin farm is making 1000 pounds of sugar a day from a farm of eighty acres of beets.

How Government is Robbed.—"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, thus lifts the veil:

General McPherson's Adjutant-General, reputed the best officer of the kind in the service, told me of a sundial which had been constructed in one of the frontier forts—a very plain article on a granite pedestal—the actual value of which he estimated at \$17. What do you think the Government has paid for it? He assured me that he had gone to the trouble to examine the vouchers in the Department, and said he, "as I'm a living man, that sundial has cost the Government \$40,000." I asked how it was done. "I don't know," said he, "I only know that every quartermaster and commissary who has had anything to do with the fort owns a pair of horses, with silver-mounted monogram harnesses, and splendid carriages and big stone front houses."

All kind BLANKS at this office.

For the Patriot.

WANTED! A FRIEND.

BY A. KETCHUM.

Wanted, a friend, who is faithful and true. Who will not turn against me perchance others do.

One who will take me, for just what I am, Who will not forsake me, though trials may come.

One who from deceit is entirely free, Hiding my faults from all persons but me; Who will help me correct them, one who will dare

To judge me by true worth, not the clothes I may wear.

Of those who apply, no reference required, An honest account, is all that is desired, Whether they have been true to their friends in the past,

And whether their friendship, is based on self-interest, or not.

If I have wronged with their friends, to satisfy their hearts,

And then left them, as a ship that must sink, I will not apply, such a friend I desire not.

Drop to me word with all the true gold that is in you.

No present need, for designing men, To be welded against me to advance their own end.

Not a friend only while I have favors to give. But a sincere, true friend, as long as I live.

Those who are resting under charges preferred, I trust will have discretion enough to be deterred.

Professors from sycophant and designing creatures, Must not be made, it would damage my features.

None whose insatiate thirst and love for money Who would take my goods, and then call me honey.

Sad thoughts. If any they be that live To practice such foul play without a spirit to forgive.

A caution to those who with the unscrupulous in league, It will not advance your interest, to attempt an intrigue.

Now one more word I will say for all. Be prudent, and cautious before you dare call.

Feb. 22, 1870.

ORDINANCES

FOR THE

Regulation and Government of

Greensboro, N. C.

It is ordained by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the town of Greensboro:

1. That any person who shall place any wood, stone, empty boxes, lumber, or litter, or allow his wagon or carriage to remain on any of the public streets or sidewalks, or otherwise obstruct the same, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each offence.

2. Any person who shall fire a gun, pistol, or other fire-arm, for sport or amusement, within the corporation, shall be fined one dollar for every such offence.

3. Any person who shall ride or drive or run a hand cart or wheelbarrow on the sidewalks, or hitch a horse to any of the trees, or ride or drive at a faster gait than a trot, shall be fined two dollars for each offence.

4. Any person who shall pull down, cut, or in any way injure any of the trees planted on the streets, or the public lamp-posts, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than twenty dollars. Provided, that the trees may be trimmed, under the direction of the Mayor.

5. All persons who shall play at a game of cards, or any game of hazard whatever, for money or property, within the corporation, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each offence.

6. Any person who shall exhibit a dog or cat within the corporate limits of the town shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for each offence.

7. It shall be the duty of the town constable to arrest all persons who shall be found intoxicated in any public street, if disturbing the peace and quiet of the citizens, and such person shall be fined from one to five dollars.

8. Any person guilty of using obscene or profane language on any of the public streets, shall be fined from one to five dollars.

9. That any person selling in any of the public streets, or on the sidewalks, a measure less than ten gallons, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

10. Any owner of a bitch or goat, who after notification from the Mayor, shall allow the same to run at large, shall pay a fine of ten dollars.

11. That any person watering a horse or mule, or washing any article, within ten feet of any of the public wells, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offence.

12. Any railroad company which shall suffer either of the public streets in the town of Greensboro to be obstructed by its engines or cars more than fifteen minutes, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for the first offence, and one hundred dollars for every additional offence; and a fine of one hundred dollars for running at a more rapid rate than four miles an hour within the corporation.

13. That every person failing to remove any nuisance pointed out by the Board of Health on his or her lot, or any corporate company on its premises, shall pay a fine of five dollars for every twelve hours such nuisance shall re-

main unabated after notification from the Mayor, or Town constable.

14. Should the town constable, after being informed, or knowing of the violation of any of the laws referred to in the foregoing ordinance, neglect to enforce the same, he shall, upon due conviction before the commissioners, be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every such refusal or neglect.

15. No person shall, for building or other private purpose remove sand or other earth, from any of the streets of the Town. Every person so offending shall be fined five dollars, for each load.

16. It is further Ordained, That for defraying the current expense of the corporation for the year 1870, the following TAXES shall be levied and collected, to-wit:

On every Poll, \$1.00
On every Street Front, (commencing between the ages of 15 and 50), \$1.00
On every \$100 real Estate, \$1.00
On every \$1000 real Estate, \$10.00
On every Dog, over one, \$1.00
Each Bitch, \$2.00
Each Goat running at large, \$2.00
Each Express Company, 10.00
Daymen and common Carriers, 5.00
For each wagon or dray, 5.00
Public Auctioneers, 5.00
Each Telegraph Office, 10.00
Restaurants or Eating Houses, 5.00
Barber Shops, 2.00
Guerrilla Artists and persons taking likenesses of the human face, 5.00
Keeper of Livery Stables, 5.00
Each Merchant, Grocer, Confectioner, Druggist, Jeweler, or other trader, a license tax of \$1.00, 1-10 of one per cent. on all purchases over \$1000—the tax to be paid on the first day of June and December. (This tax to embrace every person buying any produce, or mercantile commodity, other than for his own family use.) Any one engaged in any of the above occupations, who shall after the 15th day of March, 1870, continue to trade, without having paid the above tax shall pay a double tax.

Every non-resident huckster, or trader, or the agent of such, who buys produce on the streets for sale in other markets, shall pay a license tax of \$10.00. Every person so trading without license shall pay a double tax, one fourth to go to the informer.

Every Land agent or Broker, 5.00
Each Broker's or Banker's office, 4.00
Each Life or Fire Insurance Co. 5.00
All non-resident vendors of such articles as are usually kept in the stores and shops, except provisions and fuel sold by producers, 25.00
Commission Merchants, 5.00
Whole sale Liquor Dealers, selling not less than one gallon, 25.00
Each Retail Liquor Shop, Store or Bar-Room, 25.00
All Gift Enterprises, Lotteries, Bowling Allies, Billiard Tables, each, 25.00
Each Bagatelle Table, 10.00
Every Railroad Company having a depot or office in town, Each Circus Company or Menagerie, for each day's exhibition in the corporation, 25.00
Each person or Company of Stage Players, Slight of Hand Performers, Ethiopian Serenaders, Instrumental or Vocal Concert Company, or Exhibition of Artificial or Natural Curiosity, for each day, 5.00
Every Distillery of fruit or grain, 25.00
Every Lawyer having an office or residing in the town, 2.00
Every practicing Dentist, 2.00
Every practicing Physician, 2.00
Each Printing Office, 2.00
Spoke and Handle Manufactory, Foundry or Machine Shops, 2.00
Every Drover who sells horses, or mules within the corporation on each head sold, the purchaser liable if not paid by Drover, 1.00
On all salaries or fees 1-per cent. in excess of \$800.

The above ordinance to take effect on and after the 5th day of March, 1870.

All persons liable to pay a town tax are requested to give in the taxables on or before the 15th day of March 1870. A failure to give in renders the party liable for a double tax. I will be at the Express office from 9 A.M. until 3 P.M. every day except Sunday.

Persons having claims against the town are requested to present them at once.

R. M. SLOAN, Sr., Mayor.
February 28th, 1870.

Wm. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The decrease in the national debt during January was \$3,933,664.

The coin balance in the Treasury is \$101,600,730, including fifty millions in gold certificates. The currency is \$6,600,800, and the purchase bonds (and interest) \$97,082,334.

Accident.—Rev. Samuel Doub was seriously injured last week near Salem by the falling of a tree.

Confirmation.—Bishop Atkinson confirmed 22 on his late visit to Fayetteville.

For the Patriot.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR:—A trip to Trinity College will pay any man, who is alive to the up rising of our old State. It is situated in the north west corner of Randolph county, five miles nearly south from High Point, on the North Carolina Railroad, in a very healthy section of the State, in the midst of a substantial population, where there is thrift and abundance of the substantial of life. Trinity not only fairly and decidedly leads the State among Institutions, but what is much better, deserves all the reputation she has. Nor has this position been gained by the force of endowments, immense buildings, and an attractive exterior. The location is good, but not very beautiful. Growing as the institution did from small beginnings, the whole place has somewhat the appearance of having been pieced repeatedly, and though the place is rapidly growing, no one can guess where the Town will end or how it will look when finished. The buildings as a whole are by no means as good as they ought to be, yet there are some quite handsome residences. One on having arrived at the college and looked round a little, the visitor soon ceases to think of extern

For the Patriot.

ORGANIZE!

There is Danger in Delay.

MR. EDITOR:—Contributions to journals have of late become so common, that it is with much delicacy I desire to impose upon your good nature, by asking a small space in the columns of the Patriot, and were it not for the fact that so very few of our party organs realize the necessity of concentrated effort in the establishment of conservative principles in our State government. I would refrain from this present intrusion. But in consideration of the duty I owe not only to myself but to my fellow citizens, I feel constrained to contribute all in my power to the advancement of the State, and to the advancement and prosperity of her people. In thus doing I discharge a duty which devolves upon every citizen, and enjoy a privilege common to us all.

I desire to urge upon our people the great importance and absolute necessity of perfect organization, of harmony, of concert of action, of unity, of brotherhood, of co-operation in its broadest and fullest sense, for unless we work hard and work together we will never succeed in liberating the State from Radical ruin, despotism and degradation. Let us look for a moment at our condition, contrast North Carolina of to-day, (for comparison would be odious) with North Carolina of 1860, and what is the result? In 1860 the debt of the State was about \$7,000,000. Bonds were worth a gold premium, our credit was good and we were prosperous and happy. In 1870—in this day of progress and reform our debt is upward of \$40,000,000, our Bonds are quoted in the Exchanges of New York at 45 cents on the dollar, (worth very little more than Confederate Bonds), our credit is gone, our honor is rapidly going, our people are burdened with taxation, and we are unhappy, unprosperous, dissatisfied, and ought to be perfectly disgusted. Well, we may say that we have just emerged from a great revolution, a ravaging and ruinous war, and that our condition is one of the evils and legitimate consequences of rebellion, suppose it is, we grant that, and it is perfectly natural that a country through which armies have marched, and in which battles have been fought, should be crippled and devastated, but is that any reason why it should not be re-created, disintegrated, reconstituted and again launched upon the great sea of development and progress?

Five long and weary years have come and gone since these armies marched and these battles were fought upon our soil, and why is it that we are not prosperous? Why is it that we are not happy? Why is it that we are so overburdened with taxation? Why is it that our Bonds are fifty per cent. below par? Why is it and how is it, that we owe forty millions of dollars? Our debt was seven millions of dollars in 1860, fourteen millions or thereabouts in 1865, five years later in 1870, it is upward of forty millions of dollars, can you see it? Do you understand it if not, why?

Of course it has cost some money to reconstruct us, but should it have cost the enormous sum of twenty-five millions of dollars? Where has the people's money gone? Who are spending it? Who are the men that thus squander away the money and credit of the State? Who are the men that represent (or more properly speaking) misrepresent the interest and welfare of the people? Cast your eye over the Halls of your Capitol, and there where the memories of so many great and good men cluster, you will observe your august Legislature. There are your Careys, your Galloways, your Shoffners, your Harrises, your Sambos and your Cuffeys, and others of less conspicuity, but far more brain, engaged at from seven to ten dollars per day, and from one to six months in the year, in bringing about this great radical change in the credit and honor of the State, (and if they continue their reign for one more year, we will be a set of evangelized bankrupts).

With such a legislature as we have, is it surprising that we are thus situated, that we are losing our honor and prestige, that the bright armorial of North Carolina is being dimmed, that her seal is losing its significance, and that her commerce and trade is being destroyed? No! is the response from the heart of every thinking and honest man, and the question arises how is it that the intelligent and honest people of North Carolina have been so outrageously imposed upon? The reason is this, that they have failed to apply the means, which they were capable of exercising to the achievement and enjoyment of better ends. Now are you again willing to trust the government of this State in the hands of a party which has almost ruined it and you? This is a practical thought. We are bound to meet it, either accept or reject it, rule or be ruled, live or die. We are becoming more and more involved every day, sinking deeper and deeper, lower and lower, upon the very verge of financial chaos and ruin, political degradation and shame; and unless there is a great and powerful change in the administration of affairs in this State, we will be lost, lost forever. The demands upon us are strong and imperative, we have no time to while away in idle thought and song. Look at Virginia and be encouraged. See your proud old mother as she rises in her majesty, unfurling her flag to the breezes that sigh and mourn as they pass through the forests and fields of this once glorious and proud, but now degraded and humiliated Republic.

The Radical party are making loud calls for recruits, urging concert in their ranks, and are busily preparing themselves for the fall elections, but that is not all, they are dividing among themselves, contentions and strifes have arisen, and they are now trembling upon the ruin and wreck that they have made. They fear the verdict of the people and are clamoring for a new party, they are apprehensive and alarmed, they shudder and shrink at the thought of exposure and accountability—they are cursing themselves and crying for the rocks to fall upon them, and hide them from the honest gaze of their countrymen.

Then let us be up and doing, let us

take advantage of their dissension and demoralization and drive them from the helm of the good old ship. To do this, effectively we should call a convention at an early day and provide for the successful canvassing of each district in the State, adopt measures for the relief of the people and declare a policy and a platform, and upon that let us stand, upon that let us fight, and upon that let us gain our victory.

We are armed with all the necessary implements of political warfare, we can all vote, we can all talk, we can all work, then why not embrace the golden opportunity of retrieving our lost credit and estate, building up our shattered fortunes and unfurling the banner of peace and liberty over our land. We appeal to you to work like men and freemen. In the name of wife and child, in the name of your desolated homes, in the name of your country, in the name of sense and justice, in the name of pride and ambition, in the name of liberty and right, in the name of the illustrious and hallowed dead whose bones are mouldering in the dust of Carolina, we appeal to you to be true to your country and to your race. You can free yourselves if you will. The will of the people is mighty; like the thunderings of the storm that break forth upon the Atlantic and roll their lightning wheels upon the rocks that lie buried in the eternal hills of the West; so will the voice of the people be heard from the coast to the mountains, and when the storm shall have passed away, the iris of peace and happiness will greet us, brighter and more beautiful, than in days that have gone by. If we would reign, we must fight.

GUILFORD,

The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 10, 1870.

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS.

The radicals have progressed far enough in overthrowing the Republic, and trampling the constitution in the dust, to announce through one of their most gifted and cherished leaders, Senator Norton, from Indiana, that Congress claims, and has the right, and power and authority, under the Constitution, as amended, to exercise and enforce a super visory control over the States.

"He boldly declared that the definition of Republican form of Government, is not now that which was obtained at the formation of the Government." Now according to the logic of Senator Norton, Congress has now, or hereafter, at any time, the right to impose fundamental conditions on the States in or out of the Union. The stern requirements of our advanced civilization demand this of Congress. It will be seen that this great Radical bel-weather frankly admits that Congress had no such right, as he now claims for it, at the formation of the Government, but we have become so civilized and progressed so rapidly under radical rule, as to enable Congress, whose members have all sworn to support the Constitution, to throw it contemptuously aside and do as they please with the sovereign and independent States that originally formed the Constitution and Government. This is as important as it is a frank acknowledgement and from the highest radical authority, of their reckless, arbitrary and unconstitutional rule, that the character of the Government has been changed, and that henceforth there is to be a new law of liberty, instead of the constitution of our fathers. Aye, more, that Congress is hereafter to be acknowledged at once and by all, the arbiter of the destinies and of the freedom of the people as well as the rights and independence of the States, and that beyond this there is no appeal. It is not strange therefore that the Radicals in Congress hastened in framing their reconstruction acts to put every man under the banner that had sworn to support the Constitution, or held any office or appointment under the United States Government, or in any of the States. This was absolutely required to enable them to effect the complete overthrow of the United States Government and the Constitution, and carry out the programme of the Radical Abolition party.

The framers of the Constitution had so well guarded the rights of the States and people that the Radical party had to get out side of the constitution to pass all their reconstruction acts, and to commit the work of reconstruction, so called, entirely to the hands of truly loyal fools or knaves, who had never been sworn to support the Constitution of the United States or any of the States, or filled an office of any kind—even if they had ever read or could understand its plainest provisions or requirements when they did stammer over or spell them out. These are the handy tools who sold themselves for office to the Radical party in Congress, to overturn the Government, Constitution and Union of the States themselves, as constituted by our fathers. This too, they have done while they proposed to be the special champions and defenders of the Constitution, the Government and reunion. Like the hypocritical rascal that raises the cry of stop the thief and shouts louder than all others

to escape detection, the Radicals raised and shouted louder the cry of reunion and loyalty to the Government than all others, to avert the attention of the unsuspecting masses from the deadly assaults they had purposed making upon the Constitution and the Union, that they professed so much to admire and revere.

No wonder there has been no desire or wish on the part of the truly honest and patriotic union men of the South, of any party, who have felt willing, to countenance or give the least aid or support to radicals in Congress, or their ignorant and unprincipled adherents in the South, while engaged in making this most deadly assault upon the Constitution they had so often sworn to support and defend.

No man in the South or elsewhere who has a conscience that promptly responds to the solemn sanction of an oath legally taken, and who alike ignores, scorns, and with loathing contempt repudiates the obligations of the higher law doctrine as laid down and interpreted by William H. Seward, could have done otherwise than the true Constitutional Union men of the South have done. No honors or offices the Radicals had the power to create or bestow could induce them to remain silent or still while the Radical party were making a deadly and long pre-meditated assault upon the most sacred and vital parts of our glorious old Constitution, a Constitution that has heretofore, according to the Radicals themselves, given to the people of this once great and glorious Republic, the best form of Government the world ever saw.

Let it ever stand recorded to the praise of Southern Union men, that they have uniformly stood aloof and persistently refused to take any part in the overthrow of the Constitution or the union of the States thereunder. And it is in every way meet and proper that they should still stand firm and maintain their position to the end, let what may come or happen to them. They may be ignored and condemned by the wild and reckless of all parties, and suffer in body mind and estate, and be esteemed unworthy the confidence or respect of all parties, yet it would be folly in the extreme for them to surrender to the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

The Constitution and the Union thereunder were both formed by the leading men of the South, and it behooves their sons to unite as a band of brothers and struggle as one to uphold, defend, maintain and hand them both down for ages, unimproved and in full force and effect to the last. And so sure as it is true "that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" so surely will the patriotic and self denying example of our Southern Union men and statesmen, who while they have been robbed of their property and rights, as freemen and citizens of the seceding States, have nevertheless continued, to labor to maintain the Constitution and the Union as it existed prior to the war. And thus a large and overwhelming majority of them in this State will continue to do until all of our liberties and the union of our fathers, and the Constitution have been fully restored, or they and civil and religious liberty have alike ingloriously perished on the soil that first gave them birth.

The idea that Congress has the right under the Constitution to supervise the States in the Union and dictate to them what their Constitution shall contain and what prohibit is not only ridiculous, but absurd as it is preposterous and revolting to all well informed and enlightened Union men of the country.

To satisfy any one of the absurdity and worse than nonsense of all such pretence, even if Congress actually possessed the right to exact such fundamental conditions of the States, as the majority of the Federal Legislature might think proper to impose, all we have to do is to look to the State of Alabama. That State to secure a speedy admittance into the Union, inserted in her Constitution that she would ever remain an integral part of the Union. Yet Mr. Yancy resided in Alabama and often took oaths to support both the State and United States Constitutions. Still with this fundamental provision in the Constitution of Alabama, and the oath to support that Constitution, Alabama seceded from the Union. Hence, we conclude that all fundamental conditions and test oaths, as in the case of Alabama, were injurious both to the Constitution and Union.

Was Noah Webster a prophet, or the son of a prophet? Here is the definition of the word Grant. "To give over; to make conveyance of; to give the possession to or title of; to give; to bestow; to convey; to transfer; a gift; a boon." Can it be possible that Webster foresaw the year 1870, and the character of the occupant of the Presidential mansion?—Chicago Times.

A young man should wear a plaid waistcoat, so as always to keep a check on his stomach.

HOW HE CAME INTO CONGRESS.

James T. Deweese declared that he spent ten thousand dollars in his district to secure his election to Congress. Besides he declares he spent all the money he received for the sale of his cadet appointment, for election purposes. Whittemore, of South Carolina, Butler of Tennessee, and others say that used every cent of money they received for the appointments, they sold for electioneering party purposes. And judging from what we have heard, if the public could only get at the truth, it would be seen that there have been thousands of dollars spent in this and all other Congressional districts besides, that of Deweese, to secure the election of Hon. Representatives therefrom now in Congress.

It was charged during the canvass that Jim Harris, the colored candidate for Congress received \$5,000 from Deweese to decline being a candidate in the Wake District. We know the fact that Col. Windy Billy declined to be a candidate, under the most singular striking and peculiar circumstances that ever mortal man did before. But whether he received \$5,000 to do so, or any other reward more than being appointed collector of internal revenue in the Salisbury District, we have no positive information. But that he did receive this appointment for declining to run for Congress, there can be little or no doubt what ever.

When such practices prevail what poor or honest man can ever hope to be elected to represent the people from any District. It is clear that none but the unscrupulous, venal corrupt or wealthy can be elected. And the labor and industry of the country, may all find such representatives selling their rights and the rights of their children and the liberties of the country—for ready cash to enhance their own wealth or the corruption electioneering fraud of their party.

No musical family can afford to be without Peters' Musical Monthly. It is printed from full-size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The Patriot and Peters' Musical Monthly, one year for \$4.00

THAT TELEGRAM.—Maj. Smith, Pres. N. C. R. R., in his communication to the Hillsboro Recorder, does not exactly give a true statement of the affair. We have a verbatim copy of the telegram, and can safely say that Mr. McGaugh is not connected with the Sentinel in any way, nor ever saw its Editor. The telegram was shown us in less than half hour after it was received, with a request to publish. We refrained from doing so just at that time, because we do not like to bring private matters before the public, but the telegram, as published in the Sentinel, was word for word. If any one wishes to take the trouble to investigate, we are prepared to substantiate. A friend at our Elbow tells us that the Major has been underbidding every Rail Road Co., in the State in transporting our white citizens. O! consistory, thou art, indeed, a jewel.

We have not the least doubt but that the Major is fully sustained by his party in the last mentioned matter.

His Excellency, Gov. W. W. Holden, has issued a proclamation to the effect that the county of Alamance is in a state of insurrection. It is well written, just to the point, and we are very sorry that our time and space will not admit of presenting the entire proclamation to our readers this week. This Lynching "must and shall cease," says the Governor. We agree with him, for once, and hope that he will, as he says, "maintain and enforce the laws of the State, without regard to party, race, color or previous condition."

Will try and give the Proclamation in full next week.

NEGRO KU KLUX.—We learn that seven negro Ku Kluxers have been identified and arrested in Alamance, charged with belonging to the crowd that hung Wyatt Outlaw. [The name given us last week was—White.]—Hillsboro Recorder.

More Negro Ku Klux.—The evidence of Negro Ku Klux accumulates. A party of disguised men visited the Poor House a few nights ago most of whom a negro woman in the Poor House identified as colored men. She says they were all colored folks. They did not hurt anything.—Ibid.

No Hanging.—The woman in our jail under sentence of death, and who was to pull hemp next Friday, has been respite by Gov. Holden until the 6th of May. she being cecidic.—Ibid.

Broken Up.—The Bear man who came here last week with a show consisting of a Bear and a Dog, and who advertised that he would entertain his audience with "Shakespearean Readings," sold his Bear to Mr. J. A. Utley of this town and "cut out." We do not know whether it was the man, the bear or the dog that did the Shakespearean Reading.—Ibid.

The Legislature.

Wednesday, March 2.—At an evening session the Senate passed, on 3rd reading, the following bills: a bill to incorporate the Deep River Manufacturing Co.; a bill to incorporate the Chesapeake & Gulf Transportation Co.; and a bill to incorporate the Anson Railroad Co.

The House, also, passed on 3rd reading; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Greensboro Female College.

Thursday, 3.—In the Senate a bill to abolish the Code Commission after June 1, 1870, passed 3rd reading.

In the House a bill passed 3rd reading requiring Treasurers of Townships and Township Constables to give bonds of \$500 each, or more if the Commissioners deem it best; also, the following:

Bill to amend secs. 141, 266 and 274, Code of Civil Procedure.

Bill to amend paragraph 199, chap. 4, Code of Civil Procedure.

Bill concerning Coroners; (Mr. Proctor offered an amendment, which was rejected, reducing the bonds of coroners from \$2,000 to \$1,000.)

Bill to amend sec. 199 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bill to require all pledges in which the signature of any note, bill, bond, or other obligation is denied to be under oath.

Bill to amend act in relation to landlord and tenant.

Bill relating to investment made by persons acting in a fiduciary capacity; and

Bill relating to the supply of acts of the General Assembly to the State Library and to the University.

Bill to incorporate the Policy Holders Life and Tontine Assurance Company of the South.

Bill to incorporate the Ore Hill Manufacturing Company; and

Bill to incorporate the Lonsburg Co-operative Land, Building and Loan Association.

Friday, 4.—In the Senate no bill on third reading of importance.

In the House on third reading a bill to authorize the W. & T. R. R. Co., to issue first mortgage bonds; also a bill to enable the N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., to complete the first Division of the Road; also, a bill to enable the W. C. & R. R. Co., to complete their road; also, a bill to amend an act chartering Lonsburg Branch of the W. & W. R. R.; a bill to incorporate the Bank of Tarboro; a bill requiring Justices of the Peace to make returns of all criminal actions disposed of by them to the Clerk of Superior Court.

Saturday, 5.—In the Senate the following passed 3rd reading; a bill to incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk R. R. Co., and the bill loaning to the State the money levied for special taxes.

In the House, on third reading, a bill to charter the Greensboro Building and Loan Association.

Monday, 7.—In the Senate on third reading a bill to supply funds for use of the Insane Asylum and for other purposes.

The House spent most of the day in examining Gen. Littlefield.

Tuesday, 8.—In the Senate on third reading a bill to amend section 19, chapter 185 of the public laws of 1868-9.

A bill to require the Supreme Court of North Carolina to examine applicants to practice law in the several courts of the State.

A bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to pay to the Attorney General such sums of money as may be required to conduct a suit against the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

A bill to amend chapter 279 of the public laws of 1868-69.

A bill to amend chapter 75 of the Revised Code.

A bill to protect bona fide conveyances of land in certain cases.

A bill to change that part of the line which divides Burke from McDowell county.

A resolution to authorize the Commissioners of Cumberland county to use the State arsenal in the town of Fayetteville for school purposes.

In the House nothing but a refusal to go into a committee of the whole to investigate the charges against "the ring."

An Appeal for the Removal of the Confederate Dead at Gettysburg.—[This appeal was published in October last, but has not been kept as prominently before the public as was earnestly desired by the committee. As the season is rapidly passing away, in which, by lectures, concerts, &c., the requisite funds can be raised, it is hoped that active measures will be taken by our friends all over the South and that in a few weeks the undertaking may be successfully prosecuted.]

By correspondence and other means, it has been brought to the special attention of the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, that over three thousand Confederate soldiers are buried on and near the battle-field of Gettysburg.

David Willis, Esq., President of the National Cemetery Company, says in a letter to General Fitzhugh Lee: "There has never been any action by the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery Company here in reference to the disposition of the remains of the Southern dead lying on this battle-field. Neither is there any action contemplated. The charter of the Association provides only for the interment of the remains of those who fell in defence of the Union."

"There should be something done with the remains of the Southern soldiers. There are about 600 marked graves, and these are fast becoming obliterated. Their names might be preserved, and the remains gathered together into a cemetery or burying ground, if any one would take the matter in hand."

Their trusted chief, General R. E. Lee, whom they followed, and fighting under whose leadership they fell, approves the plan of removing their bodies to our own soil.

The Hollywood Memorial Association have the disposition to undertake this work, but do not possess the ability unless generously aided by friends throughout the South. They offer an

ple grounds in their cemetery, and also the aid of their Association to prosecute the work, should it be found practicable to remove the bodies to Richmond.

To accomplish this purpose, means must be raised by the earnest efforts of the survivors of the Confederate army—the mothers, and sisters, and fathers, and brothers, and friends of the slain. Every Southern State has representatives at Gettysburg. Will not active men and women, in every city, and town, and county, at once volunteer to collect and send contributions?

MRS. GEO. W. RANDOLPH, MRS. R. E. LEE, MRS. J. L. CURRY.

Communications and remittances may be sent to Mrs. G. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va.

Southern papers are respectfully requested to copy this appeal at once, and urge its claims upon the generous public.

ON OUR TABLE.

The "Rural Carolinian."—The March number of this sterling monthly is, as usual, promptly before us, and fully sustains its reputation. It has several particularly noteworthy papers.

"The Preparation of Land for Cotton," signed "Low Midding," which we believe is from the pen of General Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell, contains some most timely suggestions, backed up by the necessary facts and figures.

"The Premium Cotton Crop," and "A Method of Planting and Cultivating Cotton," are also worthy of attention. Some hints on the "Cultivation of the Castor Bean and Bane" for oil, from the pen of Gen. E. P. Alexander, suggest another means of diversifying our industry.

"Poultry Farming for the South," a beautifully illustrated article on the best breeds of Fowls, will be interesting and profitable. We are glad to see that the publishers have been fortunate enough to secure contributions from that able architect Alex. Y. Lee, of Columbia, one of whose excellent designs appears in the present number. Charleston, S. C., Walker, Evans & Cogswell and D. Wyatt Aiken. \$2 a year.

Plaster & Farmer, Richmond, is another splendid Journal for the Farmer. Its Agricultural, Horticultural and Editorial Departments are all excellent. Price \$2.

We have received the first No. of the Technologist, a large illustrated and neatly printed Magazine, devoted especially to Engineering, Manufacturing and Building. Every Engineer and Master Mechanic, at least, ought to subscribe, as it is undoubtedly the best of its kind we have ever seen. Price \$2. Industrial Publication Co., 176 Broadway, N. Y.

Ballou's Monthly for April. The "Struggle for Mavorick" increases in interest each month. The best Literary Magazine in the Union. Published at Boston: 1,200 pages for \$1.50.

For the convenience of such of our exchanges as may feel disposed to favor us with a notice, we respectfully append the following:

The publishers of the American Grocer, Messrs. John Darby & Co., 161 William St., N. Y., announce to their readers in the number for March 1st, that so gratifying has been the success of their journal, it will hereafter appear weekly, on each succeeding Monday morning, and will contain thorough and accurate reviews of all the leading articles of Groceries and Produce, with a complete price current, and such miscellaneous, contributed and editorial articles, as will be of special interest to the large trade of which it is fast becoming the able and popular exponent.

The conduct of this journal exhibits enterprise and ability, and we cordially recommend it to all who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the trade it represents.

The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, in advance.

Wood's Household Magazine, for March, is before us. We cannot pay it a more fitting tribute than the following from the Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Democrat:

"We do not find in this work flaring illustrations, nor senseless and fictitious, impracticable stories, but, instead, we find glorious truth on every page, and so arranged in their respective departments, that every taste can find pleasure and gratification in each number. Health, wealth and wisdom have each an advocate here that, through the medium of truth, whispers in the hearts of the young, speaks to the reason of maturing manhood, and with true logic addresses venerable age."

Price \$1.00 per annum. S. S. Wood, Newburgh, N. Y.

Manufacturer and Builder, for March; a splendid illustrated Monthly for Mechanics. Price \$1.50 per annum. Western & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Peterson's Magazine, for April, is already on our table. It maintains the high character of this favorite lady's book. The steel engraving "Eyes Right," is capital, full of fun and character. The colored steel fashion plate is superb, excelling anything in its line we have seen.

"The Prisoner of the Bastille," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, is continued, increasing in interest with every number. We do not see how anybody can do without this magazine. Terms, \$2.00 a year, with great reductions to clubs. Address, C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

The more honestly a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint. The affection of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

George Arensburg, a compositor in the New York Times office set 2064 ems Saturday solid minion in an hour, it is said to be the fastest type setting on record.

A lot of boys was recently trying to ascertain to what class the Tree of Knowledge belonged when one little boy gave it as his opinion that it must be a birch tree.

Appropriations.—The bill passed through the House of Representatives, Friday night under a suspension of the rules, making appropriations upon the suggestions transmitted to the General Assembly by his excellency Governor Holden, gives to the Insane Asylum \$20,000, Deaf and Dumb \$15,000, and for the use of the penitentiary \$20,000.—The money to be taken from the State's dividend from the N. C. Road.—Red. Standard.

A pawnbroker having joined a temperance society, it was remarked that there need be no fear of his not keeping the pledge.

Living in a Scramble.—There are people who are never what Northern housewives call "straight"—people who seem to have been born in a scramble; live in a scramble, and who when the time comes, will die in a scramble, just able to scrawl their signature to a will that ought to have been made years ago, and which does not embody their real intentions, emphatically the unready, they are never prepared for anything, whether expected or unexpected. They make no plans more stable than good intentions, and they never calculate nor foresee. Everything with them is in a hurry, confusion, and because they have more to do than other people, because they do it more loosely and less methodically; because they have not learned the art of dovetailing, or packing. Consequently half their pleasures, and more than half their duties, slip through their fingers, for want of the knack of compact holding; and their lives are passed in trying to pick up what they have let drop and in frantic endeavors to remedy their mistakes.

A Vessel and Crew Saved by a Woman.—The Portland [Maine] Argus of Thursday says: "We have just learned some of the particulars of the sufferings that attended the disaster to the schooner Emily-Hilliard, Capt. Trumbull. In a passage from Bangor to New York, this vessel was blown off, and after a long and desperate contest with storm and billow, succeeded in getting to Nassau. The captain's wife was on board and proved herself a heroine. She took her turn at the pumps regularly, and once, when the worn out seamen declared they would pump no longer, she took an axe and threatened instant death to the first man who left his station. She carried her point, and the vessel and lives were thereby saved. The provisions ran short and were finally exhausted, and they were six days without a morsel of food. They had decided to draw lots to see which one should die by his own hand for the others to eat, when a favorable wind came and the vessel reached Nassau. They were in a terrible condition from long suffering and reduced almost to skeletons."

Wild Geese.—A large flock of these birds passed over our town yesterday, going Northward.—Ibid.

What is the difference between a man paralyzed with fear and a leopard's tail? One is rooted to the spot, and the other is spotted to the root.

I Have a Terrible Cough.—You need not have a long cough. Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Fitt's Celebrated Expectant, it will soon cure you. It is dangerous to neglect Coughs. This valuable preparation may be found in every village and hamlet in the South and West.

The Season and its Dangers.—The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere, as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the secretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered, neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depend upon it.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria, and all other morbid complaints which are apt to assail the untuned and unfortified organizations. The body strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

W. W. SHARPE & CO., Publishers' Agents, Tribune Buildings, New York.

Are authorized to contract for advertising in our paper.

EDMOND'S HILL, NORFOLK CO., VA., September 17, 1869.

DR. WORTHINGTON'S Remedy.—August last I had a violent attack of Cholera, accompanied with severe cramps. Your Medicine was administered 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, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Flatulent and Spasmodic Colic. It is alterative, anti-acid, anti-dyspeptic, and I may say, anti-choleric. Nothing

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No Restriction on Travel or Residence.

LOSSES

Paid in 30 Days After proof of Death

OF New York City.

THE ORIGINAL

JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of the United States.

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, guaranteeing the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, guaranteeing a reduction of 25% per cent. after the first annual payment.

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

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

DEVLIN & CO.

CLOTHIERS

BROADWAY

459 AND 461 GRAND ST.

NEW YORK

THE ADVANTAGES we enjoy as the result of a long established and successful business, enables us to offer inducements that make this announcement worthy of attention.

We claim to lead the market in READY-MADE CLOTHING, of which we keep full lines of all grades, for Men and Boys.

In CUSTOM WORK our products are unsurpassed for quality, workmanship and elegance.

In Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods our stock is constantly large and seasonable. We are the sole male manufacturers of the American Yoke Shirt, which we supply both ready made and to order.

Prices uniformly low.

Gentlemen visiting New York are requested to call and have their measures recorded upon our books.

System of Self-Measurement, and other information promptly furnished when desired.

Address, Box 2256, New York P. O.

Feb. 17-20.

DEVLIN & CO.

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 new and needed in the South, a first class MARBLE YARD.

Tombs, Monuments, Caskets, Monuments, 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 in the best style of the art, and the marble 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.

McNICH & KENDRICK.

F. A. McNich, T. A. Kendrick, nov. 24/16

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.

Highest Cash price paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. 49ct

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 25th of March, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Tuition per term, from \$5 to \$15. Board, \$7.00 per month. Half the expenses in advance, the other at the middle of the term. For particulars, address the Principal at Greensboro, N. C.

Jan 6-20

FURS AND EGGS WANTED.

For and egg dealer in Western N. C., would like the attention of country merchants and others to give him a call. Will pay "Cash" or "Barter" at the highest prices. I want 50,000 skins and 5,000 downy eggs before 1st of March. Just received Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Nails, upper and sole Leather, Lard, and shoe pegs, &c. Don't fail to call before you sell or buy. 7c-17.

A Perfect Sewing Machine.

THE FAIRY.

For Only Five Dollars!

WORKS on any fabric, from the finest muslin to the heaviest beaver cloth. No mechanical ingenuity required to use them. The seams will not break nor rip. Will warrant to give satisfaction. Full direction accompany each Machine.

50,000 NOW IN USE.

Liberal terms given to agents. Any lady getting up a club for "The Fairy" Sewing Machines, and sending us Fifty Dollars, will be presented with an extra one as commission.

Send money in registered letters.

Address, Rev. C. H. BERNHEIM, General Agent for the use of "The Fairy" Sewing Machine, Gibsonville, Guilford County, N. C.

A Sewing Machine has become an absolute necessity in every well regulated family. "The Fairy" commends itself wherever used.—N. Y. Herald, Feb. 17-20.

NOTICE. Having as Public Administrator taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of Esther Rich, deceased, on the 7th day of March, 1870, from the Probate Judge of Guilford County, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to exhibit the same to me for payment or settlement on or before the 7th day of March, 1871.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Public Administrator.

March 10/6w

O. S. Winstead, has been nominated collector for the 5th revenue district of North Carolina.

A TREAT, and a good one, will be offered to our citizens next Monday and Tuesday evenings by the Tremaine Brothers and Mr. Jno. G. Pierson. Let us all turn out, as we will not only receive our moneys worth, but will assist one of our noblest and best institutions, i. e., the M. E. Church, as we understand the proceeds are to be used for the purpose of buying a new Organ.

Keyville, Va., on the R. & D. R. R. was sold a few days ago to Northern capitalists for \$23,000.

FREE SCHOOLS. "We ought to have free schools." "I thought we were going to have free schools." "Why don't we have free schools?" Nearly every day we hear these expressions uttered by those who have children to educate and those who have none, but who nevertheless feel an interest in the happiness and welfare of others, and look with the anxious eye of hope to the prosperity of our good old county and State. With regard to the first and second of the above expression we have to say that our opinion coincides: the third being interrogatory we will give what we believe to be a true answer, which is because the Committee will not do their duty. Mr. Ashley, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State, stated in a recent letter that the fault in not having more schools lay in the backwardness of the people in urging the School Committee to a proper and faithful discharge of their duties. He also says that free schools are in successful operation in many counties of the State and that a few good schools can and ought to be commenced in all of the counties. There has been one distribution of public funds for school purposes, and there has been promised another, to be made the latter part of Feb. or the 1st of March: but taking the distribution of fifty cents to the child, let us make a calculation. The amount of money apportioned to Morehead Township is at present \$240.00, there are many young men and young ladies who are fully competent to teach, and who will teach for twenty dollars a month. The law requires each school to be kept in operation four months in a year, and the scholastic year began on the first of last October, one teacher at twenty dollars a month, for four months will require \$80.00; three teachers for the same time \$240.00 just the amount allotted to the Township, so it is plain that we can have three good schools in operation right away if the Committee will do its duty. Morehead Township is about eight miles long and four wide, drawing a line through the centre from one end to the other and placing three school houses on this line at equal distance we have them about 2 1/2 miles apart, and two miles from the Eastern and Western boundaries, so that no child will have to walk over three miles in going to the nearest school house. In the Committee is vested the power to locate, purchase, and build school houses, and employ teachers, and if they had have done their duty, there would have been several good free schools in operation in Guilford County to-day.

By-the-by we have just heard that there are several free schools in operation in Fentress Township, and we say fully for Fentress. Mr. Ashley says the people must urge the Committeemen to a discharge of their duty: however we think every Committeeman has a copy of the laws and can see what duties devolve upon him, and having read the law ourselves we do not remember of seeing it stated anywhere in it, that the people must make the Committee do thus and so. However if they will not do their duty voluntarily we say urge them. They would do well to read Chapter 184 of the Public Laws of N. C., 1868-69 and they can see what their duties are, and the penalties for not discharging them. Some say "we have not money enough to do any good, we can't open schools now, but we had better wait until next fall," suppose that the opening of the schools is postponed until next fall: one year will have passed without schools, which is a violation of the law. Moreover, before the winter is over the money for the two years will have been exhausted, and then we will not have schools again until the second year thereafter. The law expressly says the schools shall be kept open four months in each year, and not four months in every two years, or in every other year. Pasquotank and many other Counties in this State have good free schools in operation now all over the County, and there is nothing to prevent the schools from being opened in Guilford, but a feeling of sheer indifference on the part of Committeemen. The people must look to their interest, and have the schools put in operation.

DELUSION OF GIRLHOOD.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

Washington, March 1.—Revenue receipts to-day over half a million dollars.

Delusion of Girlhood.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

Washington, March 1.—Revenue receipts to-day over half a million dollars.

Delusion of Girlhood.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

Washington, March 1.—Revenue receipts to-day over half a million dollars.

Delusion of Girlhood.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

Radicalism Defunct.—Radicalism in this State has run its course. It has damned its leaders, and well nigh ruined the State. Next August we will have a grand burial of the party, and after that there will be nothing left of it except the ruin it has wrought. The Rutherfordton Star, in the West, and the Wilmington Post, in the East, see and acknowledge the truth, and lament most piteously over the fact. The following extract from the Post will give an idea of the situation: "The dangers to the Republican party are to be considered seriously by every friend of the Union and of the Government in this State.—We have less real strength as a party than anywhere else in the South. "We are to-day upon the brink of political ruin, and but a step forward, and we are gone."

"Our only great danger is that degradation and depravity may be so powerful in our councils that the assistance of the wise and prudent will be rejected. "A few dishonest office-holders have long used as tools, men too lazy to work, and cunning enough to deceive the credulous common people, their agents ever busy exciting the ignorant unwary to actions demoralizing to use as a party and destructive to our growth and improvement as a people." "Thus the leeches who live only by lies are even circulating reports that the Post is not working to benefit the party because we intend to expose the nefarious schemes of office-seekers and all living by the public spoils at the expense of our sorely tried taxpayers."

"Without rudder or helmsman the Republican party is drifting to destruction in this State. A ship may sail fairly before the wind and with any kind of contrivance manage to keep her course smoothly, but when tempests arise and breaker appear, how little safety seems possible to ship or crew, especially without a Captain! When party rewards are bestowed upon those who have done the least work for the party; not upon those who have the most ability, but upon the man who can show the darkest face, or blackest heart. The negro or the demagogue. When this becomes generally the case, as it appears to be now in Wilmington, it is about time for the sober ones among us to look about for our own safety lest we go down with the mob now having the run of the quarter deck and the Captain's cabin."

It is a sad commentary on the times to confess that voters in the South do not distinguish between the man whose claims for consideration are the honorable scars carried upon his breast in defending his flag, and the man whose scars are those received on his back for crimes without a name. Yet this is the case here in North Carolina and nothing is being done except by the Post to save us from the ruin destined to sweep Republicanism from the State and the land.

"Let our people, of all parties, rally around business men for office. Thus shall we save society and possibly perpetuate the Republic."

There are some things so coolly impudent that we are compelled to notice them in a more pleasant vein than they deserve, and the call by Holden & Co. published in the Standard of the 26th, is of this character. Here are men who for two years have been plundering the coffers of the State, tyrannizing over the people, and bringing dishonor upon the State, and sinking themselves to the lowest depth of infamy, calling upon "good" citizens to join them in Convention! Some beings who have profited by the rascalities of the past, and some who dream of pelf for the future, will doubtless respond to the invitation. The State will have a good opportunity to count a large number of the prominent plunderers and expectant vampires who would continue in the road of ruin and disgrace, when that Convention shall meet. How may the good citizens of the State know with whom not to associate, for those thus assembled would be as unfit for the company of honesty, as fire-damp for the vitality of the blood. Morality would perish in such an atmosphere, like the fragrant flowers of the Indies on the frozen plains of Siberia. The good citizens of North Carolina will no longer be led and deceived by such mountebanks. No longer will their liberty, their lives, and their honor be entrusted to such keeping. The voice of the good citizens in August will seat most of them from the positions they have occupied, and if justice can reach those who merit it, she will consign to the cells of felons many who have brought such wide-spread ruin upon the whole commonwealth.—Wm. Journal.

Washington, March 1.—Revenue receipts to-day over half a million dollars.

Delusion of Girlhood.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

Washington, March 1.—Revenue receipts to-day over half a million dollars.

Delusion of Girlhood.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

Washington, March 1.—Revenue receipts to-day over half a million dollars.

Delusion of Girlhood.—The following is a bit of Fanny Fern's experience: "I used to believe in school friendship. That illusion ended when Arabella Triplett told mutual friends that I was years and years her senior, knowing what a dreadful fib she told. I used to suffer pangs of anger because of woes of beggary. Since that I have seen one unstrap his wooden leg in an arena, and run off with two legs of his own. Another threw a loaf of bread in the gutter, and I said a third, who had all day been yelling, 'Please assist the blind,' carefully examining his collection of ten-cent stamps by the light of a friendly apple-woman's candle. I used to put the greatest faith in lover's vows. Now, I do not believe a man ever believes anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable. I used to believe in faithful servants. Since then I have hired girls from intelligence offices, and lost all my pocket-handkerchiefs but one. I used to believe in beauty. Since then I have seen a bewitching belle take off half of hair, all her teeth, the best of her complexion, two pounds of cotton batting, and a corset.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.

Carefully corrected each week.

BY W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Bacon, new, 30	Honey, 12 1/2
Butter, 25 1/2	From, 7 1/2
Beef, 5 1/2	Rod, 10
Candles-Adamantine 25	Nail rod, 15
Tallow, 25	Shovel mould, 10
Cheese-Northern, 25	Leather, Sole, 30 1/2
Best factory 30	Upper, 55 1/2
Elk Mountain, N.C.	Lard, 20 1/2
Chickens, 20	Molasses, Cuba, 75
Ducks, 25 1/2	Golden Syrup, 1.00
Domestic Goods, 25	Sorghum, 50
Laquila, 35	Nails, Keg, 6 1/2
Cotton, 20 1/2	Onions, large, 75
Yarn, 2.00 1/2	Leather, Sole, 30 1/2
4-4 Sheet, 10 1/2	Tanner's, 1.50
4-4 Sheet, 10 1/2	Sperm, 2.50
Eggs, 14 1/2	Kerosene, best, 60
Birds, 40 1/2	Providence, Hay, 50
Flaxseed, 1.50	Fodder, 40
Fruit, 1.00	Oats, per doz. 20
Apples, green, 1.00 1/2	Potatoes, Irish, 1.00 1/2
dried, 65	Sweet, 2.00
Peaches, dried, 65 1/2	Rice, 15
Cherries 20	Rice, 35
Blackberries, 8	Spirits Turpentine, 1.00
Flour, 6.50 1/2	Sugar, Dark, 15
Fertilizer, Guano, 5	Crushed, 25
Bauch's Phosphate, 35	Coffee, c, 20
Plaster, per bag, 1.75	Crumbed, 25
Cement, 4.25	Powdered, 25
Corn, 1.00 1/2	Salt, Fine, sack, 4.00
Wheat, 1.50 1/2	American Salt, 2.50
Oats, 65 1/2	Liverpool, sack, 2.75
Rye, 1.25	Soda, 15
Peas, 1.00	Tail, 13 1/2
Meal, 13 1/2	Vinegar, 35 1/2
Hide, Green, a 7	Wood, 25 1/2
Dry, 15 1/2	Rolls, 75
Pork, 10 1/2	Shall, 1.75
Time, up country, 1.75	Shall, 1.75
Time, down country, 1.75	Habbit, per doz. 15 1/2
Time, up country, 1.75	Opusson 3 to 5 cts each; Fox 20 to 25; Cat 5 to 10; Musk Rat 10 to 15; Mink 20 to 25; Otter 50 1/2 1/2.

Adventures of a Bale of Cotton.—It is stolen in North Carolina and recovered in Liverpool.—We had related to us the "adventures" of a stolen bale of cotton, which are not only interesting, but which should serve as a warning to all against the purchase of this staple from irresponsible hands. Once or twice have losses been sustained in this way by parties in this city.

About the first of December last, Clark & Chisell, Lombard street, sold a bale of cotton which had been consigned to them from the vicinity of Rocky Mount, N. C., to Messrs. Booth & Sons, which was sold by the latter to Messrs. Rowlett, Tannor & Co., 21 cents. In due course of time, the bale was sent to New York and thence shipped to Liverpool. A few days after the shipment, Messrs. Rowlett, Tannor & Co., were notified that this bale of cotton was the property of Mr. Battle, near Rocky Mount, N. C., from whom it had recently been stolen. It had been purchased there by one Hammett, a colored man, who was acting in the capacity of agent for the firm of Clark & Chisell, and had been sent by him to New York, and thence to Petersburg.

It was fully identified as Mr. Battle's property, and has been delivered to him at Rocky Mount, whence in the first instance it was stolen and started on its long journey. The cost of the cotton, together with the expenses attending its shipment to Europe and its recovery, was about \$166.

The negro who stole it and sold it to the agent, is under arrest in North Carolina, and awaiting trial. Messrs. Rowlett & Co., and Messrs. Booth & Sons, loose nothing, Clarke & Chisell having made full pecuniary reparation. The last named firm must look to their agent for the amount involved, and the agent to the thief now in custody. Pet. Index.

Official Extravagance.—For gaiety, dissipation and extravagance, the present season in Washington stands unrivaled. Balls, parties, dinners and lunches, without limit, demand an extravagance and display in dress and equipage, quite unknown in the days of true Republican simplicity. President Grant and most of his Cabinet are represented as living in a style of almost imperial luxury. The official salary of the President would not pay the military and confectionary expenses of the Executive household. The carriages and horses in the White House stables would cost more than the President's salary.—The pay of a cabinet officer, quite sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses incidental to official position, becomes paltry when considered in connection with the demands of the corrupt and extravagant social existence of Washington at the present period.

The office-holding class, with rare exceptions, follows the example of the heads of bureaus and departments. Nearly all of them are spending more money than their legitimate incomes. Ordinary people cannot suppress the suspicion that the overtaxed people are paying, through the taxes, for the music, oysters, boned turkeys, salads, sweet meats, wines, and flowers required every night in the "upper circles" of the capital. All is not "lovely" when a Secretary gets eight and spends twenty thousand a year. No wonder the investigation of the gold ring corruption brings to view so much executive shame. The capital is, indeed, an Augean stable.—Exchange.

The Hartford Times declares that when Senator Sumner complimented Mrs. Sumner upon the good fortune of her husband, that delighted lady replied, "Thank you, I don't doubt Lord Alfred would wish a white skin, he gives you a heart as black as anybody's."

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican states that Littlefield is at Tallahassee engaged in lobbying for railroad schemes. He received \$10,000 by express and a few days afterward had a bill introduced giving validity to the (Munibus Railroad Swindle as fraudulently altered with an amendment increasing the issue of bonds from \$11,000 to \$16,000 and \$20,000 per mile. It is stated that there is little doubt but that it will pass.—Mariana (Fla.) Courier.

That's the Game.—Gov. Holden remarked to a gentleman the other day that the Secessionists had had their day, and that the Radicals had had theirs, and now the Moderators or Liberals would have theirs. Holden was the head of the Secessionists, he was head of the Radicals, and now he is going to head the Liberals.—Western Sentinel.

To remove foreign substances from the eye, such as specks of dirt, eye-winkers in fact any thing from a mote to a beam, you have only to lift the lid, and introduce a flax-seed beneath it. The seed will make the circuit of the eye, and fetch out the offending substance.

John Kitts, a hero of the Revolution, 108 years old, appeared on the floor of Congress a few days since, to solicit for the first time a pension. The old rebel was invited to take a seat, and about \$80 raised for him among the members.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants, Farmers, Lawyers, Quacks, Wanting Uncle Sam's Greenbacks, Would you grasp the Golden Prize? ADVERTISER and AD-VER-TISE!

THE NORTH AND SOUTH UNITED!

See that your Tickets are good Via Petersburg, Weldon, Raleigh and Charlotte.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD TIME-TABLE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Freight and Accommodation.—Leave Charlotte, 3:40 A.M.; Salisbury, 7:40 A.M.; Greensboro, 10:30 A.M.; Raleigh, 1:30 P.M.; Goldsboro, 4:30 P.M.

Arrive at Salisbury, 7:13 A.M.; Greensboro, 12:17 P.M.; Raleigh, 7:45 P.M.; Goldsboro, 11:35 P.M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Freight and Accommodation.—Leave Charlotte, 4:15 P.M.; Salisbury, 6:19 P.M.; Greensboro, 9:02 P.M.; Raleigh, 1:45 A.M.

Arrive at Salisbury, 6:15 P.M.; Greensboro, 8:57 P.M.; Raleigh, 1:00 A.M.; Goldsboro, 5:20 A.M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Freight and Accommodation.—Leave Salisbury, 7:56 A.M.; Greensboro, 5:14 A.M.; Raleigh, 1:00 A.M.; Goldsboro, 8:20 P.M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EASTERN N. CAROLINA.—Passengers from Raleigh to Wilmington will take the accommodation or R.P. train. Passengers from Wilmington to Raleigh will take the morning train. Close connection made at Goldsboro each way.

ALBERT JOHNSON, Sup't.

Purchasers of music simply to introduce our new music to the musical world. Our new music is published by Peters' Musical Monthly. It is issued every month, and gives all the latest and best music, by such authors as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, etc. Every number contains at least twelve pieces of our best music, and we guarantee to every subscriber at least 422 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

We do not expect Peters' Musical Monthly to pay as a Magazine, because we give you so much music for the money. It is issued

MUSICAL MONTHLY

and sell for \$3.00 per year in advance. It is published at the Mammoth Music Store of J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, and sold everywhere. The music line can be each and every one of our subscribers gets, yearly. Every number contains at least 150 pieces of our best music, and we guarantee to every subscriber at least 422 pages of choice new music, by the best authors.

\$60 for \$3

Sample copies can be seen at the office of this paper.

STATE of North Carolina, SUPERIOR COURT, CASWELL COUNTY, George and W. E. Williamson, Guardians vs. Fels, Defendant.

To the Sheriff of Caswell County:—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon L. Fels, the defendant above-named, if he be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be held for the county of Caswell, at the Court House in Yanceyville, on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of March, 1870, and answer the complaint within the time specified, and that under the penalty of being held for the county of Caswell, in the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint within the time specified, he will be held for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of December, 1865, to the day of payment.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1870.

H. F. BRANDON, C. S. C., Caswell County.

STATE of North Carolina, SUPERIOR COURT, CASWELL COUNTY, George and W. E. Williamson, Guardians vs. Fels, Defendant.

To the Sheriff of Caswell County:—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon L. Fels, the defendant above-named, if he be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be held for the county of Caswell, at the Court House in Yanceyville, on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of March, 1870, and answer the complaint within the time specified, and that under the penalty of being held for the county of Caswell, in the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint within the time specified, he will be held for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of December, 1865, to the day of payment.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1870.

H. F. BRANDON, C. S. C., Caswell County.

STATE of North Carolina, SUPERIOR COURT, CASWELL COUNTY, George and W. E. Williamson, Guardians vs. Fels, Defendant.

To the Sheriff of Caswell County:—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon L. Fels, the defendant above-named, if he be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be held for the county of Caswell, at the Court House in Yanceyville, on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of March, 1870, and answer the complaint within the time specified, and that under the penalty of being held for the county of Caswell, in the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint within the time specified, he will be held for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of December, 1865, to the day of payment.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1870.

H. F. BRANDON, C. S. C., Caswell County.

STATE of North Carolina, SUPERIOR COURT, CASWELL COUNTY, George and W. E. Williamson, Guardians vs. Fels, Defendant.

To the Sheriff of Caswell County:—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon L. Fels, the defendant above-named, if he be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be held for the county of Caswell, at the Court House in Yanceyville, on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of March, 1870, and answer the complaint within the time specified, and that under the penalty of being held for the county of Caswell, in the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint within the time specified, he will be held for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of December, 1865, to the day of payment.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1870.

H. F. BRANDON, C. S. C., Caswell County.

Greatest Invention of the Age!!

Cheapness, Durability, Convenience.

AGENTS WANTED.

Golden Fountain Pen.

Acknowledged by all who have used them to be the best Pen made or sold in this country. No blotting! No soiled fingers! Sixty lines written with one pen of ink! Will outwear any steel pen ever made. Bankers, merchants, teachers and all classes endorse them in the highest terms of praise. Put up in neat little boxes. No. 1, for general use; No. 2, medium; No. 3, for ladies' use or fine penmanship.

Liberal Commission to Agents!

We are prepared to give any energetic person taking the agency of these Pens, a commission which will pay \$200 per month. We invite all persons wishing employment, to send for samples and circulars.

Two sample boxes mailed for 50 cents.

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Manufacturer's Agents.

March 3/6w.

GRAVE STONES

