

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

Editorial Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1873.

When we last wrote you were in the land of "blue grass" and Bourbon; in its chief city—Louisville—a very pretty and home-like little place. After leaving there we spent a little time in Parkopolis, or hogdom, otherwise known as Cincinnati, which is remarkable for nothing but the vast number of hogs annually packed in it. It claims a population of something in the neighborhood of half a million, being, it is said, the most densely settled city, for its area, in the world. From the bluffs which overhang the city you have a fine view. The inhabitants drink lager chiefly, said inhabitants being considerably Teutonic, and beer is their tonic, in fact their panacea. One of the finest pieces of statuary we ever saw is a bronze casting representing the various uses to which water is put. It is a present to the city from one of her citizens now dead, and cost him the small sum of \$105,000 in Germany, and about \$50,000 more to ship and erect it on its present site in the square on 4th and Vine. This is a monument of which this matter-of-fact city may be proud.

New York, or Manhattan Island, is considerable of an institution. There are not any more villages in the United States like it. It's not very big; only about nine miles long and a mile and a half or so wide, but it's a world within itself. Among its million of inhabitants what life, what incessant motion. Some cities have their day and night, hours of toil and rest. Here there is no rest; for there are throngs on the move all the while. Broadway with its vast multitudes passing and repassing each other from morning 'till night, from night 'till morning, is a field for him who would study the world in epitome. From him who counts his millions, to the beggar who would ask charity of the more fortunate beggar, they are all there—rich and poor—all moving along in this vast throng each caring for himself and himself only. The city is like the people you meet. The most gorgeous magnificence overshadowing the most squalid tenements and rookeries that would disgrace any civilized place. You stroll along this great centre of life and seeming wealth—Broadway—near it is Fifth Avenue, the abode of the wealthy—within a stone's throw of either are tenement houses reeking with filth and an atmosphere laden with perfumes not as sweet as the extract of roses. There is, perhaps, no city in the United States where wealth and poverty dwell in such close proximity. What a volume the history of this city for one year would make; what life, energy, romance, and reality. With all its civilization, refinement and boasted Christianity, how much ignorance, how much vice.

The self complacent man of many dollars sleeps in his carriage as he rolls home to his daily banquet; the shop girl pricks her fingers with her needle and starves on the paltry pittance that avarice allows her—Gaudy temples lift their proud steeples high, and contributions are weekly taken up to buy shirts and bibles for savages, while under their very shadows are thousands of girls once pure and lovely, bartering their souls away to clothe and feed the body, and nobody seems to know it or care if they do. We have money to save barbarous souls and clothe savage hides, but nothing to spare to take care of the weak and dependent, whom want and privation finally drive to a life of sin and shame, when this self-righteous society which would not protect them casts them off and turns them over to the devil. Isn't there a good deal of inconsistency in this? Don't it look like mockery to be spending millions to christianize the heathen when there is such a fine field for missionaries on Manhattan Island? Wait 'till nine this evening; stroll down Broadway; notice the girls—young all. Cross over to the Bowery; notice them there; look down into the cellars; hear the music; notice them there. Where are they going? No where. Just strolling along, hoping to meet some stranger of the opposite sex to whom they may sell themselves for a few brief hours for whatever he chooses to give, and failing in this they seek refuge in their garrets or cellars, to try to sleep and dream of their misery. There's a text for preachers; and a theme for humanitarians, but one they don't seem to bother their heads much about.

We were here last in 1868, when we proved our devotion to Democracy by sweltering in Tammany, with the thermometer at something over 100 in the shade. There are wonderful changes since then. Among the chief objects that would attract a stranger's attention now, is Central Park nearly a mile wide

and two and a half long—a monument worthy of any city. Tweed and his chums may have stolen millions, but they have immortalized themselves in this park—the resort of thousands and the admiration of all. It is said to be one of the finest parks in the United States and travellers say in the world. As we don't know to the contrary we shall not dispute it.

The underground rail road, the tunnel running under the city, is another great work, and greater still is the undertaking to knock out the bottom of East river, removing Hell Gate, the dread of sailors. Vessels coming into New York from Long Island Sound have to pass here, and crossing the reefs at Hell Gate, many are caught in the whirlpool and driven on to the rocks where they are soon dashed to pieces. The object is now to deepen the channel. They have sunk on the shore tunnels about fifty feet and have driven ten tunnels thro' the solid rock in different directions under the channel of the river. When these tunnels are sufficiently long they will cut down the supporting rocks between them, then put in nitro glycerine enough to blow the whole rock up, giving all the water the heaviest draught vessels need. They have been at work on it two years and expect to complete it in about three more, at an expense of probably of \$20,000,000. That's business. Suppose some of the old Dutch mariners who dreaded this treacherous spot so much could wake up and see the conspiracy that is going on against it now, wouldn't they think something had happened since they crossed the river?

Another work worthy of attention is the building of the N. Y. C. R. R. on 49th street, unquestionably the finest depot in the United States. Near by it is the new Catholic Cathedral, now being built of white marble entire, 333 feet long, which will be, it is said, when completed one of the finest churches in the world. It only costs \$3,000,000. We cannot give you an idea, nor will we attempt it, of a city like this in one letter, nor in a dozen, for after the dozen were read you would then have to see it for yourself, and then you could spend a month very profitably learning much that you never knew before, and which, perhaps, you would never learn any where else.

At this season of the year the bon-ton are out of town, at the watering places in Europe and elsewhere. All the fashionable resorts have their delegations from New York. Among the nearest to the city is Long Branch, Grant's favorite resort. An hour's ride down the bay to Sandy Hook, and three quarters by rail, with an investment of one dollar in cash for tickets, puts you among the nabobs on the ocean shore, where there are about seven thousand people getting rid of their small change and trying to keep cool. We went, of course. We wanted to see the place, which has so many charms for Ulysses. We saw it and are happy. Grant should be happy, for he likes horses, and he drives four spanking bays, with two large colored American citizens with big brass buttons on them. This ought to make any man like Grant happy. He inhabits a neat, but comfortable looking cottage, (present from Tom Murphy, who takes the world easy in a magnificent lounge place just across the way,) about two miles down the shore. Just beside him are the cottages of Edwin Forrest, the actor, and Child's, the newspaper man.

The road for two miles is a splendid drive, all along which are magnificent residences and grounds, representatives both of wealth and elegance. They have a cozy old time. We saw Grant taking his drive behind the four bays and couldn't help but remark how the fortunes of some men vary. It will go hard with him if he ever has to go back into the leather business. Long Branch is a delightful resort and Grant shows more good sense in selecting it as his lounge place than anything else he does. If you should think of visiting this place to stay a week or two you had better buy a horse before you come. The hotel keeps one way of figuring and that is all on their side. There is only one thing they charge for and that is looking at the sea. If they could charge for that they would.

We shall stay thoroughly satisfied with Long Branch, and put on our hat and call on Gen. Leach, whom we find registered at the Grand Central. It will be refreshing to meet somebody from the old North State. It is stated that the Congressional Committee on Transportation have issued a circular to the State Granges of Husbandry throughout the country, asking them to appoint delegates to meet the committee and furnish information on the subject which they are investigating, and present the views of the farmers of the different States in regard to the defects, abuses and grievances alleged to exist under the present system of transportation.

Usury Laws.
Last year the Legislature of Connecticut repealed the usury law of that State. But after nine months experience of free trade in money, the Legislature has restored the old law of seven per cent. as the legal maximum rate of interest. If this had to be done in Connecticut—so near the great commercial centres of New York and Boston—much more necessary is it to retain wholesome usury laws in North Carolina, so far away from the great markets where money is turned over swiftly and profitably. There are those who favor the policy of turning money loose, as an article of trade, to seek its own level and price on the ordinary principles of demand and supply. It looks pretty well in theory; and in practice does very well in a great commercial city. But in our wide rural domains, where the people must have time and opportunity to make the most they can of the real values of their industrial products, they will, we apprehend, always find it necessary to protect themselves against the active turns which money is always ready to make. Even in commercial England—where, in any country, free trade in money could be safely tolerated—it has been found necessary, throughout her whole history, to keep up a fixed legal rate of interest.

That "Grab."
The Radical and "trooly loil" papers which come under our notice heartily join their Democratic contemporaries, without "distinction of race or previous condition," in denunciation of the "salary grab" and "back pay steal" of the last Congress. Some of them are particularly severe, and untrusting in their remarks. They seem not yet to have discovered that they are sadly belaboring the Congressmen. The President put his fist to the obnoxious bill with a will; and, it reports be true, he did some effective lobbying to get it through the Congress. Don't suppose that his excellency cared much about the "back pay steal," for he was not personally interested therein; but the "salary grab" of a clean hundred thousand dollars for the second term could not be made without the official endorsement of the "steal." It would require wonderful nerve to veto \$100,000! The hero who reduced Vicksburg, Petersburg, Richmond, and snuffed both the Confederacy, couldn't do it!

The Amendments.
We transfer from the Raleigh News a plain and perspicuous statement of the proposed Amendments to the State Constitution, to be voted upon at the ensuing August election. They have been fully discussed heretofore; but this article will refresh the recollection. We have only to say on this occasion, we hope the proposed Amendments will be voted on upon their merits, and not with mere party view, either way.

We acknowledge an invitation to the Annual Exhibition of the Western N. O. Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, to be held in Salisbury October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. The address will be delivered by Senator Ransom.

The Reidsville Record contains a notice of the death of Mrs. Mary J. Norman, wife of Rev. Alfred Norman.

The Carlists have been defeated at Igualada, Spain, by the Government troops.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, of the Church of Strangers, will assume editorial control of the new religious unsectarian newspaper, the *Christian Age*, the first number of which appears next week.

The Journal gives the following account of the Ore Knob Mine of Ashe county:

"The mine was opened in 1855 and 1856 by a company of residents of a neighboring county, and yielded large quantities of rich ores, but difficulties grew out of the conflicting interests of the large number of small proprietors, and the mine was closed, not to be re-opened, as the event proved, until last March. Some notion of the value of the ores may be gained from the fact that the material now raised from the mine, at a cost of not greater than 10 cents, is sold for 200 per ton. The amount of ore raised from the mine since the opening of the mine, is estimated at 1,400 tons, equal to about 400 tons of metallic copper."

Says the Piedmont Press: "Mr. John Wilfong, one of the oldest and most highly respected of our citizens, has carefully preserved a few landmarks of the olden times. He has some beads taken from an Indian grave near his residence on the South Fork, and several pieces of Continental money, 'issued by authority of Congress at Halifax, N. C., in 1776.'"

If you are courting a girl, stick to it—no matter how big her father's feet are.

Constitutional Amendments.
In order that the people may vote understandingly on the amendments to the Constitution, at the ensuing election, we deem it necessary to give in full the eight clauses in that instrument proposed to be altered, together with the alterations themselves.

FIRST: IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.
The present Constitution in Article I, Declaration of Rights, provides as follows:

"Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untaken, the public debt, regularly contracted, before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt, or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection, or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

This section is amended by striking out the first clause down to and including the word "but," so that the amended clause in Article I will then read:

"Sec. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt, or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

Another alteration in regard to the public debt is provided for in the same amendment, by striking out section 4, Article V of the present Constitution, which is as follows:

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

So that the above section will be entirely stricken out and the amended Constitution will not make it compulsory on the Legislature, by express language, to provide for the payment of interest and principal of the public debt.

SECOND: IN RELATION TO THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Article III, section 1, of the present Constitution names among the other officers of which the Executive Department shall be composed, a Superintendent of Public Works, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly.

The amendment proposes to strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works" wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

THIRD: IN RELATION TO THE STATE CENSUS.

In the present Constitution, Article II, the following provision is made for taking a State Census:

"Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, after the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The amendment proposed to this Article is to strike out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate Districts," in section 5, and to strike out the phrase "as aforesaid, or," the parts so stricken out relating to the census, so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 5. The said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The amendment proposed to strike out both these sections, thus abolishing the Code Commission.

EIGHTH: IN RELATION TO FEDERAL AND OTHER OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The present Constitution, Article XIV, provides as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

The amendment proposes that this section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No person shall hold an office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any State or thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, or be eligible to a Senate or House of the General Assembly."

Provided, That nothing herein

religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for master, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements for mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

The amendment proposes to change this section by inserting after the word "instruments," the words "or any other personal property," so that the section as amended will read:

"Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for master, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."

FIFTH: IN RELATION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The present Constitution, Article IX, has the following on the subject of the University at Chapel Hill:

"Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the State."

The amendment proposes to strike out this section entirely, thus severing the University from the common school system and insert the following in lieu thereof so that the amended Constitution shall read:

"Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom when chosen shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore enjoyed by the said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

The following sections of Article IX, relating to the University, are also stricken out:

Sections 13, 14 and 15, relating to the appointment of trustees by the Board of Education, and the officers, powers and rights of the trustees. These matters will hereafter devolve on the Legislature if the amendment relating to the University is ratified.

SIXTH: IN RELATION TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The present Constitution, Article II Legislative Department, provides as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

This section is to be amended by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so that the section amended shall read:

"Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

This amendment also strikes out the word "annually" in section 6, Article III, and inserts the word "biennially," in reference to the requirement of the Governor to communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon.

SEVENTH: IN RELATION TO THE CODE COMMISSION.

The present Constitution, Article IV Judicial Department, makes the following provisions concerning the Code Commissioners:

"Sec. 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed by this Convention to report to the General Assembly at its first session after this Constitution shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the Convention shall provide for the Commissioners a reasonable compensation."

The amendment proposes to strike out both these sections, thus abolishing the Code Commission.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE SUFFERING.
The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Nervous Weakness, &c. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it free of charge.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it.

Address, REV. WILLIAM H. NORTON, 676 Broadway, New York City.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge.

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Feb 26:ly

tained shall extend to officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or Commissioners for special purposes."

There were eighteen amendments originally proposed, but the eight above specified were all that passed the General Assembly by the requisite two-thirds majority.

These eight amendments are to be submitted separately for ratification or rejection, at the election to be held on Thursday, the seventh day of August. Any person qualified to vote may vote for or against each amendment, with a written or printed ticket with the words "For Amendment," or "Against Amendment." The amendments that receive a majority of the popular vote will be duly ratified. A part or all of them may be either ratified or rejected.

STATE ITEMS.

Company Shops has a Ladies' Base Ball Club.

What you have to vote on next month, fellow-citizens, is fully stated in another part of this paper. Read, and vote for the Amendments.

J. T. Moffitt, Esq., of Lockville has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, for Chatham county, by Marshall Douglass.

A postoffice has been established at Wake Forest. Postal matter for the new office should be addressed: "Wake Forest College, Wake county, N. C."

The Statesville American says: The number of visitors to Western North Carolina is greater this year than ever. The "through" arrangement of Major Smith, of the Western road, by day-light to Asheville, affording an opportunity to behold the grand mountain scenery, has induced this large travel to the western section of the State.

We were shown yesterday by F. H. Stith, a specimen of copper ore from his mines in Davidson, assaying forty-five per cent. Also a nugget of chrysolite gold weighing two pennyweights. The gold mine has been sold to a Company of Northern gentlemen.—News.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad Company, held in this city on Friday, the 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. J. Hawkins, President; A. B. Andrews, Superintendent; W. V. Vass, Treasurer; J. B. Gayle, Master Mechanic; and H. P. Guess, Road Master.—Sentinel.

A Phenomenon.—A curious star manifested itself last night about 11 o'clock in a southwest direction from this city. When first seen it was of exceeding brightness. Suddenly it veered to the right and dropped low in the heavens. Its light began to pale, and finally, about 1 o'clock, went completely out. So very bright was it when first seen, that some pronounced it a balloon. That it certainly was not, but what it was we are unable to say. It was entirely out of the ordinary course of things.—Charlotte Observer, 18th.

The Raleigh News has the pleasure Saturday evening last to meet with the Rev. Daniel McGilvery and family who were on board the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad returning to their old home, Harnett county, from a long sojourn in Siam, as a missionary to that remote region, whither he has been since 1858. Mr. McGilvery in 1858 was appointed a missionary by the General Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and sent to Siam. Mr. McGilvery married in Siam a Miss Bradley daughter of Rev. Dr. Bradley, one of the first missionaries to that country.

A Wild Man.—We learn that there is in this vicinity now, and makes his appearance every year, a strange human being. His habits are those of beasts of the forest, wearing nothing but the most scanty garments and hardly enough of that to cover himself; he roams through the woods, generally at night, in quest of food which is mostly vegetables, and makes his bed with leaves after the manner of swine. He is said to be shy of man, and of the approach of a person, will dart off and seek covert in the densest thicket. No one seems to know from whence he came nor the cause of his strange habits of life.—Statesville American.

The best dressed women in Paris are not the Parisians, but Americans. They have all the taste of the French, and far more boldness and originality. They invent combinations which frighten you at the first glance, and delight you at the second—and they are almost always pretty; which is no small element in a toilet.

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Greensboro Price Current.	
REVISED WEEKLY BY JAMES SLOAN'S SONS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, &c.	
Wheat—Flour, per sack,	3.50-4.55
Corn Meal, per lb.	1.42
Grain—Wheat, per bushel,	1.60-1.75
Oats, do	80-90
Clover seed, do	6.00-7.00
Bacon—Hog round,	8.00-9.00
Lard,	10-15
Butter—	5-8
Eggs—	25-35
Chickens—	12-15
Dried Fruit—Apples, bright sliced,	4-7
do dark	2-4
Peaches, strictly prime,	12-14
do good to common	6-10
Blackberries,	7-8
Sugar—	25-30
Coffee—Brown,	11-15
Refined,	12-15
Tea—	1.00-1.50
Syrup—	25-35
Nails—per keg,	6.00-6.50
Iron—	6-7
Salt—Marshall, fine, per sack,	3.00-3.50
American—Liverpool,	2.00-2.25
Line—per barrel,	1.75-2.25
Cement—per barrel,	4.00
Calced Plaster—per barrel,	4.00-4.50
Hides—Green,	7-10
Dry,	14-16
Potatoes—Sweet,	75-100
Beef—	75-100
do Northern,	75-100
Cotton Yarn—	1.00
Hay—in bales,	75-100
Shocks—in bales,	1.00-1.10

Tobacco Markets.

Richmond.
Reviewed and Wholesale Price Current from Whig
Our revised quotations are:

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, med. to good,	7.00 a 12.00
Leaf, to good,	12.00 a 25.00
Leaf, extra,	25.00 a 30.00
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 16.00
Lugs, extra smokers,	17.00 a 20.00
Leaf, fillers,	10.00 a 13.00
Leaf, wrappers (mahogany),	13.00 a 25.00
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
Shag, fine,	4.00 a 4.50
Scraps,	2.00 a 4.00
Ears,	3.00 a 6.00

We are requested to publish the following appointments of Rev. P. A. Strobel, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina:

SUNDAY.	
Winston,	July 29, 11 a.m.
Graham,	" 22, 8 "
Hillsboro,	" 24, 8 "
Roxboro,	" 27, 11 a.m.
Greensboro,	" 29, 8 p.m.
Reidsville,	" 31, 8 "
Wentworth,	Aug. 3, 11 a.m.
Madison,	" 5, 8 p.m.
Greensboro,	" 7, 8 "
Germania,	" 8, 8 "
Greensboro,	" 10, "
Kernersville,	Monday, " 11, 8 p.m.

New Advertisements.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, Superior Court.

T. C. Mendors, as Executor of John Simpson, deceased, vs. William R. Simpson.

In this case, it is ordered by the court, in pursuance of the law in such cases made and provided, that service of the summons herein, as given below, be made by publication—upon the above named defendant, William R. Simpson—in the Greensboro Patriot, once a week for six weeks; and that the said defendant be and is hereby further notified that an attachment has been duly issued in this action against him, in favor of the above named plaintiff herein, for the sum of \$81.41, due by him to said plaintiff, on the 15th day of August, 1873, and payable "one day after date" to plaintiff's testator, John Simpson, subject to a credit of \$50 on 20th of June, 1873, and that said warrant of attachment is returnable to the next term of the Superior or Court to be held for the county of Rockingham, at Court House in Wentworth, on the second Monday after the 1st Monday in September, 1873.

R. H. WRAY, C. S. C.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. C. Mendors, as Executor of John Simpson, deceased, plaintiff, vs. William R. Simpson, defendant.

STATE of North Carolina.

To the Sheriff of Rockingham Co.—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon William R. Simpson, the defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court at the court to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House in Wentworth, on the second Monday after the 1st Monday of September, 1873, to answer to the complaint which is herewith deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fails to answer the said complaint within said term the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest on the sum of (\$807.41) from the 15th day of August, 1873, subject to a credit of \$50 June 20, 1873.

Herein fail not, of this summons make due return.

New Advertisements.

W. S. MOORE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Dealer in
MASON & HAMLIN
AND
Prince & Co's
Church and Parlor
ORGANS.
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