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PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
AT GREENSBORO, N. C.  
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22 in. 11.50	24.00	36.00	49.00	115.00
23 in. 12.00	25.00	37.50	51.00	120.00
24 in. 12.50	26.00	39.00	53.00	125.00
25 in. 13.00	27.00	40.50	55.00	130.00
26 in. 13.50	28.00	42.00	57.00	135.00
27 in. 14.00	29.00	43.50	59.00	140.00
28 in. 14.50	30.00	45.00	61.00	145.00
29 in. 15.00	31.00	46.50	63.00	150.00
30 in. 15.50	32.00	48.00	65.00	155.00
31 in. 16.00	33.00	49.50	67.00	160.00
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34 in. 17.50	36.00	54.00	73.00	175.00
35 in. 18.00	37.00	55.50	75.00	180.00
36 in. 18.50	38.00	57.00	77.00	185.00
37 in. 19.00	39.00	58.50	79.00	190.00
38 in. 19.50	40.00	60.00	81.00	195.00
39 in. 20.00	41.00	61.50	83.00	200.00
40 in. 20.50	42.00	63.00	85.00	205.00
41 in. 21.00	43.00	64.50	87.00	210.00
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44 in. 22.50	46.00	69.00	93.00	225.00
45 in. 23.00	47.00	70.50	95.00	230.00
46 in. 23.50	48.00	72.00	97.00	235.00
47 in. 24.00	49.00	73.50	99.00	240.00
48 in. 24.50	50.00	75.00	101.00	245.00
49 in. 25.00	51.00	76.50	103.00	250.00
50 in. 25.50	52.00	78.00	105.00	255.00
51 in. 26.00	53.00	79.50	107.00	260.00
52 in. 26.50	54.00	81.00	109.00	265.00
53 in. 27.00	55.00	82.50	111.00	270.00
54 in. 27.50	56.00	84.00	113.00	275.00
55 in. 28.00	57.00	85.50	115.00	280.00
56 in. 28.50	58.00	87.00	117.00	285.00
57 in. 29.00	59.00	88.50	119.00	290.00
58 in. 29.50	60.00	90.00	121.00	295.00
59 in. 30.00	61.00	91.50	123.00	300.00
60 in. 30.50	62.00	93.00	125.00	305.00
61 in. 31.00	63.00	94.50	127.00	310.00
62 in. 31.50	64.00	96.00	129.00	315.00
63 in. 32.00	65.00	97.50	131.00	320.00
64 in. 32.50	66.00	99.00	133.00	325.00
65 in. 33.00	67.00	100.50	135.00	330.00
66 in. 33.50	68.00	102.00	137.00	335.00
67 in. 34.00	69.00	103.50	139.00	340.00
68 in. 34.50	70.00	105.00	141.00	345.00
69 in. 35.00	71.00	106.50	143.00	350.00
70 in. 35.50	72.00	108.00	145.00	355.00
71 in. 36.00	73.00	109.50	147.00	360.00
72 in. 36.50	74.00	111.00	149.00	365.00
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74 in. 37.50	76.00	114.00	153.00	375.00
75 in. 38.00	77.00	115.50	155.00	380.00
76 in. 38.50	78.00	117.00	157.00	385.00
77 in. 39.00	79.00	118.50	159.00	390.00
78 in. 39.50	80.00	120.00	161.00	395.00
79 in. 40.00	81.00	121.50	163.00	400.00
80 in. 40.50	82.00	123.00	165.00	405.00
81 in. 41.00	83.00	124.50	167.00	410.00
82 in. 41.50	84.00	126.00	169.00	415.00
83 in. 42.00	85.00	127.50	171.00	420.00
84 in. 42.50	86.00	129.00	173.00	425.00
85 in. 43.00	87.00	130.50	175.00	430.00
86 in. 43.50	88.00	132.00	177.00	435.00
87 in. 44.00	89.00	133.50	179.00	440.00
88 in. 44.50	90.00	135.00	181.00	445.00
89 in. 45.00	91.00	136.50	183.00	450.00
90 in. 45.50	92.00	138.00	185.00	455.00
91 in. 46.00	93.00	139.50	187.00	460.00
92 in. 46.50	94.00	141.00	189.00	465.00
93 in. 47.00	95.00	142.50	191.00	470.00
94 in. 47.50	96.00	144.00	193.00	475.00
95 in. 48.00	97.00	145.50	195.00	480.00
96 in. 48.50	98.00	147.00	197.00	485.00
97 in. 49.00	99.00	148.50	199.00	490.00
98 in. 49.50	100.00	150.00	201.00	495.00
99 in. 50.00	101.00	151.50	203.00	500.00
100 in. 50.50	102.00	153.00	205.00	505.00

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tices, six weeks; \$3.50 in advance.

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ments.

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MENDENHALL & STAPLES,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rock-  
ingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Ran-  
dolph and Alamance; also, U. S. Circuit and  
District Courts. Special attention given to  
collections in all parts of the State, and to  
cases in Bankruptcy.

Office over door North of Court House,  
Jan. 27-ly.

A. M. CALDWELL, J. I. SCALES,  
SCALES & SCALES,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
A. M. Caldwell will attend the Probate  
Court of Rockingham County at Westworth  
on the 1st Monday of every month.  
July 15, 1874-ly.

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and  
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

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Special attention given to matters in  
Bankruptcy, and causes arising under Inter-  
national Revenue, in District Court of Western  
District of North Carolina. Collections in  
State and Federal Courts solicited.  
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LEWIS M. SCOTT, WALTER P. CALDWELL,  
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Will practice in the Superior Court of  
Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, David-  
son, Forsyth, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklen-  
burg; also, in the Supreme Court of the  
State; in the Federal Court at Greensboro  
and Statesville, in Bankruptcy, and in courts  
at Charlotte and other securities.

Special attention given to loans of money  
on Mortgage and other securities.  
Feb. 11-ly.

A. W. HODGKINS, G. H. GREGORY,  
TOURGEE & GREGORY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Their services may be had in any of the  
State or Federal Courts of North Carolina.  
Office over Wilson & Shober's Bank.  
Sept. 11, 1874-ly.

RALPH GORRELL, JOHN A. BARRINGER,  
GORRELL & BARRINGER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Alamance,  
Chatham, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph,  
Rockingham and Stokes.

Any business placed in their hands will be  
promptly attended to.

Office in North-West corner of Court House,  
and 26-ly.

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,  
Surgeon Dentists.

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

Satisfactory reference given, if desired,  
from our respective patrons during the  
past twelve or fifteen years. 25-ly.

W. M. COLLINS,  
Cabinet Maker, Undertaker,  
and  
Wheelwright.

Corner of Davis and Spruance Streets,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Always keeps a full line of  
Metal and Cast Iron Cases.

Walnut and Rosewood Coffins,  
which can be furnished and delivered  
within two hours' notice.

A good frame always in readiness.  
Rebuilding of Buggies, Carriages, &c., a  
specialty.

Country produce good as cash.  
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OF EVERY Description,  
Executed in the  
VERY BEST STYLE.  
And at New York prices, at the  
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,  
Produce, Crockery, Wooden and Tin Ware,  
11 and 13 East Market St., Greensboro, N. C.  
Keeps on hand a full stock of goods in  
his line, and sells at lowest market rates  
for cash or better. Jan. 21-ly.

H. C. WILLIS,  
CONFECTIONER.  
Has in addition to his regular line of  
candies, nuts, fruits, tows, &c., a full  
stock of SPRING TOYS,  
Baby Carriages,  
Doll Carriages, &c. Fresh fruits and con-  
fectionaries received weekly. Mar. 11-ly.

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1874.

New Series No. 350.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assem-  
bly of the State of North Carolina:

You have assembled as the repre-  
sentatives of the people, in accor-  
dance with the Constitution, to as-  
sume the duties and responsibilities  
which are imposed upon you as the  
legislative department of the State  
Government. In the discharge of  
this high and important trust, which  
may more or less redound to the  
happiness and prosperity of all, it is  
for you to exercise your own judg-  
ment and discretion in maturing  
such measures as the public interests  
and wants, and the plain require-  
ments of the times may point out as  
most necessary and expedient. As  
you are fresh from the people, and  
are acquainted with their wishes and  
wants, you will, no doubt, regulate  
your action accordingly. The true  
purpose and sequence of wise and  
judicious legislation is to protect the  
public interests and promote the  
public welfare.

I congratulate you upon the favor-  
able and auspicious circumstances  
under which you have assembled,  
and hope that your legislation may  
be beneficial to the State and pro-  
ductive of much public good.

We have been exempt during the  
past year from contagious sickness  
and disease, from pestilence and  
plague, and from famine and suffer-  
ing. The people have enjoyed gen-  
eral good health and peace through-  
out the State, and the earth has  
brought forth her usual abundance  
of fruits and products in due sea-  
son. For all the numberless favors  
and blessings which we are permit-  
ted to enjoy, we have great cause  
for gratitude to Almighty God, to  
whom our heartfelt thanks should  
constantly ascend.

Efforts to subvert the Union, and  
merciless persecutions without His  
merciful help, will be all in vain. The  
vivid and abiding evidences of these  
everlasting truths should encourage  
and cheer us in the faithful dis-  
charge of all our duties.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CALDWELL.

On the 11th of July last, amid the  
active duties of life, when such a  
sad and solemn event was entirely  
unexpected, our worthy and esteem-  
ed Governor, Tod R. Caldwell, was  
cut down in the midst of his labors  
and usefulness, in the full fruition  
of his earthly honors, and summoned  
to that world "from whose bosom  
no traveller returns." He died in  
the public service, in the town of  
Hillsboro, whither he had gone to  
attend to the interests of the State  
at the annual meeting of the stock-  
holders of the North Carolina Rail-  
road Company. He was a man of  
noble and generous impulses, of  
unusually virtuous and stern integrity.  
His loss to the State was a great  
public calamity, and his name and  
memory will be long and affection-  
ally cherished by his friends and  
countrymen. Ever faithful to the  
calls of duty, he passed through the  
numerous responsibilities and trials  
upon him without a stain upon his  
integrity as a public servant, his  
honor as a man, or his character as  
a citizen. He was candid and con-  
scientious, sincere and just. He  
loved his State with the affection of  
a true son, and as his life was crown-  
ed with honors, may his memory be  
crowned with fame.

MY ACCESSION TO THE EXECUTIVE  
OFFICE.

By the death of Governor Cald-  
well, the Constitution devolved on  
me, as Lieutenant Governor, the du-  
ties and responsibilities of the office  
of Governor. On the 12th of July,  
the day after the death of the Gov-  
ernor, I was notified of the fact by  
the Secretary of State, and request-  
ed to repair to the seat of govern-  
ment. On the 13th day of July the  
body of Governor Caldwell reposed  
in state in the Senate Chamber.

On the 14th of July, in the Hall  
of the House of Representatives, at  
12 o'clock, in the presence of a  
number of people, the oaths of office  
were administered to me by Judge  
E. G. Reade, of the Supreme Court.  
I stated briefly on this occasion the  
views and principles by which I ex-  
pected to be guided in the perfor-  
mance of the duties of the office.

This change in the head of the Ex-  
ecutive Department took place quietly,  
without parade or ostentation; and  
so accustomed are our people in gov-  
erning themselves to the operation  
of the civil law, that on this occasion,  
as on former ones of a similar  
character, the Constitution and the  
law seemed to go forward natu-  
rally and execute themselves. The  
quiet manner in which this change  
was effected, though not at all sur-  
prising to us, manifests to other  
people who do not govern them-  
selves, the stability of our form of  
government, and the habitual sub-  
mission of our people to Constitu-  
tional forms and provisions.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC TREAS-  
URY.

The receipts and disbursements of  
the public moneys are all times  
matters of importance to the tax-  
payers, who are called upon annu-  
ally to contribute some portion of  
their means to satisfy the public  
necessities and demands, and while  
they yield cheerful and ready obedi-  
ence to the law, they have a right  
to expect integrity and fidelity in  
public trust, and an honest and  
economical administration of their  
Government.

On October 1st 1873, there was  
a balance in the Public Treasury,  
inclusive of the Educational and  
Public Funds, \$29,893.79.

The receipts of the Educational  
Fund for the fiscal year ending  
September 30th, 1874, were \$14,  
384.22.

The disbursements of the Educa-  
tional Fund for the same time were  
\$56,029.94.

The receipts of the Public Fund

for the fiscal year ending September  
30th, 1874, were \$667,114.49.

The disbursements of the Public  
Fund for the same time were \$451,  
339.68, leaving a balance in the  
Public Treasury October 1st, 1874,  
inclusive of both Funds, of \$234,  
574.88.

There was more money in the  
Public Treasury at the close of the  
fiscal year ending September 30th  
1874, than there was at the close of  
the fiscal year of 1873, which differ-  
ence may justify a word of explana-  
tion here. Formerly, whenever  
warrants were drawn on the Treas-  
urer on the last day of the quarter,  
they were generally paid and the  
payments were charged to the credit  
of the Treasurer in the month or  
quarter just closed. But the war-  
rants which were drawn on the  
Treasurer for the regular salaries due  
to the several Departments of the  
State Government, and also to our  
charitable institutions, were not  
paid on the last day of the quarter,  
and therefore the disbursements  
were not as large as they would have  
been had they been charged in the  
quarter for which they were due.

STATE DEBT.

The proper adjustment of the  
State debt is of much importance,  
and the longer it is delayed the  
more difficult it will become. On  
the 1st of October, 1874, the debt  
was as follows, viz:

1. Bonds issued before the  
war called "Old Bonds,"

Interest unpaid on same,

\$3,372,900.00  
3,006,175.59  
\$11,379,075.50

2. Bonds issued since the  
war but under acts passed  
before the war,

Interest unpaid on same,

\$2,297,000.00  
291,910.00  
\$2,588,910.00

3. Bonds issued during the  
war for internal improve-  
ment purposes,

Interest unpaid on same,

\$1,128,000.00  
586,580.00  
\$1,714,580.00

4. Bonds issued since the  
war for funding interest  
and maturing bonds as  
follows:

Under funding act of 1866,  
Interest unpaid on same,

\$2,417,200.00  
269,136.00  
\$2,686,336.00

Under funding act of 1868,  
Interest unpaid on same,

\$1,702,500.00  
164,304.00  
\$1,866,804.00

Total,



**MILITIA.**  
Our Constitution says: "The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service."  
In compliance with the command of the Constitution, I recommend that an act be passed providing for an enrollment of the militia, but not for active duty, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection. The provision in the old law for enrolling and organizing volunteer militia companies, regiments and battalions, should be continued as heretofore.

**REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.**  
I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports of the Secretary of the State, the Public Treasurer, the Auditor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Librarian, Adjutant General and Keeper of the Capitol, and to direct your attention to the suggestions contained therein.

**PORT AND HARBOR OF WILMINGTON.**  
More than fifty years ago, long before there were any railroads connected with the city of Wilmington, the General Government turned its attention to the great natural importance of the port and harbor of Wilmington, and it has been the policy of the Government to improve the channel and navigation so as to cause a supply of water on the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River, of a depth sufficient to float vessels of a large size.

Congress has heretofore made appropriations to this object, and the work has been prosecuted thus far with gratifying success. I would respectfully suggest that the General Assembly renew its application to the General Government for more material aid to push this work rapidly to completion.

**CONCLUSION.**  
An extensive field of labor lies before you. May you sow good seeds and may an abundant harvest result therefrom. Great and important interests have been committed to your care and protection. Your powers and duties are so comprehensive that it is neither necessary nor practicable to attempt, in the accustomed executive communication, to embrace all the subjects that may properly engage your attention and require your action.

In conclusion of this, my first annual message, I commend to your care and protection the interests and honor of North Carolina, and in all measures which may be best calculated to develop her wealth and resources, to encourage and protect useful industry and labor, and promote the happiness and prosperity of our people, you will have my sincere and earnest co-operation.

CURTIS H. BROGDEN.  
Executive Office.  
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1874.

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1874.

### What It Means.

The result of the recent wonderful political revolution was as much a matter of surprise to Democrats as to Republicans, to the former because they expected much less, and to the latter because they had never dreamed such a defeat possible. Massachusetts, the cradle of Radicalism and all other isms, going Democratic was enough to fill them with astonishment and make them emphasize in rather unbecomingly English. Perhaps the feature of the triumph in which the decency of America prides itself the most is the defeat of that personification of viciousness, Ben. Butler. He made the fight on the question of Southern reconstruction, and was beaten out of his boots by a liberal Republican. This shows the progress of public sentiment, notwithstanding the Southern outrage programme adopted and so persistently followed out by the minions of the administration just before the election.

The result throughout the country is not attributable to the management of politicians, but to the convictions of the people who had been educated to the true condition of affairs by the Democratic and independent press, chief among the latter the New York Sun, Tribune and Herald, Cincinnati Commercial, Chicago Tribune, Boston Post, and other papers, which with the aid of intelligent and trustworthy correspondents revealed the plot and exposed the conspiracy of the outrage manufacturers at Washington and their allies in the Southern States. The masses moved, and in their honest indignation hurled the spiteful pigmies from their places and put men in their stead. This all means a better state of affairs throughout the States, a more just, liberal and honest policy towards the South, the removal of thieves and bummers from the offices they have disgraced, and the appointment of better men, the wiping out of sectional legislation, and the meeting out of equal justice to all, and a kinder, truer and more brotherly feeling between the people of the different sections. It means also a restored confidence, a revival in business, and better times generally.

The people have spoken, and little politicians who, puffed up with a little brief authority, fancied themselves great and powerful, will sink back into the obscurity from which they emerged in the dark days of our country's history.

The days of persecution and tyr-

anny have passed, a new life has been infused into the Republic, and a better and happier future is in store for us all.

### A Good Move.

A bill will be introduced into the next Legislature of Virginia, to exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation for a period of ten years, and it is thought it will pass without any trouble. We have been urging the passage of a similar act in this State, but are met by a constitutional clause which prevents any enactment of this kind. Had it not been for this the bill would have passed the Legislature where it was favorably regarded. Virginia will do wisely when she offers such encouragement to the establishment of manufacturing within her borders, as Georgia has already done, and several other of the Southern and Western States are doing. Georgia has reaped immense benefits already, and there is no reason why Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States with their numerous advantages should not do likewise. The true secret of Southern prosperity is home manufactures and everything should be done to encourage them.

### The Convention Question.

The question of a convention was early mooted after the August election and since then has been pretty freely discussed by the public journals, and by prominent gentlemen in the State. As far as our knowledge goes a majority of those who have expressed opinions on the subject are opposed to the call of a convention by the Legislature at this time. While conceding the necessity of amendments to our very defective constitution the PATRIOT has taken position against the call from prudential motives, and its course is endorsed by its readers.

If we believed the measure would carry before the people we would advocate it, but we know with what suspicion a large mass of the people regard any movement that might jeopardize the homestead, personal exemptions, &c. And we know, too, with what zeal our Radical opponents would misrepresent the motives of those who advocate the call. While there are very many who would not be influenced by such misrepresentations, there are too many who would be, as there were when the question last came before the people, and some of the strongest Democratic counties in this district voted against it. We are as anxious for a convention as those who most earnestly urge it, and would like to see a restricted convention called, (as suggested by Judge Manly in his letter to the Wilmington Journal) if there be no question as to the legality of such a call.

With a restricted convention the mouths of our opponents would be stopped, and the opportunity for misrepresentation as to our intentions be taken from them.

Could not, then, the amendments desired be put in shape by a committee appointed for that purpose, and then a convention called to act upon those amendments?

If so the great obstacle in the way of a convention will be removed, and it will meet with a hearty response from the people.

We are exceedingly desirous that a convention should be called, as there are several matters of vital interest to the State, which require Legislation, but which the Legislature cannot touch owing to the restrictions and bungling phraseology of the present constitution.

Senator Waring's resolution in the Senate is a move in the right direction, and will probably result in putting the question in tangible form.

### No Policy.

When Gen. Grant was elected President he said in his inaugural address that he had no policy, but would be guided by the will of the people. Since the people have spoken so emphatically in the November elections, and so unmistakably disapproved of his administration, we shall see how much he meant when he uttered this, or how much of it was said for buncombe.

### The Governor's Message.

We publish this week the message of Governor Brogden. There is nothing remarkably striking in it, it being simply a plain statement of the condition of affairs. In tone it is not objectionable and in this respect is superior to the messages of his Radical predecessors.

Our Caesar has commenced work on his message.

Snow throughout the North and West last Friday.

S. S. Cox is looming up as candidate for speaker of next House of Representatives.

The Conservatives and Reform Republicans have a majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature of South Carolina.

The thrashed Radicals are trying to organize a new party in Massachusetts.

### A Remarkable Blind Man.

On a recent visit to Hillsboro, a little town in Albemarle county, Va., near the foot of the Blue Ridge, we met a gentleman who has been blind from his boyhood, the most remarkable blind man we ever saw. He is a merchant, and by close attention to business and an energy unsurpassed has realized a fortune of some \$35,000 or \$40,000. He requires no guide, travels North annually for goods, does his own purchasing, selects his own stocks, and is withal an excellent judge of goods. He walks erect, with a bold, steady step, and no one to see him moving around would ever think that he was not in possession of first-class optics. He plays chess, drafts and dominoes with admirable skill, and is more than a match for any ordinary player of those games.

There are few enterprises in his vicinity that he does not take a prominent and leading part in, and such is the confidence in his judgment that few matters of importance are undertaken without consulting him. He never forgets a person he has once met, recognizing the voice immediately and calling the name, though years may have elapsed since first meeting.

He has a better practical knowledge of the world to-day than nine-tenths of the men we meet, although for forty years he has walked in darkness, his only assistant being a stick with which he feels his way when not on familiar ground.

### The Next Congress.

There will be plenty of work for the next Congress to do, in undoing much that the Radicals have done in the past fourteen years, and in doing much that they have left undone. One of the first things demanded of it will be the abolition of the infernal revenue system, an iniquity from which the country has suffered ever since the Radical legislators devised the ways and means to supply their pets with plunder. As at present exists it is grossly oppressive, unjust and sectional. There is no more reason why the tobacco and spirits of one section should be called upon to furnish the means of supplying the treasury than that the oats, corn, wheat and beef of another section should. The law that requires it discriminates unjustly and should be wiped out. Let the whole system, with its tyrannical abuses and abominations be abolished, and let the States pay in proportion to their taxable property to support the government and liquidate the public debt.

The Radicals place their hopes of getting into power again on the dissensions they say will arise among the Democrats elected to Congress on the financial question. We are willing to concede them all the comfort they can find in this. The Democrats are not silly enough to throw away the victories they have struggled for so hard by quarrelling among themselves on questions that can be very easily settled, notwithstanding Radical predictions and hopes to the contrary.

Considerable sales of land have been made in Virginia to Northern settlers since the election. The price of land has materially advanced in Alabama since the recent election. The election of Col. R. F. Armfield as President of the State Senate meets with a hearty response from the press of the State.

Politics in Arkansas are in a muddle, one Smith, who has been Lieutenant Governor, claiming the Governor's chair on the abdication of Baxter. Garland, however, the Governor elect, has the reins, and proposes to gobble up Smith as soon as he can be found. The Southern Home thinks a majority of the people in that vicinity do not favor the convention move at this time.

The Cheap Transportation Convention meets in Richmond on the first of December. A number of gentlemen have been appointed as delegates from this State.

They have a Catholic priest in Morris county, N. J., who inculcates temperance by going into the saloons, horse-whipping their occupants and breaking in the heads of all the barrels he finds.

The debt of the city of Paris is \$412,000,000, New York owes \$150,000,000, and yet neither the Parisians nor New Yorkers are happy.

The wintering places in Florida are being rapidly filled with people from the North.

Grant seems to be devoting all his energies now to resuscitating the Radical party. Tough old time he will have of it trying to blow breath into that piece of carrion.

Henry Jaques, a millionaire, of Essex county, N. J., tried to evade paying taxes, and had to give \$2,000 bail to keep out of jail for perjury.

So far five negroes have been elected to the next Congress.

### The Legislature.

The Senate was principally occupied on Wednesday last in the discussion of the convention question, on the motion of Mr. Waring a committee being appointed to report as to the amendments desirable and the best mode of securing them.

Sundry private bills were introduced, and Mr. Mast, of Forsyth, elected enrolling clerk. There is a great diversity of opinion among the Senators on the convention question. In the House Mr. Staples introduced a bill amending the amnesty act which was placed upon the calendar. Mr. Dortch a bill to prevent usury. A bill also introduced on the question of *per diem* and numerous other bills of no general interest. The Governor's message read in both Houses.

In the Senate on Thursday a resolution was passed appointing a joint committee of 7 from the Senate and 12 from the House on the public debt. A bill "to anticipate the movements of certain parties to get possession of certain funds in the treasury and for other purposes," was passed by a vote of 37 to 6.

In the House Mr. Boyd introduced a joint resolution asking the refunding of the direct tax paid to the Federal government in 1866 by the people in some of the counties in this State.

Mr. Mendenhall introduced a bill to adjust and compromise the public debt. Mr. Staples a bill to regulate the rate of interest and prevent usury. Several bills offered on the *per diem* ranging from \$5 to \$3 per day.

Friday numerous bills in both Houses but nothing of special interest.

In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Walker introduced a bill giving Sheriffs and tax collectors the 1st of January '76 to collect arrears of taxes. A resolution appointing a joint committee on the education of colored youths was adopted. Resolution by Cantwell on the subject of civil rights postponed till first Thursday in January. Resolution asking Secretary of State to furnish information as to value of railroads, canals, and telegraph companies in the State for the purpose of taxation and how much taxes had been collected on them since 1865. In the House usual number of bills, &c. Boyd's resolution asking an appropriation of \$100,000 from the Federal Government to build a U. S. Court House and Post-office at Greensboro, was amended by substituting Asheville. The Senate resolution appointing a joint committee to report on amendments to Constitution was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate on Monday a number of bills and considerable discussion on the convention question.

In the House a number of bills but nothing of special importance. Tuesday, nothing of special interest in the Senate. In the House Mr. Staples introduced a resolution asking Congress to repeal the tax on tobacco, which was passed. Discussion on a resolution in reference to civil rights bill.

The California Traffic in Chinese Women.—Congressman Page has received from California interesting affidavits of Revs. Otis Gibson, E. Z. Simmons, and Ira M. Condit, all for many years resident in China, and now engaged in missionary work among the Chinese in San Francisco for the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, certifying that they have personal knowledge that a regular system of importation and traffic in Chinese women for the purpose of prostitution exists in China and California, and that at least tens of thousands of Chinese women in California are owned and bought and sold for vile purposes, there being three thousand of them in San Francisco alone. Mr. Gibson furnishes an original bill of sale of one of these transactions in the Chinese language, and gives an English translation, showing the remarkably open manner in which this slave traffic is conducted. These affidavits will be brought to the attention of Congress by Mr. Page.—Washington Star.

The whole number of cases compromised during the past fiscal year was 381, and the total amount received by compromises \$62,610. During the year 5,610 suits have been commenced; 2,225 have been settled in favor of the United States government, and 527 against, 1,655 were settled or dismissed, and there were pending on the first of July, 1874, 7,246.

The largest amount collected in any one quarter from tobacco was collected during the last quarter of the current fiscal year, which reaches the sum of \$10,162,954. Should corresponding relative collections continue to be made for the remaining three quarters the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$36,000,000.

Tunnelling the North River.—It is proposed to tunnel the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City, and operations on the work are ready to have been commenced.

The project is to build a tube of brick masonry three feet thick and of twenty-five feet diameter in the clear. A shaft is to be sunk on the Jersey side sixty-five feet deep, then tunnel to the middle of the river on a descending grade of one foot to the hundred, repeating the operation from the New York side. The contractor will use the system followed in the caissons of the Brooklyn bridge of forcing out the debris with compressed air. The estimate is that it will take from two to three years to complete the work. The railroad companies are opposing the scheme, and an injunction has already been asked for.

A writer in the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser subscribes all the troubles at the South to cheap shot guns, powder and lead. He says the shooting of insectivorous birds has this year cost Alabama alone more than \$10,000,000 in the ravages done by the caterpillar.

It is said that Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, contemplates giving his new marble house on Fifth avenue in that city to the corporation of New York, to be the official residence of the Mayor. It cost nearly \$2,000,000.

### Curious Statistics.

The New York World has published a table illustrating a singular feature in our political system. The first two columns of figures show the composition of the present United States Senate. The middle columns show how the Senate would be constituted if the last elections in each State determined at once the politics of its Senators; and the last two columns show the number of Senators that would be chosen in each State if all the State had as many Senators in proportion to the population as Rhode Island has. From the totals it is seen that while the Senate at present stands 19 Democrats to 55 Republicans and Independents, it would in a prompt accordance with the will of the people as last expressed stand 52 Democrats to 22 Republicans. And if the people of the whole United States were to express their will, 37,353 inhabitants of Rhode Island are represented the Senate would stand 290 Democrats to only 59 Republicans. And still the United States Senate, which meets in less than a month from to-day, will have an overwhelming Republican majority.

At the time of the making of the Constitution no such enormous proportions in the sizes and populations of States existed as now exist.

At that time the smallest State (Delaware) had a population of about 60,000, and the largest (Virginia) had but little over 600,000. The State of New York then had a population of about 340,000. But now, when the State of New York has come to have a population of nearly 5,000,000, we have a State (Nevada) which is smaller in proportion than the smallest in 1787. The disproportion then was about 1 to 12, whereas it is now as 1 to 100.—Richmond Whig.

### Internal Revenue Statement.—Report of the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the total productions of manufactured tobacco during the last fiscal year was 118,548,618 pounds, the collection of tax on tobacco was \$33,242,875; total quantity of manufactured tobacco, 10,837,827 pounds. The actual production of manufactured tobacco exceeded that of the previous year by over two million pounds, and the foreign exportation exceeded that of the previous year by near three-quarters of a million pounds.

The commissioner urges the continuation of the leaf tobacco clauses in the act of June 6th, 1872, without amendment or alteration. The results of this great trade, so far as its relations to the government are concerned, have been exceedingly satisfactory. During the last fiscal year 2,880 from the distilleries were registered, and 2,841 operated; 709 distilleries other than fruit were registered, and 665 operated, and there has been an increased activity in all operations relating to bonded and distilled products. The quantity produced during the year 1874 as compared with that produced during the year 1873 is relatively greater than the quantity withdrawn for all purposes during 1874, as compared with quantity withdrawn for all purposes during 1873; leaving a balance of 15,817,709 gallons in warehouse June 30th, 1873; the quantity in warehouse at that time being 12,917,462 gallons.

During the first quarter of the present year the demand for distilled spirits has been active and the quantity withdrawn from warehouses upon payment of the tax has exceeded the quantity deposited; so that the balance remaining in warehouse September 30th, 1874, has been reduced to 12,577,996 gallons, or a decrease of 3,240,613 gallons as compared with the quantity remaining in warehouse June 30, 1874.

The whole number of cases compromised during the past fiscal year was 381, and the total amount received by compromises \$62,610. During the year 5,610 suits have been commenced; 2,225 have been settled in favor of the United States government, and 527 against, 1,655 were settled or dismissed, and there were pending on the first of July, 1874, 7,246.

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### STATE ITEMS.

**Grey Eagle Killed.**—We learn from Mr. Isaac Pearson, of Catawbe county, that Mr. Daniel Setzer, who lives two miles east of Newton, on last Sunday, the 15th inst., killed a large grey eagle, measuring nine feet from tip to tip of wing. This immense bird alighted in Mr. Setzer's yard, and such was its size that the children who were therein playing, fled to the house in fright—even the dogs sought shelter. On information being given that gentleman gathering his gun and shot the bird as it was leisurely strolling about the yard.—Starline American.

One of John Robinson's boat-constructors got loose at Tarboro last Saturday and was wounded by a colored man.

The Milton Chronicle says: We regret to learn that an altercation occurred a few days ago in the Hightower Township of this county between Mr. Monroe Olive, and F. A. Wiley, late Sheriff of Caswell, in which the latter was seriously if not dangerously stabbed in several places.

The Hickory Press says: Col. Paul DeLeon, a grandson of the Duke of Bedford, visited this section last Spring to examine certain iron mines for large English capitalists. While in Morganton he was presented with a lot of Sally Michael pipes, a number of which he, on his arrival in London, presented to the Prince of Wales. The Prince was so much pleased with the pipes and so highly entertained by the account of their manufacture that he has written an autograph letter to old aunt Sally. Col. Tate and Prof. Kerr presented Francis Joseph, of Austria, and the Shah of Persia, with a lot of these pipes at the Vienna Exposition.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington, and Columbia and Augusta Railroad, held in Wilmington on Wednesday, Hon. R. B. Bridges was elected General Manager and Vice President; W. T. Walters was also elected a Vice President of the Company and J. W. Thomson, secretary and Treasurer.

The Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad.—We met at the Central Hotel yesterday, A. C. Kaufman, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the above named road. He is in high spirits concerning the prospects of the road. He informs us that a section of 25 miles from Spartanburg on, is now under contract and that 6 miles of the road will be graded and ready for the ties and iron by the 25th of December. The people all along the line of the road, Mr. Kaufman tells us, are awake to the importance of the work, and are subscribing liberally. There will be a big mass meeting in the interest of this road at Union Court House, S. C., on the 12th prox., at which speeches will be made by a number of prominent gentlemen. Hon. Z. B. Vance, of this city, will be invited to deliver an address upon the occasion.—Charlotte Observer.

Says the Salem Press: The Forty county Railroad suit was tried at Davidson Court, last week, and the jury rendered a verdict against the bondholders, which relieves the county from paying the Railroad tax, at least for the present. Judgment suspended.

The matter will now probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State, will commence its 88th annual session on Monday, the 7th of December, at 7 p. m. in this city.—Raleigh News.

A negro named Shell attempted to commit a rape on a young lady at Rutherford College, Sunday night 8th inst. Alarmed at her screams she tried to make his escape through the window whence he had gotten in, when she caught him by the leg and held him until assistance came. The negro was safely jailed, says the Hickory Press.

Mr. Hill, a popular physician of Iredell county, says the Landmark, has gone to New York to take a position in the Bellevue hospital.

Col. Thomas M. Holt and Adolphus G. Moore, Esq., have become stockholders in the Raleigh News.

Mr. Oertel has resigned the rectorship of the Episcopal Church at Lenoir, Caldwell county, and is making preparations to spend a few years in Europe and Palestine, where he will continue to study and improve his noble art.

A number of Northern families propose spending the winter in Elizabeth City.

The Charlotte Democrat reports the return to Gaston county of several persons who had removed to the Western States. It learns that many North Carolinians in Arkansas and Texas and Mississippi would gladly return if they had the money to defray their expenses. After all they find that North Carolina is the garden of the world.

Twelve States have adopted compulsory education laws: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Rhode Island, New Jersey, California, and from last of January, 1875, New York.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—In answer to scores of letters of inquiry, we state: The Fifth Gift Concert of the Kentucky Public Library will positively take place November 30th, 1874, and there will be no postponement. The capital prize will be \$250.000. Save the trouble of writing letters, good friends, and for information concerning this matter, apply to Mr. Thomas E. Bramlette, Louisville, Ky. You will receive full particulars by return mail. Please spare us.

Go to J. C. Cunningham's 2nd door East of Caldwell's corner, and buy your boots and shoes. He has just returned with the largest and cheapest stock he has ever bought, and will not be undersold by any house in the city. Oct. 7m.

Passes on S.M.K.—We have in our office No. 2 Washington hand press (patented 28,293)—Hoe make—which is as good as new, which we will sell for \$250. Price in New York \$360.

### Greensboro Price Current.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.		Grain per bu.	
Bacon per lb.	13 1/2	corn	60 1/2
Beef " "	12 1/2	wheat	1 25 1/2
Butter " "	11 1/2	oats	50 1/2
Chickens " "	10 1/2	barley	75 1/2
Eggs " "	15 1/2	rye	60 1/2
Lard city rd.	14 1/2	per sack	1 50
Fish per bb.	6 00	per bu.	2 40
Chickens 7 00	per bu.		
Butter 30 1/2	per lb.		
Sugar 30 1/2	per lb.		
Coffee Rio	12 1/2	Cotton yarn lb.	1 35
Crushed	10 1/2	Cotton yarn lb.	1 35
Laguira	23 1/2	per yard	0 12 1/2
Molasses per gal.	50 1/2	Soda per lb.	4 1/2
Syrup per gal.	50 1/2	Soda per lb.	4 1/2
Flour per bu.	7 00	per gal.	19 40
Superfine 7 00	per gal.	per lb.	12 1/2
Meal per lb.	1 1/2	Beeswax do.	25 1/2
Rags per lb.	2	per 100 lbs.	75

These prices are subject to fluctuations.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Dr. H. K. Gregory, Physician and Surgeon.** Greensboro, N. C., offers his professional services in his various branches to the public. Fifteen years experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Chronic Rheumatism, Epilepsy or Fits, Diseases of the Kidney, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Nose, Uterine Diseases, and Diseases peculiar to women and children. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Dyspepsia, and all other chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels.

Patients requiring daily attention and desiring to place themselves under my care, will be furnished with accommodations in Greensboro, N. C., as cheap as in any town in the State. Patients will be visited at any point in the State without charge. Letters addressed to R. K. Gregory, M. D., Greensboro, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

**THURGOOD ST. LOUIS TO THE FAIR WEST.** St. Louis is attracting general attention as being the shortest and most desirable way to reach the far West. This great metropolis of over 450,000 inhabitants, located in the Valley of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Missouri, rivers varying upwards of 6000 miles of country, lays invitingly in the shortest possible route between the East and the great West, formed by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, and connections. This line reaches all the great land grants of the West, and runs two more trains between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers than any other road. The enormous expenditure of over two million dollars, besides earnings, in the relaying of new steel and iron rails, on broad new ties, and in new equipment, supplied with all modern improvements to contribute to comfort, speed and safety, make it, in all respects, the best road in the country. A great promoter of comfort to passengers, is the substitution for ordinary cars, of reclining chair cars, elegantly carpeted, with dressing rooms for ladies, gentlemen and families traveling with children, without any extra charge. We cordially commend the route through St. Louis to the West, over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, as the shortest and best, and feel assured that every ticket agent who sells through tickets to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Utah and California, will fully corroborate our commendation of its excellence, it being the only line running through the heart of the West, and time tables address either J. P. McCarthy, Cincinnati, O.; or F. B. Grant, St. Louis, Mo., either of whom will furnish information desired.

Cash Paid for Green and Dry Hides at 18 1/2c.



**W. B. FARRAR, WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.** Greensboro, N. C.

Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of French, Swiss, and some splendid Watches and Clocks. Which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on short notice. An assortment of Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, &c., always on hand.

Mar. 14-ly.

**Very Valuable Land FOR SALE!**

By virtue of the Decree of Guilford Superior Court, the undersigned, a commissioned appointed in said Decree, will sell at public Auction, at the Court House, in Greensboro, on

Thursday the 10th, of December, 1874, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

1. 70 acres on the waters of Little Alamog, at the Elti Glass House place, adjoining the lands of Milly Glas, G. W. Plunkett and others. This tract contains a splendid orchard and good land, with a comfortable dwelling house, with kitchen, smoke house and good double barn.

2. 70 acres, adjoining the above, known as the Gilbreath place, on same waters, containing a splendid orchard and good land.

3. 30 acres, adjoining Daniel Dean, and others, and also on Little Alamog, where there is a small dwelling house, known as the Dean place.

All the above land is within 5 miles of Greensboro, and lying upon and near the Public road leading to Alamog, and is an excellent farming land, and very desirable.

Terms of Sale.—one third cash and the balance in 6 months, to be secured by note, with security, bearing interest from date.

G. W. PLUNKETT, Commissioner. November 11th, 1874. 342-4w.







