

Established in 1824.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.

New Series No. 181.

States of Advertising.

For the first time in the history of the State, the following rates of advertising are published in advance. The rates are for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion the rate is reduced. The rates are for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion the rate is reduced. The rates are for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion the rate is reduced.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys at Law, Greensboro, N. C. The following are the names of the attorneys at law in Greensboro, N. C. The following are the names of the attorneys at law in Greensboro, N. C. The following are the names of the attorneys at law in Greensboro, N. C.

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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 design, 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.

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 & Shoher, South Elm St.

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. STONER, WILSON & STONER, B. N. K. E. S. R. S.

GREENSBORO, N. C. Buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State and Government Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

Receive Money on deposit subject to RIGHT CHECK, and allow interest in kind upon time deposits of CURRENCY or SPECIE.

Discount Business Papers. Collections Made at all Accessible Points. Sept. 16th, 17

Chas. G. Yates, MANUFACTURER OF TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and Dealer in Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Wood Ware, Lamps, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Groceries, Stoves, and assorted Goods, generally.

No. 21 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C. Goods sold low for cash, or barter. Jan 19th

Buchanan & McDonald, Grocery and Confectionery, (Corner Stand at Depot), KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS, SWEETMEATS, BUTTER, RAISINS, OLIVES, &c.

A fine stock of Family Groceries at the lowest prices. Also a full supply of the finest Liggett's kept in the city.

The best brands of Cigars constantly on hand. No. 10-12

W. S. RANKIN, (In Tate Building), Dealer in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hosiery, and general Merchandise. Also a large stock and assortment of NEW GOODS offered at very low prices for CASH on country PRODUCE.

A large supply of Coffee just received at 12c, 25c, and 50c, and also a large lot of country cured hams.

Also a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, and Towels, at reduced prices. W. S. RANKIN, Jan 19th

GROCERIES, &c. All grades of Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Soap, Candles, Syrup, &c., always on hand at lowest cash prices.

C. E. ECKEL & CO., South Street, Jan 19th

GLASS and QUEEN'S WARE. We have received a large addition to our former stock of Glass and Queen's Ware. Lamp chimneys, Kettles, Oil, &c., all of which we offer low for cash.

C. E. ECKEL & CO., South Street, Jan 19th

BEENA VISTA LODGE, I. O. G. E. meets regularly on every Tuesday night. The first Tuesday night of each month a meeting of SPECIAL INTEREST will be held. Visiting brethren cordially received. DAVID SCOTT, Jan. 19th

J. A. PRITCHETT, Cabinet-Maker, Furniture Dealer, and UNDERTAKER.

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford County that he is now prepared to receive more than ever before with him.

FURNITURE. In great variety, selected with a view to economy and to suit the times. He has two WARE ROOMS where he keeps constantly a supply of everything needed by housekeepers. One at his shop below the depot, and the other in the front room of the old Patriot building—where customers will be waited on, in his absence, by J. W. S. Parker, who is his authorized agent.

UNDERTAKING. He is prepared to furnish, at 2 hours' notice, Coffins of any style, and has a fine horse built expressly for the use of the public.

All orders for Furniture, Coffins, &c., promptly attended to at the lowest prices. Any work done by him is guaranteed to be done in a workmanlike manner. Feb 19th

PURCHASE BEES. paying the highest CASH PRICES! Or will, FOR \$1.00 A HEAD, kill and sell bees.

I can be found at any time opposite Collins' Crock Shop. W. W. CAUSEY, Greensboro, N. C.

Brick for Sale. The very best brick furnished at reasonable prices, at the kiln, Hanes North of town, or delivered. D. N. KIRKPATRICK, Jan 29

All kinds of BLANKS at this Office

For the Patriot. THE LONELY MOTHER.

BY A. P. SPERRY.

Baby, sleeping on my knee, What thoughts are they mind beguiling?

For your cherub lips, I see, Are dimpled out with smiling.

It is dreams of Papa, may be, In your gentle sleep.

Causing you to smile, sweet baby, Causings me to weep.

Baby, sleeping on my knee, Are the lovely angels telling

Tales of glorious mystery, Of their bright immortal dwelling?

Woeing you to leave us, may be, In your gentle sleep.

Causing you to smile, sweet baby, Causings me to weep.

Relations of Useless S. Whom the other Office holders want to Re-nominate along with him.

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orville L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects another very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—elected by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office, has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark; ought to be made Minister to Berlin without waiting for the Presidential election.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes after the next election.

VI. Bretzer Brig Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at \$10,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico made Indian Bureau; place worth \$100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$30,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston Texas.

XV. Orlando L. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's Office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4th, 1873.

XVIII. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things looked for.

XIX. B. L. Winniss, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place.

XX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXI. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Ky.; would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans; a good place, and wants to keep it.

XXIII. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872.

George Whitefield was once preaching to a scattering audience in New York, when, suddenly assuming a nautical air and manner that were irresistible, he broke in with, "Well, my boys, we have a clear sky, and are making fine headway over a smooth sea before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! Don't you hear distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering! Everyman to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark!—the tempest rage!—our masts are gone!—the ship is on her beam ends! What next? This appeal instantly brought the sailors to their feet with a shout, "The longboat!—take to the longboat!"

One hundred and seventy-nine trains carrying passengers, daily arrive and depart from Chicago, eighty-three of which carry the U. S. Mails.

Valuable Statistics—The Census of North Carolina, 1870.

We herewith present an official copy of the census of each county in North Carolina, says the Warrenton Gazette, giving the white and black population in separate columns. This, we believe, is the first publication of the kind that has yet been made anywhere, and it should be laid aside for future reference. We are indebted to a friend for these reliable statistics, to whom they have been furnished by the census bureau:

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The Patriot.

P. F. DUFFY, EDITOR.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, August 10 1871.

The Result.

The much vexed question of convention or no convention has at last been settled, for the present at least, in favor of those who opposed that measure; whether wisely or not, let the future determine. For the honor of North Carolina, and the credit of the manhood of her sons, we wish it had been otherwise; we wish they had not been influenced and terrified from voting according to their inclinations by a threatened danger of coming into contact with the federal government, of which there was no more probability than of coming in contact with a comet. By appealing to this same dread of the federal government, the constitution was carried in '68, and the game succeeded so well then that it has been followed to a greater or less extent ever since. We suppose it will be so while there are cowards to be influenced or base men to take advantage of this cowardice.

Then the fears of that class whose worldly wealth consisted of a homestead were aroused and they were told and made to believe that the calling of a convention would be the destruction of the homestead, and they were influenced to vote against convention to prevent what would never have occurred. The homestead was spread for them and they were caught in it; many of them well meaning people with no more sympathy for radicalism than virtue has for vice.

Last in the enumeration but first in point of number comes the army of 80,000 black men massed as one and voted in almost solid phalanx, the grandest mockery of suffrage that ever met the sight since the thought of the ballot first occurred to men. Never was the negro vote cast more solidly than in this election, and never were the negroes more persistently misled, deceived and deceived. They were told that it was the intention of the convention, if called, to limit the right of suffrage, and so amend the constitution as to deprive the majority if not nearly all the black men in the State of the right to vote and ultimately of their freedom. They believed this, no doubt, and they should vote the way they did, believing in the leaders they did and listening to the monstrous fabrications that were told them.

Here then are the three direct causes of our defeat—persons who voted under the influence of fear; men who voted to preserve the homestead guaranteed them by the present constitution, and which they were made to believe would be taken from them; and the multitude of uninformed and deluded black men who are not governed by judgment, but vote as they are told to by the designing leaders in whom they put their trust, and who use them to further their own ambitious schemes. It is all over now; it is a defeat, mortifying perhaps to many, but it belongs to the past, and we should never look backward except to learn lessons and profit in the future. Look forward and from defeat learn the wisdom that directs to victory.

The conservative party is stronger in this State to day than it ever was. It has not suffered from the shock at which Republicans may flatter themselves with the thought that it has. We want organization and unity of action which we have not now to ensure success in the future. This triumph to the anti-conventionists will inspire the Radical leaders with new hopes and new resolution to grapple with their adversaries and re-organize the party which they regarded as demoralized and broken in pieces. We must meet them not with indifference and slothfulness, but with work, energetic work. Less talk and more action, less trusting to chance and more dependence on our own exertions, is what we want and what we must have.

Our executive committee must get into the harness and work, organize the party as it should be organized, make arrangements to distribute documents among the people which will give information such as will guide them in their decisions and put the subjects under discussion in a true light before them. Had this been done during the last campaign and the proper efforts made to distribute the documents among the people, a different result might have been the consequence at sundown on the 3d. There were a hundred documents put in circulation by the opposition to the one sent out by us and the effect is now apparent.

Let us learn, then, from the past, profit from its lessons, and buckle on

our armor to fight with more system and renewed energy the battle of the future.

Won't Do.

We notice that no inconsiderable number of our exchanges which had built their hopes on a convention manifest a gloomy and despondent spirit in their comments on the result of last Thursday's contest. They imagine they see all sorts of evil in store for the State and a future filled with anything but encouraging signs. We prefer to look forward, for there is neither sense nor policy in looking at defeat and letting it throw its dark mantle over and discourage us. It is better to speak words of cheer than words of despondency, and prepare to contend with the future, however dark we may imagine it to be. In 1868 we were beaten worse than now, and notwithstanding the sombre forebodings then we lived through the storm and snatched a glorious victory from our foe, and sent dismay into the ranks in the hour that he fancied himself the strongest and most invulnerable. So it will be again if we are true to ourselves and do not permit imaginary disasters to overwhelm us.

The brave man rises above defeat and in the hour when the clouds lower the heaviest he shows his manhood the most. Unfurl your banner, then, close up your ranks, look the enemy in the face, act together, move onward with spirit and determination, and we will scatter the foe as we did in the day when we had not half the reason to be confident that we have now.

In the meantime let us endeavor to avert some of the impending evils. Let us not paint the picture so dark and uninviting to the eye of the stranger who may be looking to North Carolina as his future home or as a field for investment. Let us familiarize ourselves with the attractions and resources of our good old State with the view to inducing men of muscle and means to locate among us and by helping us develop the capacities of our State make the burden lighter that falls upon each of us. Every effort should be made to encourage immigration, and on our hill sides to cultivate them and make them productive. Every acre of soil tilled adds to the aggregate wealth of the State and makes her so much better able to meet her liabilities. Every man who produces a dollar's worth which was not produced before contributes a portion to the common fund. Every working man added to the population helps to lighten the load the others have to carry. The broad acres from the east to the west offer pleasant homes to multitudes, with advantages and inducements equal to those of any section; but we must make some systematic effort to spread these advantages and inducements before the world. North Carolina's greatest drawback is that she is not known to the outside world, and scarcely to her own people.

Let us then, when we portray her tell of some of her loveliness and clothe her in the garments that she ought to wear, not paint her as dark and gloomy and desolate, as it clothed in mourning weeds to frighten people away from her whom her natural loveliness attracts. She may not be in a laughing mood all the time, but don't let us keep representing her as weeping and groaning and buried in eternal gloom. It won't do us any good nor her either.

If these republicans have gone on and pilfered and robbed and abused her we'll capture them the next chance we get, and send them adrift. And that's what we must do.

There is a better day in store if we quit hunting for clouds, keep our pluck up and labor as we should.

As it Should Be.

The election of Hon. D. F. Caldwell is a source of congratulation not only to the friends of that gentleman, but to all who are admirers of unflinching, unswerving fidelity to principle such as has characterized the course of that gentleman for years, but more especially since the war. He has clung with a tenacity that would have done honor to a Roman to what he believed to be right, and evinced a devotion to the cause of the people which marks him with an honored distinction and is looked for in vain in the lives of most public men.

The people have done themselves credit and paid a deserved tribute to him in this election, and have shown their confidence in a man who was never known to betray a trust or desert a worthy cause.

In London, in Indiana, last week, a chap named Henry Ellington demonstrated his love for his sweat-shirt by refusing to marry him by knocking her down and beating her head with a brick so that her life is despaired of. He has been arrested and it is thought the people there will show their appreciation of his conduct by gently lynching him.

The Result in Our County.

There is not a county in the State which will show a closer contest on the day of election than Guilford. Here every agency was put to work to defeat the convention, and every man who held a position large or small under the federal government, with one or two exceptions, labored zealously for that purpose before and especially on the day of election. Over forty or fifty negroes were registered in this city on the day of election, and all claimed a right to vote and did vote. We suppose the same thing was done at other precincts as successfully. We do not assert that many of these were fraudulent votes, but we are not altogether satisfied that they were not.

The opposition brought out their strongest man in Judge Dick, and that strongest man ran behind his ticket about 35 votes. Gen. Scott, their other nominee, need not be considered in the race for he was slaughtered to better the chances of the Judge, and ran behind his ticket about 66. They should not have done so with him. After nominating him they should have stood by him and not butcher him to secure the election of another.

We saved the day by four votes while our candidates were elected by eighteen over Dick, Dr. Mendenhall running still higher. This shows that while there were a good many people opposed to the call of a convention they still had no sympathy with the men who led in the movement, and preferred if we were to have a convention to see the Conservative candidates take their seats there. The effort to beat Mr. Caldwell by trading off Scott didn't succeed although it doubtless took a few votes from the former in one or two precincts.

Had we polled our full strength we would have carried the convention by a majority as great if not greater than our majority of last summer, but many of our voters were absent at the springs and elsewhere. We know of at least twenty votes which were thus lost in Guilford township alone. The conservative party is to-day stronger in the county than it ever was, and had it not been for the groundless apprehensions on the homestead question, the majority for convention would have been at least five hundred. That was the powerful argument used and the one that seemed to have the most telling effect on the masses.

Considering the influences that were brought to bear, the misrepresentation made and the deceptions practiced by our opponents, with the solid negro vote at their command, and the resolute effort that was made by them, and the treacherous course of Representative Harris in the Deep River precinct, we have done well to carry the county even by a majority of four.

Radicals who had pitched their hopes high are disgusted, and now swear that Guilford won't do to bet on. Considering all the labor they lost and the bright anticipations blasted they have our deepest sympathies.

Jonathan Harris.

The anti-conventionists are indebted to Jonathan Harris for services rendered on the day of election. To his exertions is to be attributed the result in Deep River township which gave a majority of 128 against convention over 28 last summer. Had that township voted as it would have voted had he not labored so zealously to defeat the wishes of the people who elected him to the position he now occupies, our majority in the county would have been as great if not greater than the majority of last summer.

Some persons might have expected him to have pursued a different course, one a little more consistent, but his course was such when the bill was before the Legislature, when he voted once for, once against, and then dodged, that one would not look for anything like co-operation from him in the move.

By this action he has arrayed himself against the people who took him up and elected him, betrayed them, and co-operated with the party to which North Carolina is indebted for all her troubles. His conservatism is hypocrisy and we are now reaping the fruits of elevating to place over better men a man who uses his position to betray the trust reposed in him.

If a conservative convention should ever so stultify itself as to make such another nomination for any place we would deserve to be beaten. Between all such and a straight out radical of either color give us the radical, for we will know where to find him and know what to expect.

An open foe at any time is preferable to a disguised enemy.

Ben. Butler fell overboard from a yacht, into the Merrimac last week, and to the great disappointment of all good people wouldn't stay under. That water isn't good to drink now.

Virginia as a Wheat Raiser.

We clip the following figures from the Richmond Dispatch which show what old Virginia is doing and is capable of doing in the way of raising the "staff of life." To all of which we say, good for Virginia:

New York State, with a population of 3,880,735, produced in 1860, 8,651,105 bushels of wheat and 90,061,049 bushels of Indian corn—being a little over two bushels of wheat and less than six bushels of corn to each inhabitant. The wheat fell at least seven millions of bushels short of the quantity necessary to supply the people of that State for one year.

Virginia, with a population of 1,596,318, produced in 1860, 13,130,977 bushels of wheat and 28,519,999 bushels of Indian corn—being nearly nine bushels of wheat and twenty-four bushels of corn to each inhabitant. The wheat exceeded by five millions of bushels the quantity necessary to supply the people of this State for one year.

But we shall perhaps be told that it is not New York farming, but Yankee farming that the critics of Virginia speak of. Very well. Let us see what the census tells of Yankee farming:

In 1860, the six New England States (all of them, remember,) produced 1,083,193 bushels of wheat or "wheat-warts to each inhabitant" (this is the very language of the census report), and 9,164,505 bushels of Indian corn, or less than three bushels to each inhabitant.

The single county of London, in Virginia, produced 396,297 bushels of wheat in 1860—more than double the total product of the three New England States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Vote for Candidates.

It will be seen by reference to the table published elsewhere that Dr. Mendenhall received 1760; Mr. Caldwell 1726; Judge Dick 1707; General Scott 1728—not a very flattering vote to the General. Dr. Mendenhall leads his ticket 15 votes and runs ahead of Dick, whom the radicals believed indomitable, 53—an evidence of how much the people appreciate a Judge who comes down from his position to engage in a political contest and run for office. These ballots were a significant rebuke.

The Raleigh Telegram after having "filled its mission" as it says, helped to defeat the convention, given aid and comfort to radicalism, and endeavored to split the Conservative party, has terminated its existence, having sold out to the Era. It is a little remarkable that it should expire so soon after the election. It's dead now and we don't think there is any one to shed a tear over it. It worked for those who fed it during its brief existence and died despaired.

Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow are not on speaking terms.

There are 14,000 Chinese in San Francisco.

403,091 guns and 2,107 cannons were captured from the Paris insurgents.

For the Patriot.

Negro Ku Klux.

Messrs. Editors: I noticed in your very valuable paper that you wanted the people to give you all the news from their respective sections of country. This should have been given you some time ago, but it is better late than never. Three weeks ago last Saturday night, four negroes, Newton Lineberry, Tom Lineberry, Aleck Thom, and Henry Shatterly, residing about 10 miles South of Greensboro, in the neighborhood of Alamance Church, went out to Ku Kluxing. They first went to a respectable old negro man's house, Ben Gilmer, by name, and asked for admission, but this being refused they determined to go in anyway, and so informed Ben who then opened the door for them. They then asked for flour which Ben very readily gave. They used the flour for whitening their faces. After scattering all around as they thought, one of them drew his sword and placed it against Ben's breast and told him that if ever he mentioned it they would kill him. They then went to Ralph Donnell's and were soon recognized. They went off and pulled off their disguises and came back and instead of presenting a sword they commenced begging Ralph's wife not to tell on them. When Ralph came home he was quite wrathful and it was not long until he reported it to Judge Tourgee who told him to come back on Monday before the election, which he did, but all to no purpose, the Judge having come to the conclusion that it was too near the election to disturb the colored Ku Klux. Now I would like to know why it is these negro Ku Klux do have to go to Raleigh as well as the white Ku Klux from Kutherford.

P. S.—Since the above was received, Tuesday, two of these infamous citizens of African descent (Tom and Newton Lineberry) have been arrested and brought to this city. We interviewed them yesterday and learned without knowing that we had ever heard anything of the affair, fully and freely confessed the crime, and in almost the same words as above. The substance was precisely the same.

The others, Aleck Thom and Henry Shatterly, the leading spirits, are still at large.

North Carolina has forty-seven Newspapers and periodicals.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

COUNTIES.	W. M. SHIPP.	S. F. PHILLIPS.	FOR CONVENTION.	AGAINST CONVENTION.
Alamance	798	1043	1175	292
Alexander	504	247	629	25
Allegany	377	158	535	276
Anson	1052	996	1001	940
Ashe	1506	1346	1505	1226
Beaufort	879	1391	904	1443
Bertie	1115	1223	1152	1226
Bladen	739	219	958	1166
Brunswick	1438	911	1306	1166
Buena Vista	803	693	708	639
Calhoun	963	851	1013	808
Camden	638	651	1289	1008
Carteret	881	821	902	799
Caswell	no vote	1855	1855	1541
Catawba	1043	749	1820	276
Chatham	1361	1124	1480	1757
Cherokee	582	304	886	304
Chowan	603	692	598	722
Cleveland	1212	314	1526	1133
Columbus	937	497	1433	3173
Craven	1500	1674	1484	1715
Cumberland	1241	1484	1484	1715
Currituck	846	327	1173	1029
Dam	365	168	533	327
Davidson	1216	1150	1292	292
DeWitt	762	683	1445	1029
Duplin	1505	952	1421	1029
Edgecombe	776	978	1236	1133
Forsyth	954	1014	1361	1133
Franklin	1379	1427	1414	1133
Gaston	958	696	1654	1133
Gates	no vote	765	765	420
Graham	2008	2292	2292	292
Greene	794	1006	686	926
Guilford	1793	1717	1745	1741
Halifax	1347	2830	1556	3584
Harnett	846	627	1473	1029
Haywood	723	401	1124	1029
Henderson	403	553	956	553
Hertford	227	772	772	655
Hills	724	683	1407	1029
Irwin	1263	404	1667	1133
Jackson	567	399	966	966
Johnston	1768	1150	1447	1325
Lincoln	519	559	1078	1029
Madison	922	510	1432	1029
Martin	1116	1107	1021	1243
McDowell	567	551	1118	1029
Mecklenburg	910	1021	1936	969
Michoud	481	471	952	969
Montgomery	1113	791	1904	969
Moore	280	788	1068	1181
Nash	2027	2914	4941	1181
New Hanover	969	1890	2859	1993
Northampton	1708	1505	3213	1993
Onslow	1708	1505	3213	1993
Orange	857	930	1787	1993
Pasquotank	686	735	1421	1029
Perquimans	1099	765	1864	1029
Person	1762	1754	3516	1754
Pitt	189	339	528	339
Polk	1290	1242	2532	1710
Randolph	630	1102	1732	1144
Robeson	1065	1623	2688	1361
Rockingham	1290	1143	2433	1361
Rutherford	1459	973	2432	1093
Salem	1337	1134	2471	1210
Stanley	506	452	958	747
Stokes	959	540	1499	747
Swain	1957	702	2659	747
Transylvania	424	328	752	328
Tyrrell	728	584	1312	328
Union	312	274	586	328
Wake	573	424	997	328
Warren	561	708	1269	915
Washington	561	708	1269	915
Wayne	1274	175	1449	1624
Wilkes	213	911	1124	1624
Wilmington	1191	911	2102	1624
Yancey	530	245	775	1624
Total	5741	5445	12186	4921

Next—The vote of Caldwell and Gates counties (unofficial) is as follows:

COUNTIES.	SHIPP.	PHILLIPS.
Caldwell	677	251
Gates	744	356
Total	1381	607

This would make Shipp's majority in the State 4505. Registered vote of the State Nov. 1868—White, 117,649; Black, 75,925. White majority, 37,724.

Official Vote.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
August 3d, 1871.

TOWNSHIPS.	CONVENTION.	NO CONVENTION.	D. F. CALDWELL.	J. D. MENDENHALL.	R. P. DICK.	W. M. SHIPP.
Rock Creek	103	60	102	104	67	66
Washington	65	43	65	65	44	44
Greensboro	57	117	51	52	111	111
Madison	71	69	71	71	69	69
Jefferson	158	28	158	157	28	28
Clay	167	19	168	169	17	17
Monroe	62	62	63	64	60	60
Forsyth	27	59	29	80	26	26
Gilmer	221	25	218	219	235	235
Conover Grove	105	26	101	101	34	34
Morehead	129	244	183	194	228	228
Samuel	41	135	41	41	129	129
Brace	27	70	72	71	71	71
Friendship	55	135	54	54	134	134
Jameson	166	106	167	116	107	107
Dak Ridge	35	24	34	35	67	67
Deep River	24	128	25	25	113	113
High Point	129	146	124	124	117	117
Total	1745	1741	1726	1750	1707	1676

Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Pleasanton, Internal Revenue Com., have had a little "complexion-suitness." B. wants P. removed by Ulysses, but P. it seems won't remove even if U. S. G. does say so, as we learn from the following from Washington.

It is now understood that General Pleasanton has determined to fight Mr. Boutwell under the tenure of office act, and will take his chances with the Senate next winter in case the President should remove him. General Pleasanton daily reiterates his confidence in the President, and his confidence in his ability to make his case good against all odds.

Andy Johnson intends visiting Europe this fall to be absent two years.

Six snuffboxes in New York on the 4th.

Phoebe Cary, the American Poetess, is dead.

Radical Economy.

The following figures show the comparative expense of running the government of Georgia under Radical and Democratic rule:

1857—Ordinary expenses of Georgia,	\$275,632.43
1858—Ordinary expenses of Georgia,	304,637.69
1859—Ordinary expenses of Georgia,	369,632.83
1860—Ordinary expenses of Georgia,	325,600.00

Total ordinary expenses of Georgia for four years immediately preceding the war,

1868—Less than six months ordinary expenses of Georgia,	401,865.08
1869—One year ordinary expenses of Georgia,	848,298.23
1870—One year ordinary expenses of Georgia,	924,413.27

Total ordinary expenses of Georgia for less than two and a half years by Governor Bullock,

Subtract total ordinary expenses for four years under Governors Johnson and Brown,

Leaves against Gov. Bullock's administration for less than two and a half years more than Johnson and Brown for four full years,

Who can look at these figures and doubt the economy of radicalism?

Robeson county has signaled herself by another murder. Dr. Smith was waylaid and shot, it is thought by some of Lowrey's gang on the night of 3d while returning home from a sick call.

Bret Harte gets \$10,000 a year for writing when and what he pleases.

The Masonic fraternity has increased over forty thousand in this country within the past year.

The fashionable way to die now seems to be by suicide. What a heap of trouble a small attack of cholera would save some people.

The anti

W. F. GRAVES, W. M. T. LAW,
T. R. McDEARMON.
GRAVES' WAREHOUSE,
DANVILLE, VA.,
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SALES rooms 100 by 70 feet, with electric
Lights.
Prompt attention to the Interest and Wants
of Planters and their buyers.
Grass Warehouse, just over the bridge,
Room in Towns' Warehouse, between
house at night. Dry stable for horses.
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their own measures, describing what you want
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WE again offer to the public one of the largest
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 BOOTS AND SHOES this side of Baltimore
 all of which were purchased from the leading
 manufacturers for CASH, and will be sold
 on the same terms.

Examine our goods, and we feel confident
 we will be able to suit you. Our assortment is
 of the prettiest that the "eye ever looked upon."

In Ladies',
 Misses' and
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 Fancy and Plain,
 we have an endless variety.

In Gentlemen's HAND-MADE WORK our stock
 will soon be complete.

Just opened
 500 DOZEN HATS,
 Elegant and Fashionable for Spring and Summer.

1,000 TRUNKS of every kind, shape, size and
 price.

Ladies' and gentlemen's costume, underwear, and sole leather, shoe findings, French Calf Skins, &c.

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 Work we call perfect at present.

Being exclusively in the shoe business we take advantages over small retailers.

We guarantee to duplicate any business Richmond has, at the same prices.

To country Merchants we would say look at our goods before you go to Richmond. That is, we want to sell you, and will be pleased to be his friend.

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Bakery & Confectionery
 And Dealer in all kinds of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
SEAGRAM, TOYS, & CO.,
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MANUFACTURER,

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Marble, suitable for Monuments, Tombs,
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A large lot of White Goods, Hamburg Edgings, French China Glassware, Pique, Figue Trimmings, Shawls, Lace Points,

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Umbrella, Parasols, Notions, Laces, Poplins and Dullis, Straw and Panama Hats, Stocking and Cloth Garters, ready made Clothing, French China Glassware. The celebrated "Gen's" Fruit Jar.

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500 Cottage Bed-Steads, cheap, have the "Patent"
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