

The Patriot.

P. F. DUFFY, EDITOR.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

U. S. SENATOR.

It is natural that the subject of the next United States Senatorship should excite considerable interest in the minds of the public and some discussion among those who may have their preferences for this individual or for that one. The press, as a general thing, has expressed itself pretty freely on the subject, but in a spirit of harmony which we are glad to see. The names of quite a number of distinguished men have been presented, many of whom would make faithful and able representatives, but of all this number only one can be chosen, and the question arises, who that one shall be? If it simply rested with the legislature to select a man of fitness for the position, without any other considerations being brought to bear, the task could be easily disposed of. But there is more than that. They have not only to find ability but they have to find it in a man who is not proscribed by act of Congress,—not an easy matter when seven-eighths of the intelligence of the State, politically speaking, is so proscribed.

There are a few who are not, who might pass a winter in Washington and reflect some credit on their State, or take such a part in the deliberations of the Senate as would command attention and win respect. We have a liberal allowance of men who could do this, whose statesmanship would compare favorably with that of any man in those halls now, but they are among the banned, and they cannot represent us, if they would, unless Congress should be magnanimous enough to remove their disabilities, a display of justice and generosity that we have not the slightest reason to expect, after the experience of the last few years. They fear brains and ability, and they are not going to permit either for some time to come, to mingle among them, unless they have bowed in allegiance to radicalism. The drift of things for the last three months has demonstrated this to our entire satisfaction.

The efforts that have been made to control the Congressional elections; the unprecedented and unwarrantable conduct of Federal authorities in sending military into the States to control the elections; Grant's cabinet on the stump—these things go to show the determination to keep the national Legislature in the hands of those who now control it; even at the sacrifice of personal and national dignity and honor. We need not then look for the removal of the disabilities of such men as would be our first choice, Graham, Vance, Judge Kerr, would stand a better chance to get into Paradise alive and in the flesh, as did the prophet of old, than into the United States Senate, if elected to go there.

What then is to be done? When we have not a choice, we must do the best we can, and select from such members as present themselves before us, unembarrassed by restrictions, the best representative we can.

Political considerations—farther than whether he be Conservative—should have no influence in the choice. We mean that it is entirely immaterial whether in the past he may have affiliated with the Democratic or Whig party, that being a matter not worth discussion. There may be some people who would be foolish enough to discuss it, but such we would advise either to take refuge in a lunatic asylum or go to sleep in a grave yard. We have our political predilections as well as other people, but we would consider it the absurdest folly, if not absolutely criminal, to urge them at the risk of doing much damage and no good.

We trust to the wisdom of the Legislature in the selection, feeling confident that they will act with an eye single to the good of the commonwealth, without being influenced by any personal or political considerations, such as we have alluded to.

As those we would like to see chosen are ineligible, we have no choice, but have confidence enough in our representatives when they meet at Raleigh, to believe that they will make such an election as will be satisfactory to the people of the State.

A plucky woman in Louisville, Ky. recently ejected a burglar from her house under the mistaken impression that it was her husband, who it seems was in the habit of keeping late hours and coming home boozed.

New Orleans is afflicted with yellow fever. During the war she had Ben Butler.

Corn crop of Illinois this year is said will reach 350,000,000 bushels.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

It seems that our article of last week on "centralization" had so much truth in it that it has called down upon us the thunders of the Standard; the issue of last Saturday devoting almost an entire column to us. All of a sudden we have discovered ourselves to be "Solon" a "Ku Klux," a "Revolutionist" and a "bloody Revolutionist" and several other things which we didn't know before. We like to afford those gentlemen something to talk about, and shall continue to do so, in our quiet way; talk candidly and plainly; tell just as much truth as we can cram into our columns, not expecting our Radical contemporaries to like it nor caring a whit whether they do or not.

Our limited space prevents us from following in detail the article alluded to; so we will only notice briefly the more striking portions of it. Here is the first extract, which was evidently intended for a clincher, a regular logical dilemma—of the Texas longhorn breed:

We give them their choice. They are opposed to those beneficent Republican measures or they are not. If they are opposed, then our charges are made good; if they are not, then their party is a fraud and has no excuse for its appearance above ground.

Yes, there are quite a number of what you are pleased to style "beneficent Republican measures" that we are opposed to. But while we are opposed to them we expect to submit to them in common with the mass of the American people, who are submitting to a great many things now that they would rather be otherwise, until they can be changed in the manner prescribed by law. You claim that it is by virtue of the will of the people that laws are made; so do we, and by the decision of this will we hope to see this country redeemed from the oppressions that Radicalism has heaped on it within the last ten years. There are many things which have been done which we have been opposed to and which if they were to be done over again we would be opposed to still; but they are accomplished facts in which all parties have acquiesced. It does not follow that because we are opposed to certain things that we must therefore labor to abolish them. Our public obligations are such that we do a good many things that we are opposed to. In many particulars, circumstances control choice.

Here is another on the amendments which Radical legislation has added to the Constitution.

If what you say is true, you are no patriot if you do not seek the repeal, or at least the nullification of those amendments, which you consider of more value than last year's almanac. If you do seek either repeal or nullification, we charge you to know that they never can be repealed or annulled without such conflict as the soul sickens to contemplate.

We certainly would be no patriot if we did not seek the repeal of such as we deem injurious, and that we certainly should if our voice could effect such among the law making powers. But we would do it in the legitimate way and then would be the revolution! If he who in pursuance of constitutional provision seeks the repeal of that which is defective or oppressive or those who would refuse to yield obedience to authority? Your revolutionism we think would be on the other side. A good many things have been done in the last ten years and many "souls" haven't "sickened" that we know of. This isn't a "soul-sick" epoch.

He goes on to do a large amount of "charging" and grows largely eloquent. We expressed the gentle thought that reconstruction wasn't the greatest success imaginable.

Then you are still opposed to the reconstruction measures as we have repeatedly charged. But you do not seek their repeal. What then means this incendiary language? We charge you, on this language we charge you, with aiming even now to organize a revolutionary party. Nay, we have a right to charge you with being of that party which threatens revolution in New York City, which with bloody hands thrust down the majesty of the people in our late State election, which banished Sheriff Stephens, and which, no longer ago than last week, butchered in cold blood 60 Union men at Laurens, South Carolina.

You're right. We certainly are opposed to very much of your reconstruction business and hope the good time is coming when the infernal word which has been uttered so often to the shame of the American people may be blotted forever from her political vocabulary. That "revolutionary party" we would organize is the American people who, actuated by the spirit of true republicanism, would extend to the people of one State all the rights and privileges accorded to others, and regard each State as the equal of the rest, as they once were, before Radicalism discovered the new fangled doctrine of reconstruction. The balance of the "charges" are beneath our notice—they are stereotyped.

We said Grant was a presidential autocrat whereupon the following is flung at us.

If Gen. Grant is an autocrat he is a usurper, and this writer is bound to resist his authority. If he is no autocrat, this writer is what it would be great impudence in us to style him. If Gen. Grant is not sustained by Republican legislation, then the Republican party are not to be held responsible for Gen. Grant. If Gen. Grant is sustained by Republican legislation, then the charges which we make are true, to wit: that this writer is a bloody revolutionist, seeking to instigate rebellion against the government by a slander of the President, and by covert attacks upon what his party term settled issues; an entirely suitable procedure for a Ku Klux, but unbecoming in a partisan without a platform.

We don't know which to admire most in this, the penile attempt at logical deduction or the absurd proposition that it is revolutionary to oppose "Republican legislation." Grant's predecessor, elected by Republicans, was pronounced a usurper by seven-eighths of the Radical papers of the country: was that "instigating revolt?" A Congress may become usurpers as well as a President, for to usurp is to exercise power and authority, which do not of right belong to those who exercise them. This both your Congress and President have done and are doing to-day. Why, the whole life and spirit of the Radical party is revolutionary. Revolution made it what it is and gave it the strength it has. We propose to "resist" all this in the most effective manner that we can; by voting and inducing every one else we can to vote against the party which now rules the country by the power secured through revolution.

We spoke of the abolition of State rights, and failed to see the beauties of a Radical "nation," whereupon he breaks out thus: Dear readers, can you doubt now that this is a bloody revolutionist?—that he is in favor of uprooting the legislation of the last ten years?—that he is opposed to the reconstruction acts?—that he wants the Constitution as it was?—that he does not believe that the United States should assume the powers of a nation?—that he is in favor of that exploded

view of State rights which led to secession and civil war?

Of course the "dear readers" can't doubt it—if they have a little sense as the man who asks the question. We are in favor of changing much of the "legislation," or rather mis-legislation, of the last ten years. We are opposed to much of your reconstruction business. For instance; we are opposed to proscribing such men as Gov. Graham and others we might mention, while such rotten-hearted demagogues as Holden, &c., are honored and rewarded for their double treachery. We want the Constitution as near what it was as we can get it, conceding such changes as circumstances have made necessary and which all the people now agree to, North and South. We do not wish to see the United States assume the powers of a "nation" which cannot, in a political sense, be assumed by a republic formed of co-equal States. The term "nation" (politically) properly belongs to a monarchy—not to a republic. We are in favor of State rights, without which liberty must die, and this country becomes just what we said, last week, it was rapidly becoming—a centralized despotism. "State rights" did not lead to civil war and secession; it was want of respect for and tampering with State rights that did it.

And here comes the prayerful and pious conclusion.

"The States are not what they were!"—No! The nation's credit is maintained. The slave oligarchy is overthrown. The people rule. The poor man votes with the rich. All are equal before the law. A poor man's son is President. The common school and the jury box are open to all. We shall never see another President assassinated for a deed of emancipation. Men are no longer chained and driven to the slave mart. The Holy Spirit in the human soul is no longer a marketable commodity. To the Eternal Father we give devout and unfeigned thanks that the States are not what they were. And they never again will be what they were except through the act of the Conservative party.

"The nation's credit maintained." Yes, and a herd of swindling bloodsuckers, called bondholders made rich at an expense of \$400,000,000 annually to the oppressed taxpayers.

"The slave oligarchy is overthrown." Yes, and an infamous bonded oligarchy established on its ruins. "The poor man votes with the rich." Where he votes the Radical ticket he does. "All are equal before the law." How about Judge Pearson and Habeas Corpus?

"A poor man's son is President." Yes, and the poor man's son makes a poor president. He has received presents enough however, to make him a rich one. We don't think however that U. S. G. is the first instance of a poor man's son becoming president. Quite a number of such could be pointed to, in the list of presidents, who would compare favorably with the "poor man's son," who spends one half his time lounging at watering places and the other half managing elections.

"The jury box and common schools are open to all." What does all this amount to practically when Radical officials pocket the funds, and your schools can't be put in operation? "We shall never see another President assassinated for a deed of emancipation." If it is meant by this that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated for a deed of emancipation, it is a groundless assertion, without a single fact to base it upon. J. Wilkes Booth, who perpetrated that deed was not actuated by political motives in it. A spirit of vengeance prompted and directed the arm that executed the deed. The history of that tragic act is too well known to the public now to make Mr. Lincoln a martyr to emancipation.

"Men are no longer chained and driven to the slave mart." No, the black man is not driven to the mart; but all the laboring men of the country, black and white, are held in a bondage as oppressive and crushing, under masters as exacting as any slaves ever knew. They have the happy privilege of working to earn money to support bondholders in idleness.

"The Holy Spirit in the human soul is no longer a marketable commodity" (commodity we suppose is meant.) We were not aware that the "human soul" had a "holy spirit" in it. We are glad to know that the "human soul" is a duplicate. After which, no doubt, the "Eternal Father" will feel gratified that He has been thanked in printer's ink, and will be induced to continue favors to the Radical party, which feels so grateful for the opportunities it has enjoyed of enforcing its ideas and building up a government to suit Radical notions.

If they prayed more and labored less to deceive their followers, these Radical editors would do much more good than they are doing. Pray on, brother.

THE ELECTION FARCE IN S. C.

The accounts of the election in South Carolina, which we gather from our exchanges go to show that it was a miserable farce from beginning to end. As is known, the negroes in that State outnumber the whites nearly two to one, and in some counties along the coast are so numerous that the number of whites is simply a cipher in comparison. In that section the negroes under their white radical leaders took complete possession of the polls and voted as often and as many ballots at a time as they chose. So disorderly and threatening was their conduct that white people preferred to keep away from the polls rather than run the risk of coming in collision with them.

It is needless to say that under this state of circumstances, the State went overwhelmingly radical, and has to suffer for two years more the oppressions of the rule and ruin party.

Now, to cover up their abominable rascality, they are concocting and circulating all sorts of stories of outrages on Union men, throughout the State. Verily, there is no limit to the devilish propensities of these fellows.

Poor South Carolina!

WEST VIRGINIA ALL RIGHT.

West Virginia has crowned herself with glory in the election of two Democrats out of her three members to Congress. Last year all three were radicals. She also elects a majority of the Legislature Democrats which secures a Democratic U. S. Senator next term. Virginia will do to count on. The very name suggests success. Old Virginia was called the "mother of States and of Statesmen." She has not lost her claim to the title yet. West Virginia is not unworthy of her now.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

We cannot place much reliance on the dispatches that come to us over the wires from France. One day we have reported successes of the French which are contradicted the next. Now the Prussians are pronounced defeated in some engagements, and the next report makes them victorious.

Last week we had Bazaine cutting his way successfully out of Metz, and the next thing we know Metz falls and Bazaine surrenders with an army of 175,000 men. Trochu is reported in Paris at the head of 650,000 men, who promise much, but do nothing. Garibaldi is in the field attacking the Prussians now and then, but with what success we don't know. But this much we do know. Sedan has fallen; Straßburg has fallen; Metz has fallen—three powerfully fortified cities and of vast importance in this contest. The armies of France have been demoralized and scattered, and the Prussians are in undisputed possession of all the region surrounding beleaguered Paris, with its population of 2,000,000 and liable at any moment to be bombarded by heavy siege guns. Unless something occurs beyond the ken of mortal Paris must fall as did Sedan, Straßburg and Metz. There seems to be not the slightest unity or concert of action among these people, once remarkable for their heroic valor. They are demoralized and without brains or a head to lead them.

In the meantime England, Austria, Italy, disgusted with the lavish waste of life and shedding of blood, are endeavoring to negotiate terms between the belligerents and bring about peace, while the great bear of Russia stands sullenly aloof and refuses to join them in their commendable efforts.

As yet they have failed to effect anything, as the Prussian King is puffed up with victory and arrogance. He feels that France is at his mercy and must yield to his terms, which will be a surrender of several of the provinces along the Rhine.

How much would one head like that of the "Little Corporal" be worth to France now?

This modern Hun may succeed in availing the fears of Europe and arraying it against him, and yet be compelled to sue for terms, where he now dictates as a conqueror, a result over which the civilized world would not shed a tear.

The radicals of Wake county have nominated Samuel F. Phillips for the vacancy in the House of Representatives, occasioned by the death of Mr. Hodge. Mr. Phillips failed in his attempt to get the office of Attorney General, for the reason that he couldn't get votes enough. But it seems that the great Goliath, on whom the radicals built such lofty hopes during the last campaign, will be satisfied with a seat in the lower house, on the principal we suppose, that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

The conservatives have nominated Dr. J. B. Dunn against him.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee, second son of Robt. E. Lee, has been elected to succeed his father as President of Washington College, the name of which has been changed to Washington Lee University.

The family of General Lee have concluded not to permit his remains to be removed from the Chapel, designed and erected by himself at Lexington, where they now rest.

Delano becomes Secretary of Interior in place of Cox, resigned.

Western Railroad.—The Eagle learns that the new contractors, Hunt & Seales are collecting hands, implements, &c., at the Gulf and Egypt and are beginning to work. Our contemporary becomes facetious over the prospect and exclaims: "Standing on tip-toe in utter suspense, we waive our old brown hat and say, Onward! hunt and scale the way right through to Mount Airy, or some other bright place, and not always keep us in Gulfed in Egyptian darkness."

The negro vote in Ohio is far more than the majority. They carried both the Radical Congressional Districts in Hamilton Co. The Cincinnati Times (Rad) says that but for the negro that the State would have gone Democratic by about 10,000.

That's why they like 'em so.

Tied to a Dead Body.—Henry Lee, F. L. S., writes to the editor of the Lancet in regard to the paralytic seizures from which Chang, one of the Siamese Twins, has recently suffered. He has received letters from the twins and their families, which induce him to believe in the possibility of separation in case of the pre-decease of one of them. A letter from one of Chang's daughters says that her father is low spirited, can scarcely move without assistance, and that his whole right side is useless. "Uncle tries to cheer him up, but he has nothing to say. From the sentence mentioning Eng" endeavors to cheer and comfort his brother, Dr. Lee infers in each a distinct and separate volition and vitality, and hence, that Chang could successfully be cut from the dead body of Eng should the latter die first.

John Quincy Adams has been nominated for Governor by the Democracy of Massachusetts.

San Diego, in Lower California has been refreshed with an earth quake.

Four new Episcopal churches are now being built in Philadelphia, which will cost when completed \$600,000.

Old Judge Bailey, of Demopolis, Ala. died in his chair on hearing of the death of General Lee.

John D. Burritt, who served under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, died near Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 12, at the age of 160 years.

We see it Stated that the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois has issued instructions to all its subordinate lodges to admit negroes and mulattoes.

ON OUR TABLE.

The Little Corporal for November is a beautiful number of a most beautiful Magazine. The remaining numbers of 1870 are offered free to all who subscribe now for the next year. Don't fail to give your children this sterling juvenile magazine. It is published in Chicago, Illinois, by Sewell & Miller, at \$1.50 per year.

The Musical Independent for November contains the conclusion of an article on "Choral Organizations," by W. G. Perkins, "A Musical Tour in North Germany," "How They Make Church Organs," Wohlfahrt's "Modulation School," (continued,) and a copious summary of News and Criticism. The Music is Waters Deep; "Oh! Waters Dark, Oh! Waters Deep;" "We'd Better Bide a Wee;" "Drowsy Polka;" "Communion;" "Elevation;" "Home-ward." Published by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, at \$2 a year, or 25 cents for single numbers.

Southern Planter and Farmer for November—Published at Richmond, Va., by Ferguson & Raby; price \$2. A splendid Agricultural monthly;—well adapted to the wants of the South.

American Sunday School Worker.—We have received the October number of the above named excellent Journal, published by J. W. McIntyre, St. Louis. This number, besides the usual original and selected matter, lessons for each Sabbath, Blackboard teaching, &c., contains a list of lessons for 1871. Specimen copies of Magazine and lesson papers are offered without charge on receipt of stamp for postage.

Horrible Accident in Iowa.—Chicago, Oct. 27.—The West Union (Iowa) Gazette has a letter from Boston county, stating that Washington Campbell, having a barn to raise, invited a number of his neighbors to help him. For supping dinner he killed a sheep and hung it up. While the men were working on the barn two boys discovered the sheep's head on the ground when one said: "Here is where a sheep was killed; here is the head and this is the axe the head was cut off with. Put your head there, I will chop it off." The boy did as directed. Just as the axe was raised Mrs. Campbell saw them and screamed. This attracted the attention of the men, who were lifting a heavy timber, and the falling of the axe on the boys' necks so startled them that several loosed hold of the timber, and it fell, crushing four men. The boy was also killed by the axe.

Remarkable Incidents.—We learn through a private letter from Lexington two remarkable incidents that occurred the day Lee died. A large portrait of the General, which was hanging in the parlor of his house fell to the floor, breaking the heavy frame surrounding it. A large photograph of him hanging in the photograph gallery in the town, fell about the same time and broke into pieces. There was apparent no disturbing cause or force to produce those accidents.

No one was in the parlor when the portrait fell but Mrs. Lee, who was sitting quietly in the room.

An eccentric Frenchman, M. Berchoumen, in a letter addressed to the Paris Liberte, seriously proposes to use the ferocious beasts of the Jardin des Plantes for the defence of Paris. His proposition is the following: "As soon as the approach of the enemy is signalled, the administration should transport the tigers and lions to abandoned farms, and the Prussians, when they came to these farms to plunder and steal cattle, they would there find these furnished beasts ready to receive them. Attendants disguised as Uhlans might previously incite the beasts to fury by beating them."

The Colored Vote.—The statement that there are 18,000 negro votes in Illinois, has set the statisticians of the State at work to revise the tables showing the polling strength of the blacks not only there but elsewhere. The latest revision shows, in round numbers, Illinois to have only 10,000 negro voters; Pennsylvania about 10,000; New York 8,000; Ohio 7,000; New Jersey 5,000; Indiana 3,500; Connecticut 2,400; Delaware 4,000. Of the 800,000 negro votes in the United States all but 50,000 reside South of the Mason & Dixon line.

Another Incident in Gen. Lee's Life.—Hon. H. W. Hildard, ex-member of the Federal Congress, made a speech in Augusta, Ga., at the meeting there held to do honor to the memory of Gen. Lee, in which he said:

"An offer, originating in Georgia and I believe in this very city, was made to him to place an immense sum of money at his disposal if he would consent to reside in the city of New York and represent Southern commerce. Millions would have flowed to him. But he declined. It is said: 'No, I am grateful but I have a self imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them fall under my standard. I shall devote my life now to training young men to do their duty in life.'"

It is stated on Republican authority that the President authorized the statement that Secretary Cox left the Cabinet from purely personal and private reasons, such being not the fact. Simultaneously with this testimony comes the version that poor pointed savage Ted Cloud, from Fort Laramie, where a grand pow-wow was held on the 5th ult., saying: "I am not mad; I am far from it. I am as sane as the Great Father for telling me such big stories as he does. He does not tell the truth."

The Case of the Colored Cadets.—A committee assembled at West Point on Thursday for the trial of Cadets Smith, Wilson and Davies. Cadet Smith is the colored boy whose presence at the Academy has excited so much comment. He and Cadet Wilson are arraigned upon charges preferred by Lieutenant Colonel Upton, the commandant, for creating a disturbance in camp, coming to blows with a fellow cadet. The court is expected to continue its session for a week or so.

Mice are building thick nests. Look out for an early winter.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO-NISTS.

A meeting of the national committee of tobacco-nists was held in New York on Wednesday, for the purpose of devising means to have the present tax on tobacco reduced. The principal business which had called the meeting together was adjourned to the convention to be held on the 6th of December at Richmond.

During the preceding of the convention, Messrs. Stafford and G. W. Gail of Baltimore, addressed the meeting. They said they had been great losers by reason of the harsh and most unjust measures taken on the part of the government at the instance of Comdr. Delano. By the passing of the act of Congress of the 20th of July, 1868, the government had inflicted what was termed the "second tax" upon the growers and manufacturers, although one duty had already been paid upon it. When that law came into operation many of these gentlemen had large quantities of tobacco left upon their lands, and as that was the case, they had been called upon to pay a second duty. The officials had been notified as to what they had upon their hands, so that they might know how to charge for that coming in after the operation of the act.

Mr. McAlpine proposed that the resolution number 11 of the last convention be read, and that in addition this committee should pledge themselves to do all they could at the sitting of Congress to get the pernicious duty greatly lessened, and the second stamp duty abolished.

Mr. Samuel Bailey, a delegate from Richmond, Va., stated that he had with him two resolutions which the members of the association had passed there, which were to the effect that they were opposed to any agitation of the question of duty just now, unless the association had good cause for knowing that Congress would grant what they wanted namely, a uniform tax on all kinds of tobacco, and that should be fixed at 10 cents a pound.—Baltimore Sun.

This is a good move, in the right direction. The tax on tobacco, we all know is unreasonably high, and it is about time that some well devised system, with concert of action, was inaugurated for the purpose of endeavoring to have it reduced to something approximating a rational figure. The tax paid now by the sections in which tobacco is raised is enormous, far beyond the conception of those who have not noticed the returns. There is no earthly reason why this discrimination should exist and one section pay enormously on its products while another is comparatively exempt. We hope to see this move continue and gain strength till the desired reduction is obtained.

PITTSYLVANIA AND THE RAILROADS.

The county of Pittsylvania recently voted upon the question of subscriptions to the Norfolk and Great Western railroad and the Danville and Lynchburg railroad—\$150,000 to the former, and \$180,000 to the latter.—We learn from the Danville Times that both were carried by a two-thirds vote. Pittsylvania is a brave old county. We believe this subscription was looked for as securing the construction of the road to Lynchburg, and we may now expect it to be built. Since much of the trade within the sphere of this city will take that route to Lynchburg, we are called upon by additional reasons to shorten the distance between this city and Lynchburg to make a participation in the business of that road more certain.—Rich. Dispatch.

Virginia is alive to the importance of railroads which is evidenced in this instance, of Pittsylvania voting the munificent appropriation of \$339,000 to two of them.

Virginia needs railroads and so do we. North Carolina is sadly in need of them. If the people, up along the Yadkin, for instance, would but wake up to the issue, and show the energy and public spirit which characterizes the people of Pittsylvania, how long would it be before the locomotive would be puffing in their midst, and everything up there spring into new life and activity? Not long.

The Fayetteville Eagle learns that the Egypt Coal Mines will soon be in operation again. Several copper mines are being worked along Deep River, in Chatham county, and more are to go into operation.

We are glad to hear this. All that Egypt region is full of minerals. It wants development, that's all, to prove what it is. If this State ever does wake to a realizing sense of the value of the stores that lie hidden in her bosom she will do something to render them available. Minerals abounding in Chatham, and in a dozen other counties around us, and for want of facilities to reach market almost as useless as if buried under the ocean.

Give us Railroads and see what North Carolina will become. What she ought to be, she will be,—the garden spot of America.

Members of the Holly Wood Memorial Association are about taking up a contribution to erect a monument to General Lee. Let it be one worthy of the man.

An Eastern paper has discovered a youth in his 143rd year who buried his seventh wife sixty years ago, and now wants another. Here is a chance, as the advertisements say, to go into partnership with a man of large experience.

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SEASON OF 1870-71.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. Important Improvements. Patented June 21, and August 23, 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICES

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have the pleasure of announcing important improvements in their Cabinet Organs, for which Patents were granted them in June and August last. These are not merely meretricious attractions, but enhance the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a further reduction of prices on several leading styles. Having completed and added to their former facilities a large new manufactory, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly. The Cabinet Organs of this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, that few will need assurance of their superiority. They now offer four Octave Cabinet Organs, in quite plain style, but equal according to their capacity to anything they make, for \$50 each. The same, Double Reed, \$65. Five Octave Double Reed Organs, Five Pipes, with Knee swell and Tremulant, in elegant case, with several of the Mason & Hamlin improvements, \$125. The same Extra, with new Vox Humana, Automatic Swell, &c., \$180. Five Octaves, Three Sets Reeds, Seven Stops with Keyboards, in splendid instrument, \$225. A new illustrated catalogue with full information, and reduced prices, is now ready, and will be sent free, with a testimonial circular, presentation of the new and improved instruments to the superiority of these instruments, to any one sending his address to the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, Boston, or 836 Broadway, N. Y. 140-4w

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