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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Court orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, \$5; Administrators' notices, six weeks, \$1.50—in advance. Double rates for double column advertisements.

Special notices 50 per cent. additional. Weekly changes, 25 per cent. additional. Monthly changes, 15 per cent. additional. Yearly advertisements charged quarterly when desired.

*Obituaries, over ten lines, charged as advertisements—payable in advance.

Professional Cards.

C. P. MCKENHALL, JOHN N. STAPLES, MENDENHALL & STAPLES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, and Alamance counties; also in U. S. Circuit and District Courts. Special attention given to collections in all parts of the State, and to cases in bankruptcy.

Office one door North of Court House, No. 27-ly

Dillard & Gilmer, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office over Bank of Greensboro, OPOSITE BENDOW HOUSE,

PRACTICE in State and Federal Courts, in the theories of Guilford, Alamance, Rockingham, Davidson, Stokes, Yadkin, Surry, and Forsyth counties.

One of the firm will always attend the regular Probate Courts of Rockingham, Alamance and Guilford counties.

April 22, 1872.

W. S. BELL, THOS. R. KROGH, U. S. Commissioner, Register in Bankruptcy.

HALL & KEOGH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office in the Court of Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson and Randolph.

Also in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for North Carolina.

Particular attention given to

INTERNAL REVENUE CAUSES

In the U. S. Courts and before the DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

Will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the government for property taken by the U. S. Army, and will practice before the Commission appointed by late act of Congress to take the testimony.

Call also attention to application for return of property of Congress restoring to the pension roll, survivors of the war of 1812.

Jan 12-ly

RALPH GORRELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Greensboro, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Alamance, Davidson, Guilford and Randolph, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for North Carolina.

Particular attention given to collecting, and other business committed to his care.

April 27, 1872-ly

Clark & Mullen,

Attorneys at Law,

HALIFAX, N. C.

PRACTICE in all the Courts of Halifax, Martin, Northampton and Edgecombe counties. In the Supreme Court of North Carolina and in the Federal Courts.

Call on collection made in all parts of North Carolina. mar 14-ly

DENTAL SURGEON.

Dr. B. W. Scott,

of Baltimore Dental College.

Since the death of Dr. J. W. Howard, my friend and partner, I thought it best to let my customers (who have so liberally patronized me) know that I am still at the old office of Howard & Scott, in Garrett building, where I expect to practice Dentistry at prices that cannot be surpassed at the Dental College I attended in the 7 years experience I have had enables me to perform all operations in the Dental profession substantially, neatly and in the best style.

Call and get one of my neat little books entitled "How to Save the Teeth."

I refer you to any of the following names as to my ability as a Dental Practitioner:

Dr. D. W. C. Benson, Dr. D. S. Eugene, Dr. M. Ward, C. G. Yates, Dr. Samuel McLean, Dr. K. Hall, M. D.; Dr. H. H. Staples, M. D.; Dr. R. W. Glenn, M. D.; Dr. Robert Sloan, Dr. Col. Wm. Scott, W. B. Scott, C. L. Scales, Robert Slaton, Dr. Samuel McLean, W. S. Moore, Levi M. Scott, W. C. Porter, Seymour Steele, Jesse Lindsay, Capt. J. E. Gilmer, Rev. J. Henry Smith, Dr. John E. Logan, M. D. July 17-ly

Dental Notice!

W. F. BASON, M. D. D. S.,

of the Baltimore Dental College.

Respectfully offers his services as

DENTIST.

Call on to see to banish (as far as possible) the "tooth operators" and the so-called "Dentists."

Call—Call directed to Law River Post Office will be attended the first opportunity.

Reference: 25 years successful practice; the medical and dental professions; and the best friends of Dental Reform. mar 25-3m

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having associated themselves in the practice of DENTISTRY, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro, and the surrounding country. One of the other of them can always be found at their office on Lindsay's corner up stairs, entrance East Market Street.

Satisfactory reference given, if desired, from our respective patrons during the past twelve or fifteen years. 2137f

WINDOW GLASS.

Wholesale and Retail.

R. W. GLENN & SON,

Agents for Manufacture of Window Glass.

Will sell all sizes and qualities at New York and Philadelphia prices—freight added.

Fancy Glass for Vestibules.

Plate Glass for bulk windows or Sky-light Glass.

HOT-BED GLASS,

LOOKING GLASS, PLATE, &c.

Oct 12-3m

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1824.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872.

{New Series No. 224.

AN ACT

To Establish a Western Judicial District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that portion of the State of North Carolina comprising the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Davie, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Union, Anson, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Clay, Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Jackson, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yanceyville, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Yadkin and Rowan, and all territory embraced therein which may hereafter be erected into new counties, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district, to be called the western district of North Carolina; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held in the towns of Statesville, Asheville and Greensboro, within said district.

Sec. 2. That two terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held at the following times and places in each year to wit: At Greensboro, beginning on the first Monday in April and in October; at Statesville, beginning on the third Monday in April and in October; at Asheville, beginning on the first Monday in May and in November.

Sec. 3. That the district of North Carolina shall hereafter consist of the counties not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of North Carolina, and the terms of the circuit and district courts therein shall be held at the times and places heretofore appointed and enacted.

Sec. 4. That the said circuit and district courts for either of said districts may, in their discretion, order special terms thereof for the trial of criminal and civil issues at such times and places as the court may designate in said districts, and order a grand and petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record thirty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts, respectively, at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at the regular term appointed by law. Provided, however, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

Sec. 5. That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, except as hereinafter provided, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed; and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in said eastern district, and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the circuit and district courts of the present district of North Carolina shall return the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the places heretofore appointed, and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices respectively, within the eastern district, except hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to, or proceedings noticed for, any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

Sec. 6. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the present circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district of North Carolina if this act had been in force at the time of its commencement, such suit or other proceedings shall be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district, and thereupon the clerk shall transmit the original papers, and copies of all orders made therein, to the clerk of the court to which said suit or proceedings shall be removed for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the said suit or proceedings had originally been commenced therein; the district attorney of said western district to designate the court to which all suits and proceedings, and indictments and criminal proceedings, wherein the United States is plaintiff, shall be removed, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, in all other suits to designate the court to which they shall be transferred; but no suit, indictment, or criminal proceedings where bail is required of a defendant, shall be transferred until proper bail is given for him to appear accordingly: Provided, That all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, now pending in the Cape Fear district court of the United States, at Salisbury, with all the original papers therein, shall be transferred for trial or such other proceedings as shall be met and proper to a special term of the district of the United States, for said western district of North Carolina, to be held at Salisbury, beginning on the second Monday in August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two; and all said suits and proceedings not then finally disposed of shall, with the original papers

therein be transferred to the district at Greensboro or Statesville, as the judge may order; and all necessary and proper process shall issue and be made returnable in said suits and proceedings to the next term of said courts, respectively, for trial or such other proceedings had begun in said last named courts; and the clerk of said district court at Greensboro, shall act as clerk at said special court at Salisbury; and all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, pending at the late term of the United States district court for the Cape Fear district, held at Marion, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and not then finally disposed of, shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to a special term of the district court for said western district, to be held at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be then and there tried, or such other proceedings had therein as may be met and proper, according to the practice of the court, and all such suits and proceedings as shall not then be finally disposed of shall be continued on the docket of said court, at Asheville, to the next term thereof, and in the meantime all necessary and proper process shall issue from said last named court and be returnable thereto, and such proceedings had therein, as if the original proceedings had begun in said court, and the clerk of said court at Asheville shall act as clerk of said special court at Asheville.

Sec. 7. That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered by the circuit court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, or which shall be entered therein, prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceedings now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from, and be returnable to, the proper court for the eastern district of North Carolina, and may be directed to, and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district, in any part of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. 8. That there shall be appointed a district judge for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a district attorney of the United States for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties, as are fixed and enjoined by law.

Sec. 9. That the circuit and district judges shall appoint three clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district of North Carolina, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Statesville, and the third of whom shall reside and keep his office at Greensboro, who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them now fixed by law.

Sec. 10. That either of the clerks of the district and circuit courts for said western district of North Carolina is hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge of said western district and circuit courts of the United States, remaining in the office of the clerks of said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to, or concern liens upon, or titles to real estate situate in said western district, and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of said clerks in said eastern district, and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to, to be true and correct, by the clerk making the same, and the same when so made and certified, shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

A teacher questioning little boys about the gradations in the scale of being, asked: "What comes next to man?" And here a little slaver who was evidently smarting under a defeat in a previous question, immediately distanced all competitors, by promptly shouting, "His undershirt, marn!"

An Irishman was speaking of the excellence of a telescope. "Do you see that wee speck on the edge of the bill yonder? That, now, is my old pig, though hardly to be seen; but when I look at him with my glass, it brings him so near that I can plainly hear him grunt."

Sumner's Arrangement of Grant.

In the pamphlet form, Mr. Sumner has placed on the title-page the following mottoes:

"Socrates—Then whom do you call the good?"
"Socrates—Not, surely, over horses."
"Alcibiades—Certainly not."
"Socrates—But over men!"
"Alcibiades—Yes."
[Plato, *Dialogues*. The First Alcibiades.]

"Among the foremost purposes ought to be the downfall of this odious, insidious, degrading, and de-campish, incapable dictatorship. At such a crisis to the country to be left at the mercy of bar-rack councils and mass-meeting politics?" [Letter of Lord Durham to Henry Brougham, Aug., 1830. Brougham's *Life and Times*, Vol. III, p. 41.]

SALIENT POINTS OF THE SPEECH.

Mr. President, I have no hesitation in declaring myself a member of the Republican party, and one of the straitest of the sect. To such a party, with which so much of my life is entwined, I have no common attachment. Not without a pang can I see it suffer, and without a pang can I see it changed from its original character, for such a change is death. Therefore do I ask, with no common feeling, that the peril which menaces it may pass away. I stood by its cradle; let me not follow its hearse. The Republican party was necessary and permanent, always on an ascending plane. For such a party there was no death, but higher life and nobler aims; and this was the party to which I gave my vows. But alas! how changed. Once country was the object, and not a man; once principle was inscribed on the victorious banners, and not a name only.

It is not difficult to indicate when this disastrous change, exalting the will of one man above all else, became not merely manifest but painfully conspicuous. Already it had begun to show itself in personal pretensions, to which I shall refer soon, when suddenly, and without any warning through the public press or any expression from public opinion, the President elected by the Republican party precipitated upon the country an ill-considered scheme for the annexation of a portion of the island of Santo Domingo, in presence of a treaty negotiated by a person of his own household, styling himself "Aide-de-camp of the President of the United States." I should gladly leave this matter to the judgment already recorded, if it were not put in issue again by the extraordinary efforts radiating on every line of office, to press its author for a second term as President.

PRESIDENTIAL PRETENSIONS.

"On what meat doth this our Caesar feed," that he should assume so much! No honor for victory in war can justify disobedience to the Constitution and to law; nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege or license in the Presidential office.

Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office itself is treated as little more than a plaything and a perquisite when not the former, then the latter. Here the details are ample—showing how from the beginning this exalted trust has dropped to be a personal indulgence, where palace cars, fast horses and seaside loiterings figure more than duties; how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than the public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history, and hardly equaled in the corrupt Governments where this abuse has most prevailed; how in the same spirit office has been conferred upon those from whom he had received gifts or benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations; how personal devotion to himself, rather than public or party service, has been made the standard of favor; how the vast appointing power conferred by the Constitution for the general welfare has been employed at his will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish his opponents, and to advance his election to a second term; how all these assumptions have matured in a personal government, semi-military in character and breeding of Caesarism or personalism abhorrent to Republican institutions, where subservience to the President is the supreme law; how in maintaining the subservience he has operated by a system of combinations, military, political, and even Senatorial, having their orbits about him, so that, like the planet Saturn, he is surrounded by rings; nor does the similitude end here, for his rings, like those of the planet, are held in position by satellites.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT UNREPUBLICAN.

Personal government is autocratic. It is the one-man power elevated above all else, and is, therefore, in direct conflict with republican government whose consummate form is tripartite—executive, legislative, and judicial—each independent and coequal.

A government of laws and not of men is the object of republican government; nay, more, it is the distinctive essence without which it becomes a tyranny. Therefore personal government in all its forms, and especially when it seeks to sway the action of any other branch or overturn its constitutional negative, is hostile to the first principles of republican institutions, and an unquestionable outrage. That our

President has offended in this way is, unhappily, too apparent.

TESTIMONY OF THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

Something, also, must be attributed to individual character; and here I express no opinion of my own—I shall allow another to speak in solemn words echoed from the tomb.

On reaching Washington at the opening of Congress in December, 1869, I was pained to hear that Mr. Stanton, lately Secretary of War, was in failing health. As I entered his bedroom, where I found him reclining on a sofa, propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my inquiry, "How are you?" answered "Waiting for my furlough." Then at once, with singular solemnity, he said, "I have something to say to you." When I was seated he proceeded, without one word of introduction: "I know General Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to study him, and I did so night and day, when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know: He can not govern this country."

NEPOTISM OF THE PRESIDENT.

There has been no call of Congress for a return of the relations holding office, stipend, or money-making opportunity under the President. But the newspapers have placed beyond question for judgment on this extraordinary case, although thus far there has been no attempt to appreciate it, especially in the light of history. One list makes the number of beneficiaries as many as 42—being, probably, every known person allied to the President by blood or marriage. Persons seeming to speak for the President, or at least after careful inquiries, have denied the accuracy of this list reducing it to 13. It will not be questioned that there is at least a baker's dozen in this category of 13. The President, one of whom but for this relationship would have been brought forward, the whole constituting a case of nepotism not unworthy of the worst governments where office is a family possession.

Beyond the list of 13 are other revelations, showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but that these relations obtained appointments for others in their circle, so that every relation became a centre of influence, while the Presidential family extended indefinitely.

GIFT TAKING OFFICIALLY COMPENSATED.

From one typical abuse I pass to another. From a dropping nepotism swollen to elephantiasis, which nobody can defend, I pass to gift-taking, which with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men even in our country have taken gifts, but it is not known that any President before has repaid the patron with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible; for a President to select Cabinet councillors and other officers among those from whom he has taken gifts is an anomaly in Republican annals. Observe, sir, that I speak of it gently, unwilling to exhibit the indignation which such a Presidential pretension is calculated to arouse. The country will judge it, and blot it out as an example.

The case of our President is exceptional. Notoriously he has taken gifts while in the public service—some, at least, after he had been elected President—until the total amount of a hundred thousand dollars a year, to borrow the words of my colleague (Mr. Wilson), one of his supporters, is now rich in houses, lands and stock, above his salary, being probably the richest President since George Washington. Notoriously, he has appointed to his Cabinet several among these "Greeks bearing gifts," without seeming to see the indecency, if not the indecency, of the transaction.

ILLEGAL MILITARY RING AT EXECUTIVE MANSION.

To the dishonor of the civil service and in total disregard to precedent, the President, surrounded by himself with officers of the army, and subverted military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff. The earliest public notice of this military occupation appeared in the *Daily Morning Chronicle*, of March 8, 1869, understood to be the official organ of the Administration: "President Grant was not at the White House yesterday, but the following members of his staff were occupying the Secretaries' rooms and acting as such: Gens. Babcock, Porter, Badeau and Dent."

Thus installed, army officers became secretaries of the President, delivering his messages to both Houses of Congress, and even authenticating Presidential acts as if they were military orders. Here for instance is an official communication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 15, 1869.
To Robert Martin Douglas, Esq.—Sir: You are hereby appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the President to date from March 15th, 1869.

By order of the President.

HORACE PORTER, Brevet Brig Gen. Sec.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE AT ELECTIONS.

Then followed military interference in elections and repeated use of the military in aid of the revenue law under circumstances of doubtful legality, null at last Gen.

Halleck and Gen. Sherman protested, the former, in his report of October 24, 1870, saying, "I respectfully repeat the recommendation of my last annual report, that military officers should not interfere in local civil difficulties unless called on in the manner provided by law;" and the latter, in his report of November 10, 1870, says: "I think the soldiers ought not to be expected to make individual arrests or to do any act of violence except in their capacity as a posse comitatus, duly summoned by the United States Marshal and acting in his personal presence;" and so this military pretension invading civil affairs was arrested.

Meanwhile this same Presidential usurpation, subordinating all to himself, became palpable in another form. It was said of Gustavus Adolphus that he drilled his Diet to vote at the word of command. Such at the outset seemed to be the Presidential policy with regard to Congress. We were to vote as he desired.

INTERFERENCE IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The assumption of his central imperialism, he has interfered with political questions and party movements in distant States reaching into Missouri and then into New York to dictate how the people should vote; then manipulating Louisiana through a brother-in-law appointed Collector. With him a Custom House seems less a place for the collection of revenue than an engine for political influence, through which his dictatorship may be maintained. Authentic testimony questions this tyrannical abuse beyond question. New York is the scene and Thomas Murphy, Collector, the Presidential Lieutenant. Nobody doubts the intimacy between the President and the Collector, who are bound together by other ties than those of the seaside neighborhood. But New York is not the only scene of this outrage. The Presidential pretension extends everywhere, nor is it easy to measure the arrogance of corruption or the honest indignation that it quickens into life.

THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL QUARREL.

As in nepotism, gift taking officially compensated, and Presidential pretensions generally, here again he is foremost, having quarrelled not only more than any other President, but more than all others together, from George Washington to himself. His own Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Representatives the diplomatic service and the civil service generally—all have their victims, nearly every one of whom besides serving the Republican party, had helped to make him President. Nor have army officers, his companions in the field, or even his generous patrons been exempt to him. A quarrel is not only a constant necessity, but a requisite of office. To nurse a quarrel, like tending a horse, is in his Presidential duties. How little must he be should the words of Shakespeare be fulfilled, "This day all quarrels die." To him may be applied these other words of Shakespeare, "As quarrels as the weasel."

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Here I stop. And now the question of duty is presented to the Republican party. I like that word. It is at the mandate of duty that we must act. Do the Presidential pretensions merit the sanction of the party? Can Republicans, without departing from all obligations, whether of party or patriotism, recognize our ambitious Caesar as a proper representative? Can we take the fearful responsibility of his prolonged empire? I put these questions solemnly as a member of the Republican party, with all earnestness of a life devoted to the triumph of this party, which I served always with the conviction that I gave up nothing that was meant for the country or mankind. With me the party was the country and the country was the party. I do not fear a quarrel. Some pilot unused to sea, but pretensions in command, who occupies himself in loading aboard his own unserviceable relations and personal patrons, while he drives away the experienced seamen who know the craft and her voyage—here is a peril which no life-boat can stand. Meanwhile I wait the determination of the National Convention, where are delegates from my own much-honored Commonwealth with whom I rejoice to act. Not without anxiety do I wait with the earnest hope that the Convention will bring the Republican party into ancient harmony, saving it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man.

Voices of the night—cats.

The spenrith's prayer—"Leave me a loan, will you?"

The ring is an unbending topic of young and marriageable ladies.

The mosquito, as a public singer, draws well, but never gives satisfaction.

They make shoes from the skin of the walrus, but an eel is already a perfect slipper.

An Alabama cemetery bears the inscription over its entrance, "Positively no admittance here."

"Nine, sir," observed a social scourge. "I can speak nine languages distinctly; but my father, when alive, could speak no less than fifteen." "I knew a man who could speak five-and-twenty; and he never said anything worth hearing in any one of them."

The great pyramid of Egypt weighs 13,670,000 tons, and according to Herodotus it took the labor of 100,000 men twenty years to build it. Dr. Lardner affirms that 480 tons of coal, with an engine and hoisting machine, would have raised every stone to its position.

the appointing power for personal ends may disappear from our system, and this great disturbing force cease to exist. In the name of the one-term principle, once recognized by him, and which need no other evidence of its necessity than his own Presidency, I protest against the attempt to obtain another lease of power—but this protest is on the threshold.

UNFITNESS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

I protest against him as radically unfit for the Presidential office, being essentially military in nature, without aptitude for civil duties, and without knowledge of republican institutions, all of which is perfectly apparent, unless we are ready to assume that the matters and things set forth to date are of no account, and then declare in further support of the candidate, boldly, that nepotism in a President

J. A. Pritchett,
Cabinet-Maker
Furniture Dealer
AND
Undertaker

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford County that he is to be prepared now than ever to provide them with

UNDERTAKING.

He is prepared to furnish, at TWO ROUNDS NOTICE, Coffins of any style, and has fine HEARSE built expressly for the use of the public.

All orders for FURNITURE, COFFINS &c, promptly attended to at moderate charges. Every marketable produce taken in exchange for work. feb 25-ly

J. E. O'Sullivan,
Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Works
DEALER IN
Planned, Japanned & Stamped
TIN WARE, STOVES,
PUMPS, Lighting Rods, &c; Stencil
BRASS CHECKS,
for Hotels, Saloons, &c.
Gas Fitting, Roofing, Guttering, &c., promptly executed. feb 25-ly

Merchants are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. jan 26-ly

A. J. BROCKMANN,
Manufacturer of Cigar
SOUTH-ELM STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand a Large Stock of the finest cigars, of Havana and St. Domingo leaf; also finest brands of Spanish Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Cigar-Holders, and selected stock of musical instruments.

He keeps constantly manufacturing cigars, and can promptly fill orders on short notice. jan 25-ly

W. B. FARRAR,
Watch-Maker,
Jeweler & Optician
Greensboro, N. C.

Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of fashionable Jewellery and some splendid Watches and Clocks.

Which will be sold, Cheaply for Cash.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing machines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on notice. Call opposite the Old Albright's East Market Street. 10-11

An assorted stock of Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, &c., always on hand.

JOHN WEST,
DYER AND SCOURER
Albright's Block, East Market St.,
Greensboro, N. C.

WILL Clean or Dye Silk, Straw, Wool, or any other goods.

ICE Having been practically at this business, both in this country and Scotland for past 36 years, guarantees satisfaction.

TERMS CASH.

I will not be responsible for damage, if by moths, nor for clothing left in my establishment more than one month. If not called for within that time the goods will be sold at cost. feb 1-ly

DAVID SCOTT,
Jeweller and Watchmaker
North Elm St., East side of the Court House
Will Work for Half-Price
In repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewels. april 25-ly

Remember
DEAD
TOMBS
and
Monuments

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

All work west of Company Shipped on the railroad free of charge.

S. C. ROBERTSON,
Charlotte, N. C.
29-ly
J. M. Sutton, Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON,
LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
Greensboro, N. C.

REPRESENTS first-class Companies with an aggregate capital of over

THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLAR

and can carry a full line at fair rates.

Office, up stairs over Wilson & Co's Bank, under the efficient supervision of

W. H. HILL,

who will at all times be glad to wait on all who desire either

Life or Fire Policies.

mar 14-ly

Mrs. C. F. Leo,

Having received a new 7-oo Piano, is prepared to give satisfaction.

LESSONS in Music at reduced rates.

sorted Goods, generally. No. 21 South Street, Greensboro, April 3-ly

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE

J. W. Scott & Co.,
East Market St., GREENSBORO, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a full and complete stock of groceries and produce. Also hard ware, wood and iron ware and in general.

Prices as low as any reliable house. jan 25-ly

Greensboro Book Store,
C. W. OGBURN,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

New Music,
Fancy articles and the latest publications.

Chas. G. Yates,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware
AND dealer in Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Wood Ware, Lamps, Crocks and Glass Ware, Groceries, Stoves, and Tin Cans, generally. No. 21 South Street, Greensboro, N. C. Goods sold at cash, or barter. jan 10-ly

N. H. D. WILSON. CHAS. E. SHOOK
WILSON & SHOOK,
BANKERS
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office)

SICK; but bonds, &c.
ES receive Money on deposit subject to **SIGHT CHECK; and allow interest in kind** upon time deposits of **CURED** or **SECTE**.

Discount Business Paper
Collections made at all accessible points
 Sept. 16th, 1y

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

C. E. ECKEL & CO
 South Side
 Jan 19-1y

Danville Advertisements

T. L. GIPSON & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
And Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings
Opposite Masonic Hall, Danville, Va.
We employ the very best workmen,
and guarantee satisfaction, both in style and work-
manship on all orders entrusted to us.
Monthly report of fashions received. ap 25-11

D. B. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late Cutter for Smith Bros., Balt., Md.)
Over J. H. Estes' Dry Goods Store
(Entrance bet. Peyton's and Good's Stores)
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.
Keeps constant 'y on hand
FRENCH & AMERICAN CLOTHS
AND CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
And will make them up, upon as reasonable
terms as any one else, for cash.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
april 11-11

Handsome Premiums!
\$400.00 !

TO stimulate industry and to encourage the growth of fine Tobacco, we offer the following handsome premiums:

1 We will give

ATWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

to the individual or firm selling the largest amount of Tobacco at our Warehouse in Danville, from the first of May until the first day of October, 1932.

2 We will give a premium of

\$125.00

to the individual or firm who obtains either of our Warehouses the highest

co, weighing not less than four hundred pounds, between the same periods.

3 We will give a premium of

Seventy-Five Dollars

to the individual or firm, who obtains the next highest price, per hundred pounds for a tierce of Tobacco weighing not less than four hundred pounds, between the same periods, at either of our Warehouses.

The award of these premiums will be determined by actual account of sales presented by parties contending for the same.

Committee of award: James C. Williams and son of Caswell and Williams, of Montgomery and Pittsylvania county, Va.; A. C. Lindner and P. W. Ferrell, of Danville, N. C.

GRAVES & McDEARMAN,
May 1, 1872. 2147

FARMERS!
I have in store and for sale a large lot of
Pacific Guano
and
Tobacco Fertilizer
direct from the manufacturers, which
will be sold in Danville or delivered at
any depot on the rail road at *Richmond*
price, freight added.
Also on hand and for sale low for cash
50 Tons Genuine Old Peruvian Guano
direct from the agent of the Peruvian
Government. **W. P. ROBINSON**
may 22/20 Danville, Va.

MAY 17, 1879. MAY 17, 1879.

Great Attraction!
SECOND SUMMER STOCK.

MOORE & PRICE

ARE now receiving their second
- Summer Stock!
Styles in great variety at
TEMPTING PRICES!
BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,
Newest Styles Lawns,
Chambrays, Porgales, &c.

\$5,000 worth of
WHITE GOODS!
 Real Laces, Lace Sets and Collars
 Ribbons, Scarfs!
 All the choicest novelties of the season
 15,000 yds. New Style Prints!
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
 Linens,
 Ladies', Children's & Misses' Shoes
 Latest style Gents' & Boys' Hats
 Come and see the
 "GREELEY" Hats.
 Daily additions to our large stock of
FURNITURE

Crockery, Glass-ware and Wooden-ware
"Dolly Varden"
 Will remain with us a few weeks. Call
 and see her.
 ap 25:ly MOORE & PRICE,
 Danville, Va.

To Manufacturers of Tobacco.
WE would call attention to our EXTRACT
 OF LICORICE as superior to any in
 the market. It is equal in appearance and
 quality to the most celebrated foreign brands
 and at a much lower price. We warrant that
 it contains nothing but the extract, allowing
 each manufacturer to add any adulteration
 desired.

MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE,
Manufacturing Chemists,
218 North 2d St., Philadelphia.
For sale by -
R. W. GLENN & SON,
Greensboro, N. C.,
april 4-6m

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash or Barter!

DRESS GOODS, all kinds, from Calico to
Japanes Silks, Black Silks, Piece
Goods all qualities, Fine Black and Fancied
Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Ready-made
Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Goggles,
Hosiery, Suits, Suits, Moccasins, Buckles, Belts
on Haus, Uppers, Boots, Boots, Boots, Leather
and Harness; Ladies' and Gent's Saddle
Saddles, Cook Stoves, Hard Ware, Wood-

Wando and Tobacco Fertilizer.
In fact, almost every thing kept in a first-class variety store.
Thankful for past favors, I hope to receive a continuance of the same. Call and examine goods and prices. If they suit, will be glad to make sales.
SEYMOUR STEELE,
may 9:3m Corner, East Market.

A GOOD THING.
OGGURN & KENDRICK'S
Patent Bed Bottom.
ESPECIALLY adapted for invalids—This bed bottom is a decided improvement over all others. It is made

of flexible wood, and so simply constructed that there is no danger of getting out of order. There is no other bed in use equal to it in comfort for the

INVALID,

it being so constructed that by a simple contrivance the patient can be raised or lowered without handling the person.

Price.....\$6.00

JAS. A. RICKS, Proprietor.

Call and see them at Jas. Sloan's Sons.

no:220:tf

G. B. STACY & SON,
Furniture Dealers,

AND

MASTERS OF THE LATEST PATENT

1308 and 1310 Main Street,
mar 7:6 RICHMOND, VA.