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

DR. B. A. CHEEK, Physician and Surgeon, WITH an experience of 13 years, offers his professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity.

DR. ROBT. H. TOWLES, FORMERLY of Raleigh, has settled here and offers his services in the practice of medicine to the citizens of GREENSBORO.

PLANTER'S HOTEL, This House is pleasantly located on East Street near the Court House and is ready for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.

THE STABLES, Are in charge of careful and attentive hostlers and no pains are spared in any respect to render guests comfortable.

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Repentance.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong. For he was neither kith nor kin; Need one do penance very long For such a tiny little sin?

All sound lawyers, off as well as on the bench, seemed to hold then identically the same views that the Supreme Court of the United States has lately announced in the case we are considering.

There's mischief in the moon, I know; I'm positive I saw her wink When I requested him to go; I meant it, too—I almost think.

But, after all, I'm not to blame; He took the kiss—I do think men Are quiescent with a sense of shame. I wonder when he'll come again!

For the Patriot. The Homestead Again. Mr. Justice Swayne, in the Georgia case, (Gunn vs. Barry) has caused some little diversion, even in our own State, by quoting from that almost forgotten volume of black letter lore—the Constitution of the United States.

It is clear to my mind he needs reconstructing, for he can be after nothing else than the establishment of an old curiosity shop in the Supreme Court rooms at Washington; unless, perchance, he has heard from some indiscreet traveler that the Supreme Court of Georgia, following in the footsteps of our Supreme Court, had endeavored to run their machine on our line, called Hill vs. Kessler; and like the monkey playing Judge, had excited the laughter of the bystanders, to see so comical a monkey taking off so happily the Judge.

This reminds me of an anecdote that happened down in Georgia, just where our folks Gunn and Barry live, and I'll throw it in right here, as I have the no less illustrious example than that of our late lamented Mr. Lincoln, for interspersing "such like" anywhere and everywhere.

A jury down there was impelled in the case of a Mr. Smith charged with killing his wife. The evidence was positive and conclusive, leaving not a doubt of his speedy conviction. To the amazement of all, the jury having one of those half-handed Georgia lawyers for foreman, after a short absence returned a verdict, "Guilty of horse stealing." The Judge somewhat astonished asked an explanation, stating that the indictment was not for horse stealing, but manslaughter.

The foreman, with his hand upon a huge law book and with an amazing dignified air, informed the court, that "it was not a case of manslaughter, but manslaughter, for which the law made no provision, but being satisfied the man deserved to be hung, they had brought in a verdict of horse stealing, which in Georgia, would be sure to swing him."

So it is with unskilled workmen the world over. It is true, as Mr. Justice Reade says, the Georgia case (of course I refer to Gunn vs. Barry) went up on the same point presented by our Cumberland case, (McKethan vs. Terry, 64 N. C.) but it is also true that the bill of the decision strikes down Hill vs. Kessler, as effectively as Gunn vs. Barry. And it is not merely the dictum of the Judge either, as Judge Reade would have us believe. Let us see.

Mr. Justice Swayne, after quoting that clause of the Constitution cited above, as though any thing more could be said, to establish the eternal unfitness of any such tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States, says, "If the remedy is a part of the obligation of the contract, a clearer case of impairment, can hardly occur than is presented in the record before us."

Again, "It" (the Georgia statute) "withdraws the land from the lien of the judgment, and thus destroys a vested right of property, which the creditor had acquired in the pursuit of the remedy, to which he was entitled by the law as it stood when the judgment was recovered."

"The effect of the act in question, under the circumstances of this judgment, does not indeed merely impair, it annihilates the remedy."

Now let us go back a few years. There was thought to be need of some legislation in 1866-'68 to protect temporarily the unfortunate debtor against "the exacting slylock creditor." This impression gave rise to the two ordinances of convention "to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein"—known as Stay Laws. By common consent the bench and bar seemed to wink at this apparently very slight "impairment" of the remedy necessary to enforce the obligation of contracts, and we lived eight long years, including the war stays, under this condition of things. The subtle refinements as amplified and

exemplified in Hill vs. Kessler, and Garrett vs. Cheshire, were not dreamed of—they were in nubibus, and ought there to have remained forever.

All sound lawyers, off as well as on the bench, seemed to hold then identically the same views that the Supreme Court of the United States has lately announced in the case we are considering. The obligation of contracts in law, at least, was always held to be inviolable. The remedy to enforce a right or redress a wrong was believed to be as old as the common law itself.

It was manifest, therefore, that there could be no such thing as the obligation of contracts, without the correlative sure and speedy remedy of redress through the courts, for breaches thereof. Our Supreme Court, too, must have been somewhat imbued with these ideas, for when at length the bar allowed a case to go up under the stay laws, there was a whole broad-side of such old-fashioned shells thrown into it, as Mr. Justice Swayne has recently filed—around the corner perhaps—but evidently aimed well at our Judge Reade. But I am happy to add our associate Justice ain't one bit afraid, although he may be somewhat burned by the explosion of the Georgia shell. He proudly closes the late case, Gunn vs. Cheshire, re-affirming Hill vs. Kessler, and, I take it, goes a bow shot beyond. One is, perforce, reminded of the mistake about the horse's height, "If I said it was sixteen feet instead of sixteen hands, I'll stand to it."

"I was satisfied," says the Judge, "then, (Hill vs. Kessler,) as I am now, that the decision was right. And it will be upheld as the law in North Carolina, unless and until the Supreme Court of the United States shall decide that the homestead laws of North Carolina are void." (See Garrett vs. Cheshire.)

There is another thing, however, apart from the regular rebel ring floating about those brave words, which have so recently fallen, not through "inadvertence" from the lips of one thought to be so truly "loyal," that makes me rather take to this latter decision. The Judge quotes so earnestly from those good old democratic judges of the Jackson Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Taney is made to sustain the right of the State through her Legislature, to create exemptions as one of the incidents of Sovereignty. Mr. Justice Woodbury, our grand old fashioned authority on the majority rule in the last Legislature on the convention question—to show that exemption laws are among the examples of legislation, which may be constitutionally applied to existing contracts.

There was at most only the least perceptible "impairment" of the obligation of contracts in the stay laws of 1866-'68. The remedy was so gently and so slightly changed. The lien of the judgment was simply guarded and the execution was made returnable by reasonable instalments without loss of interest or any thing else, save the delay of the four annual payments, when, perhaps, in two cases out of three, the skill and address of counsel by pleas, motions, &c., would have been sufficient, unaided by this change in the rules of pleading, to put off the creditor two or three years. The whole machinery of the courts was intact, and this vehicle of the law, which we term the remedy, was simply weakened or retarded, but in no wise seriously crippled, much less "annihilated."

We will now contrast Judge Reade with Judge Reade, Jacobs vs. Smallwood, 63 N. C. January term, 1869, stay law decision—against Hill vs. Kessler, June term, 1869, homestead decision:

"We come now to the question: does the ordinance which we are considering impair the obligation of contracts?"

"We are obliged to concede that it was not the purpose of the convention to impair the obligation of contracts; both because that is not to be presumed in any case, and because a different purpose is expressly declared. And we are to take the declared purpose as the real one. The purpose declared is 'to change the jurisdiction of the courts, &c.' To do that is quite within the province of legislation. But while pursuing that legitimate object, it turns out that the effect was to impair the obligation of contracts—a consequence which we are to presume, was not foreseen, and to be set down to inadvertence, or the unconscious bias of pressing circumstances, and as soon as it is discovered that the effect is to vio-

late the constitution, no doubt the legislature and every citizen will sustain the court in its purpose to maintain the constitution."

"The obligation of a contract is the duty of its performance—of a full and complete compliance with its terms. Any statute which relieves a party from this duty or enables him to evade it, is void. The same constitution which makes contracts inviolable by State laws provides for a general bankrupt law, by means of which a debtor may be absolved from his debts and take a new start." (Jacobs vs. Smallwood.)

It is not worth while to show the other side of the picture here. We will merely remark, in passing, that no one would recognize this clear and sound constitutional lawyer at the ensuing June term, in Hill vs. Kessler, or later still in Garrett vs. Cheshire. To use a phrase of the court, it is all per contra.

The truth of history requires us to state and call particular attention to the fact, that Judge Reade's splendid homily on the sanctity of contracts was delivered at the January term—the homestead retrospective apology at the June term, and at the January term 1870 we had the same music, with decided variations, from the same amateur artiste in the modification of the swallow-whole doctrine, known as McKethan vs. Terry. He would not have gone it so strong at first had he not been fully persuaded that the whole court would be with him, when a case should be reached under our homestead statute; for he says in that ever memorable case, Jacobs vs. Smallwood, speaking of the coming retrospective homestead decision, "it may well be supposed to find favor with the court—no member of which has intimated an unfavorable opinion." But "Nichols & Gorman" were not with us. At the proper time, Chief Justice Pearson—that little old man but great, strong lawyer whose wonderful legal acumen, like the most penetrating chemical, dissolves instantly, the toughest legal knots, fired a double-headed shot at the rotten homestead hulk, from the effects of which it is safe to say the craft is now "settling down on her beam ends."

There is another fact that ought to be borne in mind: In the Georgia case before the Supreme Court of the United States, the whole Bench concur. In the North Carolina case the court was almost equally divided, for it certainly is no reflection on the majority to say, that the old Chief is almost one half of the court. Pearson dissentient has more than once reversed the law in North Carolina.

What matters it, that in the Georgia case there had been a judgment on the pre-existing contract, while in the North Carolina case there was only the obligation of the pre-existing contract—the debt. All that safely can be said is, that they differ only in degree—their essence is one and the same. They both alike (the Georgia and North Carolina homestead statutes) impair the remedy, which is the life of the contract. They both alike hinder, impede and vexatiously, if not ruinously delay the creditor, in the pursuit of the remedy, he was entitled to by the law, as it stood at the time and place of contract. There was therefore "a vested right of property" as the Supreme Court of the United States say in the former case, and a vested right of remedy as they have already implied by all fair rules of construction and most soon authoritatively say in the latter case.

Chief Justice Pearson says in dissenting (Hill and Kessler) commenting on that clause of the Constitution of the United States, cited heretofore from Mr. Justice Swayne—"These comprehensive words are not confined to a prohibition against altering the terms of a contract, but also forbid impairing its obligation. What is the obligation of a contract? The means of compelling performance according to the laws in force at the time the contract is made; by these laws the parties agree to abide—by these laws their rights are fixed. This is the obligation which must not be impaired by a State, whether acting in Convention or in General Assembly."

Again, in same case the head and front of our Supreme Court says: "It was a principle of the common law, afterwards affirmed by 13 Eliz. (known to lawyers as the statute of frauds) that all gifts and voluntary conveyances of his property by a debtor are void, as against existing creditors, on the ground of fraud."

And, further, "The creditor trusted to the property which the deb-

tor had at the time of the contract, as the means of enforcing it, and to that law by which a voluntary conveyance (13 Eliz.) is declared fraudulent and void. That was the obligation or the thing which binds, and yet it is held, as I think," he says with a merry twinkle of the eye, quoting Judge Reade on the stay laws, "under the unconscious bias of pressing circumstances, that a law which bestows this property on the debtor to the injury of existing creditors, does not impair the obligation of contracts."

Judge Reade in his "last ditch," seeking to sustain himself by a plank—a loose plank now—jerked in his extremity, from the Democratic hickory platform, founded upon the sovereignty of the States. Touching the powers of the State to pass exemption laws, confines the authority to "necessaries" in his stay law decision, but being so distressed in his last decision on the homestead, declared at the present term, (Garrett vs. Cheshire) that it might, also, embrace "comforts;" Judge Pearson truly said, "the statute under consideration, I believe, exempts everything owned by debtors in nine cases out of ten."

Judge Rodman, who by the way alone of the majority of the court, has been thoroughly consistent, lays down this proposition (stay law decision dissentient) "Any law which deprives a creditor of all remedy or of all but such as is merely illusory, impairs the obligation of the contract and is, therefore, unconstitutional."

Now, let the public apply the facts that may be gathered between the years 1868-'73 in any neighborhood in this State, and say whether or not, as Judge Pearson predicted in 1869, "In nine cases out of ten the sheriff will not return on the fieri facias," nothing bonded except property exempted by homestead law."

The remedies for breaches of contract are not "merely illusory," but "the effect," it turns out does designedly impair the obligation of contracts—"a consequence which," in conclusion, to quote Judge Reade, as we are to presume was "not foreseen and is" ergo, "to be set down to inadvertence or the unconscious bias of pressing circumstances."

OLD FOGY.

A Drunkard's Warning. A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern, and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord "you have too much already. You have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more." He sipped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and snilen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord, and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men now are. I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink."

In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done. I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me, and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell no more to them!" The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter he exclaimed: "God helping me, that is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.

Car Brakes. A Hartford paper calls attention to a new invention in railway car brakes, invented by Mr. William Kimball, of Woburn, Mass. It is thus described: "This is the adaptation of the most simple and effective of the mechanical powers, the screw. A shaft of wrought iron is placed under the entire length of the car, and with this placed opposite the brake to each wheel is a screw is connected by an endless chain. A brake-wheel on the platform, revolving vertically, enables the brakeman to bring an immense power to bear instantly, and, by a gentle movement, causing no jerk; by arresting the rotary motion of the wheels, it is claimed, before they can make two revolutions. The same brake is said to be equally applicable to the driving-wheels of a locomotive, putting it in the power of the engineer, in a sudden emergency, to shut off steam with one hand and apply the brake with the other. It is made entirely of wrought iron; is very simple in construction, inexpensive, not liable to get out of repair, speedy, sure, and effective in working; such are the advantages claimed for this new brake."

The recent conference of Liberal Republicans in New York City, re-affirmed the principles of the Cincinnati (Greeley) platform.

Commencement Exercises of Davidson College.

The Grandest Success Since the War. The commencement exercises, which ended here to-day, was by far more brilliant and successful than any similar exercises since the war. Everything seemed to conspire to give eclat to the occasion. Though on Tuesday the summer sun shone with undimmed splendor in the forenoon, yet in the afternoon its parching rays were shut out by clouds which covered the Western sky. On Wednesday and Thursday a mantle of cloud covered the whole heavens, and a pleasant and cooling breeze blew continuously from the North-east. The crowd that began to assemble here last Saturday has continued to increase with every train.

Although the audience which assembled in the chapel on Wednesday in the forenoon to hear the oration before the literary society, by the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, was not as large as has been witnessed here, yet the room was well filled; and, certainly, it made up in brilliancy what it lacked in numbers. The distinguished gentleman, though evidently feeble from wounds received in the late war, and compelled to lean as it were upon his staff while he spoke, yet the same good fortune which had followed him through life crowned his effort here with success. Wishing to touch upon the various and living questions of the day, he confined himself to no defined subject; but delivered an eloquent and learned address, replete with much sound advice, suited to the times in which we live.

The next speech of the day was delivered at 3 p. m., before the society of the Alumni, by—McDowell, Esq. Nobly did the gifted orator acquit himself; he spoke upon "Moral and Mental Cultivation," addressing himself particularly to the young who are preparing for life, portraying in eloquent, chaste, and elevating strains, the rugged steep to glory and fame; after speaking an hour with the highest entertainment, and edification, to the vast crowd he concluded with an appropriate and worthy tribute to woman, maintaining that "they who rock the cradle rock the world."

The surging crowd, now enlivened by such pieces as "Star Quickstep," "Marching," "Warbling at Eve," &c., by the Salisbury band, which is, by the way, one of the best in the State, wended their way some to the halls of the literary societies, some to the campus for promedaling, and others to the trams, which had now arrived both from Charlotte and Statesville, laden with new accessions to the already numerous crowd of visitors. Soon it was announced that the hour had arrived when the speeches of the Philanthropic and Gleaner societies were to be delivered. The "Dons" of the institution were soon out in full force, and seldom, even at Davidson, has been seen a braver array of fair women. In the audience could be seen more than one handsome matron delighted to renew their youth in the gay scene, and the bright eyes of laughing girls inspired the youthful speakers to new flights of oratory. Not only were Charlotte, and Statesville, and Mecklenburg and adjoining counties represented, but among the visitors were ladies from Salem, Salisbury, Greensboro, Morganton, South Carolina, and Mississippi; among the most attractive were Miss J., of Charlotte; Miss R., of Statesville, and Miss W., of Greensboro, who graced the occasion with their presence.

All the critics agree that the speaking was unusually good—better on the whole than is generally heard, even here, and it has been long acknowledged by impartial judges—perhaps it should be said by men prejudiced in favor of other institutions—that the students of Davidson are not excelled by those of any institution in the South in oratory.

The first speech of the evening was pronounced by Mr. P. R. Law, of Wentworth, N. C.; subject, "The Man." The next speaker was Mr. W. R. Moore, of Troy, Tenn. His subject was "Onward be the March of Mind and Moral." Mr. McN. McKay, of Enola, Ala., next spoke on the subject "The Power of Truth." The next speaker was Mr. A. W. Wilson, of Yorkville, S. C. Subject, "Fortitude." The next was by Mr. J. W. McLaughlin, of Fayetteville, N. C. His subject was "The Importance and Utility of the Physical Sciences." The last was by Mr. J. E. Forgattie, of Charleston, S. C., upon the subject "Our Hope."

The elegant halls of the literary societies having been thrown open bells and baux spent many hours seeking access to each other's hearts. Colleagues and young alumni mingling in the gay throng, vied with each other in paying court to the beautiful girls, who received the offered homage with the stately grace of the by-gone times tempered with a little—perhaps much—of the modern manners. At a late hour the gay promenaders separated.—The gentlemen who were so fortunate as to be escorts of ladies, with their fair partners sauntering slowly away, discussing the events of the day, and the anticipated gaiety on the morrow. So ended Wednesday.

Thursday morning light brought us as delightful and pleasant a day as we could have wished for the grandest of the commencement exercises. The morning trains and those of the preceding evening

had swelled the crowd to the number of three thousand souls. Twenty-six students were awarded diplomas this evening, all of whom acquitted themselves in a manner which reflected much credit upon the institution. The speeches of the graduating class were all elevated in sentiment, dignified in tone, and philosophical in character—in fact, such as might have been expected of young men trained at Davidson. In the class were a number of young men of the highest promise, finest talents. Time would fail me to speak of all their speeches. The Latin salutatory was pronounced by Mr. O. D. Davis, of Salisbury, who was exceedingly happy in his delivery, and spoke as if he might be in truth an old Roman.

The philosophic oration was delivered by Mr. E. L. Gaither, of Mocksville, N. C., a young man of rare talents and unusual attainments. His subject was "Activity the Law of Nature." Fruitless would be any attempt of mine to give, with justice to the speaker, a correct idea of the worth and dignity of his speech; suffice it to say that all concur in saying that it was the best speech of the occasion.

The Rockwell prize, a present by Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Statesville, to that member of the Sophomore class, who, on a competitive examination proved himself the best Latin scholar, was awarded to Mr. L. Richardson of Selma, N. C.

Prof. Blake then, in a solemn and impressive Latin speech, presented the diplomas and in behalf of himself and faculty bade the class an affectionate farewell.

The next and last exercises was the valedictory address, delivered by Mr. S. S. Burton, of Leaksville, N. C.; who was by far the most talented man, and gifted speaker in class. It is enough to say of his address, that some of the oldest members of the faculty pronounce it to have been the best valedictory they ever heard. Thus ended commencement exercises; the success of which showing the progress made by Davidson, which is now fully abreast with the advanced learning of the age. With all her seven chairs ably filled and fully equipped for the coming season we may safely predict for her a most glorious future. June 26, 1873. P.

Flowers at Meal Time. Save perhaps good-natured children, nothing makes meals at home more attractive than a few flowers. Everybody can have them, and even the commonest kinds neatly, or even carelessly arranged, are an acquisition, and give zest to the coarsest meal. Of course, no one need imitate the diplomatist who gives great dinners at Paris, who, it is said, always surrounds each guest at the place where he sits at the table, with flowers that belong to the country of which he is a native.—The idea may be different, but to accomplish, as few countries have a distinguishing flower, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales excepted. Nevertheless, you can perhaps give your husband and each child the favorite flower which each loves best.

About Deceiving Children. Never deceive your child; if you once do, he will never believe you again; and mischief will be done, which years will not repair. Some silly mothers promise their children anything and everything "to make them good" (Heaven help the mark!) never meaning for a moment to fulfill their promise; indeed, in some instances, it would be utterly impossible for them to do so!—Now all this is the quintessence of folly!

Be cautious then, in making promises to your child; but, having once promised, perform it to the very letter, for a child is quick in observing and remembering. Let your word to your child be your bond. Let your child in after life be able to say, "Although the world has oft, my mother has never deceived me!" Verily, a truthful mother is a blessing to her child!—Forney's Press.

It Wasn't Her Husband, After All. A story has gone the rounds of literary gossip about an attached pair of names not unknown to fame, who went to board where people also went who were literary and of good taste. The lady, thinking that as she and her husband were all in all to each other, it was as well they should be seen together, she called on the hostess that there might be no introduction to the other boarders, which was observed. Various tender passages between the amiable pair on their way to and from the dining-room edified the family during the season. In time a Boston man came to board, and on his way to the basement at dinner, going down late he heard a light laugh behind him, and a figure not so light as the laugh sprang on his shoulders and claimed a ride down stairs. The Boston man took things coolly, carried his burden down into the dining room, and shot her into a vacant seat at the table. The lady looked up to find her husband already there before her, and every eye was turned to watch these extraordinary proceedings. There was nothing to be done but to burst into tears, which she did.—New York Tribune.

A Word to Mothers.—Why will not mothers know that to invite and possess the confidence of their daughters is to secure them from evil? Never make them afraid to tell you anything; never make them ashamed of the natural desire to have attention from the other sex. Admit the liking for it as belonging to youth—to your past youth—but at the same time enforce the judicious timing of it; and above all encourage a frank avowal of, and sympathy with, their youthful preferences. Many a young girl now lost to herself and society might have been saved by such a course. Harsh rebuke of these natural feelings is like pruning all the leaves and buds and blossoms from a young plant, lest stray insects should light upon it.—Fanny Fern.

Editorial Correspondence.

St. Louis, June 27, 1873.

St. Louis is the great city of the Mississippi valley. It was called St. Louis by its French founders, but you must not infer that it is necessarily a very saintly city. One who had a full developed reverence for that part of the decalogue which enjoins keeping the Sabbath day holy, would probably come to an opposite conclusion. Sunday is eminently the day of recreation, when the beer halls in the city do the liveliest trade, and the suburban resorts are thronged with visitors. Here music delights the ear and foaming lager quenches the thirst, and everybody drinks lager.

This place was not quite so large when De Soto traveled down the river as it is now. It has grown perceptibly since then, and now numbers 428,126, though the Chicago people say about 150,000 are put on to get ahead of them. St. Louis census takers are like the boy with the pigeons. We don't think they would lie for as small a thing as that. If they needed 50,000 or more, we think they could find 'em in twenty-four hours.—This is an evidence of Western pro-gressiveness and ingenuity. There are no two cities in America that grow like Chicago and St. Louis.—Every census shows a marked increase. If the former has a population of 300,000 to-day, the latter will discover that she has several thousand more; and then Chicago will increase with marvellous rapidity, only to be outnumbered by St. Louis again, and so the race goes on. The consequence of this spirit of emulation is that every house in both cities is full of children, and he who has duplicated himself the oftentimes has entitled himself to the fullest measure of admiration. If the census takers and the citizens do their full duty both of these cities will have 14,000,000 of inhabitants by the year 1900.

As an evidence of increase of population we give the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Rows include 1764 (120), 1780 (687), 1785 (897), 1788 (1,197), 1799 (925), 1811 (1,400), 1820 (4,928), 1828 (5,000), 1830 (5,852), 1833 (6,397), 1835 (8,316), 1837 (12,040), 1840 (16,469), 1844 (34,140), 1850 (74,439), 1852 (94,000), 1856 (125,200), 1860 (190,763), 1870 (310,933), 1873 (428,126).

But, in fact, the growth of this city is wonderful. When we look back a few years and see the places we used to hunt rabbits in when a boy, covered with magnificent blocks of residences, costly public buildings, parks, gardens, &c., we can hardly realize that it is the same place. The city proper now is about eight miles long, North and South, and about three miles East and West, though the city limits extend considerably farther each way. The old, or business part of the city, is not attractive to a stranger, because the streets are narrow, the brick houses old and dingy, and the streets, which are not paved with the Nicholson block, always dirty from the limestone, with which they are paved, being constantly ground into dust by the vehicles driven over them. This dust rising, and the smoke from the numerous factories settling on the houses, gives them a dirty appearance. But, after you leave these narrow streets and come to the new portions built up within the last ten or fifteen years, then you begin to see something attractive and behold magnificence. Here you find well paved and clean streets, and avenues laid out on a grand scale, lined with superb residences, with most beautiful yards and gardens, presenting evidence, not only of great wealth, but also of great taste and a public spirit that would do credit to the citizens of any place.

As fine a drive as we know anywhere is along Grand Avenue, running from the Northern to the Southern limits of the city or the West side, forming a kind of a semi-circle. This Avenue is about eleven miles long, and will be in time one of the grandest avenues in the world. The back country is rich in soil and very beautiful, running back over hill and valley highly cultivated and covered with varied and luxuriant vegetation.

In the extreme North part of the city, on Broadway, are located the principal cemeteries, Bellefontaine and Calvary, the former 400 and the latter 350 acres, both magnificent burial places, and filled with the most costly monuments, some of which are evidences of affection, others of bloated pride that shows itself even in the realms of the dead, as if the worm was not monarch there and did not lord it over prince and beggar alike. We don't like these pompous monuments, for we've known many a dog to lie beneath them while the inscriptions on the column tied above them, and at their sides reposed the ashes of heroes, marked by nothing but a simple tablet or a rude cross.

Adjoining these cemeteries is a tract of 600 acres which city has purchased for a park and which is admirably adapted for such a purpose. It will be handsomely laid out, and from the elevations will command a fine view of the river which is but a little distance from it.

Driving out from the rear West side of these cemeteries a little while brings you to the fair grounds, one of the finest places of the sort in the country, and several parks which are all well frequented resorts. If you continue the drive along Grand Avenue, until you reach the Southwestern limits of the city, it will bring you to the new Reservoir, Shaw's Garden, Tower Grove Park and the Insane Asylum. This is a beautiful country and these places are all well worth seeing. The water is forced into this reservoir by immense engines about six miles up the river, after having gone through a straining process to get some of the mud out of it, after which straining there is mud enough left to test the straining capacity of a clever set of teeth. Tower Grove Park is the fashionable drive where people go to put on style and show their fancy horses. There the lover of fine horses can be gratified, and if he is fond of seeing fine looking women he won't be disappointed, for here they turn out for their afternoon drives.

Shaw's Garden embraces forty-five acres, upon which vast sums of money have been expended by the proprietor, Henry Shaw, a Scotchman of immense wealth and an old bachelor. He laid out these gardens, for the purpose of donating them to the city at his death, on condition that the sum of \$50,000 is annually expended to keep them in good condition. This is conceded to be, we believe, the finest garden in the United States. It is filled with plants from all climes regardless of expense, and is open to the public at all times, thousands of whom spend delightful hours in it. In the order of nature old man Shaw can't enjoy it much longer, but when he goes it will be a monument to his memory far grander and more enduring than any column that the sculptor's chisel could hew into shape.

These are the principal suburban attractions. In comparison with other great cities the business houses are nothing to boast of, though there are some fine ones, and in time we have no doubt St. Louis can compete with other places. It has been her misfortune that the real estate was held by a small number of people, who, like the dog in the manger, would neither sell nor improve, being content with leasing, or putting up inferior buildings for which they demanded and got fabulous rents. But these old estates are being broken and sold now, and a new epoch will dawn, when the old, time-worn buildings will disappear and a more modern structure take their place.

The public buildings of the city are creditable—among the most attractive, of which is the building known as the Four Courts, where the jail is situated. It is an imposing stone structure, three stories high, with mansard roof, three hundred feet long and about fifty feet deep. The jail, said to be best arranged in the United States, is just in the rear and under, practically speaking, the same roof, so that the prisoners are taken from their cells immediately into the court rooms in which they are tried. From the wide entrance hall you pass through an iron door into a large court yard, lighted and ventilated from the roof. The cells are constructed entirely of sheet-iron, in three tiers, numbering one hundred and fifty, somewhat in circular form and so located that the sentinel on duty on the spiral stairs in the center can see into every cell. The tap of a hammer or chisel can be heard distinctly throughout the building, and the builders congratulated themselves that they had a coop from which escape was impossible, and yet the persevering, ingenious rogues who are locked up in there do manage to cut their way out sometimes. We saw the bars of three cells cut so nicely and dexterously as to deceive the jailors with all their vigilance. In one instance two of the inmates tore up the sheet-iron floor of their cell,

made their way through the tunnel underneath the building, went up through the furnace and smoke-stack, and have not been heard of since. Another daring genius climbed on to the iron brace rods of the roof above the cells, went from one to the other like a monkey, burst a hole through one of the sky-lights in the roof, jumped eighteen feet to an adjoining roof, fourteen feet more to the ground, when he was stunned and lay insensible till morning, when he picked himself up and began to travel off, by which time he was missed, pursued and captured, which was a pity for the poor rascal after his break-neck attempt and all his hard work.

They give the prisoners the privilege of exercise in the court yard for an hour every morning and afternoon, when you can see murderers and thieves amusing themselves, apparently as contented as if they owned the establishment.—There are ten murderers confined here now.

The biggest thing the city can boast of is the bridge across the river, which is rapidly approaching completion, and will be one of the finest works of the age when finished. The bridge and tunnel under the city will cost about \$10,000,000. It is what you might call a two-story bridge, vehicles passing above, with a place for pedestrians on each side, while the trains roll along underneath. The structure between the immense piers is entirely of iron, so shaped as to form a self-sustaining arch when completed. Hundreds of men are employed on the tunnel which the cars will enter to pass under the city after crossing the bridge. This tunnel runs out Washington Avenue to 8th street, where it makes a short turn, runs down 8th street to Chouteau Avenue, where daylight is struck and the train continues on its way over the Pacific Railroad Westward. It is about a mile long.

The next thing to attract the attention of visitors here will be the new Merchants' Exchange, which will be a grand structure, and the Custom House and Post Office, for which the small appropriation of \$3,500,000 has been made for a start. There is some margin for stealing in this.

There are other objects worthy of notice, but we have strung this out too long already, and besides there is no fun in writing with the thermometer at 95 in the shade.

Yesterday we interviewed seventy heathen Chinese employed in a barrel factory, and if the Lord ever made seventy more ugly and repulsive mortals we haven't seen them yet. They showed us how they cooked, lived, and gratified our curiosity by smoking opium for us. Our Chinese education is complete, and we don't care about pursuing our researches any further.—If the cholera, which threatens this burg now, makes its appearance, John Chinaman will be scarce unless he is proof against the most infernal filth our eyes or nostrils ever encountered. And yet the importation of these mongrel curs to underwork and help starve our native mechanics is encouraged by some people.

In point of heat the weather is a success; you can roast at 97 in the day time and sweeter it out at night time wishing you were several degrees nearer the North pole or some other pole where they do freezing up in gentlemanly style.

Next Friday they will have the Fourth of July here, when the people will be told about George Washington and his little hatchet, fire crackers exploded and any amount of lager sunk. We are not patriotic enough to take much stock in it while the thermometer ranges so loftily.

Present indications are that King Cholera will attract more attention about that time than "the sires of '76." Rumor says that several deaths have occurred, but this is probably only rumor. People get easily scared at the approach of epidemics, and simple cases of colic, (too much greens,) are set down as first-class cholera. If it does start won't the grave yards do a big business, and how happy Chicago will be.

The "oub" that runs the Patriot in Duffy's absence is no sardine.—Who is he?—Fidmout Press.

We can't classify ourself ichthyologically, but if you want a fight come down—after the editor gets home.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden and W. H. Bailey, Esq., have filed a petition asking to have the Western N. C. Railroad thrown into Bankruptcy. The matter was heard by Judge Dick, at Greensboro on Saturday last.—Raleigh Era.

The case was not heard on Saturday—we know not why.

We learn that Maj. J. M. Blair, the hotelier of the State, has taken charge of the National Hotel at Raleigh. We wish him a full house of paying customers—all the year round.

CHOLERA.

This fearful scourge is sweeping over the land and alighting upon every filthy city, hence the utmost care should be taken to prevent its appearance in our midst. The Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association have published a report, which is approved of by the Richmond Board of Health. It is too long for our columns, but a few extracts may be useful.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTATION.

For Privies, Water-Closets, Drains, and Sewers.—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (coppers) dissolve in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution, and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be produced in every town and by any family; and if the carbolic acid is not at hand the solution of coppers may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive, pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy vaults, sewers and drains, gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of coppers and carbolic acid; and for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers, and ditches, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself. Coal-tar will be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Other disinfectants, such as the solutions of sesquichloride of iron, or of chloride of zinc, are effectual in privies and drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-time is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walls and in damp places, and white-washing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows: One pound of sulphate of zinc to six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of pure and strong carbolic acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If the acid is not at hand, then use the solution of zinc in water. The same disinfecting solution is excellent for bed-pans and chamber-vessels for soiled floors or defiled surfaces.

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera are: 1. Neglected privies; 2. Filth-solden grounds; 3. Foul cellars, and filthy or badly drained surroundings or dwellings; 4. Foul and obstructed house-drains; 5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable; 6. Unventilated, damp and unclean dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of cholera appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence or of excessive moisture remain, these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying and disinfection.

The Patrons of Husbandry will organize a State Grange in Raleigh to-day.

Tom Evans says Dr. Moore, of Alamance, is not dead as reported last week. Glad to know it.

The engineers of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad have commenced the survey—starting at Norfolk.

The Roanoke News gives what he calls a compilation from the census of 1870, in which the population of Greensboro is put down at 497, Salisbury 168, Weldon 208. This is a valuable document for reference—over the left.

The thunder storm of Friday last was the most general and terrific storm we ever read of. It extended almost over the entire Union—in some places doing great damage to property and life.

The Salisbury Watchman says John Allen Ketchey, the notorious horse-thief and jail-breaker, was seen near Gold Hill last week, pursued by the sheriff, fired at some seven or eight times, but made good his escape. He is thought to have been wounded.

Frank Walworth, who murdered his father in New York a few weeks since, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to Sing-Sing at hard labor for life.

The Lynchburg papers, announce the death of John Robertson, which occurred last Saturday at Mount Athos, his residence, in Campbell county. The venerable and distinguished jurist had attained a ripe age, being in his eighty-eighth year.

There were six hundred deaths in Nashville from June 7th to June 24th.

For the Patriot.

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Next Rev. C. M. Pepper was introduced, who depicted and explained at length many of the evils of intemperance, which sends 60,000 drunkards to death and ruin every year, and thereby entailing miseries untold on many, many widows and orphans. He explained at length the good results that must follow the great Temperance movement now sweeping over the land, and the great success it has met with, notwithstanding the terrible opposition with which it has had to contend. His main idea was, it the pledge, is lasting and binding as life—hence in it there was something to strengthen and uphold—Doubtless his speech will add to the numbers in both of these lodges.

We understand the Treasurer of State has invariably instructed the list-takers in the State to require tax payers to list their money on hand or on deposit, also their solvent credits, regarding it as his duty to see that the law was executed, as the law imposed a tax on these subjects.—Raleigh News.

We learn of a very unfortunate affair a few miles from Madison, a little daughter of Mr. W. G. Bolling, hung herself a week ago to day, the child was not over ten or eleven years of age. She held the chord in her hand which had been used on a straw broom, and remarked as she started up stairs after straw for a new broom that she believed she would hang herself, they thought nothing about the remark at the time, she staid so long they grew uneasy and upon going to see what had become of her, were horrified at finding her hanging by the neck dead.—Reidsville Record.

Cut down from the Hickory Press: Demanding to see the papers of Hon. W. A. Smith, receiver of the Western N. C. R. R. at Morganton, two U. S. officials, Deaver and Eastman behaved so insolently Major Smith ordered them to leave his office. Deaver served on the Major two warrants from Eastman, one for resisting the U. S. authority, another for assault and battery on U. S. officials. Defendant's counsel urged that officer's failure to produce their commissions justified the Major's resistance to their authority; also that the Major was himself an officer of the court, and was under bond of \$100,000 for the safe keeping of R. R. papers, money, &c., hence should allow no one to examine or handle them unless he had an order from Judge Dick. The commissioners overruled all objections, and the Major was required to give two bonds of one thousand dollars each for his appearance at the next term of the Federal court at Statesville. Major J. W. Wilson and G. P. Erwin became his securities. Marshall Deaver served on Capt. Erwin, custodian of the safe of W. N. C. R. R., a search warrant which Major Smith ordered him to resist. Deaver said at first he would break it open but upon consultation which the commissioner concluded to wait until Judge Dick could be heard from. Major Smith filed a complaint before W. A. Ross, J. P., sitting forth that Eastman and Deaver had arrested him unlawfully, that they had shown no evidences of their authority, &c. The warrant was granted. Eastman and Deaver offered no resistance to officer Bean and were brought before J. P. The

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription has expired...

New Advertisements. Greensboro Female College. Peace Institute. Richmond & Danville Railroad.

Watermelons, tomatoes and corn are in market—all scarce and high.

A rush of communications this week cuts down our usual variety; but, all are worthy of perusal.

The Planning and Sash and Blind Factory of Messrs. Steele & Denny, near the depot, is now in full operation.

We learn that Piedmont Springs opened on the first with a very flattering prospect for success.

The new bell for the court house has arrived. It is a fine one and sounds well.

The city mule and cart, so long expected, were purchased last week, and can now be seen daily going about cleaning up and filling up.

We are glad to learn that J. M. Leach, L. M. Scott, and Seales & Seales, are going to build a neat row of law offices on the burnt square West of the Court House.

Carpenters are in great demand here now. Twelve are wanted to work on the Greensboro Female College, and as many more are needed for other works in course of construction.

The Hibbard House, Morehead City, kept by Charles Hibbard, should not be overlooked by parties visiting Beaufort. The house has been newly furnished and is well kept.

The hogs in our rear not having been removed and we not notified to change our place of business, we suppose our proposed amendment to the hog ordinance failed to meet the approval of the board.

At the first meeting of McLeansville Grange, on 28th ult., there were nine applications for membership, coming from the best citizens of the county.

Several applications were made to join Greensboro Grange on Saturday last.

Capt. Carrington's excursion to Richmond last Thursday was quite a success. About sixty persons left this place and the crowd increased at every station until the train reached Richmond.

We are requested to publish the following appointments, when and where religious services will be held.

The Stockholders meeting of the N. C. Railroad will be held to-morrow at Salisbury.

The shipment of peaches from this place commenced on Monday. They were Hale's Early and very fine.

The only sympathy manifested for us (on the hog question) is by our enterprising druggists, R. G. & W. L. Callum, who gave us a package of Carbolic of Lime—said to be the best carbolic disinfectant powder in use.

MAN-TRAPS.—Our city has several collars in the walks on the principal thoroughfares, which appear to be arranged especially to catch the unwary pedestrian.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. CENTRE GROVE LODGE, No. 183.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, the Rev. William S. Colston, therefore Resolved 1, That while we bow in humble submission to His divine Will, our hearts are filled with sorrow at the loss we have sustained by the death of one so highly esteemed.

Resolved 2, That by the death of brother Colston this Lodge has sustained the loss of a true Mason, the Church a faithful Minister, and the community a good citizen.

Resolved 3, That we tender our sympathies to the bereaved family and commit them to his care, "without whose notice not a sparrow can fall to the ground," and who has promised to be the widow's friend, and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved 4, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and a copy furnished the family of the deceased; also a copy sent to the Greensboro Patriot with the request that they be published in that paper, and the other papers of the State to copy the same.

DIED. In this county, on July 2, Robt. Frier, aged about 70 years.

New Advertisements. Greensboro Female College, GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the 27th of August, under the Presidency of Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., the former President.

Peace Institute. A boarding and day school for young ladies.

REV. R. BURWELL, Principal. J. B. BURWELL, A. M., Asso. Principals. S. J. STEVENS, A. M.,

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Greensboro on Thursday, the 24th of July, 1873.

W. A. LEMLEY, Sec.

New Advertisements.

There will be a grand excursion to Morehead City and Beaufort—the sea-shore summer resort of the State—surpassing in natural attractions all others on the Atlantic coast—leaving Charlotte on Tuesday, July 15th and returning, leave Morehead City on Friday 18th.

Ample accommodation is guaranteed and the jam usual on excursions will be avoided. Five elegant coaches will be reserved for ladies and their escorts.

In addition to the pleasures of boating, bathing, fishing, &c., there will be a pony penning and a dress ball.

The train will leave Greensboro at 6.47 p.m. on the 15th, and return on the night of the 18th. Parties can remain longer if they wish to.

Round trip tickets are offered at the following low rates:

Charlotte and Harrisburg, \$7.00. Concord, China Grove, Hickory and Statesville, 6.75. Salisbury, Linwood, Lexington and Danville, 6.00.

Thomasville, High Point, Jamestown Greensboro, McLean's, Gibsonville, Co. Shops, Graham, Haw River and Mcbaneville, 4.75.

Tickets can be purchased at Ogburn's Book store or at the depot.

On Monday the foundation for the enlargement of the Benbow House was begun, and soon the Dr. will have more room for his rapidly increasing patronage.

On the same day "the old tin-shop," which has stood for years as a monument of the past, was rolled back to make room for the new and splendid residence of J. M. Leach.

Julius A. Gray has nearly completed one of the many beautiful residences he contemplates building on the Edgeworth grounds.

Lyndon Swain has under way a beautiful residence fronting Lyndon Street.

Buchanan & McDonnell have nearly completed another large store house adjoining their present neat and spacious house.

Jesse F. Hoskins has erected a small dwelling on Gaston street and is building a fine one on East Market.

There are some eight or ten neat houses being built on Forbes and Gaston streets by Seymour Steele and Joseph F. Cansey. These houses are on the Mehane property which was sold only a few months since.

There are not less than forty houses now going up—including the remodeling of old ones.

We have been requested to state that arrangements have been made to open a Normal School at Asheboro on the 22nd of July and continue four weeks, under the superintendency of Allen J. Tomlinson. Tuition free. Board \$8 per mo.

Teachers to bring such books as they have on hand.

We are requested to publish the following appointments, when and where religious services will be held.

Guilford and Alamance Circuit Protracted Meetings—New Union, Alamance county, August, first Sunday; Holmes' School House, Guilford county, August, second Sunday; Raleigh X Roads, Guilford county, August, third Sunday; Bass' Chapel, a camp-meeting, Friday before the fourth Sunday in August; Bruce's X Roads, Saturday before first Sunday in August; Allen's School House, Alamance county, Saturday before third Sunday in September; George Clapp and Foston's School House, Saturday before fourth Sunday in August.

Lewis B. GIBSON, Preacher.

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Miscellaneous Adv's.

J. D. PATTON, G. S. STOKES, Of Danville, Va., Late of Richmond.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Crockery,

Woodenware, Hardware, AND FERTILIZERS

GUANOS A SPECIALTY.

Agents for the best Spanish Licorice.

Improved Home Shuttle

Best Cheap Machine!

THE "Home Shuttle" makes the "Lock Stitch," and will not unravel.

Agents wanted in territory not already taken.

General Agent of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Agent for Randolph, Davidson, Stanley, Montgomery, Richmond and Southern Guilford Counties.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

GOING NORTH. Stations. Mail. Accommo. Leave Charlotte, 2.50 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. Stations. Mail. Accommo. Leave Richmond, 1.05 P. M.

GOING WEST. Stations. Mail. Accommo. Leave Greensboro, 2.30 P. M.

GOING EAST. Stations. Mail. Accommo. Leave Greensboro, 8.25 P. M.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Lydia Gladson, deceased, I shall on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, next, by an order of Court, sell at public auction, at the Court House in Greensboro, the tract of land belonging to said deceased.

NOTICE. Having, as Public Administrator, taken out letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Kersey, deceased, on the 31st day of May, 1873, from the Probate Judge of Guilford county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said deceased, to present the same to me for payment or settlement on or before the 4th day of June, 1874.

NOTICE. Having, as Public Administrator, taken out letters of administration on the estate of Sanford Simpson, deceased, on the 31st day of May, 1873, from the Probate Judge of Guilford county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said deceased, to present the same to me for payment or settlement on or before the 4th day of June, 1874.

NOTICE. Having, as Public Administrator, taken out letters of administration on the estate of Robert Dilworth, deceased, on the 31st day of May, 1873, from the Probate Judge of Guilford county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said deceased, to present the same to me for payment or settlement on or before the 4th day of June, 1874.

NOTICE. Having, as Public Administrator, taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Kirkman, deceased, on the 31st day of May, 1873, from the Probate Judge of Guilford county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said deceased, to present the same to me for payment or settlement on or before the 4th day of June, 1874.

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New Advertisements.

And will really sell Drugs, Medicines, or any thing in their line, 15 per cent. cheaper than any house in the city. We have the Largest Stock ever brought to this market, and we are determined to sell it. We are thankful to our country friends for their patronage and we will exchange Drugs or anything in our line for anything they have to sell, and will allow them the very highest prices. COME AND SEE US.

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W. S. MOORE, GREENSBORO, N. C. Dealer in MASON & HAMLIN AND Prince & Co's Church and Parlor ORGANS, at \$55 and up. These instruments are a source of great pleasure...

NEW STORE! LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN, AND 25 per cent. below any other house. The stock consists of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

English Crockery, Glassware and CUTLERY, &c. Boots and Shoes, HATS, READY MADE CLOTHING, Cloths and Cassimeres and gentlemen's linen goods.

And the finest and most varied assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES ever brought to this place.

ODELL, RAGAN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, South Elm Street, FRONT OF JAS. SLOAN'S SONS, HAVE just opened their Spring Stock

of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Ready Made Clothing, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs. Our DRY GOODS consist in part of prints, plain and striped chamberly, black, white and colored Alpaca, all wool; Delaine, black Silk, plain and striped Japanese Silk, Japanese Poplin, Grenadines, Delaines, Fercals, white buff and figured Peas, brown and bleached Muslin, Coat and Dress Linen, Linen Drills, bleached, brown and colored table Linen Toweling, Towels, Napkins, Cambric, Corsetts, Jeans, wigging, Selicia Lining, book Jeans, Cottonades, Casimeres.

Doe Skins and Broad Cloths. A large Stock of Notions, Gent's Linen and Paper Collars, Silk Ties, Ladies' Linen and Lace Collars, Under Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery, Ottoman Scarfs, Dimity Bands, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, white and colored Braces, Corsets, white and colored Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shirt Fronts, Linen Shirts, Gent's Gause Shirts for summer wear. A large stock of Boots and Shoes, Children's button kid and cloth Shoes, Ladies' kid and lasting Shoes, Gent's, Boys' and Children's Boots, Calf, Cloth and Congress Gaiters, 700 Pairs Thomsville Shoes.

A large stock of Provisions, Lard, Fish, Flour and Meal, common and fine Syrups, New Crop Cuba Molasses, Kerosene Oil, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Traine Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Putty and Glass, Spirits Turpentine, RIFLE & BLASTING POWDER, Fuse, Shot and Lead, Black, Green & Gunpowder Teas, table and pocket cutlery, locks, butts and screws, shovels, spades and forks, grain, grass and brier scythes, straw knives, garden hoses and rakes, hames and harness. A large lot of Old Dominion Iron and Nails, mountain moulded and bar iron, 300 Sacks of Coarse and Fine Salt, sugar, coffee, pepper, spice, ginger, epsom salts, flour and roll sulphur, coppers, alum, indigo and madder, common and prize candy. CEDAR FALLS, DEEP RIVER HOLT'S and RANDLEMAN'S Sheetings, Yarns, Plaids, Cottonades, Seamless Bags and Salem Jeans at factory prices. Thanking all our customers for past favors, we solicit a continuance of same, and shall endeavor at all times to give satisfaction to all. Yours, Respectfully, ODELL, RAGAN & CO., Greensboro, N. C. Jan 8-1y

Formerly ODELL & Co., High Point, N. C. BOYDEN HOUSE, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, EVERY DELICACY IN SEASON, Passengers and Baggage Conveyed Free of Charge. C. S. BROWN, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'S

FOR SALE A fifty horse power STEAM ENGINE finely finished, with four large cylinder boilers complete—all in good order. Apply to JOHN EUDEY, Jamestown, N. C. Gardner Hill Mine, N. C., May 10-1873, may 16-17

Photograph Gallery! SELBY'S GALLERY IS again open to the public and those who desire to have Photographs and Ferrotypes executed in the BEST and Most Artistic Style can be accommodated by calling at the gallery JUST OPENED in the Benbow Glass Front building, two doors below the corner. Prices reasonably low. ap 30-1y

BOOK AGENTS WANTED J. B. BURR & HYDE, 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. 942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings

Relates incidents and accidents beyond the light of day; stirring adventures in all parts of the world; manners and mode of working them; undercurrents of society; gambling and its horrors; caverns and their mysteries; the dark ways of wickedness; prisons and their secrets; down in the depths of the sea; strange stories of the detection of crime. The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in prison dens and gambling halls; life in prison; stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Severs and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and their cruelties; the history of the most wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc.

We want agents for this work on which we make \$1.00 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and special terms to agents. J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1,300 pages and 500 engravings, printed in English and German. Written by 30 eminent authors, including John B. Gould, Hon. Leon Case, Edward Howard, Rev. E. Ed- win Hall, Philip Ripley, Albert Briabane, Horace Greeley, F. A. complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. It is adapted to the wants of the Merchant, Manufacturer, Mechanic, Farmer, Student and Investor and sells to both old and young of all classes. The book is sold by agents, who are making large sales in all parts of the country. It is offered at the low price of \$1.50, and is the cheapest book ever sold by subscription. No family should be without a copy. We want agents in every town in the United States, and no agent can fail to do well with this book. Terms are liberal. We give our agents the exclusive right of territory. One of our agents sold 138 copies in eight days, and another agent sold 263 in one week. Specimens of the work sent to agents on receipt of stamp. For circulars and terms to agents address the publishers, J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill. oct 2-ly

60 DESIRABLE Building Lots FOR SALE. Streets located corresponding with those of the city—lying and adjoining the southern boundary of Greensboro. Major James Sloan is my authorized agent for the sale of same. Call and examine the map at the store of James Sloan's Sons. JOSEPH H. SHIELDS, Greensboro, N. C. 253-1f

Light and Safety. Lamps of Mineral Sperm Oil. Fire-120, 300 degrees, Being 120 degrees above the best Kerosene Oil. Brilliant and economical light, combined with safety. For sale by JAMES SLOAN'S SONS, January 8, 1873.

Pumps! Pumps! Pumps! Buy the best—E. Whitman & Sons' metal lined Coseum Wood Pumps—cheap, durable and efficient. They do not get the taste of the water. They are more durable than any other Pump. Lined with galvanized iron, they will not rust. They can be put down and in working order in twenty minutes. They will not freeze. PRICES FROM \$4.50 TO \$7. A \$7 Pump will throw over a barrel a minute, and can be put in a 20-foot well complete for \$10. For sale by JAMES SLOAN'S SONS, January, 1873.

A GOOD THING. OGBURN & 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, if 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, 253-1f

Fertilizers. 10 Tons Pacific. 16 Tons Whann's Superphosphate. Gilman's Tobacco and Cotton Superphosphate. Whann's Tobacco Superphosphate. Ettiwan Cotton and Crop Food. See List of Goods. 10 Tons Lard Plaster. For sale by JAS. SLOAN'S SONS, April 15th 1873

SOMETHING NEW! A new elegant Album for 25 cents, holding 24 full sized cards, bound in full gilt cover and sold at the low price of 25 cents, containing for the pocket or centre table, Order a sample sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents. Three for 60 cents or six for \$1. Address, BURROW & CO., Baltimore, Md. Agents wanted. Catalogues of books, pictures, &c., sent free. 275-3w

Country Produce bought and sold SIKES, March 25, 1873. JAS. SLOAN'S SONS, February 26th.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADV'S

North-Carolina BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY Raleigh, N. C. North Carolina Reports and other Law Books bound in Superior Law Binding. Missing Numbers Supplied and Old Numbers taken in Exchange for Binding. Trial, Execution, Minute and Recording Dockets Made to Order. Orders may be left at Recording & Times Office. 21-1y JOHN ARMSTRONG.

NEW HAVEN ORGAN CO. Manufacture the Celebrated Jubilee and Temple ORGANS. These Organs are unsurpassed in quality of tone, style of finish, simplicity of construction, and durability. Also, Melodians in various styles and unequalled in tone. Send for illustrated catalogue. Address, NEW HAVEN ORGAN CO., New Haven, Conn. feb 19-1y

Piedmont Warehouse, REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. WE will open a Public Warehouse, for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO, at Reidsville, N. C., on the 18th of January. We hope by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage, and will guarantee to Planters as high prices for their Tobacco as can be obtained in any regular market. OAKS & ALLEN, feb 15-1y

Extra Early Chinese Corn. The earliest and latest variety known—two crops a year—it will ripen on land from which wheat has been raised, weighs 65 pounds to the bushel. It has no equal for roasting ears. For sale by JAS. SLOAN'S SONS, March 25, 1873.

J. M. HARRIS & BRO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, Farming Implements, Saddles, Harness, Boots and Shoes, And everything usually kept in a first-class store. We sell exclusively for cash, with no discount to sell as low as Danville, Greensboro, or any other market south of Richmond. You will save from 10 to 20 per cent by coming to REIDSVILLE to buy your goods. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates. The best leaf Tobacco market in the State. H. MAHLER, RALEIGH, N. C., Manufacturing Jeweler and Silversmith. Makes to order all goods in his line. Keeps on hand all articles found in a first class jeweler store. Seals for Counties and Corporations. Orders from distance punctually attended to. feb 4-6m-pd

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MISCELLANEOUS ADV'S

To Tobacco Planters. As a Special Fertilizer for Tobacco. THE VA. TOBACCO GUANO. THIS Fertilizer has been prepared with special reference to the wants of the Tobacco Crop, and is the result of much study and many experiments; as a Special Fertilizer for Tobacco it has no equal. The best and most influential planters in Virginia and North Carolina have pronounced it superior to anything ever offered for Tobacco, and since its introduction in 1871, not a solitary instance has come to our notice in which it did not give perfect and entire satisfaction. That which the strictest and most searching scrutiny into the record of the VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO. In competition with Peruvian Guano and other special fertilizers it has excelled them all. Tobacco grown by its aid, starts off well, ripens nicely, yellow, beautifully on the hill, and in quantity and quality is unequalled. No fertilizer has ever produced better results on both bright and dark Tobacco, and few if any have even approached it in its fertilizing effects. The Guano shall be fully manufactured for the challenge competition, and invite planters to try it side by side with the most popular fertilizers in the market. It is rich in Soluble Phosphates, POTASH AND AMMONIA, and no fertilizer ever manufactured has excelled it as a complete manure for this important crop. As we expect our sales of the Va. Tobacco Guano this year to be very extensive, planters would do well to send in their orders to our agents at an early date, that no disappointment may be felt. Planters may rest assured that the Guano which we offer shall be fully maintained, and we offer it as the Best and Most Reliable Fertilizer ever manufactured. The following testimonials from well known tobacco growers will be appreciated: Samuel J. Meador, of Rockingham, says he prefers the Virginia Tobacco Guano to any other fertilizer he has used, and that it produces a smoother and broader leaf, and the tobacco ripens better and is of a finer texture. William Bennett, of Rockingham, says he used the Virginia Tobacco Guano on tobacco on poor old land, and has the best and finest crop he ever raised. John Bennett says he used the Virginia Tobacco Guano and wants nothing better; he raised the best crop he has had for years. James Whitsett says he used it on old worn out land and raised an excellent crop of tobacco. Capt. William Burton used it on poor old fields and raised a fine crop of tobacco. Robert Blackwell says he regards it as the best fertilizer for tobacco in the market. Robert J. Lindsay says he wants nothing better. The VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO is manufactured only by WALTON WILMAN & CO., Wilmington, Delaware. And for sale by the following agents: JAMES SLOAN'S SONS, Greensboro, N. C. LINDSEY & REID, Reidsville, N. C. BOOTH & DAVIS, Danville, Va. mar 5-3m

REMOVAL. HAVING removed to the spacious and convenient premises, 1306 Main St., near 13th, I shall devote the entire building to the display of one of the largest stocks ever exhibited in Richmond, embracing full lines TRIMMED HATS & BONNETS, RIBBONS, SILKS, FLOWERS, and all other varieties of millinery goods. Desiring to increase my business, I shall offer great inducements to cash and prompt customers. Thanking you for past favors, I solicit a continuance of your kind patronage, and remain, Yours, respectfully, C. W. THORP, Richmond, Va. oct 2-ly

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE ANNUALLY LOST TO CONSUMERS BY NOT PURCHASING THEIR GOODS WHERE THEY CAN BE HAD AT THE LOWEST PRICES. LEVY BROTHERS. Black Crepe Marvis, two yards wide, at 60c and 20c worth 20 and 25c per yard. White and Black-Ground Grenadines at 12 1/2, 15, 16 1/2 and 20c worth 20 and 25c. Striped and Plain Japanese Poplins at 16 1/2 and 20c worth 20 and 25c per yard. Japanese Grenadine Robes at \$2 worth \$4. Percals at 12 1/2, 14, 20 and 25c per yard. Lawns at 12 1/2, 14, 20 and 25c. Scotch Ginghams, excellent style, at 16c. Plain and Polka Dot Chinese Grass-Cloth at 10c worth 25c per yard. Wash-Poplin at 16c worth 25c per yard. Sax-Style French Percal at \$3 per yard—regular price 40c. Tamise at \$1, 1 1/2 and \$3 per yard. Bombazines from \$1.25 to \$2 per yard. Alpaca and Mohairs from 30c to \$1.50 per yard. Colored Silks for dresses and trimming, in all the new shades, very cheap. Black Silks in all qualities from \$1 to \$4 per yard. Black and Colored Satins for trimmings, cut on the bias when desired. Handmade Large-Check Muslin at 30c worth 40c per yard. White Brilliants at 25, 30 and 35c per yard, very cheap. Organdies, 6-4 wide, at 60c per yard, would be cheap at 75c. Victoria Lawn, a piece of twelve yards for \$2.50 worth 30c per yard, and at \$3.50 a piece worth 40c per yard. No. 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50c per yard. Swiss Muslin from 15 to 50c per yard. Italian Twill Longcloth from 30 to 60c per yard. Tucked Cambric at \$1.25 worth \$2 per yard. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings from 12 1/2 to \$1.50 per yard. Lace-jackets at 50, 60, 75c and \$1 a piece—just 50 per cent. below regular prices. Crochet Edgings at 15 and 25c a dozen yards worth 50c per yard. Patent Edgings at 50 and 75c a piece; regular prices 75c and \$1. Pillow-Case Laces at 50, 75c and \$1 per dozen yards worth from 8 to 12 1/2c per yard. Bobbin Edge, all lines and hand-made, 50c for a piece of eighteen yards worth 60c per yard. Ladies' Cambric at 60 and 75c per dozen worth \$1 and \$1.50. Bustles and Hoop-Skirts in all styles at low prices. Cheviot lasting at 20c per yard, same as sold last season at 25c. Fruit of the Loom Cotton at 16c per yard. Full-width Unbleached Sheetings at 30c per yard. Full-width Bleached Sheetings at 35c per yard. Aving Stripes and Duck; also Fringe and Corduroy for same. White and Colored Linen Drillings and Duck. Linen Cloths and Cottonades in great variety. Trenches, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Bed-Ticks from 10 to 90c per yard; Night Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Collar Covers, Aprons and Shirts in great variety. Ready-Made Dresses for ladies from \$3 to \$35—ladies in this department to show the goods. Table Linens, Melodians and Stand Covers. Floor and Furniture Oilcloth. Twilled and Printed Furniture Covering at 25c worth 50c per yard. White and Red-Checked Mating at all prices. Carpets of every description. Sewing Machine Needles at 60c for a paper of ten. Neck Ribbons 35, 40, 50, 60, 75c and \$1 worth 50, 75c and \$1.25 per yard. Ruffles and Puffings of the latest styles, much below regular prices. Oxidized Belt-Buckles, Belts, Chains, Carriage Buttons, Dress Buttons and Ornaments. Fans of the latest styles, among which will be found the large folding and large palm leaf. Leather Belts, Soaps, Perfumery, Sash Ribbons, Napkins, Towels, Table-Cloths, Diapers. Colored Laces, for trimming suits, at 15 cents in the yard worth 25c. Jet and Plated Jewelry. Jet Ornaments for veils, hats and bonnets. Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three four and six strands, at 50c per pound. Bleached Knitting Cotton from No. 6 to 20 at 80c per pound. Bale Cotton at \$1.75. Warp in all colors. Lace Mitts. Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves. Lace-Trimmed and Initial Handkerchiefs. Trenching Bands, Sashes. Table Mats, Work Baskets. Rugs, Mats, Hosackos. Gentlemen's Collars, Cravats, Ties, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, and thousands of other articles; all to be sold at extremely low prices for cash. Orders will receive prompt attention. Goods sent by Express C. O. D. or upon receipt of the money. Store closed on Saturdays. LEVY BROTHERS, 1017 and 1019 1/2 Main Street, Richmond, Va. mar 7-1y

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