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Jno. H. Dillard, Jno. A. Gilmer,
Murray P. Smith,
Dillard, Gilmer & Smith,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
and
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
Office over Bank of Greensboro, opposite
Bank of North Carolina.

PRACTICE in State and Federal Courts,
Special attention given to matters in
Bankruptcy, and cases arising under
Internal Revenue, in District Court of Western
District of North Carolina. Collections in
State and Federal Courts solicited.
June 26, 1872. 265-ly.

C. P. Mendenhall, JOHN N. STAPLES,
Mendenhall & Staples,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rock-
ingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Ran-
dolph and Alamance; also, U. S. Circuit and
District Courts. Special attention given to
collections in all parts of the State, and to
cases in Bankruptcy.
Office over Bank of Greensboro, opposite
Jan. 27-ly

W. S. Ball, THOS. E. KEOGH,
BALL & KEOGH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
(Up stairs, new Lindsay Building.)
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Jan. 12-ly

A. M. Scales, J. T. Scales,
Scales & Scales,
Attorneys at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.

PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts,
A. M. Scales will attend the Probate
Court of Rockingham County, N. C., on the 1st
Monday of every month, Jan. 1st, 1873.

A. S. Merrimon, THOS. C. FULLER,
Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Raleigh, N. C.

WILL practice in the State and Federal
Courts wherever their services may
be required.
Office—Former office of Phillips & Merri-
mon, 5-3m

RALPH GORRELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Greensboro, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Alamance,
Davidson, Guilford and Randolph, and in
the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
And also in the District and Circuit courts
of the United States, in the Western District
of N. C., and specially in cases in Bankruptcy
under Internal Revenue.
Prompt attention given to collections, and
all other business committed to his care.
Business in the above named courts soli-
cited.
Office, on North Elm street, opposite the
Court House, ap 30-ly

DR. EDWARD LINDSAY,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFERS his professional services to
the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity.
ap 9-ly

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,
Surgeon Dentists.
Having associ-
ated themselves
in the practice of
DENTISTRY, respectfully
offer their profes-
sional services to
the citizens of
Greensboro, and the sur-
rounding 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. 213-ly

DR. B. A. CHEEK,
Physician and Surgeon,
With an experience of 13 years, offers
his professional services to the citizens
of Greensboro and vicinity.
Office and Residence on West Market St.,
near Old Fulton's Hall.
ap 30-ly

DR. ROBT. H. TOWLES,
Formerly of Raleigh,
HAS settled here and offers his services
in the practice of medicine to the
citizens of
GREENSBORO.
Office over Callum's Drug Store.
mar 18-ly

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
This House is pleasantly locat-
ed on East Street near the Court
House and is ready for the reception of
Boarders and Travellers.
THE TABLE
Is always supplied with the best market
advertisements.

THE STABLES
Are in charge of careful and attentive host-
lers and no pains are spared in any re-
spect to render guests comfortable.

THE BAR
Attached to the Planter's is always sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors and
Spirits.

LIVERY STABLES
Have lately been attached to this Hotel,
and parties wishing conveyances, can be
accommodated with Good Teams.
Prices as low, if not lower than any
other hotel in town. JOHN T. REESE,
Proprietor.

Established in 1824.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

{New Series No. 273.

Business Cards.

WM. COLLINS,
Cabinet Maker, Undertaker,
and
Wheel-Wright,
Corner of Davis and Sycamore Streets,
Greensboro, N. C.,
ALWAYS keeps a full line of
Metallic and Cast Burial Cases.



Walnut and Rosewood Coffins,
which can be furnished and delivered
within two hours' notice.
A good Hearse always in readiness. A
good line of

BED-ROOM FURNITURE
on hand or made at short notice.

Picture Frames
Made on short notice, from either Gilt,
Walnut or Mahogany Moulding.
Repairing of Buggies, Carriages, &c., a
specialty.

Country produce good as cash.
feb 1-ly

J. E. O'Sullivan,
Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Worker,
Planished, Japanned & Stamped
TIN WARE, STOVES,
PUMPS, Lightning Rods, &c.; Stencil Plates,
BRASS CHECKS,
for Hotels, Saloons, &c., promptly
executed.
Gas Fitting, Roofing, Gutting, &c., promptly
executed.
Merchants are invited to examine my stock
before purchasing elsewhere. Jan 25-ly

W. B. FARRAR,
Watch-Maker,
Jeweler & Optician,
Greensboro, N. C.,
Has constantly on hand
a splendid assortment of
Fashionable Jewelry,
and some splendid
Watches and Clocks,
Which will be sold Cheap for Cash!

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Ma-
chines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on short
notice. Call opposite the Old Albright Hotel,
East Market Street. 10-ly

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

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

N. H. D. WILSON,
LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
REPRESENTS first-class Companies
with an aggregate capital of over
THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS,
and can carry a full line at fair rates.
Office, up stairs over Wilson & Shor-
ber'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

Chas. G. Yates,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Sheet Iron & 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 19-ly

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHORBER,
WILSON & SHORBER,
BANKERS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)
BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,
State and Government Bonds, Rail Road
Stocks and Bonds, &c.
RECEIVE money on deposit subject to
SIGHT CHECK, and allow interest
in kind upon time deposits of CURRENCY
or SPECIE.
Discount Business Paper!
Collections made at all accessible points.
Sept. 16th, ly

W. A. HORNEY,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELER AND
OPTICIAN,
No. 11 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.
HAS a beautiful stock of Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Pic-
ture Carriages, Notions, &c. All repair-
ing warranted. A large and fine stock of
Gold Pens. dec 25-ly

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

STOP AT THE
YARBOROUGH HOUSE!
Raleigh, N. C.
G. W. Blackwell, Proprietor.

JOB WORK
OF EVERY Description,
Executed in the
VERY BEST STYLE,
and at New York prices, at the
Patriot Job Office.

For the Patriot.
Something Sweet to Tell You.

BY JEAN PUZZLE.

I have something sweet to tell you,
Which I should have told before,
And remember, if it isn't right,
It's love and nothing more;
Something I've been feeling,
But could never well define;
So silent was its stealing,
O'er this simple heart of mine.

So remember, when I tell you
What I've kept concealed so long,
That I want you to forgive me,
If you think I'm doing wrong.
I know you are forgiving,
And it makes me love you more,
Yet I fear you're unbelieving,
When I tell you o'er and o'er.

O don't become so angry
Just because I've told you this,
But let it be a bargain,
And I'll seal it with a kiss,
For I trust they are not seeming,
All the hopes that round me shine;
As I know I am not dreaming,
When I want you to be mine.

So, my kind and gentle lady,
I have let the secret out,
Which I love you very fondly,
Which you never ought to doubt:
For my heart is ever burning
With affection's gentle flame,
And no matter where I'm turning,
Still I love you, all the same.

Thus I've made a frank avowal
Of the love that's in my heart;
Tis the something sweet that moved me,
Which I mentioned in the start:
O it is no idle dreaming,
When I long to make you mine,
And I trust they are not seeming,
All the hopes that round me shine.

Now, my sweet and precious charmer,
You must never once decline
To meet my fervent wishes,
And to place your hand in mine;
For my heart is strangely beating,
And I cannot keep it still,
While I'm waiting for the greeting
Of your gentle, "Yes I will."

For the Patriot.
North Carolina—Her Soil, Pro-
duction, &c.

MR. EDITOR:

North Carolina has always been
regarded as rich in minerals, and
the variety of the productions of
her soil. Having a central position,
she escapes the rigors of the
North in winter, as well as the
burning suns of a Southern sum-
mer; and yet almost every pro-
duction that can be grown in either
State can be grown successfully in
this State. Scarcely a fruit or a
vegetable is grown in the United
States that cannot be successfully
grown here.

Perhaps no State has such a vari-
ety of productions as North Car-
olina. While the eastern counties
can boast of as fine cotton and rice
fields as are to be found anywhere
in the South, her middle and west-
ern counties can make as fine to-
bacco, corn, wheat and grass as any
of the Northern States, and as fine
fruits as can be grown in the world.
But it is not my purpose to speak
of the great agricultural resources
of our State. I wish to refer to
another great but neglected source
of wealth; I mean her manufactur-
ing facilities.

Few if any of the States possess
greater natural advantages for
manufacturing purposes than do
the middle and western counties of
North Carolina. In addition to a
salubrious climate, she possesses
the most abundant water-power—
sufficient to propel all the machin-
ery in the United States.

Her vast forests of the finest tim-
ber afford both a cheap fuel and
abundant material for manufactur-
ing purposes, while her hills abound
in rich iron ores, awaiting the for-
ge to supply the whole South, and
the staple cotton, at our
doors, added to all these advan-
tages, we have cheap labor, perhaps
cheaper than in any State in the
Union.

A kind, munificent Providence
has given us everything necessary
to make us a great manufacturing
people, but we have not availed
ourselves of the advantages we
possess. We have been supplied
with everything necessary to make
us a great and prosperous people,
but we have failed to turn our
advantages to a profit, and are still
plodding on in the same old beaten
path that our forefathers made for
us, raising cotton, corn and tobacco,
without ever dreaming that we
could be a manufacturing people.

Let us again notice some of the
advantages we possess over our
Northern neighbors, as to our man-
ufacturing facilities.

In the first place, labor is from
50 to 100 per cent. cheaper in North
Carolina than in the Northern and
Western States.

Much of the material can be had
from 10 to 100 per cent. cheaper;—
our power for propelling machinery
can be had much cheaper, as water
and steam power can both be ob-
tained cheaper here.

Besides, we will have a market
near home for many articles that
we can manufacture, being on the
border of the great cotton belt, a
country naturally adapted to agri-
culture, but unsuited to manufac-
turing purposes.

Yet, with all these advantages,
we can scarcely be called a manu-
facturing people at all. We send
to the North for our railroad coach-
es, our carriages, buggies, wagons,
buckets, sycamore snaths, and in fact,
almost every article made of wood,
while we supply them with the pine
lumber, white oak, hickory, ash,
cypress, and other valuable woods,
out of which they make these very

articles; often paying more freight
than the actual cost of putting up
the articles, and all because we
have not the shops to manufacture
them. And why do we not have the
factories? Simply because our peo-
ple have never turned their atten-
tion to the subject. We have been
waiting for others to come here
and erect factories for us. In fact,
most of the manufacturing that has
been done here has been done by
citizens from other States, and we
would invite them still to come. If
we lack the capital and the enter-
prise, let others come and occupy
the field, that we may be saved the
trouble of sending North for every-
thing we use. Let us quit sending
to Baltimore for our dray carts, and
to Illinois for our farm wagons, and
see if we cannot do something for
ourselves.

It has always been argued that
our great source of wealth consisted
in our agricultural productions;
that we, of the South, did not
need to encourage or foster our
manufacturing interests; but this
has been an error, certainly in so
far as it applies to a large part of
North Carolina.

Let us see which gives the great-
er return for labor, employed in
manufacturing or in agricultural
pursuits. What has made England
the wealthiest country in the
world? Has it been derived from
her agricultural resources? You
will answer no. Not one dollar of
income does she derive from the
exports of her agricultural prod-
ucts, but millions are annually
expended for bread to feed her peo-
ple, and yet she boasts of having
the finest farms in the world. Her
great source of wealth lies in all
her manufactures, and her trade in
commerce.

How is it with Cuba, one of the
richest islands in the world, in the
products of her soil? and yet she
is comparatively poor. They have
depended on the products of the
soil alone, and have manufactured
nothing for themselves.

In our own country, which of the
States possess the most wealth,
those States having the richest soil
and yielding the most abundant
and profitable crops, or those that
have devoted most attention to
manufacturing? Most certainly
the latter.

What has made Pennsylvania
one of the wealthiest States of the
Union? Has it been her good farm-
ing? For she boasts of having some
of the finest farms in America. The
answer is no; she does not derive a
dollar of income from her farming
interests. Her manufactures have
made her rich.

What has made Massachusetts
the wealthiest State in America, ac-
cording to population? Certainly
not the cultivation of her soil, for
no State can complain of a poorer
soil.

It seems that few if any countries
have ever become very wealthy
that have devoted their attention
to agriculture alone, or to any one
occupation. A diversity of labor
seems to be necessary in all coun-
tries to insure prosperity. And no
more fatal mistake has been com-
mitted by the people of North Car-
olina, than to suppose that our
agricultural resources alone were
sufficient to make us a wealthy peo-
ple. It is true that certain parts of
our State seem to be adapted to
agriculture alone. Some of the
eastern counties, that have a rich
and inexhaustible soil, may contin-
ue to grow corn, cotton and rice to
the exclusion of everything else,
while some of the mountainous
counties in the west, where the
grasses grow without cultivation,
may make the raising of cattle
more profitable than manufactur-
ing, but for the people of a large
part of the State to depend upon
the products of the soil, to the neg-
lect of every other industrial pur-
suit, is certainly unwise.

The question may be asked, how
are we to become a manufacturing
people without more capital? It is
true we do lack capital, but we
lack enterprise more than capital.
Our people are remarkable for
clinging to old habits, and exceed-
ingly slow in undertaking new en-
terprises. They prefer waiting and
letting others make all the experi-
ments for them.

But it is not yet too late to hope
for better things of our old State.
Let the press, and everybody who
has the ability to do anything, go
to work in aid of this matter, and
we will soon see factories and shops
going up over our country. Let
the State hold out every induc-
ement to foreign capitalists to come
here and invest their capital in
manufacturing, and we will soon
see capital flowing into our good old
State.

Georgia has taken a step in the
right direction, by allowing capital
invested in the erection of machin-
ery, an exemption from taxation
for a series of years. By doing
this she will no doubt add millions
to her wealth, and give profitable
employment to thousands of her
people.

We have lost thousands of our
best laboring population, and many
of our most enterprising young
men, because we failed to give them
profitable employment, and still
they continue to go, and will, until
we can furnish them more const-
ant and profitable employment.

The great system of railroads, and
other facilities, for getting the pro-
ducts of the great Western States,
have greatly increased the value of
the crops in those States; thus
making farming more profitable,
and thereby inducing immigration
to those States; while labor, in the
grain growing sections of the East-
ern and Southern States, has be-
come less remunerative in conse-

quence of having to compete with
the Western farmer, who can make
corn, wheat and pork far below the
cost of making them in North Car-
olina or any of the old States. And
since it costs them but little more
to get their products to our mar-
ket towns than it does our own
farmers, it makes the competition a
very unequal one; hence the neces-
sity of a diversity of employment in
order to give the farmers of our
State a market at home for their
produce.

While we hope to see our manu-
facturing interests fostered and en-
couraged, by aid from every source
that it can be obtained, we do not
desire to see our agricultural inter-
ests neglected, but let each interest
aid in building up the other. Let
the manufacturer aid the farmer in
giving him a home market, and the
farmer aid the manufacturer in fur-
nishing his supplies, and we will
see our whole country prosperous
and happy.

For the Patriot.
Fruits and Fruit Growing.
The Apple Tree (*Pyrus Malus*) is
under the name of the Crab, known
as a native of Britain. The fine,
high flavored apples are prized for
their dessert; the juicy, poligam-
ous sorts are in request for tarts and
sauce; while those of a more auster-
e nature are manufactured into
cider. Several kinds of stocks are
used for apple trees. The Dutch
Paradise and the Donjon of the
French are used for dwarf apple
trees; for common purpose, the
stock raised from the seed of crab
or of elder apples are preferred.

Any common soil, provided the
soil be dry, suits the apple tree.
Shallow planting should, in all
cases, be practiced, and young trees
should be carefully staked, to pre-
vent wind-waving, when the soil
is rich and the growth rapid. All
that is necessary in pruning is to
thin out the branches, to prevent
their pressing and rubbing against
each other.

Where there is little luxuriance,
as in the case of all dwarfs, it is
useful to shorten the branches oc-
casional, and to remove useless
twigs. This most valuable of all
fruits is of universal culture, al-
though it attains to highest perfec-
tion in the middle and some of the
Northern States.

The Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*)
is of oriental origin; said to have
been brought from Persia by the
Romans about the beginning of the
empire. There are two principal
varieties. The Peach, properly so
called, with a downy skin; and the
Nectarine, with a smooth skin.

Each of these varieties is again di-
vided into freestones and cling-
ings, according as the stone parts
freely from the pulp or adheres to
it; and of these there are endless
varieties and sub-varieties and ev-
ery year increasing.

In the Southern States thousands
of acres are covered with peach
trees, affording the greatest abun-
dance of fruit in the highest per-
fection. And thousands of acres
more might be planted, from the
fact, that vigorous budded trees
from four to seven feet in height
can be obtained at the nurseries at
from ten to fifteen dollars per hun-
dred.

The ground intended for peach
orchards should be plowed as deep-
ly as possible, and made fine by
subsoil plowing. The trees,
which should be one year old from
the budding, are to be placed not
nearer than twenty feet apart,
which makes one hundred and
eight to the acre. On strong land
they should be at least twenty-four
feet apart. The ground should be
plowed and harrowed every season,
and the trees hoed around, to break
up all the ground.

The Almond (*Amygdalus Commu-
nis*) may be noticed here rather on
account of its affinity to the peach
than because of its importance as a
fruit tree.

The Almond is a native of China,
and will succeed in any of the
Southern States. Very good hard-
shelled almonds are produced in
Virginia. The culture is similar to
that of the peach, and ought to be
more generally attended to in the
Southern and some of the middle
States.

The Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*)
is a native of the Caucasus and
China; it was cultivated by the
Romans, and was introduced into
England from Italy in the reign of
Henry VIII. It has always, and
deservedly, been a favorite. The
tendency of this tree to put out its
flowers very early in the season, and
much before the peach, subjects its
fruit to great risk from nipping
spring frosts.

The Plum (*Prunus Domestica*) is
considered as a native of England.
Many of the best cultivated vari-
eties, however, have been intro-
duced from France. The crops of
this fruit are greatly limited by the
destruction of the young fruit, ef-
fected by worms hatched from eggs
deposited in what are called the
stings of the curculio. One of the
best preventives is to have the
trees paved around, or planted in
yards and places where fowls and
pigs commonly range.

The Cherry Tree (*Prunus Cerasus*)
is said to have been introduced into
Italy from Pontus, in Asia, by the
Roman General Lucullus. Of the
three hundred varieties of the cher-
ry in cultivation there are three
general divisions or classes, namely,
Groettes, or the tender-fleshed;
Bigarreaux, or heart-shaped; and
Guignes, or Geans, small-fruited.

Cherries are generally produced on
small spurs which appear on the
wood of the second year.

The Pear Tree (*Pyrus Communis*)
is considered as a native of Eng-
land. The list of cultivated pears
amounts to more than six hundred
names, but the number of those
truly desirable is not large. Pear
trees are grafted either on what are
called standard or on dwarf stocks.
Where the space is limited, or the
ground is damp, the dwarfs are more
suitable.

The fruit is produced on spurs
which appear on stocks more than
one year old; the object of the prun-
er, therefore, ought to be to pro-
cure a fair supply of these spurs.

Summer and autumn pears
should be gathered before they be-
come fully ripe, otherwise they will
not in general keep more than a few
days. By gathering the crop at
three different times, the first a
fortnight or more before it be ripe,
the second a week or ten days be-
fore, and the third when fully ripe.
The first gathering will come into
eating last, and thus the season of
the fruit may be considerably pro-
longed.

Imperial Powers.
There can be no stronger evidence
that in sustaining the usurper Kel-
logg the President is over-riding
the unanimous sentiment of the
people of Louisiana than the fact
that Gen. Emory was unable to ob-
tain transportation for his troops
during the recent troubles.

While the citizens of the State
will do nothing to provoke blood-
shed, but everything to maintain
peace and order, they feel it to be
their duty to resist the tyrannical
action of the President by every
peaceable means. Those having
horses or conveyances declined to
lend or hire them to Gen. Emory at
any price, and the owners of steam-
boats not only refused to transport
Federal troops to be employed in
tyrannizing over their countrymen,
but to avoid seizure kept their
boats away from their accustomed
wharves, and abstained from mak-
ing their usual trips.

As Kellogg and Casey had not
friends enough in Louisiana to fur-
nish transportation for a few com-
panies of troops, the President, thro'
Secretary Secor Robeson, sent this
order to Gen. Emory:

"If the United States Marshal
finds it necessary in the execution
of his process to take possession of
boats or other means of transporta-
tion, and asks assistance from you,
or directs the troops, which are al-
ready ordered as a part of his posse
to assist him in such seizure for
that purpose, all necessary assist-
ance will be given him in taking and
maintaining possession of and using
the same."

Could the Emperor of Russia do
more in his dominions? Under
what section of the Constitution or
what law of the land does the Pres-
ident assume the right to seize
steamers, or how has the United
States Marshal the right to take
forcible possession of steamers to
transport himself and deputies?—
Such things were done during the
war without legal authority, under
the plea of military necessity; but
in time of peace the exercise of such
autocratic power is simply despotism.

If the United States Marshal can
seize means of transportation for
troops by order of the President, he
can also seize means of subsistence
for them under the same authority;
and if he can do it in Louisiana he
can do it anywhere in the Union—
If because the price offered is insuf-
ficient, or for any other reason, the
merchants of New York decline to
furnish flour, coffee, and other sup-
plies to the troops in the harbor,
Marshal Sharpe can by the same
right, the right of might, break into
any store and seize all that it con-
tains. The same power that keeps
McEnery, who was elected by ten
thousand majority, out of office in
Louisiana, can with equal propriety
and the same justice, unseat Inger-
soll, who was elected by only four
thousand majority, in Connecticut.

If there was a brother-in-law there
perhaps all the horses and railroads
in the State might be seized to
transport Federal troops for the
purpose.—N. Y. Sun.

On Marriage—To the Young
Men.
The true girl to be sought
for. She

THE PATRIOT.

P. F. DUFFY, EDITOR.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

To be Absent.

We shall leave to-morrow, to be absent several weeks, on a western trip. During our absence editorial for the PATRIOT will be furnished by an able hand; the business management will be in charge of Mr. J. W. Albright.

How to do it.

Organizations are the order of the day. You have your political leagues; your social and charitable orders; your Trades Union; your Working Men of America; your Patrons of Husbandry, and numerous other organizations for the purpose of mutual co-operation, assistance and protection. They go on the maxim that "in union there is strength." They act in concert for the purpose of achieving that which it is impossible to achieve without union. And most of them have shown what men are capable of accomplishing when a body of them are influenced by a common motive and directed by a single purpose. No great scheme can be successfully inaugurated and carried through without organization of some sort.

The corner-stone of nearly all the orders in existence to-day is self interest; and men join them because they anticipate some benefit from them, and as they do confer this benefit so do they succeed or fail.

All these orders have been started with an avowed purpose, as, for instance, the Patrons of Husbandry, which was started in opposition to the spirit of monopoly from which the people as a mass suffer so much, and if they prosper and increase as they have thus far, in a very little while they will shape the legislation of the country and hold its destinies in their hands. This is a thing of Western origin, a giant already in strength though of but few years growth.

Looking at its wonderful development we have asked ourselves the question, why cannot an order be established in the Southern States for the purpose of encouraging and building up Southern enterprises and leading the way to our commercial independence? There is certainly no man whose home is in the South who does not wish her well and would not see her prosper. Pride of State is as natural as love of the hearth round which the home circle gathers, and he who has it is not deficient of some of the attributes that make up the full grown man. Pride of State and love of State should go together, and when united in just proportions constitute patriotism of the first order.

It is to this pride and love combined, or in other words patriotism, we would address ourselves when we ask, why cannot this order to which we refer be established?

It is a fact, deplorably true, that the South is to-day utterly dependent on other sections for every product of mechanism, from a needle to an engine, from a spool of cotton to bolt of broad-cloth. Everything we use on the farm, in the workshop and in the house is made for us by foreign hands, while the cotton and wool we raise is spun and wove into cloth for us by foreign looms and made into the clothes we wear.

And this is what has kept the South poor and enriched those who supply us. If there ever was a reason why this should be so that reason exists no longer, and the sooner the South begins to learn to supply her own wants and utilize her own resources the sooner she will begin to fill her own destiny and achieve her own commercial independence.

This can be done; not, perhaps, in a day or a year, but in time and a marvellously short time, too.

How? Thus:

Let a society be organized in the Southern States, the members of which mutually pledge themselves to give the preference when they purchase to articles of whatever sort of home manufacture. Let the farmer supply himself with agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c., made by our own people; let the mechanic do likewise; let the house-keeper seek his furniture, crockery, &c., from Southern makers, and let all clothe themselves as far as practicable in the fabrics from our own looms; and the very moment this is done the good effect will become apparent. As the demand for these articles increases so will the establishments for their manufacture increase, until, in time, we will be as well supplied with them as our other sections are.

There is no reason why all these things we mention cannot be as well and more cheaply made here at our own doors as elsewhere, and the only reason that they are not now is because of the fact we continue the old habit of patronizing distant markets, and make no effort to build up our own industries. Just so long as we continue this course of folly

just so long will we be poor and dependent.

Judicious economy, wise self interest, and true patriotism all prompt us to seek and labor for the advancement of the States with which we are identified, and all proclaim the absurd folly of giving our money as we have been in the habit of doing to enrich others and remain poor ourselves.

If the money that North Carolina spends in one year for imported articles of various sorts were applied to the building of manufactures in our own midst, in a little while we would not only have a home supply but would be shipping abroad instead of purchasing at enormous prices to meet our own wants.

Here is work worthy of every true son and daughter of the South and a work that they ought to be willing to undertake, not only freely but with ardor. Begin with the cloths from your own looms and wear them; thus make them fashionable and then the major portion of the task is accomplished. The very garments you wear will be a badge of patriotic devotion, which will be as proudly worn as was the immortal gray in the days of hot conflict.

They who wore the home-spun can do the same now when the motive that inspires is all as patriotic and all as honorable.

The following telegram from the frontier indicates business with the Mexicans. An innocent habit these gentle greasers had of gobbling up the property of American citizens along the line and carrying it into Mexico, something which the Mexican government never seemed to bother its head about, is the cause of this bold dash of Col. McKenzie:

"Gen. Augur telegraphs that Col. McKenzie, with six companies of the Fourth Cavalry and twenty-five Seminole scouts, struck a camp of Kickapoo and Lipan Indians about eighty miles from Fort Clarke, Texas, early on the 18th instant, having marched all the night previous, and killed nineteen Indians and wounded two and captured one Bock, a former chief of the Lipans, and forty-two women and children, besides destroying two villages, with their accumulated property. He had three of his men wounded—one mortally. He has already over fifty captured ponies."

They say the Mexicans have become very indignant and talk of hostilities.

The Philadelphia Press, Forney's paper, Radical, of first water, speaking of troubles in the South, attributes the chief cause to this:

"The vagabond white men who left the North at the close of the war to seek their fortunes in that section, and the desperate horde of paroled Confederate soldiers who had resolved when defeated never to accept defeat in the spirit of men fairly overthrown in war."

The first part of this is rather an ungracious slap at those "loyal" gentlemen who made so many sacrifices to come South, hold office, make Union Leaguers out of the negroes, and help on the work of "reconstruction." It's cruel.

The last grand achievement of that grand fraud, the Grand Army of the Republic, was the order prohibiting the strewing of flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington, which we publish on our first page. Such evidences of malice and narrow-minded prejudice don't hurt the dead, but how contemptible it makes the living. It is too late in the day for comment on such small doings.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet our old friend John A. McDonald, Esq., of Chatham, in our office one day last week. Mr. McDonald has retired from the political arena, and is now enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of bucolic life.—*Statesman*

What's the matter with the man?

Price, another correspondent of the New York Herald, has been arrested at Havana, by the Spaniards. The Hidalgo seems to have a spite against the Herald.

Thiers has resigned the Presidency of the French Republic and is succeeded by Marshal McMahon.

St. Paul, Minnesota, has a mare, Morgan stock, that trotted 200 miles in forty-five hours.

The cholera has made its appearance in New Orleans, and also in Cincinnati.

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated Noyes for Governor. They will have a noisy time of it during the campaign.

They are trying hard in New York to make George Francis Train crazy, when, in fact, he has more sense than seven-eighths of those who so pronounce him.

The U. S. troops finding it a tough job to exterminate the handful of Modocs have come to the conclusion to take into partnership a company of frontier men who know something about killing Indians.

A big crash in the lumber market by which a score of the heaviest dealers go by the board.

Grant's Proclamation.

We publish elsewhere the proclamation of Grant to the people of Louisiana, sustaining the Kellogg usurpation, and proclaiming it the government of Louisiana. There is no language strong enough to characterize this gross outrage against the rights and liberties of a sovereign State, at least a State that was once sovereign but has ceased to be so.

Elections are henceforth simple mockeries, since a handful of conspirators may get together, claim an election and find the United States, Grant and the army ready to make good their claim.

Heavens! how the American people have drifted away from the old landmarks within the last decade. Ten years ago such a proceeding would have raised a storm throughout the country that would have utterly destroyed any administration that would have attempted it. But we have been schooled in despotism and all the beautiful theories of the past have fallen before the iron hand which now rules as subject provinces what were once sovereign States.

We would like to see somebody draw the line between this so-called republic and a first-class despotism.

The Modocs.

It seems that the troops are making a little progress in the Modoc business. In a fight a few days ago about thirteen of the red boys surrendered, but Capt. Jack has about seventeen braves with him yet and politely declines to surrender. They are out of the Lava Beds and will now raise the mischief on their own hook among the settlers.

As a matter of interest to our farmers we will publish next week the constitution and by-laws of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Victor Emanuel, of Italy, can muster a half million of fighting men.

James M. Lyon, of Richmond, is suggested as successor to Orr, as Minister to Russia.

The greatest fraud in the United States is the "Grand Army of the Republic," of which U. S. Grant is a distinguished member.

Northern papers are recording an unusual number of suicides. Such weather as they have been experiencing up there is considered a sufficient cause.

The New York papers are discussing the question "does hanging prevent murder?" We think that experience would show, by this time, that it does not.

Bonner's mare, Pocahontas, recently trotted half a mile in one minute four and a quarter seconds, the shortest time on record.

The Greeks and Latin Monks are fighting like cats at the grotto of the Nativity, Jerusalem. They are establishing a reputation as fighters.

Durell, the judicial sot of Louisiana, seems to manifest a disposition to resign the office in which he has made himself so odious and so infamous.

Illinois and Iowa are enjoying tornadoes. The last one carried away houses, barns, killed people, cattle and smashed things generally. These are some of the summer sports out there.

The grand jury summoned by Marshal Packard, in New Orleans, before whom the case of Col. De Blanc and other citizens who resisted the Kellogg usurpation will go, is composed of twenty-two persons, every one of whom is a radical and sixteen black. The probabilities are that will be an impartial jury.—These judicial farces are so common these days.

Gor. Wise declines to run for Governor.—Gen. Henry A. Wise having been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, Mr. John W. Woltz, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, several days ago addressed him a communication asking whether he would accept a nomination if tendered him, to which the following reply was made:

Richmond, Va., May 22, 1873. John W. Woltz, Esq.: Dear Sir—For reasons which I need not name in this note to you, I cannot accept a nomination, for the office of Governor of Virginia, from either of the present political organizations in the State.—Republican or Conservative. Very truly yours, HENRY A. WISE.

Narrow-gauge railways are becoming more popular every day in the West. But it is in California that the boldest experiment is to be tried. The little giant there is coming into competition with its larger brother, and the California Central Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company are constructing their track nearly parallel with the Central Pacific.

The opening celebration of the completion of the Road to Benicia took place only the other day, amid great rejoicings.

The Elkin cotton mills, Yadkin county, North Carolina, runs 800 spindles, turning out 40 bunches of cotton per day, and the weaving department some 500 yards of cloth daily.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

In discussing the subject of the change of gauge on the N. C. R. R. from here to Charlotte, we have alluded to the fact that this road will eventually be a portion of the great route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by the Southern Pacific, for which reason we considered it had policy to be throwing obstructions in the way.

We find the following in the Richmond Enquirer which will be of interest to our readers:

The report of the directors of this road, presented at the annual meeting of stockholders, recently held in Philadelphia, states that nearly four hundred miles of the road has been graded, and the bridging so far advanced as not to retard the laying of the iron. The greater portion of the ties needed have been distributed along the line, and the rails and fastenings for three hundred miles have been purchased, and are being delivered at New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis and other points, to be forwarded as rapidly as required for construction. The report continues:

"The data obtained from the surveys for the entire line across the continent show some remarkable features. Among them: that the summit to be crossed are about 32 per cent. less than the summits on the existing Pacific roads; that the grades and curvatures will be about 62 per cent. less; that the climate through which the road is located is so favorable for its maintenance and operation that no train need ever be delayed from snow or the other obstructions, now sources of expense and delay on the more northern route; that an abundance of excellent coal for fuel is accessible at a number of points along the road; that the entire rail transportation between the waters of the Pacific and New Orleans will be less than 1800 miles and with accessible ports in Texas less than 1500 miles, thus forming a route across the continent for international transportation a great deal shorter than now exists, or, perhaps, can ever exist by any other line."

When we take in connection with all this the fact you will have from the Pacific at San Diego a line to New York 400 miles shorter than the existing line from San Francisco to New York, and that upon the completion of connections to San Francisco, which will certainly be made before our line is finished, you will have a route between that city and New York quite as short as the existing road, and that on this route will be situated the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery, Vicksburg, with short connections to New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah and Charleston, while on other connecting routes will be Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, Little Rock, Kansas City, and the intervening country, with its immense population and products, you can at once perceive that your line should undoubtedly command a fair share of the transportation across the continent."

An Important Case.—The Responsibility of Railroad Companies in Cases of Personal Injury at Public Crossings.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—A case of great importance to the Pennsylvania railroad was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. It involves the right of a plaintiff to recover damages for the killing of a man at a crossing on a public highway, where the plaintiff proved affirmatively that the person killed did not look nor listen before he drove on the crossing. The counsel for the company contended that this was negligence in law, and this was denied by the other side.

Great interest is felt in the case here, as it is thought to involve the safety of passengers and travellers, and is an entirely new point. The case is important to the railroad company, as it would hold them responsible in every case of injury at public crossings if decided against them.

The Texas Border.—The Mexicans Indignant over McKenzie's Raid.—The Indians Vowing Vengeance.

ST. ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 26.—Advices from Rio Grande say McKenzie, with his command and prisoners, reached Fort Clark last Wednesday. The excitement on the Mexican side is great. The population is indignant, and calls were made for volunteers to intercept McKenzie, but he recrossed the river in safety.

The Indians reported assembling and vowing destruction to residents on the Texas side, and friendly Mexicans are leaving their ranches and crossing the river lest they be murdered among those to be attacked. The frontier residents have grave apprehensions.

It is thought the excitement of the Mexicans will subside, as it is reported that some of those on the frontier are exercising their influence to preserve the peace; even favoring co-operation with United States troops when attacking the Indians on their camping-ground.

N. C. State Medical Association.—This Association convened in Statesville on the 20th inst., and organized with Dr. Whitehead as President, and Dr. McKee, secretary.

The number of old members, as we learn, in attendance was full, and quite a number of new ones were admitted into the Association. Much business of interest to the Profession was transacted, which will appear in the proceedings when published. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of outsiders was smaller than usual on such occasions.

The Convention adjourned Thursday morning to meet in Charlotte next year. Dr. W. A. B. Norman was elected President for the ensuing year; Dr. Jas. McKee, re-elected Secretary.—*Statesville American*.

The peach crop of Warren county promises to be abundant.

Louisiana.

A Proclamation by the President.—The "Revisers" Ordered to Disperse.—The "Constituted Authorities" to be Sustained.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following has excited surprise in all circles, Senator West equally with others:

Whereas, under the pretence that Wm. P. Kellogg, the Executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and whereas, it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities and judicially determined by the inferior and supreme courts of said State that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and whereas Congress at its last session, upon a due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized the said Executive and his associates, then and now in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and whereas it is provided by the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of said State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State, or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 7 of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary to protect the said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time; now, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty (20) days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of May, 1873.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

It is stated in Republican circles here that some time ago Kellogg applied for United States assistance, but was persuaded to withdraw it, and the National Executive regarded it of no effect. It is probable the President, who was absent at the time, never saw the request, as the denial of a previous dispatch that such application had been made came from the President's lips.

The proclamation of to-day is stated to be prompted by Carpenter's pressure upon Kellogg to renew the application, and personal representation by telegraph of the dangerous condition of affairs in Louisiana. Hence the renewed application from Kellogg and the present proclamation.

The Wonders of Assyria.—George Smith, of London, in his diggings into the ancient site of the once great city of Nineveh, has unearthed the recently missing fragments of the old Assyrian record of the Deluge; and, better still, he has found a library in stone of an Assyrian king. Thus, after the lapse of thousands of years, the secrets of the mighty nations and peoples of the past are coming to light—as, for instance, in the late discoveries in Jerusalem and Cyprus, and in the buried ruins of the temple of Diana and Ancient Troy, and now in these Assyrian treasures. Best of all, that solid old book the Bible comes out of all these tests like gold from the crucible.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Wilmington has new Irish potatoes weighing nine ounces.

J. P. Sampson, colored, formerly of Wilmington, has graduated at the National Law University at Washington, D. C., and has been admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.

The Sheriff of Edgecombe made a raid on a lot of Northern drummers in Tarboro the other day. One was bound over in a bond of \$300.

Homicide.—Memphis, May 21.—A plauter named Butler was killed yesterday on the steamer Phil Allen by John Cannon, while intoxicated. Cannon escaped.

New Orleans dispatches say that Judge Durell proposes to resign.—The Custom-house organ in Louisiana suggests that the Judge ought to have a foreign mission. This is fine sarcasm, though not so intended. Many people seem to think a diplomatic post the only renovator of decayed political reputation.—*Pool, Settle, Nye—why not Durell?* *N. Y. Tribune*.

We are sincerely thankful that what remains of these brave men finds a sepulchre beneath Southern soil. It is not unfitting that the heroes who fought so long in Virginia under the immortal Lee, should lie side by side in beautiful Hollywood. Peace to their ashes.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

STATE ITEMS.

Ex-Sheriff Patterson, of Rockingham county, has been appointed United States Commissioner.

Statesville was visited by a severe hail storm. The stones were as large as partridge eggs.

The fair held last week by the ladies of Winston for the benefit of the Presbyterian church of that place netted about \$175.

A mad dog was killed near Murfreesboro last Tuesday. A correspondent of the Weldon News says Hertford county is full of them.

In Jones county the farmers have great trouble in getting a stand of cotton and corn. Blowing and replanting is the order of the day.

The county commissioners have been indicted for a misdemeanor because they have refused to levy the railroad tax.—*West Sentinel*.

The cerebro spinal meningitis is raging in the Blount's Creek section. Mr. J. H. Galloway, of Pitt county, died with it on the 13th inst.—*Goldboro Messenger*.

Rev. Turner Jones having accepted the Presidency of the Greensboro Female College, will not keep open the college at Warrenton longer than the present session.

James W. Elliott was tried and convicted of manslaughter at the last Forsythe court for the killing of Jesse F. Harris. The case was removed from Davidson, says the Winston Sentinel.

The Fayetteville Eagle says Mr. D. Oettinger, of our town, has gone to Europe and will visit the great World's Fair at Vienna. We learn that Governor Caldwell has appointed Mr. Oettinger an honorary commissioner to the fair from North Carolina.

During the present term of the Mecklenburg Superior Court, Joseph Baker, white, was convicted of the murder of Newton Wilong, col. The trial concluded on Saturday and excited much interest.

The traveling public of at least six or seven counties will be glad to know that the authorities of the R. & D. R. R. have at last determined to give us a reception room at this place. It has been one of our greatest wants, and will not be built before it was needed.—*Reidsville Record*.

An Independent Temperance and Literary Society, was organized in our village last Thursday night.—The following are the officers elected: Rev. P. H. Fontaine, President; R. P. Richardson, Jr., Vice President; R. I. Mayo, Secretary; J. T. Lewis, Assistant Secretary; Wm. Ellington, Doorkeeper; Miss S. Lindsey, Assistant Doorkeeper; Miss S. Wayt, Clerk.—*Reidsville Record*.

We regret to learn from articles in the Wilmington Star that there is a controversy between parties who have belonged to the two Methodist Churches there, involving the character of Rev. Mr. Warren, Pastor of Fifth Street Church. He has resigned the charge of that church and it is stated that one hundred and three members have renounced their connection with the Methodist and established an Independent Church.

Col. Geo. Little, the State Commissioner of Immigration, arrived in Raleigh last week from Norfolk, in company with quite a number of English and Scotch emigrants who propose to settle in our midst.—Some twelve or fourteen stopped at Ridgeway. They arrived in Norfolk in company with about eight hundred more passengers, mostly emigrants, who will settle in the Southern and Northwestern States. *Raleigh News*.

Indictment Against Mr. Pool for Libel.—It will be remembered that ex-United States Senator John Pool was indicted at the last Fall term of the Dancombe Court for having libeled Hon. A. S. Merrimon, by circulating a defamatory publication under his franking privilege as a member of Congress. Some time after he was indicted, he was arrested, as we have been informed; but he failed to put in an appearance at the Spring term, as others charged with crime are required to do. We learn, however, that he did condescend to write a letter to the prosecuting officer, stating in substance that it was not convenient for him to attend court this Spring, and thereupon the case was continued. Now we would ask, very respectfully, why Mr. Pool was not called out? Is he, in contemplation of law, entitled to any more consideration than other people? Certainly the law has no favorites, but the administrators thereof may have and this, we opine, is the reason the ex-Senator was not called out.—*Asheville Expositor*.

North Carolina Dead at Gettysburg.—We learn from the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Appeal, that 333 Confederate soldiers buried at Gettysburg, will be exhumed and brought to Richmond and buried in Hollywood cemetery. Among them are the following North Carolinians:

Andrew Fullinwider, Co. E. 34th N. C.; C. Ricks, Co. C. 43d N. C.; Lieutenant S. S. Robins, Co. I. 22d N. C.; P. M. Co. G. N. C.; W. T. R. N. C.; Capt. A. C. Blackburn, Co. K. 53d N. C.; Sergeant W. P. Dawson, Co. K. 52d N. C.; J. T. S. Co. B. 47th N. C.; Lieutenant Young, Co. K. 14th N. C.; E. C. Jarman, N. C.; Lieutenant Razel, Co. E. 11th N. C.; J. R. Tally, Co. E. 26th N. C.; T. M. Caffy, Co. F. 26th N. C.; W. Blaney, Co. B. 26th N. C.; B. Brown, 47th N. C.; H. Davis, Co. K. 52d N. C.; A. B. F. Co. K. 47th N. C.; Capt. J. O. McClain, Co. I. 52d N. C.; Wm. Lane, Co. K. 55th N. C.

We are sincerely thankful that what remains of these brave men finds a sepulchre beneath Southern soil. It is not unfitting that the heroes who fought so long in Virginia under the immortal Lee, should lie side by side in beautiful Hollywood. Peace to their ashes.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

Greensboro Price Current.

REVISED WEEKLY BY JAMES SLOAN'S SONS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, &c.	
Breadstuffs—Flour, per sack,	3.50a4.55
Corn Meal, per lb.	13a14
Grain—Wheat, per bushel,	1.60a1.70
Corn do	80a90
Oats do	60a70
Clover seed, do	8.00a9.00
Bacon—Hog round	9a12
Lard—	10a12
Beef—	5a8
Pork—	12a15
Eggs—	25a35
Dried Fruit—Apples, bright sliced,	4a7
do dark	2a4
Peaches, strictly prime,	12a14
do good to common	6a10
Blackberries,	7a8
Sugar—Brown,	22a25
Refined,	11a15
Tea—	1.00a1.50
Syrup—	25a35
Nails—per keg,	6.00a6.50
Iron—	6a7
Salt—Marshall, fine, per sack,	3.00a3.25
American—Liverpool,	2.00a2.25
Line—per barrel,	1.75a2.00
Cement—per barrel,	4.00
Calined Plaster—per barrel,	5.50
Hoof—	40a45
Hides—Green,	14a16
Dry,	75a100
Potatoes—Sweet,	75a100
Irish,	2.00a2.25
do Northern,	1.50
Cotton Yarn—	75a100
Hay—In bales,	60a75
Loose,	60a75
Sticks—In bales	1.00a1.10

Tobacco Markets.

Richmond. Review and Wholesale Price Current from Whig. Our revised quotations are:	
BLACK.	
Lugs, common,	\$ 5.00 a 6.50
Lugs, medium to good,	7.00 a 8.00
Leaf, common to medium,	8.50 a 9.50
Leaf, good to fine,	10.00 a 12.00
Leaf, extra,	14.00 a 15.00
BRIGHT.	
Lugs, com., chaffy smoking,	7.00 a 9.00
Lugs, medium to good smoking,	10.00 a 15.00
Lugs, extra smokers,	18.00 a 25.00
Leaf, medium to good fillers,	10.00 a 14.00
Leaf, extra fillers,	15.00 a 16.00
Wrappers, com. to medium,	13.00 a 25.00
Wrappers, good,	30.00 a 45.00
Wrappers, fine,	50.00 a 75.00
Wrappers, extra,	80.00 a 90.00
MAHOAGANY.	
Wrappers, dark,	13.00 a 15.00
Wrappers, bright,	18.00 a 25.00
Wrappers, extra,	27.00 a 30.00

Greensboro.

Greensboro.	
Reported by	
T. D. NEAL, Jr. & CO.	
BLACK.	
Lugs, common,	\$4.00 a \$5.00
Lugs, med. to good	4.50 a 7.00
Leaf, common to med.	5.00 a 7.00
Leaf, com to med and good,	7.00 a 12.00
Mahogany wrappers,	12.00 a 25.00
Leaf, good	9.50 a 11.00
Leaf, fine wrap. and stem.	12.50 a 14.00
Lugs, extra lemon color.	16.00 a 29.00
BRIGHT.	
Lugs, com. to med. smokers,	7.00 a 12.50
Lugs, good to fine,	13.00 a 16.50
Lugs, extra smokers,	17.00 a 20.00
Leaf, fillers	10.00 a 13.00
Leaf, wrappers (mahogany)	10.00 a 13.00
Leaf, wrappers, com. to med.	13.00 a 29.00
Leaf, wrappers, good,	25.00 a 40.00
Leaf, wrappers, fine to extra,	50.00 a 70.00
Primings	3.50 a 4.00
Scraps,	2.00 a 4.00
Ears,	2.00 a 6.00

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed in two weeks will be discontinued.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters.
Legal Notice—Guilford Co.
Dry Goods—Patton & Stokes.
Danville Shoe Store.
New Schedule—Hickson & Tyack.
Druggists—Porter & Co.
Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
Wool Carding.
Hardware—Day & Co.

We publish some interesting communications on the outside this week.

Rain storms are the order of the day just now—first-class ones, too.

The wheat crop has been very much damaged by the protracted rains.

Quite a number of our citizens went on the excursion to Richmond yesterday.

When they haul dirt and dump it near M. T. Hughes he has it loaded up, hauls it back and dumps it on Elm street.

Bankruptcy is the most flourishing business in this section of the country at present writing.

Judge Settle has purchased the Swain lot on Ashboro street, and will erect a residence thereon.

We are glad to learn that Rev. N. H. D. Wilson is recovering from a very serious attack of sickness.

Sheriff Griffith, of Caswell, showed us the light of his countenance Monday afternoon.

Several of our lawyers are attending Randolph Court, which is in session this week.

Julius A. Gray is running streets through the Edgeworth property, which will give some very desirable building lots.

McCauley's foundry caught fire Saturday morning and was burned with a quantity of timber.

M. Moore, the enterprising merchant of Danville, gets out an illustrated advertising sheet, which is also a readable paper. He knows what advertising does.

Our Court House is progressing nicely and when completed will be the handsomest and best arranged building of the kind in the State.

McDonald & Buchanan are enterprising. They will soon begin to build another store the size of the one they occupy now. They deserve much credit for their go-ahead-attiveness.

Friend Hughes presented us the other day with a splendid Irish rose. He knew there was something in it to us to appreciate this lovely representative of the Green Isle.

Electric Club will meet at the residence of Capt. Robert Lindsay next Friday evening. Full attendance desired, as business of importance will come up for consideration.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the Salem Female Academy, which we are glad to learn is in a flourishing condition. Two hundred and thirty-five young ladies from different States, received instruction there the past year.

Good Templar Lodge at Madison.—Brothers Troy and Shelly organized a lodge of Good Templars at Madison, last Saturday, consisting of seventeen of the first citizens and best talent in the place.

Capt. J. B. Stafford is building up one of the largest tobacco trades in Baltimore, and is now doing a large business for shippers from this State and Virginia, with whom he stands A. No. 1 as a prompt and reliable business man.

He has as much dash and energy as four ordinary business men.

It pays.—To those who doubt whether advertising pays we would suggest observing the number of cooking stoves Sergeant & McCauley ship weekly. Liberal advertising brought these stoves to public notice and now they meet the demand which their merits deserve.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Patton & Stokes, Dry Goods and Groceries. This is an active, energetic, young firm, who always treat their customers well, and thus rapidly establishing a reputation and largely increasing their business.

W. C. Porter & Co.'s drug store is now supplied with a full stock of drugs, chemicals, perfumeries, medicinal wines and everything kept in the drug line.—Stock entirely new.

The prescription department promptly and carefully attended to.

Hickson & Tyack, of Danville, study the markets and keep up with them.—The consequence is they are always able to offer goods at the lowest prices and keep up a trade that is surpassed by few retail houses in the South. See their prices under the head of new advertisements.

Another fine building.—Dr. Benbow is tearing down the old Medewell building to make room for another splendid building adjoining his hotel. It will contain three stories on the first floor; upper floors to be connected with the hotel, Mansard roof. The style of architecture will be slightly different from that of the hotel, but in the main the same.

N. B. Broughton, of the Spirit of the Age, called on us yesterday. He is visiting Good Templar lodges to confer degrees.

We were also glad to meet with our friend T. C. Evans, the entertaining correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer.

Dr. Green's drug store has been removed into the Tate building, second door from the corner, on Elm Street.

A SUGGESTION.—The owners of property along the continuation of South Elm street can make their part of the city very attractive and double the value of their lots if they will lay out a beautiful street, something after the fashion of those very pretty streets in some of the Southern cities. Lay it out wide, plant a double row of shade trees about twenty feet apart in the center, making an arcade for pedestrians, with the street on either side for vehicles. With such a street, which would cost but little, that would soon become a most desirable locality for residences.

The same thing might be done at the North end, and property there now inaccessible would be made available.

We throw out these hints to property holders, because we have seen the experience tried, and we know it will pay.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Normal School under the direction of the Society of Friends will be held this year at Summerfield, in this county, commencing on the 16th of June, lasting one month. Tuition will be free for such as attend, and board from \$8 to \$10 per month.

The superintendent, Allen J. Tomlinson, takes great interest in this work, and has made arrangements for a series of lectures by Hon. R. P. Dick, Dr. Marcus Mendall, Prof. Hartly, and others, who take an interest in the cause of education.

This school affords a means of pleasant communication to teachers, besides being highly advantageous to them.

Conveyances will be at Greensboro on the 14th and also on the day of opening to carry teachers who will send notice of their coming to F. S. Blair, Summerfield, Guilford county.

STREETS.—We believe it has been decided by the board of commissioners to run South Elm Street through to the city limits, and also Washington Street, and perhaps some others.

This is very good as far as it goes, but it seems to us that a wise policy would suggest general action on the subject of streets. Every body needs the nearest of it at some time, and where is the wisdom of waiting to do what can be done now at little cost? Every year the price of real estate advances and in a little while it will cost thousands to continue streets when now it will cost only hundreds. The sooner this is done the better it will be for the city and the cheaper it will be, too.

ORPHANS.—This is the title of a very interesting work just issued from the press by S. B. Higgins, for many years a resident of South America, now of this county. He has devoted years to the study and discusses fully the habits, peculiarities and poisons of the different snakes, and also the mode of treatment for snake bites. He claims that the antidote of the poison is in the gall of the snake, and has made numerous experiments with marked success.

The book contains 232 pages, neatly printed, well bound and conveniently indexed. It is very entertaining to the general reader, and of much value where ever poisonous reptiles exist.

TO BE ASSESSED.—When the decision of Judge Tourgee, in the Orange Court, in reference to the tax on notes or deposits, was announced, our County Commissioners found themselves in a quandary as to what course they should pursue, and wrote to the State Treasurer for instructions. In his answer he tells them to go on, assess and collect without regard to this decision, and that he is sustained in his instructions by the Attorney General. In case of a contest over this matter we suppose it will go before the Supreme Court, where it will be finally determined.

A. P. SPERRY.—Few men have more friends and well wishers than A. P. Sperry, whom we were delighted to meet last Thursday. Everybody is glad to see him, as they should be, for they don't make any cleverer men these days. He is now travelling for Thomas D. Day & Co., hardware house, New York, and will be around among his old friends while on his Southern trip.

CONTRIBUTORS FOR OXFORD.—The ladies of Greensboro sent, on Monday 26th, to Oxford, a box for the Orphan Asylum, with the following contents:

33 dresses, 2 white bodies, 12 under garments, 9 aprons, 6 collars, 1 shawl, 5 pair stockings, 37 yards calico, 16 coats, 20 pair pants, 1 vest, 7 hats, 4 pair socks, 2 pair shoes, 1 cloak, 11 shirts, 1 box of collars, 6 pair infants, 12 shoes, 2 do. bodies, 4 do. sacques, 9 handkerchiefs, 1 bolt unbleached domestic, 25 yds. do., 12 1/2 yards cloth for boys, 1 sheet, 13 towels, 3 curtains, 2 bed quilts, scraps for quilts, 40 spoons cotton, 6 skeins flax thread, 8 lbs. sugar, Cash \$15.

Two white shoats, of superior breed, about three months old, strayed from the premises of the Yarbrough House Saturday. A liberal reward will be given for their return.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS of Salisbury picnic Friday, at Thomasville celebrate on 3rd June and at Company Shops picnic June 14th.

Monday morning a horse tore the harness all to pieces trying to pull a light wagon, with two ladies in it, through the modern improvement in front of our office. Sheriff Stafford happened to be near and managed to get the ladies out of their dilemma, and the mud.

There is some hard pulling and some hard sweating done, and we are afflicted to the horse, and opposed to unnecessary sweating, we would like to see this source of labor to the beast and profanity to the driver removed.

SHOE STORE.—Hickson & Co.'s shoe store has the largest stock of shoes in Danville. Our Rockingham friends will find Capt. H. L. Guernant there, always ready to wait on them and glad to see them. Persons who deal with him once always return.

Read advertisement.

COL. D. WYATT Aiken, Secretary of the "National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," will address the farmers of this county, at Greensboro, on the 7th of June, and explain the objects and purposes of the order. It has grown into a very powerful organization in the Western States.

EUPACULA, ALA., March 27, 1870.
Messrs. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Messrs. G. G. Gents—Your Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded that it is a valuable addition to the medical sciences. Respectfully yours,
JOHN GILL SHORTER.

All persons having in their possession books belonging to the Greensboro High School Library, are requested to bring them at once, and deposit at Mr. C. G. Yates' store.
CHAS. D. YATES,
Librarian I. O. G. T.

Joseph A. Weatherly is manufacturing Family Flour and would be pleased to have engagements for small quantities—ten or twelve sacks per week.
265-4f

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
The firm of Parker & Hulke, Grocers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward and make settlement without delay, with J. W. S. Parker, who continues the business at the old stand.
J. W. S. PARKER,
P. H. BILBRO.

May 23, 1873.
N. B.—I will be glad to see my old friends and the public at my store.
273-3w J. W. S. PARKER.

Wool Carding.
The Carding Machines of M. C. Hodgkin & Co., eleven miles South of Greensboro, in Fentress township, are now in operation. Prices of cents for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed rolls.
We also Full and Color Cloth.
Wool or goods left at Sloan's Store, Greensboro, will be taken out and returned free.
M. C. HODGKIN & CO.

May 23-4f
J. D. PATTON, G. S. STOKES,
Of Danville, Va. Late of Richmond.

PATTON & STOKES,
Main Street, Danville, Va.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Crockery,

Woodenware, Hardware,
And in fact every thing that can be found in a first class city establishment.

FERTILIZERS
AND
GUANOS A SPECIALTY.
Agents for the best

Spanish Licorice.
Seventy-five barrels of the best refined Segura, just received. Standard "A" Sugar 12c per pound by the barrel. All of these goods will be sold at Richmond prices, freight added.
Don't fail to call on us when you next visit Danville.
May 25-ly PATTON & STOKES.

DANVILLE SHOE STORE!!
HICKSON & COMPANY

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their stock of

Ladies' Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Children's Shoes, Gent's Fine Calf Boots, Gent's Fine Calf Gaiters, Gent's Fine Morocco Congress Gaiters, Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Ties, Gent's Low-Quarter Calf Gaiters.

Is complete in every respect, embracing every size that can be asked for.

They have selected their stock from the best city manufacturers in the United States and keep no shoddy goods of any kind.

They make of

Miles' AND ZIEGLER'S SHOES
a specialty.

Experience having taught them that these goods give better satisfaction, wear longer and fit better than any shoes in the market.

They invite attention to their new

Spring Styles OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES
In Pearl and Buff Colors,
of which they have a superior assortment.

Large stock of

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.
They keep also the most select assortment of

HATS
OF LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES!
now open.

STRAW HATS
Capt. H. L. Guernant, of North Carolina, and Henry P. Young, of Halifax county, Va., always in place and ready to wait on their friends.
may 25-3m

New Advertisements.

NEW SCHEDULE!!!
NOTWITHSTANDING the Freshet and the heavy Spring rains, new goods are constantly being received at

Hickson & Tyack's
DANVILLE, VA.

From and after this date they will offer to the public in quantities to suit.

Yard-wide Bleached Domestic at 12 1/2 cents, prime article.
Beaver and Other Brand Black Alpaca, a specialty, at 37 1/2, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75, 87 1/2 to \$1.50.

Chinese Grass Cloth for suitings, in various shades, at 20c.
Brown Linens, for suitings, at 25c, 35c.
White Striped Victoria Lawns, 30c to 50c.
Black Gros Grain Silks, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per yard.
Colored Gros Grain Silks in 25 yard patterns—beautiful shades, at \$2 per yard.
Real Japanese Poplins in new shades, \$1.25.
French Lawns in all colors.
Lawn, 1 wide in great variety, at 20c per yard.
French Organdies, beautiful styles, at 50c usually priced at 75c.
Linen Towels at 12 1/2c, a great bargain.
Ladies' Hose, from the best Iron Frames, in all numbers, from 50c to \$1.50 per pair to the cheapest, \$1.50 per dozen pair.
Grandines, in endless variety.
Our stock of Piques is very large and embraces nearly every style that may be desired, from 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c to 50c per yard.
Honey Comb Quilts at \$1.50 worth \$2.25.
Marseilles Quilts, in 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 dress trimmings, at \$3 to \$5.
An endless variety of Notions and small wares.

In the China Store we offer an elegant stock of Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Chinese Waiters, Plated Table Knives, Baskets, Window Shades, Cornices, Walnut and Gilt Mouldings, Teal Oil Cloths, China Matting, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

In the

GROCERY DEPARTMENT
we keep constantly

Fertilizers, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Spices, Sall, Headings, Mackerel, &c., &c.

We cannot do justice to this department of our stock in the space of this advertisement. It will suffice to say that we give a large share of our attention to it, and will at all times keep it fully supplied with prime goods at lowest market prices.

In the Furniture Store we have just received seven new Black Walnut Chamber Sets from first class Boston manufacturers, with Dressing Cases and Sommes, the most elegant set of chairs in this department embraces over fifty different patterns, and in, we believe, the largest collection to be found outside of New York.

Orders by mail and inquiries concerning the stock promptly attended to.

Hickson & Tyack.
Danville, Va.

W. C. PORTER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS.
(Opposite Benbow House.)
GREENSBORO, N. C.

HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Fine Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines, Domestic and Foreign Wines and Liquors For Medical Use.

Also all the standard

Fluid and Solid Extracts,
and the various

ELIXIRS AND MEDICATED WINES
generally in use by the medical profession. Our stock comprises every thing usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE,
and is offered on the most favorable terms for cash.

Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention—at lowest rates. Prescriptions carefully compounded.
may 25-ly

SUPERIOR COURT, Guilford County.
In the Probate Court.
Notice of Hearing of Final Account, and Order of Publication.

Robert Kirkman, John M. Fentress, and William Smith, Executors of Roger Kirkman, deceased, Plaintiffs,
against
James Kirkman, Thomas Kirkman, Joseph Kirkman, William Kirkman, Levi Causey, as administrators of Roger Kirkman, Nancy Smith, Mary Fentress, Isabella Causey.

In this proceeding, upon the petition filed, the final account of said Executors having been audited, and now formed and ready for confirmation or rejection, justice is hereby given to the defendants above named that on the 6th day of August next, the said account petition will be finally heard and decided upon; and notice is hereby given that in the meantime they may except to the same, if they choose, and it is further ordered that publication of this notice, as to James Kirkman, William Kirkman and Thomas Kirkman, be made by publication of the notice for six weeks successively in the Greensboro Patriot.

Witness, my hand at Greensboro, this 23d day of May, 1873.
ABRAM CLAPP, C. S. C.
273-6w Ex officio Probate Judge.

A. P. SPERRY, of North Carolina, WITH THOS. D. DAY & CO., 246 Canal Street, Opposite Earle's Hotel, New York, Importers of and Jobbers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GUNS,
Railway and Machinery Supplies.

Thomas D. Day, Samuel S. Patterson, may 25-6m

A full line of Confectioneries always at SIKES'.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.
SUMMONS FOR RELIEF—Charles H. Wilson and J. H. Rhodes, plaintiffs, against William P. Williams and Thomas F. Williams, defendants.

The State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Guilford Co.—Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon William P. Williams and Thomas F. Williams, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court to be held for Guilford County, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the first Monday of September, 1873, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be filed within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint at said term of the court, the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.
Given under my hand and seal of said court, this 15th day of March, 1873.
ABRAM CLAPP, C. S. C.
Of Guilford Co.

SUPERIOR COURT, Guilford County.
ORDER OF PUBLICATION—Charles H. Wilson and J. H. Rhodes, plaintiffs, against William P. Williams and Thomas F. Williams, defendants.

In this action, upon the consideration of the affidavit of plaintiffs, it is ordered that service upon said defendant, Thomas F. Williams, be made by publication of the same once in each week for six weeks successively in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in the county, and that such publication shall be equivalent to a personal summons of said defendant.

Said defendant, Thomas F. Williams, will also take notice that in this case a warrant of attachment has been issued against him for five hundred dollars for damages to the real estate he has been using against his property, returnable to Fall Term, 1873, of this court, in Greensboro, this 10th day of April, 1873.

Done at office in Greensboro, this 10th day of April, 1873.
ABRAM CLAPP, C. S. C.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.
SUMMONS FOR RELIEF—Emily F. Holt against Henry R. Holt.

The State of North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Guilford Co.—Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon Henry R. Holt, the defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Guilford, within ten days after the service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons, and let him take notice that if he fails to answer the said complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.
Given under my hand and seal of said court, this 10th day of March, 1873.
ABRAM CLAPP, C. S. C.
Of Guilford Co.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Rev. William Barringer will make prompt payment to the undersigned, all having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated on or before the 14th of May, 1874.
JOHN A. BARRINGER, Administrator.
265-5w

5 Cents Reward.
And no thanks, will be given for the return of Henderson M. Tucker, a colored bound boy, who has left my employ, without my consent. All persons are warned against harboring or employing said boy under penalty of law.
W. G. TUCKER.

SUPERIOR COURT, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
(Petition to sell real estate for Partition.)
John H. Simpson, John Brooks and wife, Salina; Thomas J. Meador and wife, Mary; R. S. Smith, Mac Cabb and wife, Fannie; S. W. Smith, — Born and wife, Mary; L. Martin, John, Susan and wife, Mary; F. N. N. Jones, — McCallip and wife, Jane W.; John W. Garrett and wife, Martha; Nancy Jones, Elizabeth Jones, R. H. Jones, Alexis Howard and wife, Mary; Peter Rich and wife, — Simpson and wife, Kitara; — Pinnix and wife, Almira; — James Bondin and wife, Hannah; Nancy Neal, J. D. Dewart and wife, Fochanah; — Penion Neal, Henrie Neal, infant, Fannie J. Neal, infant, and Mollie Neal, infant; — Harriet Garrett, and Elizabeth Simpson, widow of the intestate, Geo. Simpson, plaintiffs,
against
J. F. Smith and W. R. Simpson, defendants.

It appearing to the court that J. F. Smith and W. R. Simpson above named defendants, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina and have an interest in the subject of this action and are proper parties thereto, and cannot after due notice be found in this State, and that the court has jurisdiction of the subject of the action, it is therefore ordered that service of the following summons be made as directed by publication thereof in the Greensboro Patriot, once a week for six weeks.

SUMMONS.—John H. Simpson, John Brooks and wife, Salina; and Elizabeth Simpson (widow), and the other plaintiffs above named, against

STATE OF North Carolina.
To the Sheriff of Rockingham Co.—Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon J. F. Smith and W. R. Simpson, defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county of Rockingham, within thirty days from the service of the summons upon them, then and there to answer the complaint of John H. Simpson, John Brooks and wife, Salina, and the other plaintiffs, and to let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within the time specified the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make return.
Given under my hand and seal of said court, this 22nd day of April, 1873.
271-4w R. H. WRAY, C. S. C.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C., May 25, 1873.

A—Mrs. Elvira Adams.
C—Miss Catherine Cobb, Mrs. Fannie Clark, Dr. J. A. Curtis.
E—W. B. Edwards.
F—R. F. Fitzgerald.
G—Miss Fannie Gamble, Maggie Gorrell.

L—Miss Letitia Harrell.
L—Mrs. Lucinda Ives.
J—Mrs. L. Jones.
L—John C. Love.
M—Jane McAdoo.
P—Cyrus Paul MacCall.
S—Miss C. A. Stick, Miss Ann Smith.
T—Miss Eliza Turner.
W—Jack Weaver.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised and give date of list. J. D. WHITE, P. M.

Miscellaneous Adv's.

Beef, Pork, and all kinds of seasonable edibles always found at SIKES'.

W. SIKES & SONS, GROCERS
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
(Caldwell Corner, Greensboro, N. C.)

And Dealers in
DRY GOODS, Groceries, Tinware, Woodware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c.
Our goods are all fresh and new, recently purchased, especially for the market, and will be continually added to as the wants of the community may demand.
Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
Give us a call.
Feb 19-ly

Cash Paid for Green and Dry Hydes SIKES'.

Circular Saws, Gummers, &c.
short notice. Saws of any size or description, Gummers, Side Files or any other article manufactured by Henry Dixon & Son, Philadelphia.

Also Gum and Leather Belting of any required width, length or strength, manufactured by the New York Belting Company, and J. B. Hoy & Co., New York. Call and get a circular. Sold only for cash on delivery and at manufacturers' prices.
JAS. SLOAN'S SONS' S.

March 1, 1873.

J. W. S. PARKER'S GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,
East Market St., opposite Planter's Hotel, sugar, coffee, and a full stock of general merchandise.
nov 6-ly

To Manufacturers
OF
TOBACCO.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES!

HAVING unsurpassed facilities for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco, I respectfully solicit consignments of manufacturers, which full market prices will always be obtained.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments, and returns of balances promptly rendered on all consignments, immediately after sale. Quick sales, at best market rates, and prompt returns.

J. B. STAFFORD,
Tobacco Commission Merchant,
ap 26m 51 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Altum Salt.
150 sacks Liverpool Ground Salt.
75 sacks Worcester's Fine Salt.
For sale by
JAS. SLOAN'S SONS.
April 15th, 1873.

Fine Tea.
Black, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Tea, now selling at greatly reduced prices, and warranted pure.
For sale by
JAMES SLOAN'S SONS.
January, 1873.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
J. B. BURR & HYDE, PUBLISHERS, Hartford, Conn.

GIVEN AWAY.
A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

We send an elegant chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent.

AGENTS WANTED FOR UNDERGROUND:
OR,
LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,
By Thomas W. Knox.

Relates incidents and accidents beyond the light of day; startling adventures in all parts of the world; mines and mode of working them; underground cities; secret societies; and his horrors; caverns and their mysteries; the dark ways of wickedness; prisons and their secrets; down in the depths of the strange stories of the detection of crime. The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling halls; life in prison; stories of exiles; adventures among the Indians; journeys through the Seven and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the imagination; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, &c.

We want agents for this work on which we give exclusive territory. Agents can make \$100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and a special offer to agents.

