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Transient Advertisements payable in advance; yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.

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Three months.....	50.00
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For Court orders six weeks; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, \$5; in advance.

Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired.

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, Randolph, Davidson, Stokes, Yadkin, Surry, Rockingham and Caswell Counties.  
One of the firm will always attend the regular Probate Courts of Rockingham, Alamance and Guilford counties.  
Dec. 14, 1865. 1-ly

**J. W. Howlett, D.D.S.,**  
Graduate of Baltimore Dental College, and member of American Dental Association.  
Great Improvements in Dentistry.  
Sensitive 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. Charges as low as any dentist who has paid his tax to the Rubber Co. I use Bromide or Iodized Rubber.  
OFFICE 1st door up stairs in the Garrett Building. 63-ly

**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. McDaniel's, where he will be happy to attend to all who may need his services. An experience of the past eighteen years, ten of which have been spent in the town of Fayetteville, 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-ly

**Business Cards.**

**W. B. FARREY,**  
WATCH MAKER, 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 for CASH.  
Repairs Watches, Clocks, Sewing Machines, and Pianos repaired cheap and on short notice.  
Call opposite the Old Albright Hotel, East Market Street. 10-ly

**Wm. S. Fontaine & Son,**  
Manufacturers of  
**QUEROITRON and SUMAC,**  
Lumber, Brick-Makers,  
And Contractors for Building.  
Office near N.C. Depot. ang16-ly

**Bank of Greensboro, N.C.**  
Chartered by the State of North Carolina.  
Authorized Capital \$500,000.  
JESSE H. LINDSEY, President,  
Late Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro.  
JULIUS A. GRAY, Cashier,  
Late Cashier Danville Bank, Va.  
EUGENE MORRISON, Teller,  
Negotiate Loans, and discount business paper. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion, and Bank Notes, Government, State and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.  
Receive MONEY on DEPOSIT.  
Make collections, and transmit a balance. 64-ly

**IF YOU WANT DRY GOODS,**  
GROCERIES,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
HATS & CAPS,  
and want them cheap,  
go to  
S. STEELE'S,  
East Market St.  
100-ly

**A. A. HUTCHESON,**  
Grocer & Commission Merchant  
1508 MAIN ST.,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Sells all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and keeps a regular assortment of Groceries, Tea, Wine and Liquors.  
Agent for James River Hydraulic Cement.  
Feb. 24-3m

**FLOUR.** W. R. HOWARD,  
FLOUR DEALER AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
No. 2. Spear's Wharf,  
Baltimore, Md.  
Good to choice FINE, SUPERFINE, EXTRA and Family Flour, suitable for retailing, constantly on hand.  
Feb. 24-3m

**CAUTION.** Some unprincipled person is seeking to palm off a WORK CONNECTION representing mine—\$100 will be paid for information supporting the fact that any person who may put up a counterfeited Connection to represent me I would say to the public, ask for Fleming's, and buy of a reliable person.  
Feb. 3-6m-1p

**JOHN W. ROGERS,**  
WAGON MANUFACTURER,  
1 Davis St., opp. Collins's Coach Manufactory,  
Greensboro, N. C.  
Will execute all work in his line at the lowest prices.  
Work guaranteed, and produce such as Wheat, Corn Flour, Meal &c., taken in exchange.  
April 14-3m

**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.  
CITY, 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.  
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-ly

**Hough, Glendening & 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, Canby, Gilpin & Co., Penniman & Bro., Daniel Miller & Co., Howard, Cole & Co., Baltimore; M. Greenwood, New Orleans; C. W. Button, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.; Davis, Roper & Co., Petersburg, Va. Aug. 16-ly

**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.  
Receive Money on deposit subject to SIGHT 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,**  
WEST MARKET STREET, opposite Southern Hotel,  
Greensboro, N. C.,  
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. Sep. 9-ly

**Tutti's Vegetable Liver Pills**  
Cures diseases of the liver and Stomach.  
Tutti's EXPECTORANT,  
A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.,  
Tutti's SARSAPILLA & QUININE DELIGHT,  
The great Alternative and Blood Purifier.  
Tutti's Improved Hair Dye,  
Warranted the best dye in use.  
These valuable preparations are for sale by PORTER & ECKEL,  
Greensboro, N. C.  
Dec. 23-6m

**JOHN N. STAPLES**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Practice in the Courts of Guilford and the adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections, and cases in Bankruptcy.  
Jan. 27-ly

**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. Manufactured, Live Rock, Conn., New York Office, 91 Courtland street.  
Feb. 10-3m HUBBELL & CAPRON.

**6 inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.**  
30,000 Six inch Cypress Shingles, sold, 1869. For sale at SLOANS.

**BLEACHING, SHAPING, &c.**  
MRS. NANCY E. WRENN  
would respectfully inform the Ladies of Greensboro and the surrounding country that she is prepared to bleach and shape HATS, BONNETS, &c., in the best style and at low prices.  
She can be found at Mrs. Reece's, West Market st. 114-ly

**NOTICE.** I wish to inform the public that I have removed to the Brick Building on South Elm street, known as the Modern Hotel, where I will be pleased to wait on all who will favor me with their patronage. My stock of Confectioneries, Toys, Notions, and Groceries, will be complete, and consist of the best the market can furnish, and receive my undivided attention. My Ice Cream Saloon will be opened in due time.  
J. E. THOM.  
I have a splendid lot of Harness of my own make on hand that will be sold low for cash or barter. 96-ly

**COUNTRY CHILDREN.**  
Little fresh violets,  
Born in the wild wood;  
Sweetly illustrating  
Innocent childhood;  
Shy as the antelope—  
Brown as a berry—  
Free as the mountain air,  
Romping and merry.  
Blue eyes and hazel eyes  
Peep from the hedges,  
Shaded by sun bonnets,  
Frayed at the edges;  
Up in the apple trees,  
Headless of danger,  
Manhood in embryo  
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,  
Seeking the berries—  
Under the orchard tree,  
Feasting on cherries—  
Trampling the clover blooms  
Down among the grasses,  
No voice to hinder them,  
Peer leads and lasses!  
No grim propriety—  
No interdict—  
Free as the birdlings  
From city restriction!  
Cointing the purest blood,  
Strengthening each muscle,  
Donning health armor  
'Gainst life's coming battle!

Dear little innocents!  
Born in the wild wood!  
Oh, that all little ones  
Had such a childhood!  
God's blue spread over them,  
God's green beneath them,  
No sweeter heritage  
Could we bequeath them!

**THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.**  
Dr. A. P. McDaniel, of Guilford county, N. C., brought two thousand one hundred and thirty-five pounds of bright tobacco to the Danville market recently, sold at auction, and received for it a check for nine hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents. We get this information from Mr. William Ayres, who is one of the proprietors of the warehouse at which the tobacco was sold. Dr. McDaniel had already sold five hundred pounds at fifty cents per pound.

Now this 2,335 pounds, bringing \$1,193.75, was raised, we understand, on 24 acres of land, averaging \$399.45 per acre.

We bring forward this example to show what can be made by the cultivation of tobacco, in a few counties around Danville, lying both in Virginia and North Carolina. The average is much below those figures—not so much because the same pains-taking and skill will not approximate the price obtained by Dr. McDaniel, as on account of the careless method of farming, practiced by the generality of those who cultivate the soil. There is no crop upon which intelligence and industry tell with greater effect than upon bright tobacco. Consequently no crop so well adapted to white labor.

There is more money to be made in the cultivation of tobacco, in some six or seven counties around Danville, than in cotton; that is, by good farmers. Those who take less pains, of course, do not get as high prices. But the most careless farmers make more per acre and per hand, in this fortunate region than the best farmers at the North, by the cultivation of grain or grass.

We know no other spot in the United States where a farmer stands so good a chance to pay for a whole plantation of several hundred acres, merely by the cultivation of a few acres in tobacco. Such being the case, it is not surprising that tobacco is the all-absorbing interest in Danville, and that the farmers neglect all other crops for it. But the stranger must not imagine that tobacco is the only crop which can be raised in this section to advantage. More money can be made, per hand, in the cultivation of wheat on a farm in this country than at the North; for, while the yield per acre there may be greater, the climate enables one to cultivate more surface here.

More money can be made in the valley of the Dan in raising stock, than can be made at the North; because there the winter consumes the principal part of what is raised in summer. Here stock can graze every day during the winter, excepting the very short time that the snow is on the ground, frequently not ten days during the whole time.

More money can be made in this section by the cultivation of fruit than at the North; because the soil is well adapted to it, and our climate will bring it into market much sooner. All kinds of fruit except the tropical flourish finely in this section. This is above all others the place for the cultivation of the apple, which contributes more to the luxury of life than any other fruit. The peach and the pear which grow here to great perfection, cannot be surpassed.

We excel the Northern people in vegetables of all sorts, whenever we turn our attention that way. But all these things are neglected here for tobacco, which puts more money in the pockets than any other crop. Those of our Northern friends who settle among us, if they be satisfied with less cash than their Southern neighbors, may leave off the cultivation of tobacco if they have a prejudice against it, and still make more than those they leave behind in the cold regions of the North.

To the old Virginia and North Carolina planter, we say, stick to the "Yellow Leaf," but don't run so wild as to neglect the permanent improvement of your land. Sow clover. When you make one or two crops from the virgin soil, yielding you from \$100 to \$400 per acre, sow it down in clover. It is butchery, barbarous, outrageous, to permit such precious soil to become impoverished by neglect. It is a shame to see, in this section, how the goose is ripped to get the golden egg! A proper system of cultivation would make this garden spot of the United States a system which would present, on one portion of the farms, splendid clover fields enriching the soil, and on the other, fields of yellow tobacco to fill the pocket.—Danville (Va.) Times.

**POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.**  
There is no doubt of the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment has been pushed forward and made a part of the Constitution of the country, illegally and violently, in order to save the waning fortunes of the Radical party. So fully are the Radical papers impressed with the belief that the colored vote will go in mass for their party that they are busy calculating the probability of redeeming the few Northern and Western States now held by the Democratic party. The following table is published by the New York Tribune, showing approximately the number of negroes who have been added to the voting population of the States named since the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment:

States.	Negro Population.	New Voters.
California,	4,038	681
Connecticut,	8,627	1,438
Delaware,	2,627	687
Illinois,	7,628	1,437
Indiana,	11,427	1,428
Iowa,	1,940	375
Kentucky,	236,167	30,361
Maine,	1,397	221
Maryland,	101,134	38,522
Massachusetts,	9,562	1,600
Michigan,	6,791	1,391
Minnesota,	253	93
New Hampshire,	404	82
New Jersey,	25,336	5,226
New York,	49,000	8,167
Ohio,	38,773	6,112
Oregon,	128	21
Pennsylvania,	60,749	9,475
Rhode Island,	3,062	609
Vermont,	709	118
Wisconsin,	1,171	185
Total	583,904	107,014

With the exception of Kentucky and Maryland, colored voters will constitute but an insignificant element in these States, and so they turn firmly to the Radical party, making concessions, even to the holding of office, must continually be made that will cost the party dearly for the aid which they will bring. If these concessions are devised there will be no security for the faithful.

But already we see the enterprisers of disaffection at the North. While the Radical leaders are anxious to secure the numerical strength of the colored vote, they are fearful of the prejudices which it may arouse among the whites. In fact the leading Radical paper of Cincinnati advises the colored people of that city to be careful to which party they give their vote. If they desire to have that influence as citizens to which they are entitled—they should not join either as a unit, but to vote as their judgment led them. And this is the best interest of the colored people. If they desire to speak of the recent election in St. Louis, the Democrat (the leading Radical organ of the State) says:

"As a natural consequence of the long and bitter past, the great majority of them (the negroes) voted the Republican ticket, but there were some exceptions. These men are now citizens, and most of them are dependent upon their daily earnings. They feel in a peculiar manner the hardship of taxation—especially, of that taxation which increases the cost of living. Their votes hereafter must be influenced by this as well as other considerations. I will have common interests with their fellow-citizens of all parties, they will naturally be guided by the best lights they can obtain, and will vote like other people for those measures which they deem best calculated to advance their own interests."

This may be all honest, it certainly is very good advice, but it is just a little unusual and very unnatural for party organs to advise any class of voters not to support their party. The colored people will not support their party, especially, if they were fearful, that the prejudices of the whites might lose them more votes than they would make by the united support of the few blacks resident in the Northern States.

It is not to be supposed that the colored people will long remain in the ranks of one party. There is no more reason that they should do so than that all the whites should attach themselves to the other. We see that the blacks of Cincinnati have resolved to vote against "protection." This is one step towards separating themselves from the Radical party. The negroes of the South have not yet taken this step. They are waiting to learn the meaning of the words "vote," "office" and "election." Nothing would be more unnatural than that this class of men, who are laboring under the heaviest burden of poverty, should continue to vote solidly for the party which makes them pay two and three prices for all they eat and wear in order to protect the manufacturers of the North, whose interests are antagonistic to the needs and the welfare of the South and West. When influences now existing have passed away, and the colored voters are controlled by causes which operate upon other people, they will refuse to be oppressively taxed for the benefit of the wealthy Northern bond-holder and manufacturer. Their real interests cannot long be held behind appeals to their prejudices. Their fealty to party will vanish in presence of the enormous cost at which it is maintained.

View the political field in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment in any light we may, and those leaders and papers that have looked only to the influence of the colored vote upon national politics.

**What they Don't Want.**—The Radical party, as is well known, is the party, par excellence, of law and order, and religion, and progress, and great moral ideas, etc., four or five times. As an illustration of the fact, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal relates the following:

"We don't want law," said a prominent Radical to a Conservative, who remarked on the Amese case, "The committee have the law, but Ames' friends have the power." What in the hell do we want with law? continued the representative of "progress and moral ideas." "We want the votes; we want the measures to perpetuate our political power, D—n law; it is d—n the Judiciary Committee. It is d—n fog, and ought to be abolished."

**156,231 POUNDS.**—Doubt it who dare's! We are prepared to prove that on Wednesday and Friday, of last week, Paces' unequalled Warehouse in Danville, sold the above unprecedented amount of tobacco. We publish an account of sales to-day, which will electrify the tobacco world; and which proves most conclusively that they are the men in the right place to enhance the planters interests. No where in Virginia or in the world, was the same or anything near the quantity of the weed sold by any one establishment. These men can't be beat, and time will prove that, with many prejudices, and difficulties to meet in putting their house in order, they have by untiring efforts overcome every obstacle, and entitled themselves to the confidence and extended patronage of those who desire fair prices for their tobacco. It is remarkable and contrary to the natural course of things, that notwithstanding the immense quantity sold (and the most of it, of the common and inferior grades) prices were well maintained and gave unbounded satisfaction to the seller. Pace Bros. & Co., will always do this, and we endorse them as a firm in every way worthy of extensive patronage. It is the largest Warehouse in Danville, entirely new, and built to do the very business in which it is engaged.—Chatham (Va.) Tribune.

**Holding over.**—The Standard says: "We are informed that the Sheriffs of most of the State have determined, under legal advice, to hold their offices until the election in August, 1872. This action, they say, is based upon the construction given to the 32d Section Article IV, of the State Constitution by Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Dick, in which construction the Sheriffs allege, their counsel concur." That is to say that the "Sheriffs of most of the counties of the State" are of the opinion that they cannot be re-elected. A good evidence that Radicalism has gone up the spout in North Carolina.—Winston Sentinel.

**Continued Slanders.**—The Washington Chronicle of Wednesday says: "In Alabama, as in North Carolina, the massacre of Unionists still continues." Here we have the echo of Holden's false proclamations and of the lies of his ambassador, Littlefield. Here we have the result of their evil machinations. This malicious falsehood of Forney will be published throughout the North, and even in Europe, and settlers and capital will be kept from our borders. The false-hearted son of North Carolina and his unscrupulous agent care little for the blow which they give to our national prosperity, so that they benefit their party.

In answer to this statement of Forney's, the Richmond Dispatch is permitted to publish an extract from a private letter of one of the Federal soldiers ordered from Richmond to this State to a gentleman in that city: "CAMP RUSSELL, NEAR RALEIGH, April 10, 1869.

"[Extract.]  
"I was very sorry indeed that I could not see you before I left. Both myself and my wife would like to have seen you very much, but the order came so suddenly that we had no time to visit you. I do not know for what cause we were sent here; as far as I can understand, everything is very quiet. I hope that we will go back to Richmond again."

Thus a Federal soldier, sent to aid in the partisan warfare against North Carolina, gives the lie to the slanders set on foot by an ignoble son of the State.—Wm. Journal.

**Beauties of our Legislature.**—Collection of Taxes. We desire to call attention to the following conflicting sections in the "Act to provide for the Collection of Taxes" passed at the recent session of the Legislature, to show how utterly impossible it is for the people or the officers to comply with the law. Our legislators were so much engaged in defrauding the State by huge railroad appropriations, in purchasing penitentiary lands, and in securing charters and in the passage of real importance were sadly neglected.

Section 25 of the act says, "All taxes shall be due on the first day of July in each year." Section 27 reads, "Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them as follows." Here follows the usual authority to seize and sell property.

Now see the provisions of this same act looking to a compliance with the foregoing sections:

Section 20. The County Commissioners shall cause to be made out two copies of the tax lists of each township, as revised and settled by them, according to a form to be furnished to them by the Auditor of the State. Such form shall show in different columns the amount due by each taxpayer to the State and to the county; one of said copies shall remain in the office of the Clerk of the Commissioners, the other shall be delivered to the Sheriff on or before the second Monday in July in each year, &c.

Section 26. The Sheriff in person or by deputy, shall constantly attend at the Court House of his county during the month of September for the purpose of receiving taxes; he shall also day after the second Monday of July, at some place in each township, of which twelve days notice shall be given by

advertisement at three or more public places in the township.

It is hard to reconcile these conflicting sections, and the evident want of attention to such important matters is a serious reflection upon the members of the Legislature.

Taxes shall be due on the first of July, and when due and unpaid the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect by seizure or levy and sale. Yet the official list need not come into the possession of the Sheriff until the second Monday of July, and he is not required to attend at the Court House to receive the taxes until September, two months after he is required to force the collection of unpaid taxes. Such are some of the beauties of legislation under the "new order of things."—Wm. Journal.

**Put this And that Together.**—In a Washington telegram of Friday, we read, "In the Senate, Abbott, of North Carolina, made a speech on the Georgia Bill, a little out of the usual line, by favoring a national military police for the South to preserve law and order. He appeared to favor the new Radical policy, which is gradually developing for policing the South with an armed force."

The following from the New York Herald shows the result of such lying slanders as those set afoot by such poisonous, blackhearted villains as Abbott and others, now in Washington. "Postponement of the General Amnesty."—According to the statement given our readers from one of our Washington correspondents on the subject the President had intended, with the restoration of Texas, sending a message to Congress proposing a universal amnesty; but in consequence of the renewed disturbances in North Carolina, Tennessee and other Southern States, resulting from the foolish courses of unreconstructed rebels, General Grant has concluded to wait a little longer. He does not think that the Southern people are in the proper frame of mind for universal amnesty just yet, and that when they are they will show their faith by their deeds.

The leading spirits among the Southern people, therefore, will do well to turn their attention to the restoration of law and order.

**Medical Society of North Carolina.**—The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in this city on the 25th of May. We are glad to know that we will be honored by a visit from such a body of scientific and polished gentlemen. It has been several years since they were guests of the city, and we trust they come en masse from the mountains to the seashore, and they shall be warmly welcomed. We are sure that such reunions are periods of profit as well as pleasure to the profession, and redounding to the benefit of the people of the State at large.

We learn also that the Board of Medical Examiners will convene simultaneously and applicants will have the opportunity of applying for license. Wm. Journal.

The following item comes from Washington: President Grant stated to-day, in conversation with several gentlemen from Tennessee and other Southern States, that he was in doubt as to how far he was authorized to go in sending United States troops into any State; that it was his purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject, communicating all the facts, and let them indicate the course to be pursued in the premises.

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" Here is a President so ignorant of the Constitution that he proposes to ask Congress what he shall do about a matter with which Congress has nothing to do! What times are these! What role is President! In the days of a constitutional President of the Confederacy, the whole country would have laughed at the Executive who would so display his ignorance and stupidity. Since those times the Constitution has not been changed, but the President is no more a man conversant with the law, he is simply an ass, and a disgrace even to that species of the animal kingdom.—Pomeroys Democrat.

**General Amnesty Opposed.**—It was only two weeks ago that the President informed Senators that as soon as Georgia was admitted, and the work of reconstruction finished, he should send a message to Congress recommending general amnesty to all participants in the late rebellion. Now we learn from Washington that the Republican politicians are bringing to bear all the influence in their power to cause him to postpone his purpose in this regard, and may accomplish their purpose. The opposition takes the usual form, charging that the late rebels are as disloyal as ever. It is estimated that the number of persons still disfranchised under the Fourteenth Amendment from all State and Federal offices amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand.—Star.

Almost every one says sometimes, "O dear!" or "O dear me!" How many know what it means? The former is corrupted from the French, O Dieu! and Italian, O Dio! meaning, O God! and the latter from the Italian O Dio mio! meaning, O my God.

"Hasband I must have some change to-day."  
"Well, stay at home and take care of the children; that will be change enough, anyhow."

[From the Springfield Republican, March 30.]  
**Florence Nightingale's Short Method with Criminals.**—In this discussion now going on everywhere about the expediency of giving long sentences to persons convicted of minor offenses, one of the many reasons for increased terms of imprisonment is admirable stated by Florence Nightingale, in a letter to Dr. Wines, of the New York Prison Association which we have the opportunity of publishing, through the kindness of Dr. Wines. It was written in response to a communication on the proposed International Congress to consider prison discipline:

LONDON, Aug. 16 1869.  
Sir: I need scarcely tell you, I believe, how warmly I feel interested in the perfect success of your project for an international Congress on prison discipline, of which you have done me the honor to inform me. I entirely concur in the necessity for such a Congress. But I am a woman overwhelmed with business, which never leaves me ten minutes leisure, and with illness which gives me no respite. Time and strength are very short with me, and I am afraid therefore, that any active co-operation of mine is simply impossible.

But I have already published the principle which seems to me to be at the root of treatment of all crimes against property, namely, to cease to board and lodge thieves at the cost of the people they have robbed, and to teach them by practical experiments that it is cheaper in actual money value to work than to steal. As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is valued at present, viz.: teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work—the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving. If a thief's or forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount, he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his subsistence out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal.

Pardon me these few lines, which do not at all express the deep interest I feel in your most important proposition. But it is one which requires so much real thought and labor to carry out that it is impertinent for me, who have, alas! not an atom of either to spare, to write to men like you anything but the shortest expression of that opinion which you have asked from me.

Pray believe me, sir,  
Ever your faithful s't,  
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

**Marvels of Memory.**—Some examples of the marvels of memory would seem entirely incredible had they not been given upon the highest authority.—Cyrus knew the name of each soldier in his army. It is also related of The mistletoe that he could call by name every citizen of Athens, although the number amounted to twenty thousand.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, knew all his eighty thousand soldiers by their right names. Scipio knew all the inhabitants of Rome.

Seneca complained of old age because he could not, as formerly, repeat two thousand names in the order in which they were read to him; and he stated that on one occasion when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses having been recited by the different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first.

Lord Granville could repeat, from beginning to end, the New Testament



# The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, April 28, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS

Hon. D. F. Caldwell,  
OF GREENSBORO.

INFIDELITY.

Notwithstanding the Radical party profess to be a party of great moral ideas and benevolent and christian sentiments and impulses it is, nevertheless, true that their great moral ideas, benevolent sentiments and impulses, but ill comport with the orthodox faith and teachings of our forefathers. When our forefathers took an oath they felt both in honor and in conscience to observe it strictly. They never once thought of the higher law doctrine, being called to their aid to absolve them from the obligations of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution. Nor did they ever resort to such base treachery and meanness as to induce the people of the South, under the pretence of amicably adjusting all their past differences, after the surrender, to swear to support and defend the Constitution and the Union thereunder, and Lincoln's proclamations. And after they had all consented thus to be sworn, and to subscribe their names to the oath prescribed by the Republican party—for all of their prominent men to ignore their promises and oaths to support the Constitution and proceed at once to get outside of that honored and revered instrument to legislate for the degradation and oppression of the South. It seems to us that none but atheists and infidels could pursue so heartless and reckless a policy as the Radicals have done. Indeed, there is scarcely a day passes that we do not see or hear of something that confirms us in this opinion. No longer than the other day a prominent and intelligent radical declared that there was not one man in ten of the Republican party north of Mason & Dixon's line, who believed in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the divinity of Christ, or a state of future punishment. And we have heard at least two radicals assert pretty much the same thing in our own presence. In addition to what we have just said, as to the widespread infidelity that pervades the entire Radical ranks throughout the North and North-west, we need but add that some friend the other day sent us *The Index*, a free religious paper published in Toledo, O. On looking over its pages we find a letter to the editor from Mr. Herndon, the law partner and one of Mr. Lincoln's intimate friends from 1834 till the day of his death, and who, we believe, written a life of the late President.

It is in response to a letter from the editor asking information as to Lincoln's religious views, and is headed "Abraham Lincoln's Religion," and is signed "F. W. A. A paragraph or two may prove interesting: Says the writer: "When Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for our Legislature, he was accused of being an infidel, and of having said that God did not believe in an illegitimate child; he never denied his opinions, nor flinched from his religious views; he was a true man, and yet it may be truthfully said that in 1857 his religion was low. In his moments of gloom he would doubt, if he did not sometimes deny God. He made me once erase the name of God from a speech which I was about to make in 1861, and he did this in the city of Washington to one of his friends. "Mr. Lincoln ran for Congress against the Rev. Peter Cartwright, in the year 1847 or 1848. In that contest he was accused of being an infidel, if not an atheist; he never denied the charge—would not—would die first; in the first place, because he knew it could and would be proved on him; and in the second place, he was too true to his own convictions, to his own soul, to deny it. From what we know of Mr. Lincoln, and from what I have heard, and verily believe, I can say: first, that he did not believe in a special creation, his idea being that all creation was an evolution under law; secondly, he did not believe in the Bible as a special revelation from God, as the Christian world contends; thirdly, he did not believe in miracles, as understood by the Christian world; fourthly, he believed in universal inspiration, and that Jesus was God; fifthly, he did not believe that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God, as the Christian world contends; sixthly, he believed, that all things, both matter and mind, were governed by laws, universal, absolute, and eternal.

I do not remember ever seeing the words *Jesus or Christ* in print, as uttered by Mr. Lincoln. If he has used these words, they can be found. He never used the word *God*, but he never heard him use the name of *Christ* or *Jesus*, but to confute the idea that he was the Christ, the only and truly begotten Son of God, as the Christian world understands it. The idea that Jesus was God, and that the Testament or Bible in his bosom or boot, to draw on his opponent in debate, is ridiculous.

This is the chosen and adored leader and candidate of the Radical party, and who was elected first in 1860, and then again in 1864, by Horace Greeley & Co. And he and the venerable John Brown are now canonized as saints by the Radical party; if they are not worshipped by many of them.

With such leaders and principals to govern and control the dominant party, we need not be surprised to see an old orthodox divine writing thus of Northern Society:

NORTHERN SOCIETY BY A NORTHERN PEN.

The Rev. W. T. Clark, a Pennsylvania, paints a dismal picture of the "Moral Situation" of Northern Society, in 1870. He reads to judge for themselves we quote, without comment, the following passage: "The reaction of the war on the taste, habits, ambitions and morals of our people has proved damaging. The order of things has been broken up. The leaders of other days have been left behind, if not forgotten. Classes are dissolved. Ideas and usages which had become familiar are thrown aside. New men, new customs, new notions are in the ascendant. The low have been lifted up. Followers have become leaders. Beggars of yesterday are millionaires to-day, and set the fashion for whoever is foolish enough to follow their lead. To get money, and to spend it in luxury, display and dissipation, are the ruling passions of the day. Such an intense and reckless rush and struggle for wealth, such ruinous extravagance of expenditure, such a new lullum for the fluttering fringes of fashion this country has never witnessed before. And alas, not only taste, refinement, purity and piety have suffered unspeakable detriment and diminution, but even honesty—the only firm basis of commercial prosperity, the only sure support of social order, the essential condition of individual and national well-being—has given way before the steady sapping and mining of immoral customs and the fatal strain of a false ambition. Speculation—the popular name for gambling on the street and at the boards is trenching in on the line of honorable enterprise. Frauds and villainies deserving the severest punishment are perpetrated almost openly and confessed without shame. Scarcely an article of food but is seasoned with adulteration, and the staple of state bread and oil, milk is thick with disease, and is a compound of drugs and damnation.

"Our streets and public places are full of intemperance, and not only do young men and old fall before it by the hundred, but even boys and women wear its fire blush on their cheeks, and reel and totter under its influence on the sidewalk. Gambling is a business carried on less publicly, but scarcely less extensively than many honorable vocations, and the gamblers include every class, from the boy of fifteen to the man of sixty. Indeed, every vice on the black catalogue of aggression has had its Southern champion and its victims within a dozen years, and our young men, the pride and hope of the nation, fall before the subtle destroyers faster than they fell during the Southern campaigns. Vices are multiplying. Homes are breaking up. Amusements are vitiated with vulgarity. Echoes of profanity fill the air. The streets are mined with pitfalls of vice, and crimes are so frequent that they have ceased to shock or even to startle us; indeed, we expect an account of a wholesale robbery, divorce case and murder as soon for our breakfast. Many of our judges seem to imagine that it is their business to protect criminals from justice, and prosecute prosecutors and punish witnesses until they are afraid to testify in court. Many of our cities are at the mercy of the pickpocket and the burglar. The lobby is the most powerful branch of the Legislature, and almost any measure can be moneyed into law. Half of the revenue officers are suspected of peculation, and it is estimated that a single laterest-defendant the Government out of a million dollars last year. The Governor of the leading State in the Union was unquestionably elected by fraudulent votes, and the 'repeaters' drop through the rents in the campaign count like a deadly seed through a coal sieve."

How true is it, when the wicked rule the earth.

PROGRESS RUNS MAD.

We find in an able religious journal, of a late date, an article evidently from a Western writer, on "Western Danger and Duty," which singularly corroborates the pervading existence and extent of the spirit manifested by Mr. Waldro's letter. This writer shows us, with painful distinctness, the philosophy of Western society, and gives a warning, which we apprehend is to have but little consideration among his people, in their leading "progress" towards the appalling future.

May it not turn out, after all, that the devastated and humiliated South, now draining the drops of the chalice for her past pride, is to be spared the wrath heaped up against the day of wrath for our "over-righteous" brethren of the North and West? Here is a copious extract from the article on "Western Danger and Duty": "he that hath ears to hear, let him hear!"

"But let us not dream that our success in governing America is yet assured. Govern it we must, but whether our administration is also to plunge the nation into woes unutterable, or lead to its glory, is yet unknown. No man can say with confidence, what the future West will be; whether it will follow the everlasting law of God and become the political savior of America and the world, or repudiate God's law, and follow a decree of its own willfulness and pride to some new and portentous form of human folly and sin, wrecking the nation's hope, and postponing the good time coming to man. Just here, where we now stand, appears a peril that may well appall the most courageous and hopeful man who thoroughly knows our western life. We are filling up with the most vigorous and energetic people upon earth, the advanced column of every land. Our past, though brief, is so wonderful that it gives the world a new idea of the capacity of human nature. Our future is such as never dazzled the eyes of a former generation. It is strange that a feeling is taking possession of our public mind that Western civilization is altogether a new thing, can afford to despise the whole past of mankind, needs no history but its own, and is a law unto itself, even overtopping the eternal law of God?"

"Fifteen years ago the favorite statesman of the West shocked and startled the whole Christian world by a scornful and defiant assertion, that there is no law for the republic higher than the enactment of man. He knew of what he spoke, and only proclaimed in advance the willfulness of human power which now appears in every feature of our Western life. Any man who watches society in these great States, can see a growing tendency among multitudes of our people to an open defiance of any law that transcends their own sovereign will. It is not confined to the ignorant, but sweeps through the highest spheres of Western society. It does not lurk in species philosophies and theologies, as in Europe, but openly takes the field and says: What I will shall come to pass, all powers on earth or in heaven to the contrary notwithstanding. This new world was made by the power of man; its religion is the worship of man, its maker; its highest law, the will of a majority of the people."

"Our Southern insanity of despotism veiled itself under the old world plea of the divine right of the few to rule the many, and went to war with the perfect sanction of every church within its border. Our new Western insanity of freedom is a declaration of independence of the government of God; ignores the very existence of God, except when compelled to defend itself, and then denies what every form of human faith has always asserted—the right of appeal to the court of heaven. This is the most portentous shadow that has yet threatened our national life. Slavery was a relic of European despotism which was bound to pass away. But who shall calculate the orbit of this new portent, let loose in the very mid-day of our firmament of liberty, rushing through every realm of order and beauty, and threatening wreck to the moral universe itself? The West has not yet given in its adhesion to this new gospel of human willfulness. But any man, whose eyes are open to the growth of opinions, can see it surging on in a rising tide, every year engulfing new classes, forcing its bitter waters into every spring of human sanctity; and, at times, threatening to submerge our whole order of affairs."

"We must stop and reflect before we press further along this way of western willfulness. Man has not yet exhausted the possibilities of human folly and wickedness and sin. We are able to show the world a new achievement of human success—a great people, by its own will, walking in loving obedience to God's law, up to a mount of christian civilization, seen by all the children of men. But it is just as easy for us to follow our own will, reckless willfulness, into such public calamities as will appal mankind. The slave States, in their late war, made such an exhibition of barbarism as the world has not lately seen, and are now the most elaborate social pandemonium in christendom. The West has a hundred-fold the brain and the energy of the South, and can make a ruin as far surpassing that, as our ideal of success is superior to theirs. The South was only powerful enough to commit social suicide; but the West is strong enough to plunge the republic into disaster from which it will never emerge alive."

DO YOU UNDERSTAND IT?

There is one remarkable omission in all the addresses, resolutions and political tracts of the men who are pleased to call themselves Republicans. The omission has in it far more than is said. It has more real meaning, and more fully expresses the animus of the party. While we do not wish to be unjust to any of those who have written and published these addresses, resolutions and political tracts, we have no doubt but that the omission expresses the feeling of those who concocted and wrote these highly moral and patriotic documents. Not one word is said in any of these party addresses, resolutions and political tracts that in the least degree indicate any respect for the Constitution of the United States, government or any attachment to the precedent usages or interpretations given to that sacred instrument by the founders of the Government. No, not one word.

If any one can see or find it, they can do more than we have been able to do. Let the men whose hearts were and are true to the Constitution they have so often solemnly sworn to support at all times; let the men who now rejoice in citizenship of the United States bear it in mind. All this may not be a design; but no man whose heart is true to the old flag, and who loved the glorious Union and Constitution of our fathers or wishes to see peace, union, concord and amity restored among the States and people could have written so much on the subject of these addresses, resolutions and tracts, and not thought of the glorious Constitution of our revolutionary sires. Let the men who fondly hope to see the day when peace and unity shall reign over our whole land, and is made prosperous and great, think of this. You need not look for these under the rule of the higher law faction who ignore the Constitution they have sworn to support, and deliberately resolve to get from under it in order to carry out their ultra Radical measures which they have the hardihood to declare are in direct violation of the Constitution of the country, the only bond of Union that has ever existed. Indeed, the Constitution of our fathers, the true and well-remembered cornerstone of the Union that the Radical builders have so unceremoniously and contemptuously rejected and denounced as "a league with death and a covenant with hell, and that should be dissolved," is OUR ONLY HOME. No one need look to its revilers, we care not how patriotic or pious they may pretend to be, for peace or prosperity.

The white-winged messenger never will return to this impoverished and distracted country under the tyrannical and fanatical men who have no reverence for the Constitution or any respect for the oaths they have taken to support it, and who regard all men as fools, and denounce them as disloyal rebels who feel bound by their oaths, and the Constitution as it is, and who refuse to put themselves outside of the Constitution and in the Radical ranks—for offices, honors and emoluments to be bestowed by the party in power for such impious and ungodly recklessness. Since the government of N. C. has been put into the hands of the enemies of the Constitution and Union—of men that hate despise, and in their hearts, deride and curse them both—we need not look for anything, but defileations, frauds, peculations, and public swindlers to abound everywhere, and especially in Congress, and all of our legislative halls and public offices. This must be so, as more than one-half of the Radical party are avowed infidels, make open sport of the Bible, the Divinity of Jesus Christ, the atonement, a future estate of reward and punishment, the Holy Trinity, miracles, and all the doctrines of our blessed Christianity. This is the Radicalism of the present day that is always crying out for the Union and government and a higher law than the Constitution. While they take especial pains to curse the Constitution they have sworn to support, and contemptuously cast it aside or trample it under their feet with as much disdain as did the Japanese some years since the hallowed cross of Jesus. We ask as a special favor that our readers put themselves to some pains to get all the platforms, resolutions and addresses, both State and national, published by the radical party since the year 1868, when the party was first organized in the city of Albany, New York, and Van Buren and Adams nominated for the Presidency and Vice President, and peruse them carefully, and there they will see all we have stated to be true and a great deal more. And they will also see that there is neither honesty nor consistency in the Radical party, that all they aim at is to perpetuate their ill-gotten power and fatten upon the spoils of office. Nor do they care who or how much any person the States or the government may be wronged or plundered if the money only goes in the pocket of a radical shiek for the Union and the radical party and its perpetuity. This is the touchstone and sirocco by which all men are tested. If he is sound on these cardinal points, no matter what else he may be guilty of or crime he may commit, he is a good and acceptable radical. The more unscrupulous and reckless all the better. Hence we find Holden, Cantwell, Rodman, Clingman, Clarke, Badham and thousands of others who have shown themselves capable of boxing the political compass and doing and saying anything, now at the head of the party, and directing their operations from the greatest to the minutest matters. How any honest, honorable or godly man can back, support and defend such a reckless, unprincipled and infidel herd of greedy and political buccaners, is what we can not for the life of us understand. For our own part we had as soon have the honor of having been politically associated with the bloody and agrarian JACQUES of France as with the ultra radicals of this country. For we are sure they were not worse men than Holden, Bullock, Scott, Warmouth, Reed, Fields, Underwood, Porter and thousands of others that might be named, among their most intelligent and ardent supporters.

READ.

"The attention of county authorities is directed to a notice in today's Standard from which it will be seen that convicts sentenced to a term of imprisonment less than four years, will not be received in the Penitentiary, but must be kept confined in the several county jails."

Here we have it all in a nutshell. Few of the rogues convicted will ever be sentenced for so long a term as four years by Tourge & Co. The above notice from the Standard will be hailed with great delight by the fast sleek minstrels in our jails, and the jailors generally as well as the persons employed to guard them. What greater encouragement could be held out to steal than the announce-

ment made by the penitentiary committee and published in the Standard as the above:

Our jails are now crowded to suffocation with convicted felons. What will they be in a few months to come when the Loyal Leaguers have read to them in secret convalescence, at midnight the address of the Legislature, and the editorial of the Standard published under the caption Work. Can we hope anything better than a reign of terror? What disorder, theft and villainy stare us in the face from the future. Especially when we get great pains taken to make it known that the hard-worked convicts in the penitentiary only get twenty cents worth of provisions per day to subsist upon, while the trained minstrels—called by some county prisoners—get from sixty to seventy-five cents worth allowed them. Oh, how kind and charitable are our human commissioners toward their pet minstrels.

But this is not all when the colored races are informed that most of their brethren are convicted and sentenced for some petty theft or misdemeanor, and consequently few of them will ever get to the penitentiary, and if they do steal such little articles as roasting ears and fat shoats and the like, they will only be sent to Mr. John Kees to board, and who is paid enough to keep them as well as any of his boarders are provided for at the Planter's Hotel, and none dispute that the table of that establishment is well furnished. We say when excessive pains are taken to induce the colored people to believe that colored people will only commit petty offences and will not get to the penitentiary under the merciful and benign arrangements of the radicals, what need we expect but disorder, theft and villainy of all sorts and in every part of the country. Indeed, this is the great and aimed at by the radical leaders. Everything they say and do proves it would seem a perfect demonstration. Indeed, as we have noticed elsewhere in this issue of our paper, it will be seen that Gen. Banks declares it to be the true policy of the Radicals to pursue such a course as will force the Southern States again to resistance by arms. This is the only policy that will enable the party to carry the full elections, and if they do not carry the full elections, they will be soon driven from place and power, and they, the radical party, had rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven. Hence it is, we find everything done and omitted to be done that can in any way be caused to wound, irritate or exasperate the South. And we are sure that in no other State has there been such unwearied and persistent efforts made to torture, harass and impoverish the white inhabitants of the State, as there have been here in North Carolina, as well as in Congress. And yet the Radical leaders are evermore denouncing the Conservatives, because they do not shout it for the Government and the Union as administered and reconstructed by the party in power. And yet when the truly loyal citizens of the South, who have suffered all sorts of insults, outrages and losses in consequence of their devotion to the government, come forward and ask for pay for the property that was taken from them to feed the Federal army, their petition is contemptuously kicked out of Congress as is made abundantly plain by the following telegram:

Mr. Dockery of North Carolina offered a resolution declaring that the honor and good faith of the Government is pledged to the payment of all claims to the loyal people of the South who had property taken by the army, or navy or Government, during the war. Objection was raised and the resolution was not entertained. Subsequently Mr. Dockery, of Virginia, offered the same resolution and the House again by a vote of 68 to 30 refused to second the demand for the previous question and allow it to be entertained. The fair was resumed but no progress made.

Let it be remembered that this is done, too, while every man, woman and child in the North, who contributed in any way to carry on the war, has been paid the last cent, and in many instances, as in that of the bondholders one hundred per cent. more than they contributed to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

And yet this is the party whose rallying cry was, *let us have peace*. And who profess to have great regard and respect for the truly loyal. There was even such meanness and hypocrisy ever before exhibited in this or any other country by any party. We feel confident that the radical party stands without a rival or a fear in its littleness and meanness, and more particularly to the true constitutional Union men in the South. It is clear if the present radical party remains in power much longer, it will be utterly out of the question for any honest white man to live in the Southern States.

But it is said that all the cruelty and oppression resorted to by the radicals is to force the white rebels in the cotton States to abandon their homes and make room for the colored people in the other States, and we suppose this is, as the Washington Chronicle has said the key-note to be sounded in the next great political campaign. Certainly it is sufficiently clear to be understood by all, and every honest man in the State will at once prepare for the mighty contest before us. And let it not be forgotten it is a struggle not only for liberty but life itself.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

An article appeared in the *Old North State*, published at Salisbury, in reference to this District contains some useful hints and suggestions, from which we copy the following paragraphs:

"No divisions must be permitted, and if any exist they must be healed. There will probably be several aspirants for the honor of bearing the Conservative banner in the Congressional contest. But the Conservatives must harmonize upon one man with the greatest possible unanimity. If they will do this, success, we believe, is certain. How is this harmony to be brought about? There seems to us to be but one way—to call a nominating Convention which shall fairly and truthfully represent the Conservatives of every county in the district. Any nomination made by such Convention every true Conservative will acquiesce. The aspirants who are unwilling to submit their claims to such a Convention cannot be trusted by Conservatives. We then, most respectfully, suggest to the Conservative people of the district the propriety of holding such Convention at Greensboro sometime in the month of June. What say our Conservative contemporaries in that district to this suggestion? Let us hear from you brethren of the *Patriot* and *Press* and *Western Sentinel* and the *Mt. Airy News*."

We learn from the Executive committee of this District that a Convention will be called sometime in May, for the purpose of making a nomination, and we have no doubt but that the nominee, whoever he may be, will receive the hearty support of the anti-radicals of the District.

We have conversed recently with citizens of some seven or eight counties of the district, and public opinion seems unanimously to point out D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, as the choice of the people.

It is eminently right and proper that he should be our candidate. Two years ago he was our standard bearer when there was no hope of an election—but he bore it gallantly and with honor to himself and credit to the party; and the seed he planted then is now bearing fruit—he told the people truths then which they remember now. He has claims on this District greater than any other man in it. Besides there is no more talented man in the State, and on the stump, the Radical party has no one who will be able to cope with him. An old line Whig, and an honest and consistent Union man during the war, and since the war a bitter opposer of Holden and his corrupt crew, he can come before the people with a record none can impeach or impugn.

There is no man in the district that can command a warmer support than D. F. Caldwell.—*Winston Sentinel*.

North Carolina has another pair of "Siamese Twins." These are colored boys joined together after the manner of Eng and Chang. They were born in Columbus county; are in good health and are intelligent. They are about 18 years old and have been exhibited in the North and West, since the beginning of the war. They are now on a visit to their relatives.

From the State Journal, April 27.

## Terrible Calamity.

Floor of Court-Room of Supreme Court gave way.

A LARGENUMBER KILLED & WOUNDED.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

A frightful calamity happened in the Capitol this morning. It is the most shocking and appalling one in its features that has occurred in the present generation. The 27th day of April will long be remembered in Richmond as a day of horror and death.

Long before the hour of opening of the session of the Court of Appeals this morning, in the court-room in the upper story of the Capitol, over the Hall of the House of Delegates, a large crowd of people had assembled, expecting the decision of the judges in the Calhoun and Elliston case. Every one seemed to be in good humor, and there were no evidences of excited feeling. The gallery of the court-room was densely packed. So was the clerk's room under it, and the space in the bar-way filled with an expectant crowd waiting for the decision. The number present is variously estimated to have been from three to five hundred.

Suddenly the packed gallery gave way and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the centre of the court-room. This occurrence, with the rush and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor to break through from the walls, and sink in a cloud of dust, and laden with its load of human beings, down into the hall of the House of Delegates below.

The mass which fell buried beneath its ruins the persons who happened to be in the Hall. It is exceedingly fortunate that the catastrophe happened at the early hour of eleven; for if it had occurred after the House of Delegates had met, scarcely any of the members could have escaped. A large meeting of Delegates which had been held in the Hall had just adjourned.

The scene which was presented after the fall of the suspended court-room was a frightful beyond description. A thick cloud of dust filled the vast space. Every individual of the vast throng of human beings was begrimed with dust. Many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room the legs, and arms, and heads of the persons who had been caught beneath it, were protruding; some still under the spell of death; others moving in efforts at extrication, or in agony of pain and suffering.

The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the Hall below. Those who were struck by timbers and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower Hall and caught by the falling mass were the sufferers from the occurrence.

It is a cause of thankfulness that so small a proportion of the great number of persons who were in the court-room has been injured. The Judges of the court itself escaped unhurt. They were in the conference room just about going into the court-room when the floor sank. They were at the door of the conference room in time to see the sinking of the throng of men, but were fortunately tardy enough to escape being involved in the catastrophe.

List of the Dead.—P. H. Aylett, Attorney at Law, N. P. Howard, Attorney at Law, Powhatan Roberts, Attorney at Law, Dr. J. B. Brock, Reporter, *Examiner and Enquirer*, J. W. D. Bland, Senator from Prince Edward, Wm. A. Charters, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Samuel A. Eaton, Clerk of the Mayor's Court, Robert H. Maury, Jr., Land Agent, W. H. Davis, Coal Merchant, David Donnan, son of W. S. Donnan, Col. Samuel Hairston, of Henry co., B. F. Robertson, of Cumberland co., John Robertson, Colored Baptist Minister, Thomas H. Quarles, son of Thomas D. Quarles, of Grimsen, of Washington city, Edward Ward, of England, Capt. James Kirby, old citizen, Thos. H. Wilcox, Charles City, Ash Levy, old citizen, Col. Pichegru Woolfolk, R. E. Bradshaw, grocer, W. H. Thompson, of Sidney, T. P. Foley, Deputy U. S. Marshal, E. M. Schofield, City Assessor,

John Turner, youth, page House of Delegates, son of Speaker James Newman, Henry F. Smith, of Stanton, John Ryan, C. H. Langford, Charles Watson, clerk Dayville depot, Hugh Hutchinson, coal dealer, Lewis N. Webb, James A. Blamire, druggist, William Baughn, of Manchester, W. E. Randolph, supposed from New York, S. E. Burham, Balston Spa, New York, Sam'l Hicks, father of policeman Hicks, John Dugger, member of the House, R. C. Taylor, James Taylor, Nansemond county, Patrick Lynch, of Manchester, John Newman.

Policemen Killed.—Captain D. G. Tourge, Sergeant James H. Cox, James N. Walker, Jos. A. Seay, Jas. Carr, Sidney Coleman, Michael McCarthy, Jno. P. Meagher, John L. Ryan, Private Watchman.

Reported Killed.—Julius Hobson, City Collector, Hugh Brady.

List of Wounded.—Governor Wells, breast bone broken and internally injured, M. P. Handy, *Dispatch*, bruised and cut by falling timber, H. K. Ellyson, slightly injured, George Chahoon, slightly injured, John Howard, lawyer, badly hurt, Marshall Hanger, member of the House of Delegates, badly injured, Henry M. Bell, of Augusta, House of Delegates, arm broken and head cut and bruised, John R. Sedgwick, badly hurt, Wm. H. Soper, merchant, Baltimore, three ribs broken, William Taylor, of Richmond county, badly injured, Judge J. A. Meredith, badly injured, Henry Bell, seriously injured, John R. Strother, not badly hurt, James Neeson, severely injured, W. D. Chesterman, correspondent *Petersburg Index*, painfully injured, W. C. Elam, correspondent *Petersburg Courier*, badly hurt in back, A. D. Lefebvre, severely hurt, F. C. Wilson, Rush Burgess, Collector Third District, badly injured internally, Peter W. Ralston, ex-Auditor, in a critical condition, W. C. Dunham, not expected to live, Col. Geo. W. Bolling, of Petersburg, badly hurt, Wm. Mathew, of Loudoun, Isaac H. Hunter, slightly hurt, Daniel Bradford, jr., concussion of brain, Wm. T. Richardson, printer, wounded in head, R. T. Howard, cut under the head chin; left leg bruised, L. M. Parter, severe blow on left shoulder, John T. Hott, of Charles City, internal injury, L. H. Chaudeler, injured in shoulder, Hon. Thos. F. Bocock, ex-Speaker in U. S. House of Representatives, foot mashed. Will have to be amputated, S. Schleisler, of Broad street, badly hurt about head, Thomas Cullingsworth, injured in abdomen, Senator Kendrick, of Scott county, right arm hurt and a left rib supposed broken, Richard Roane and brother, of Charles City, badly cut—face, arm and leg, W. A. Hoppe, foot badly mashed, J. T. Chase, wounded in the chest, not dangerously, Jno. Hart, of Rocketts, internal injuries, Thos. Carroll, wounded in right side, W. R. Tompkins, injured slightly in the left shoulder, Thos. S. Baldwin, clothing merchant, very seriously hurt, General Montgomery D. Corse, of Alexandria, hurt on the head, Colonel George W. Brent, of Alexandria, thigh broken, Captain George W. Allen, port-warden, seriously hurt, W. E. Williams, policeman, seriously hurt, Chas. W. Gentry, seriously hurt.

Since writing the above, we understand that Julius Hobson has died. [In making up our list of the dead and wounded we have been assisted by several of the reporters of the morning journals, and as errors may have been made, in consequence of the excitement and confusion prevailing this forenoon, they desire us to request any corrections of the lists, or addition thereto, to be communicated this evening to the offices of the *Dispatch*, *Whig* and *Enquirer*, in order that the most accurate information may be given to the public.]

Rescuing the Victims.—Very soon after the catastrophe occurred, almost an instant as it were, those who were uninjured commenced most active exertions to rescue those who were buried beneath the heavy joist, gallery, stairways, and tons of fallen laths and plaster, and whose groans could be heard rising in mournful cadence above the noise and confusion incident to the horrid occasion.

The Fire-Bell Rang.—Some thoughtful ones ran to the bell-house, and obedient to their suggestion, the bell-men commenced tolling, which soon brought out all the fire department and many citizens. The report was rife, and for some time believed, that the Capitol was on fire. The movement of the firemen confirmed that impression.

Help for the Helpless.—When the firemen and citizens found out what was demanded of them—help for the helpless—they went to work nobly, the former with ladders and with their hands, and the latter by every exertion of strength, endurance and perseverance to rescue their imprisoned fellow-mortals. Where they did not succeed, it was no fault of theirs. They deserve the lasting gratitude of all, and will receive it.

The heavy timbers, &c., had been pitched out of the windows. The records of the court, such as had been recovered, were thrown into the railing inclosing Washington's statue, together with a hundred hats and as many shoes.

The Dead and Wounded.—The corpses of those taken from the ruins were all laid on the grass on both sides of the Capitol as were the wounded. The wounded and dead were alike borne away as soon as their friends could be informed of their condition.

Scenes.—The catastrophe destroyed the room of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the Clerk's office, and completely wrecked the Hall of the House of Delegates. In the latter place, the Speaker's chair and all the desks and seats on the east side were crushed, a page killed, and 21 members injured.

This evening at 9 o'clock, the debris had been cleared off and the floor covered with eighteen inches of plaster and laths, was left in charge of a policeman. It was considered hardly possible that any more unfortunates were buried beneath.

Touching Incidents.—There were many touching incidents connected with this catastrophe. Wives in search of their husbands, sisters in search of their brothers, and mothers anxiously enquiring of every one the whereabouts of their children, were in grief on their countenances and despairing look. It was a sight to touch the hardest heart.

City in Mourning.—The city presents a mournful appearance. Most of the stores, especially on Main street, were closed, and many of them draped in mourning, as was the first station-house. The police force lost seven of its best officers and men.

Aid from Headquarters.—Immediately upon hearing of the terrible accident, Gen. Canby dispatched one of his aids, *Alfred Heintzelman*, to Governor Walker, offering any aid it was in his power to furnish. The stretchers and ambulances in charge of Dr. Rose arrived on the Square and were put to use.

Both Dr. Rose and Dr. King, of the regular service, were busily employed in administering to the wants of the wounded.

Funeral of Dr. Brock.—The funeral of Dr. Jos. B. Brock will take place from St. James Church, on to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Meeting of the Press Club.—There will be a meeting of the Richmond Press Club to-night, at the Whig office at 9 o'clock.

W. S. GILMAN, President.

Funeral of one of the Victims.—The funeral of Thos. F. Bocock, who was one of the unfortunate victims of the above terrible accident, will take place to-morrow morning, from the residence of James Morrissey, on Broad street, between First and Second streets.

Meeting of Citizens.—It has been suggested that a meeting of citizens take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at the Richmond theatre. We trust the suggestion will be more fully made in the morning journals.

[Special Dispatch to the "Patriot."]

THE VERY LATEST.

RICHMOND, April 28, 3 o'clock, P.M.

Today all houses of business have been closed, having craped on the doors and the inscription—"closed in consequence of the calamity at the Capitol." Streets are filled all day with funeral corteges.—In funeral corteges of dead policemen both sets of policemen join. All late political feeling seems to have been forgotten. The bells of the city have tolled all day, and the streets look like Sunday. A crowd of about 7000 people are now assembled in the Park, hearing addresses of condolence from Gov. Walker, Judge Ould, Judge Crump, Gov. Wise and others, delivered from the Southern portico of the Capital. Thos. S. Baldwin, one of the injured, died to-day, he was from Newark, N. J., and owned a large Clothing house here. This is the only death that has occurred since yesterday. Both houses of the Legislature held an informal meeting in the morning and agreed to unite with the citizens in any general funeral proceeding. The body of the Colored Senator Bland was sent home this morning, the hearse being followed by the white and black members of the Senate to the depot. Ex. Governor Wells is better to-day.

T.

ON OUR TABLE.

On account of the unusual pressure upon our columns this week, we hope our exchanges will be satisfied with the brief notices we are compelled to give them.

The Little Corporal, for May, comes in good time. Fresh as the flowers and bright as the spring time—full of good things for the children and for all who love children. Great improvements are promised in this already charming magazine. One dollar a year. Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Ill.

Technologist, 3d No. Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

Children's Hour & Home Magazine, Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

Congressional Directory of 41st Congress, compiled by Ben. Perley Poore.

Planter & Farmer, Richmond, Va.

The Aborigines Used It.

The medicinal virtues of Roots, Herbs and Barks which were used by the "Medicine men" of



# THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No Restriction  
on  
Travel or Residence.



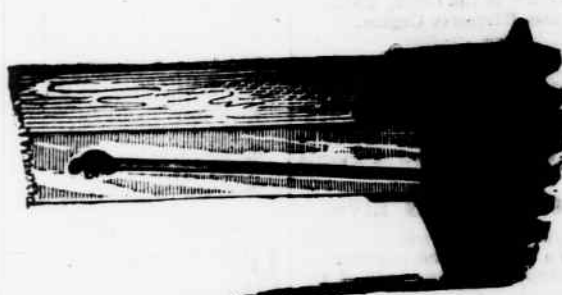
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## JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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 33 1/3 per cent. after the first annual payment.

G. W. HOWLETT, GENERAL AGENT.  
J. E. LOGAN, M.D., Medical Examiner.

# J. H. TARPLEY'S



## PATENT PLOW CLEVIS.

This Clevis was introduced about two years ago, and has given general satisfaction. It is cheaper and better than the old-fashioned clevis, as the following Certificate from well known gentlemen of the State will go to prove:

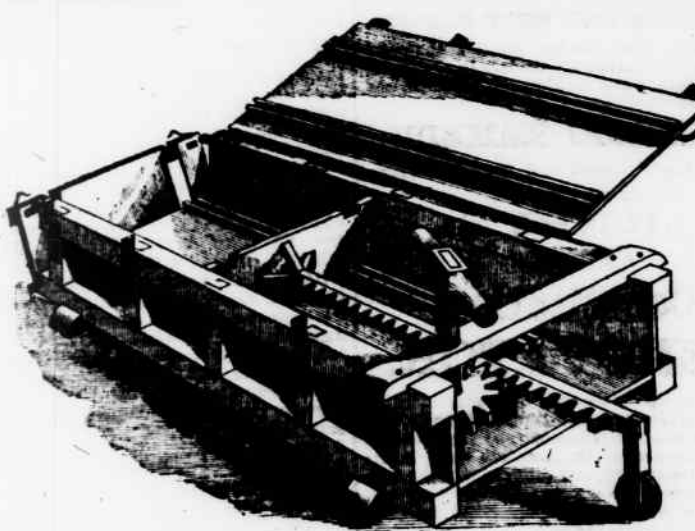
GREENSBORO, N. C., March 14th 1870.  
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have used J. H. Tarpley's Patent Plow, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best thing of the kind we have ever seen, and cordially recommend it to the farming public as a cheap and substantial clevis for Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, &c. It is undoubtedly the best clevis in use. Signed:  
R. P. Thom, J. F. Holton, J. N. Hodgins, W. W. Wharton,  
John W. Merritt, P. S. Benbow, E. F. Cummings, J. M. Ward,  
W. A. Donnell, H. F. Worth, E. P. Jones, Jas. 30 in use Wm. S. Fontaine,  
Geo. W. Clapp. 1111st

## LEOLINE.

For Whitening & Softening the Skin.

For removing tan, pimples, &c. For curing and preventing chaps, &c., &c. It stands peerless as a **Deodorizer, Disinfectant and Dentifrice.**  
"As a Toilet Soap it has no equal."  
"For Dental purposes every one ought to have it."  
"Being of Superior quality, of home manufacture and containing no injurious ingredients we most earnestly recommend it."  
"Equal to any I have used, injuring neither the skin or any fabric."  
Superior Turpentine washing soaps, made by Greensboro Soap Company.  
April 23rd.

## BOREN & TARPLEY'S



## HAY & COTTON PRESS!

PATENTED MAY 18th, 1869.  
This press will bale more hay or cotton than any other press in use, and does one thing that no other press in the United States does, it packs the bales, clamps the bale and removes it out of the press, all by horse power, it is supplied with two sets of clamps, one set of clamps remain on the bale until it is baled, the other set of clamps are fit in the press ready for the next bale. 3 hands and one horse will pack one hundred bales of hay in 10 hours, at the same time 3 hands can load it into a wagon and 1 horse can haul it, 3 hands can put it down ready for packing in 10 minutes. This press is different from the most of the presses, as it is horizontal, and when open, ready for filling is similar to a large box, making it much easier to fill, as the hay or cotton does not have to be elevated.  
For packing cotton it is far superior to any press in use, as it can be used in the gin house, and can be worked by the same power that drives the gin. This press has all the power that is required to pack cotton in small bales of large weight.  
This press will be sold with full guarantee to do just what we say it will do.  
This press is being manufactured in Greensboro, N. C., by Messrs. Sergeant & McCauley.  
Any person wishing to purchase presses will do well to see this press before purchasing.  
Persons wishing to buy rights will address:  
1131st J. H. TARPLEY, Greensboro, N. C.

## LOCAL.

**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,  
HATS,  
SHOES,  
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. 491st

**SUNDRIES.** Our Stock of Groceries is good. Our supply of Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Lime, Plaster, and Hydraulic Cement equal to the demand, and at prices that cannot fail to please purchasers.  
April 19, 1870. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

**FRAMES**  
For Engravings, &c.  
I HAVE now on hand a good assortment of GILT and other FRAMING MATERIAL, which I will put up at a very small advance on cost. Any kind of frames made to order.  
1144th W. M. COLLINS.

All kind BLANKS at this office

For the Union of the State, resulting, as it has, in raising the industrial pursuits of the county and greatly impairing the credit of the State.

Resolved 3d, That we will support no man for office, who is not in favor of a reformation of our public expenses, both State and county, and that we regard it but as a simple act of justice that the fees and salaries of our public servants be reduced, and made to correspond with the services rendered, and the ability of the people to pay.

Resolved 4th, That the policy, as pursued by the present Administration, of committing the people's money to irresponsible, and in very many cases, wicked and designing men, merits and should receive the rebuke of all honest men.

Resolved 5th, That the honor and interest of North Carolina is safest in the hands of her own children, and that the "Carpet-Bagger," bankrupt in character and means, seeking everywhere and under all circumstances only to carry out his own selfish ends, deserves the scorn and contempt of all classes of our citizens.

Resolved 6th, That on the other hand, the Northern man who comes for the purpose of engaging in the ordinary avocations of life, should be cordially received and aided by our people in all laudable pursuits.

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Resolved 8th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Greensboro Patriot with a request to publish them.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.  
W. M. BUCHANAN, Chm'n.  
April 23d, 1870.

For the Patriot.  
GREENSBORO, N. C., April 26.  
I HAVE FOUND "HIM."

The human imagination cannot well conceive anything more melancholy than the communion of the spirits of the dead with the buried hopes of surviving mortality, and it is impossible for words, syllables, or phrases, to be marshaled in successful array; to picture the utter wretchedness of a poor forlorn and disconsolate son of Adam, whose life, with its hopes and dreams, has been merged in the being of a fickle and fiftful woman, to learn, too late, the possibility, yea, the probability of hearing that monosyllable, no, which is so often preferred by the opposite of our sex.

And now while I feel constrained to commend to the author of the Presbyterian Cemetery a prudent husbandry of his sorrows and afflictions, I almost fear that, like Therites, I will fall by the hand of this grief, for the lost enthusiasm; but to rescue an unfortunate fellow traveler from the certainty of despair, I will waive all thoughts of fear and extend to him a helping hand.

Happily for our Country, the Law in its rigor and wisdom, has established a peaceful Asylum for the unhappy victims of lunacy and for the great relief of the community. I advise you, my dear friend during one of your lucid intervals, to consider well this subject and, at once, believe this your proper place until your wandering mind shall be fit to return home to its deserted throne.

Since our Father Adam first awoke from his long repose to behold in his new made Eve, the life and death of his hopes, the world has been stained and blackened by the untold evils, which from the fatal Pandoras box are forever winging their flight to the homes and hearts of all, then what right have you, who in the middle of the nineteenth century, should have the wisdom of experience, to set down amid the sepulchral remains of the idols of this earth and cry over the miseries of life. Though our Country, which is the common parent of all, has offered you a home for your wrecked and dethroned reason, custom has not made it proper for you to seek the place of the dead to entomb your precious fallen hopes, no, in the secret temple of your own heart is the only fit altar house for the burial of the golden, but evanescent dreams of love. No wonder that the last statistics show that the number of lunatics is on an alarming increase when humanity is abused by such moon-struck swains, as he who can only find congeniality among the spectre that stalk around the gloomy premises of a grave yard.

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In the bivouac of life;  
Not like drum driven cattle,  
But a hero in the strife."

THE GAMA PHI,  
DIED.  
In this place on the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary Thomas, in the 87th year of her age.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

**WANTED** By a wholesale Boot and Shoe house in Baltimore City, a first class salesman to influence and sell the North Carolina trade.

To a suitable person and one who can come well recommended as to honesty, energy and capacity, full remuneration for his services will be given.

None need apply unless able to furnish satisfactory evidence that he can control a good trade. Address with real name, P. O. Box No. 336. 1153rd.

**COW WANTED.** I wish to purchase a good Milch Cow. JESSE H. LINDSAY. 1151st.

**NOTICE.** Notice is hereby given, that books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Central N. C. R. R., will be opened on the 18th day of May 1870, and kept open for thirty days by the following Commissioners, viz: at Greensboro, Wm. Walker, Thomas B. Keogh, Louis Zimmer and J. H. Davis; in Raleigh by Hon. Henry J. Manning, Gen. Byron Latham and O. S. Hayes; in Lenoirville by J. Turner Morehead and William S. Rankin. 1153rd.

**WANTED.** 2 GOOD HANDS who understand harness making, liberal wages, comfortable work rooms and no discount for lack of work. Apply in person or by letter to  
PEARCE & CORK, Greensboro, N. C.

Resolved 3d, That we will support no man for office, who is not in favor of a reformation of our public expenses, both State and county, and that we regard it but as a simple act of justice that the fees and salaries of our public servants be reduced, and made to correspond with the services rendered, and the ability of the people to pay.

Resolved 4th, That the policy, as pursued by the present Administration, of committing the people's money to irresponsible, and in very many cases, wicked and designing men, merits and should receive the rebuke of all honest men.

Resolved 5th, That the honor and interest of North Carolina is safest in the hands of her own children, and that the "Carpet-Bagger," bankrupt in character and means, seeking everywhere and under all circumstances only to carry out his own selfish ends, deserves the scorn and contempt of all classes of our citizens.

Resolved 6th, That on the other hand, the Northern man who comes for the purpose of engaging in the ordinary avocations of life, should be cordially received and aided by our people in all laudable pursuits.

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Resolved 8th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Greensboro Patriot with a request to publish them.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.  
W. M. BUCHANAN, Chm'n.  
April 23d, 1870.

For the Patriot.  
GREENSBORO, N. C., April 26.  
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And now while I feel constrained to commend to the author of the Presbyterian Cemetery a prudent husbandry of his sorrows and afflictions, I almost fear that, like Therites, I will fall by the hand of this grief, for the lost enthusiasm; but to rescue an unfortunate fellow traveler from the certainty of despair, I will waive all thoughts of fear and extend to him a helping hand.

Happily for our Country, the Law in its rigor and wisdom, has established a peaceful Asylum for the unhappy victims of lunacy and for the great relief of the community. I advise you, my dear friend during one of your lucid intervals, to consider well this subject and, at once, believe this your proper place until your wandering mind shall be fit to return home to its deserted throne.

Since our Father Adam first awoke from his long repose to behold in his new made Eve, the life and death of his hopes, the world has been stained and blackened by the untold evils, which from the fatal Pandoras box are forever winging their flight to the homes and hearts of all, then what right have you, who in the middle of the nineteenth century, should have the wisdom of experience, to set down amid the sepulchral remains of the idols of this earth and cry over the miseries of life. Though our Country, which is the common parent of all, has offered you a home for your wrecked and dethroned reason, custom has not made it proper for you to seek the place of the dead to entomb your precious fallen hopes, no, in the secret temple of your own heart is the only fit altar house for the burial of the golden, but evanescent dreams of love. No wonder that the last statistics show that the number of lunatics is on an alarming increase when humanity is abused by such moon-struck swains, as he who can only find congeniality among the spectre that stalk around the gloomy premises of a grave yard.

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In the bivouac of life;  
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But a hero in the strife."

THE GAMA PHI,  
DIED.  
In this place on the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary Thomas, in the 87th year of her age.

## THIS SPACE IS PAID FOR

BY THE  
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLIDIN, President.  
JNO. S. WILSON, Secretary.  
A. S. CALDWELL, Manager.  
BRANCH OFFICE 1ST NAT. BANK BUILDING,  
Charlotte, N. C.

PETER H. ADAMS Local Agent,  
Greensboro, N. C.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
April 28, 1870, 291st.

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Charlotte, N. C.

PETER H. ADAMS Local Agent,  
Greensboro, N. C.

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
April 28, 1870, 291st.

## TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1868.  
Allow me to call your attention to my

## Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in VACUO, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,  
I am, very respectfully,  
H. T. HELMBOLD,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
of 16 Year's Experience.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold, he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,  
Firm of Powers & Wrightman,  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
Ninth & Brown streets, Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great specific for Universal Lassaitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirous State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copavia and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address  
H. T. HELMBOLD,  
Drug & Chemical Warehouse,  
394 BROADWAY, New York.

None are Genuine

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD,  
April 21st

## Greatest Invention of the Age!

Cheapness, Durability, Convenience.

## AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL OUR CELEBRATED 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 slide 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 3:6m.

## NOTICE!

Sale of Valuable Real Estate and Personal Property.

As Executor of the last will of the late Geo. Brooks, deceased, I will sell at Public Auction at his late residence, on the third day of May next, and continue from day to day till completed—all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Wagons, Cows and Carts, a fine Carriage and Harness, a Buggy and Harness, a set of Blacksmith's Tools, Stills and Tubs, Horses, Mules, Oxen, Milch Cows, Hogs, Lard, a large quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Hay and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will, in like manner, sell near

3,000 ACRES OF LAND, divided into 16 different tracts, situated in said county, on the waters of Reids Creek—near to, and a part thereof is a mile of Kernersville, a town and Depot on the N. W. N. C. Rail Road.

Said Lands will be sold on the 2nd day of Sale.

The personally will be sold for Cash, and the lands on a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and no title made until the payment of the purchase money. Persons desiring to purchase, would do well to examine said lands before the Sale. The undersigned will usually be at the old homestead until after the Sale, and will take pleasure in showing the lands. C. B. BROOKS, Executor.

## READ THIS!

NEW MARBLE YARD.

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

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

MARBLE YARD.

Tombs, Monuments, Cradle Monuments, Plain and Ornamental Grave Stones, all of the latest style, executed by first class Artists. All we ask is a trial, and we pledge ourselves to give entire satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their orders, both as to style and price. Our work is executed in the best style of the art, and the 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.

F. A. McNIEN, T. A. Kendrick, nov. 24:6m

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ACTUAL

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND CHARLES ST. Baltimore, Md.

Founded 1852. Incorporated 1854.

The Most Extensive and Best Business College

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Every young man should write immediately for a package of College Documents, containing our large Illustrated College Journal, samples of money, beautiful specimens of Penmanship, &c.

E. K. LOSIER, President. J. M. PHILLIPS, Supt. of Actual Business Department.

A Perfect Sewing Machine.

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