

The Greensboro Patriot.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 14 1875.

New Series No. 382.

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ESTABLISHMENT

To the People of Greensboro and surrounding

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Having opened in your midst a first-class

Watch-Making and Jewellery Store, I re-

spectfully ask a share of your patronage.

Having served a long apprenticeship

with one of the most celebrated Watch

and chronometer makers in the country,

The Withered Daisy.

"Please pick that daisy for me; I

want to try my fortune."

"Will you let me name it?"

"Yes, provided you tell me the

name before I tell the result."

So Alan Pendleton climbed up

the rocks, and picked up the solitary

daisy that grew in a crevice, as if

it had blown up there from the

fields far down the stream.

Ethel Vane and Mr. Pendleton

had wandered from the scene of a

picnic party, and having discovered

this cascade, had stepped from

stone to stone, climbing higher and

higher, until Ethel discovered a

moss-covered rock, shaded by bush-

es on the bank above, near enough

to the water for her to dip fingers

in it, as it danced down over the

stones. Far below her she could

see the picnic party, with the lazy

ones lying about on the grass, un-

der the trees—watching the clouds,

or quietly dozing, too indolent even

to lift.

Ethel seated herself on this rock,

and, seeing the little daisy, made

the above request.

"Ah, you pretty little thing!—

it is a pity to pull you to pieces,"

she said, as, after slipping and

scrambling over the rocks to get it,

Alan handed it to her.

"Oh! you are afraid to try your

fortune on my naming; hence this

poetic pity for the flower. But you

must, for you promised."

A keen observer would have

noticed a little nervousness in Alan's

manner as she said this. Ethel

was not a keen observer, and con-

sequently was completely taken by

surprise at his increasing earnest-

ness, as she asked, "Well, then,

what is the name?"

"I'll tell you the name when all

the petals are gone except two."

"A little—much—passionately—

not at all."

"A little—much—"

To see their intense interest as

Ethel pulled off a petal, and dropped

it into her lap with each word, one

would have thought that the fate

of nations depended on that result.

"Much. Now there are only two

left, tell me the name."

The name is Alan Pendleton!"

returned the young man, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

her embarrassed crimson, and in

appearance, she first thought it

extremely strange, and then com-

menced to feel injured. Still, she

argued with herself, "Perhaps he

has been detained all day by busi-

ness; he will surely come this even-

ing." At night she went to bed,

hurt, indignant, and angry to an

alarmingly extent. Her mood was

not improved next day, for by hear-

ing her brother say at breakfast

"he met Alan Pendleton at the

Denham's last evening. He and

Susie seemed quite thick, all of a

sudden."

Her jealousy was aroused now,

and she told herself continually that

"she would never forgive him for

having trifled with her so," and

congratulated herself on not having

answered his proposal. It never

occurred to her that she, herself,

had commenced the breach by in-

sulting, keeping her engagement

with Dick Kendall. She deter-

mined that if Alan came to-day

she would not see him.

"But, then," she thought, "if I

refuse, point blank, to see him, he'll

take that for an answer to what he

said at the picnic. I—I—Oh,

there's no use trying to disguise the

fact; that would break my heart.

He ought to have come yesterday,

instead of going to see that Susie

Denham. I'll go out, then it will

seem accidental. He will come in

the evening, and by that time my

anger will have subsided."

"Where are you going, Ethel?"

her mother asked, somewhat anx-

iously, as she was leaving the

house.

"Almost anywhere, mamma; I

am open to any arrangement."

"Well, my dear," replied her

mother, "It has been a long time

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875

A Sharp Dodge.
A. S. Holton goes before the people as an especial champion of their rights, and a friend to the "poor man," to whom our Radical friends are making such hypocritical pretence of friendship just now.
To make a little bonum capital for himself he introduced a resolution into the Legislature to reduce the per diem to \$3, and 10 cents mileage, and the very next day drew all that was due him and kept on drawing his \$5 per day and 20 cents mileage before the bill came up for discussion. This was decidedly sharp, and had a patriotic look to constituents who didn't know how shrewd he was about the drawing.

Nailed.
Dr. Craven, of Randolph county, the able president of Trinity College, refuses to be the Democratic candidate for convention. Being opposed to the movement, he would not permit the use of his name, to forward the scheme of the plotters.

In reply to the above we publish the card of Dr. Craven, which we find in the Raleigh News, declining the nomination. It will serve to show how utterly without foundation is the assertion of the North State and also as a rebuke to that class of ministers who come down from their exalted positions to dabble in the pool of politics. We commend it to the thoughtful consideration of political persons generally.

TRINITY COLLEGE, July 6, 1875.
I see it stated in many papers, that I have been nominated to represent Randolph county in the State Convention. I was nominated, but declined to accept the nomination. I have decided political opinions, and never fail on proper occasions to assert them; but I believe that no minister of the Gospel, or President of a college should be a politician. The pulpit, the hustings and the rostrum, are united in interest, but not in discussion. I think no man has yet succeeded in doing good work in all of them; and every attempt to combine them has generally destroyed usefulness in either. The citizens of my native county thought I could serve them country issues; I thought otherwise, and respectfully declined.

Yours Truly,
B. CRAVEN.
Why?
Why is it that in the strong Radical counties we hear no talk of adjourning? Not a word. But in the counties where the odds are against them, that's their game, by which they hope to deceive people and thus get a majority, in which case adjourning will be the last thing thought of. They are playing a slippery game.

Gen. Frank P. Blair died at his home in St. Louis last Friday at midnight. He had been at death's threshold for some time but recently, by the process of transfusing blood into his veins, had improved so far as to be able to ride out. He had ridden out during the day and much to the surprise of his friends suddenly sunk off and died at midnight of Friday.

He was a man of generous impulses and had hosts of friends in all parties. In the contest between the sections he fought on the Federal side, but when the war was over sheathed his sword and held out the hand of reconciliation to the South. This led to a rupture with the party with which he had acted and his affiliation with the Democracy.

His death will be sincerely regretted throughout the land.

The Radicals leaders pretend to be the especial champions of the people, and yet when it is proposed to give the people an opportunity to amend the constitution, objection is made. They assert that the people ought to be deprived of this privilege and that the amendments ought to be made by legislative enactment.

The Convention to amend the constitution of Missouri is now in session in Jefferson City, and it attracts no attention, but here in North Carolina, when we talk about a convention what a terrible hubbub is raised by Radical politicians.

A. S. Holton denounced the Civil Rights bill as infamous, and announced it as his solemn conviction, when running for the Senate, that it was a dead issue, and yet when the resolutions were up in the Legislature protesting against its passage he voted against it. That's the way he demonstrated his sincerity when he pronounced the Civil Rights bill a dead issue.

Some interesting documents, for which we have not space this week, bearing upon the public record of the Radical candidates for the convention, will appear in our next issue.

Radical County Convention.

On Saturday last the Radicals met, by actual count 23 white Radicals and 37 negroes, afterward increased to more respectable proportions by efforts of P. M. White as supposed. He left the house and a short while thereafter the darkies commenced straggling in to perhaps the number of 25 or 30 more. These, with a considerable number of curiosity seekers from the Democrats, made up the crowd. Rev. G. W. Welker (for years Tourgee's Right-Hand) presided. It took three Secretaries to run the concern, D. Hodgins—to whom Hinton was made assistant and then, as if to repair a mistake, Wm. Gray, was also made an assistant. Bill didn't seem to know what to do exactly; but he panted his pencil and with his eyes fixed, apparently, upon his paper he ever and anon cast furtive glances upon Hinton's paper and was evidently stealing his notes. Messrs. Ball & Owen, aided to a very slight extent by Jess Hoskins, run the concern, Chas. Albright and another stout darkey whose name we didn't learn, now and then "seconding the motion."

At first call, it seemed to an outsider, that only about five townships were represented, but this might have been a mistake, as after a little while and a little whispering, on a second call eleven answered. Before the nominations the chairman announced that one Mr. Clapp of Rock Creek township, had requested Mr. Dan. Welker of Greene, to represent Rock Creek. Whereupon Mr. W. was allowed to cast the vote of that township. (Remarkable extension of the right of representation.) This made twelve townships represented and seven outside.

The thing had been cut and dried and Tourgee & Holton, as announced in last week's PATRIOT, were put out, when they were sent for and each spoke a piece, Tourgee's a pretty long piece, Holton's not quite so long.

HOLD THEM TO THE RECORD.
The Radicals claim that the Legislature called a convention without consulting the people. Who made the Constitution that gives the Legislature this right? The Radical party. Who put this clause in the Constitution? Those very complaining Radicals. If they did not want the Legislature to exercise this right, why did they put it in the Constitution. Echo answers why? If the venerable "senior" who edits the Chronicle would examine Article four, Section one, of the Constitution of 1835, he would see that it is word for word like Article thirteen, Section one, of the Constitution of 1868—in truth, the latter being a verbatim copy of the former. Yet the Chronicle sets itself up as the instructor of the people! It has been but a short time since the editor discovered that the Legislature could call a convention, without submitting the question to the people; and he is so tickled with the discovery, that he announces it in every issue of his paper.

P. S.—The Patriot publishes the Chronicle's paragraph. Well, well, well! And the Winston Sentinel, edited by a lawyer, also copies it!—North State.

The editor of the Patriot was not ignorant when he published, nor do we suppose the editor of the Chronicle was when he wrote the above paragraph, that the section in question was taken from the old constitution. But who took it and put it into the present constitution? The Radicals; the very men who now complain because a Convention has been called in pursuance of it. We do not find fault with it; it is all right. But why do they find fault with us for acting in accordance with it when they themselves incorporated it into the constitution which they made and thereby endorsed it? Why? Please answer.

A. S. Holton talks eloquently about the rights of the American people, and yet when the resolutions were up in the Legislature denouncing the infamous Sheridan outrage in Louisiana, he voted with the negroes in that body against the resolutions, notwithstanding the fact that some of the ablest republicans voted for them.

The New York Sun has been figuring up the amount of expenses of the different Presidents from Taylor—Fillmore to Grant—and runs up the result thus:

Annual average under Taylor—Fillmore (Whig),	\$ 34,006
Annual average under Pierce (Democrat),	41,996
Annual average under Buchanan (Democrat),	46,557
Annual average under Lincoln (Republican),	52,195
Annual average under Grant (Republican),	104,926
second term,	119,289

These figures show that the Grant establishment costs about the economy of which there has been so much loyal prating.

The Democrats in the first district of California have nominated W. A. Piper for Congress. He will do the blowing for them.

The Conservatives of Buncombe county have nominated Gen. T. L. Clingman and David Coleman for delegates to the Convention.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Senator Merrimon has taken the stump for Convention.

Smallpox has made its appearance in Augusta, Ga.

The Concord Sun is to be revived under the control of Messrs. Everett and Nelson.

M. S. Robbins has been nominated for convention in Randolph county, in place of Dr. Craven, resigned.

Cortina, the leader in the Texas border outrages, has been arrested and carried to the city of Mexico.

A. H. Stephens' Fourth of July oration at Atlanta took ninety-seven pages of typeset. A. H. is heavy on paragraphs.

A young woman in Ohio got the end of her nose clipped off with a pair of scissors because she wouldn't dodge. Just like a woman.

Mr. Rubino, a Wall street broker, undertook to run gold up, and Secretary Bristow turned his gold loose and run him up—so he's busted.

Some newspaper correspondents think that the events of the past year have proved too much of a strain on Beecher's brain and that he is showing symptoms of insanity.

Plymouth Church has raised Beecher's salary from \$20,000, the small figure which they had been paying him before, to \$100,000. Now, suppose there had been two Mrs. Tiltons how much would they have raised it?

Wonder what our loyal friends think of the position of Douglass and Langston, the two colored men, who advise the negro to cut loose from their white leaders, and take care of themselves?

Chas. Nordhoff suggests that the name of the National Republican, Grant's organ, be changed to the National Idiot.

The Shelby Banner has entered upon its 5th volume. It is a good paper.

The chinch bug damaged the crop of Missouri last year to the amount of \$19,000,000.

The peach crop of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, is extraordinarily large this year.

Gambetta declines to accept a challenge to fight a duel on the ground that he has "duties to fulfill towards his party, France and the Republic, and can't put himself at the disposal of his adversaries."

Prince Grotchakoff, of Russia, keeps posted on what's going on by an extensive correspondence with women. He knows where to go for news.

Yellow fever has disappeared from Pensacola.

A fierce thunder storm passed over Portland, Maine, on the 10th. The Catholic church and Baptist church were both struck by lightning and considerably injured.

The Atlanta Cotton Mills, employing 1,250 operatives, have suspended operations for eight weeks.

The Chicago Times wants Moody and Sankey to come home and do some preaching for Chicago, which is much more in need of it than London.

Valparaiso has been visited by a terrible norther which destroyed shipping and some forty or fifty lives.

The New York Sun wants to know why the Western people don't utilize the grasshopper by eating him.

Thomas A. Eddison, of Newark, New Jersey, has invented a system by which a number of messages may be sent over a single wire at the same time.

According to experiment it takes a wave of electricity one hundredth of a second to pass over the wire from America to Europe.

Voters Read.—This from the Louisville Courier is bound to command attention: "It is a fact that in every county in the State where the Conservative party has been in power, the counties are out of debt and their paper is readily taken at face value, and a number of them have from ten to twenty thousand dollars in bank. And in every county where the Radical party has been in power the county script has been at a discount, and nearly every county has asked for a special tax, to feed and corrupt officials who hold the offices. These are facts."

Now, we ask, does this array of startling facts not speak as with the voice of the trumpet against the Radical party. The Radicals oppose Convention, which would remedy the grave wrongs.

Back into Slavery.—W. F. Henderson better known as Windy Bill harangued the darkies in the Court House here, on Monday night last. Among others he told that "the Democrats just want to get into power again to put you colored people back into slavery."

It is a wonder that such monstrous lies do not blister and burn the throats that give them utterance. And yet the poor darwinian dupes believe such stuff. That's the way the Radicals propose to fight the Convention question.—Salisbury Watchman.

No. 9.—Thus do the conspirators trample upon the principle that sovereignty is vested in the people, and that constitutions are but limited grants of power from the people, and should never be framed to enslave the poor man!

Radical Address.

The Radical Central Executive Committee recently held a meeting in Raleigh and issued an address on the subject of Convention. It is filled with misrepresentation, appeals to the fears and prejudices of the ignorant, with the hope of creating distrust as to the intentions of those who favor Convention. It is the same old style of party tricks which has been tried so often before.—Patriot.

It will take something more than mere assertion to convince the people that the "Radical Address" is "filled with misrepresentation." But we excuse the Patriot, because, this year, the democrats do not particularly.—North State.

Herewith we submit extracts from the address as "something more than mere assertion" of the truth of what we said:

No. 1. When the legislature assembled a majority of that body were opposed to the call; but at once the agitation commenced. For a long time it was in doubt, whether or not the plotters would succeed, because, the dominant party, knowing the temper of the people, feared to risk the passage of a convention bill.

When the legislature assembled, a majority was not "opposed" to the call, but the necessary two-thirds were not in favor of it, for certain reasons, chief among which was the opportunity it would give our opponents to slander and misrepresent us in the way which they are now doing. Plotters and conspirators are favorite phrases to designate those who favored the convention move, which epithets are hurled at some of the best and most honored men in the commonwealth and we submit, is the grossest misrepresentation.

No. 2.—Without being in any manner consulted, the voters are thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been resorted to in spite of the fact, that so late as 1871, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

The fact is the consideration of the question was postponed by the legislature till after the holding recess that the members might have an opportunity to consult with the people.

No. 3.—It seems that certain politicians are determined to overthrow the organic law. Since 1870, a period of only five years, they have three several times worried the people into voting upon the question of amending the constitution.

It is not proposed to "overthrow the organic law" but to amend it. If there was any doubt on this question the number of restrictions imposed should settle it.

No. 4.—While these restrictions amount to a confession that many of the provisions of the existing constitution are admirable, (the acknowledged being extorted from its enemies,) they are by no means a guaranty that the plotters are not conspiring against the liberties of the people.

There is a guaranty in the oath which swears every delegate to observe the restrictions before he can take his seat in the convention.

No. 5.—These so called restrictions, which many of them are ready to disregard, were inserted in the convention bill, because its authors feared the people.

A bald-faced assertion as to disregarding the restrictions.

No. 6.—In regard to the homestead, call to mind the opinions and advice of prominent conservative lawyers, who construct the homestead act to apply only to new debts, claiming that it did not relate to obligations contracted prior to 1868. Should these men obtain control of the Supreme Court, what will become of the homestead, as applied to old debts? No "restrictions" will the debtor class in such a contingency.

On the homestead question there was a difference of opinion among legal men simply as to its retro-active feature, all being in favor of a homestead act, in proof of which the Conservative Legislature made it instead of a simple life right a fee simple, thus making it what it ought to be.

No. 7.—And while there is exempted but twenty-five dollars upon agricultural implements and the tools of mechanics, there is no tax whatever upon the books of lawyers and other professional men.

In answer to this we quote from the Revenue Act. We take from article three, section 9 specifying what the tax list shall contain: "The estimated value, without specifying the articles, of farming utensils, tools of mechanics, household and kitchen furniture, provisions, arms for munster, wearing for use of owner and family libraries and scientific instruments. The only exemption from taxation, beside the twenty-five dollars of personal property, is the property owned by the United States, the State, churches, schools, benevolent institutions, &c."

No. 8.—We begin now to see the purposes of the conspirators. Discriminations are made between the rich man and the poor neighbor, the tendency of all this sort of legislation being to add to the strength of the strong and trample upon the rights of the weak.

A gratuitous assertion without the slightest foundation.

No. 9.—Thus do the conspirators trample upon the principle that sovereignty is vested in the people, and that constitutions are but limited grants of power from the people, and should never be framed to enslave the poor man!

Instead of trampling upon the principle that sovereignty is vested in the people, they recognize that sovereignty by calling a convention and submitting the amendments to the people.

No. 11.—It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their scheming.

On the contrary, it is the purpose to reduce the number of officers, one of the chief reasons why there is such opposition to it.

No. 12.—One of the arguments advanced by the plotters is, that by amending the constitution, the government may be administered with more economy. Here again, they fail to tell us in what manner this is to be accomplished.

Time and time again it has been shown that the "government would be administered with more economy, by simplifying its machinery, reducing the number of officials, cutting down salaries and fees, and by securing an honest administration of the people's affairs."

No. 12.—The entire expenses can not be definitely arrived at; but it is estimated by competent judges, that it will consume as much as five hundred thousand dollars, or a year's taxes, if not a greater sum, to supply the deficiency.

An estimate at least ten times too large. There is no reason why the convention should cost more than fifty thousand dollars, and they know it.

The Radical Candidates.

The Radical candidates are A. S. Tourgee—ex-Judge—and A. S. Holton; the former nominated because he is shrewd, cunning, and considered a forcible speaker before the people—all of which is true.—Mr. Holton was selected because it was thought good policy to nominate a farmer, and he is a farmer.—Mr. Holton has ambition and there is not much harm in him unless when he follows the dictates of others and is influenced by them.

Mr. Tourgee has been a standing candidate ever since he has been in this country, and has a sort of chronic hankering for position. He was a member of the convention which made the constitution under which we now live, and was afterward elected Judge. Before he became Judge he was pitted against Billy Henderson in the Radical convention for Congress and bolted when Billy got the nomination, but afterward was persuaded to withdraw in favor of Lash. While Judge he was pitted against Henderson again but was laid out by the Colonel, who put his hat a little further over on one side and wore a triumphant air.

This fondness for office is known, and his being a sort of standing candidate, has made him enemies among the leading Radicals who have little ambitions of their own. With the mass of white people he is not popular, while the negroes are not as friendly to him as they used to be for some real or imaginary efforts that he has indulged in toward them.

With all this he is a man of quick perceptions, considerable talent and a good deal of cunning—all of which makes him the more dangerous and the less to be trusted. When in convention he was unprincipled enough to incorporate ambiguous clauses into the constitution and afterward had the unblushing effrontery to publicly acknowledge it and avow his object. Such a man should not prate of worthless promises and warn the people against trusting politicians.

Fun for Them But Death to the People.

The Frogs said to the little boys who were stoning them, "STOP, THIS MAY BE FUN TO YOU, BUT IT IS DEATH TO US."

The present Constitution is a "thing of beauty," to the little fellows who hold the offices; but the people see it in a very different light. In a Government, professing to be particularly the Government of the people, the following illustration reads more like romance, than what it is—a chapter of recent history.

Mr. D. H. Starbuck was at the first election held under the present constitution made Judge of our adjoining western district, but declined to serve, and Cloud, a backwoods shyster of fifth rate capacity, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The constitution fixes the term of such appointments by the Governor "until the next regular election thereafter." The Legislature said the constitution meant simply what this clause said and enacted that this vacancy should be filled at the next general election. Candidates were brought out by both parties. Cloud had never been voted for by the people. Indeed they had become so sick and disgusted with his disgraceful administration as to hail, absolutely without distinction of party, the prospect of deliverance from him. Not one of his own party even as much mentioned his name as a candidate.

In pursuance of law the polls were opened and the people by an overwhelming ballot declared that Thomas Wilson—in every respect well qualified to wear the ermine; the pure and incorruptible man and sound lawyer—should be their Judge. This being heretofore supposed to be a government of the people the question was settled. But not so fast! The Supreme Court—Judge Read dissenting—in effect said: It is true this clause is as you say, but there are other clauses bearing on the matter; in fact the general tenor of the whole instrument is the other way. So Cloud must hold over notwithstanding the plain will of the people, the legislature and this seemingly plain clause of the constitution.

Again, Tourgee was elected for four years and the constitution said four; but the Supreme Court said that there were other clauses (some of which Judge T. confessed he slipped in to defraud) and the tenor, &c. &c., which enabled him to hold over for six years. Ought not such a constitution to be overhauled. Is it not true that it is in fact Tourgee, Cloud, et id omne genus, but death to the free will of the people expressed at the ballot box.

The Homestead Law—Is it in Danger?

The restriction plainly written in the very act calling the Convention forbidding that body to interfere with the Homestead clause of the Constitution is amply sufficient to satisfy any sane man that it is in no danger. But even if there was no such restriction upon the Convention, it would need but a moment's thought to be assured that the Homestead was safe in the hands of a Democratic Convention for the simple reason that the vast majority of the people interested in preserving Homesteads untouched is to be found in the ranks of the Democratic party. Indeed as a party the Radical party has comparatively but little interest in any law looking to the security of the Homestead.

But we find our views upon this question so well stated by our esteemed cotemporary the Piedmont Press that we transfer the entire article to our own columns.

The Republican party of this State polls some 90,000 votes, of which 75,000 are negro votes, there being only about 15,000 white Republican voters, or about one sixth of the strength of that party in North Carolina.

Everybody who knows anything about negroes knows also that not one in a hundred of those 75,000 have any interest in the Homestead since the law was made not more than one in 500, or we may say a 1,000, had a Homestead at the time it was made a part of our Constitution. The percent among the white Republicans interested in this clause, of course is some greater, though it is well known that they have paid more attention to the forming of rings and defrauding the State Treasury than to the purchase of Homesteads. A liberal estimate we think will admit that about one-tenth, 9,000 of the Republican voters in the State, are by some hook or crook the ostensible owners, or holders of Homesteads, and specially interested in their preservation.

Of the 100,000 Democratic voters in the State it is reasonable to calculate that three fourths 75,000 are owners of Homesteads, and that being about all that the war, and the high taxes, brought about by Radical mismanagement has left them, they are therefore doubly interested in the preservation of that saving clause of the Constitution. Leaving off all other motives, which Democrats generally possess, and basing our calculations solely upon self interest, which is surely the very strongest argument with Radicals, we conclude that the Democratic party are eight times more interested in preserving the Homestead laws than the Republican party, and that said law is ten times safer in the hands of Democrats than of the Republicans. A Democratic Legislature has said these clauses shall not be disturbed. The Democratic Executive Committee have committed the whole party to their preservation, and no one wants them repealed. The Radical party knows that there is no intention of doing it, and only keeps up the false cry in hopes of scaring some poor Homesteader away from his real friends, the Democratic party. Don't you listen to it. It is all a lie, told for a lie, and known so to be when told.—Wilmington Journal.

The Gauge Question Before Judge Watts.—The case of the State vs. Buford, Allen and the R. & D. R. Co. was heard yesterday before Judge Watts, Messrs. Buford and Judge Having been indicted for the change of gauge of that road in the Wake Superior Court. The counsel agreed upon a case to go before the Supreme Court, when the Judge decided the late Legislative enactment unconstitutional, when the State took an appeal.—Raleigh News.

A girl 13 years of age, living in England married a street preacher aged 23. And it is called extraordinary. The records of the Supreme Court of North Carolina show the case of a girl who married first at the age of twelve, and was married two other times, and died a threeply widow before she was nineteen years of age.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Ex-Sheriff Tim Lee was yesterday tried before Judge Watts upon the charge of embezzling the county funds. The Solicitor entered a *not pro*, in one indictment and in the other Lee was acquitted. Thus does this ex-official go forth "a free man" notwithstanding the high handed manner in which he handled the monies of the county during his term of office.—Raleigh News.

A Speech by Fred. Douglass.

During a speech at Hillsdale, near Washington, Fred Douglass alluded to the condition of the colored race, and said:
"All we ask is a fair field to work in, and the white men to leave us alone. We have been injured more than we have been helped by men who have professed to be our friends. They are lawyers without clients—ministers, broken down ministers without churches—wandering teachers without schools. They are great beggars. They have the gift of begging down to a nicety. They are great at getting out circulars. They scatter them broadcast over the land, as leaves before autumn gales. If you ever get where you live, and if you never get a letter before you will get one now. Follow citizens we must stop them men from begging for us. They misrepresent us, and cause the country to look upon us as a poor and helpless people. They say, 'Please give something to help to educate the poor black people, but do, I pray, pay it to me, and if it is a hundred dollars it is reduced to about a hundred cents, when it gets to the poor black people.' We do not want, we will not have, these second rate men begging for us. We protest against it."

Referring to the Freedmen's Savings Bank, he said: "We have had a Freedmen's Savings Institute, but we don't want any more. Our white friends told us that if we had cents to bring them to them, and they would take care of them. If we had dollars, or hundreds, or thousands, to bring them to them. They told us they had a goose and a golden egg. Yes, we put our millions there, but where are they now? The men who went into that bank a few years ago poor men are now domiciled in beautiful homes and drive their fine turnouts. It makes me feel badly to think how we have been robbed. Just enough honest men have been put into the bank to insure its success, but while they put in two sound apples they slipped in five or six speckled ones. And were sure to turn the speckled down."

He urged the colored people to stop begging for themselves, and if they built churches, not to ask the white people to pay for them. If they had banks, colleges, and palaces, not to ask other people to support them; but be self dependent. In concluding he said: "We propose to cut loose from all invidious institutions, and to part company with all those wandering mendicants who have followed us simply for paltry gain, and we now bid an affectionate farewell to all these plunderers, and in the future, if we need a Moses, we will find him in our own tribes."

Further Exposure of a Radical Fraud.

Recently, as was mentioned in these columns, it was stated that a Radical canvasser in the Western counties advocated Constitutional reform in the name of his party. This action was in direct contravention of the Pool-Keogh address, but the speaker evidently saw that the general tactics of his party could not be practically beneficial in that part of the State, and so changed the organ-tone to meet the great necessities of the case. In a like manner Judge Baxton in an elaborate address to the voters of Cumberland county used this language:

"The Convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the Constitution by intrusting it for safe keeping and if need be for amendment into the hands of its friends and not of its enemies."

From these examples, one drawn from the West and one from the East, it will be seen that the Radical party is insincere and treacherous when it proclaims its purpose to elect a majority of the Convention and then adjourn.—Wilmington Star.

Acquitted.—Timothy F. Lee was indicted in two cases one for failing to settle his account with the Treasurer of the county, the other for embezzlement. Timothy's Attorney moved that the Solicitor be required to elect upon which indictment he would try. Under the nose of the Judge the Solicitor elected to try on embezzlement, and entered a *not pro* in the other case. The jury had no difficulty in acquitting upon the charge of his honor and Timothy goes on his way rejoicing and verifying the old adage, "laws like cobwebs are made to catch flies, while the hornets break through."—Raleigh Sentinel.

The citizens of Granville are working vigorously in the effort to have a railroad to Oxford. A meeting looking to this end was held in Oxford Saturday, and speeches were made by a number of persons.

Six thousand persons recently assembled at Camden, S. C., to see a murderer hanged. The papers say "the spectators were deeply moved, and there was much religious excitement, but no disturbance."

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to astonish the world again. He has resolved to build a railroad along the valley of the Nile to the interior of Africa and as he has plenty of money and thousands of servants at his command he will no doubt accomplish his purpose. In a few years African explorers will be able to travel in sleeping cars, and write magnificent descriptions of places which they will have passed through in the dark.

"Stay," he said, his right arm around her waist, and her face expectantly turned to him, "shall it be the kiss pathetic, sympathetic, graphic, or intellectual, paradoxical, quick and dimal, slow and cautious, long and tedious, devotional, or what?" She said perhaps that would be the better way.

Tribute of Respect.

McLEANSVILLE GRANGE, No. 1, June 26th, 1875.
Grange opened in due form.
The death of sister Mary A. Cobb being announced by the worthy Master, a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable tribute of respect to her memory.—Committee reported the following: Mary A. Cobb, since our last meeting it has seemed good to the Father to take from our midst and the cares and troubles of this life her esteemed sister, to the life of Mary A. Cobb, and place her beyond the "stormy banks" of the great river, and while we can but grieve under this stroke of the rod, we have every reason to believe that the body of the sister has been reaching out from its seythe and cutting down our beloved sister, in the morning of life, and so soon after having entered that relation which seems to strew all the future path with flowers, he was only gathering a bright sheaf, fitted for the garner of the Great Husband, and the Father of the Grange. That the bereaved young husband and relatives have the heartfelt condolence and sympathy of this Grange, and that the members will wear a badge of mourning for 20 days, and this Hall be draped in mourning.
Also that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the bereaved husband and father, and that they be spread upon our minutes.
Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy with request to publish, to the Grange, Agricultural Journal and also to the papers in Greensboro.

A. P. McDANIEL,
L. L. APPLE,
HANNAN C. APPLE,
JULIA J. McDANIEL,
A. P. McDANIEL, Sec. Pro tem.

Piedmont Springs.—The season at this popular and attractive watering place may be now said to have fairly commenced, and from our knowledge of the extensive preparations made by the proprietors for the comfort and pleasure of their guests, we are sure that visitors will find a few weeks or days spent there a most agreeable recreation.
The waters are highly recommended for their efficacy in a certain class of diseases, and with the pure air and magnificent mountain scenery with which the Springs are surrounded hold out to the invalid a promise of renewed health to the most irresistible. We hear that many of our citizens are making preparations for a trip to the Piedmont, and we congratulate them on the enjoyment in store for them. The course of the hot springs is of the highest order, and under the efficient management of Captain Taylor, guests never have cause for complaint. By the way we notice that our neighbor of the Times speaks of it as being 40 miles from Winston. One of the proprietors has suggested to us that although the distance may have seemed to be 40 miles, or even greater to the Times man on the occasion of his visit to the Springs, it is in reality only 22 miles, and with the fine stage and splendid teams run by the proprietors for the conveyance of their visitors, is a very agreeable drive.—Danville News.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and every body complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world is doing well. Dr. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and it effects, such as Indigestion, Constiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Palpitation, Dropsy, Headache, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take Green's August Flower without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggist, or to J. C. Ransom & Co., and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. June 23-75.

CONTRACT FOR DELIVERING PAYING STONE.

The city of Greensboro will receive proposals in writing until August 1st, for the delivery of rock suitable for paving East Market, between Davis and Polk Streets. The stone to be paid for by the square yard, measured after laid down.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Plowing—Peculiar Views.

A correspondent of that excellent paper, the *Farmer's World*, thus speaks of some new and singular views held by a very successful planter in Missouri:

"Stopping in at neighbor N's the other day, the conversation turned on the subject of plowing, and I found that N. had some peculiar views on this subject. So I will produce his ideas as near as I can. He believes in fall plowing, and believes in it so strongly that he will not turn his hand over at any other time. In the spring he cultivates thoroughly and deeply before planting. He is now having a heavy cultivator made for two horses that will run very deep. He calls it his breaker, and is having it made to break some land that was in corn last year. He never uses a turning plow in his crops, and there is no need for it, for the soil is always kept so loose with the cultivator that the weeds have no chance to get a start. His philosophy is, that in turning the soil in the spring a large quantity of the natural gases, ammonia, &c., are evaporated by the sun and wind, and is so much plant food lost. Consequently the frequent turning of the soil, as practiced by many farmers, is wearing out the soil faster than the constant cropping. 'Why,' said he, 'you may take a field and turn it with a plow twice a month during the growing season, and in a very few years the land will be worn out, although it has not produced a single crop.'"

N. also thinks that when farmers understand this matter, as they ought, they will have but little use for the turning plow, except, of course, to turn sod or to turn stubble in the fall. A heavy cultivator, with the teeth arranged to run eight or ten inches deep, would be much better, and the land can be put in condition much quicker and easier than with the plow. I don't wonder for the correctness of N's ideas, but I would like to hear from our readers on this subject.

About Indian Corn.

Corn, it is said, grows wild in South America, its native country, each grain having a separate husk. We still see manifestations of tendency in the occasional formation of husks. In this plant, the fertilizing or fruitifying dust falls from the tassels upon the fresh, blooming silk, a single thread of which extends to the root of each grain, and if, from any cause, any of the threads fail to receive any of the fruitifying matter, the grain does not form. But if the pollen is received, the corn becomes productive and matures.

Corn with a small cob will mature in shorter time than corn with a large cob, hence such should be selected for the late plantings. The base of the ear ripens first, and by planting that part an earlier maturing crop may be secured. The earliest matured is also the heaviest. It is important to get the crop started as early in the spring as possible, for, four years out of five, drought in July or August ends short the product of late planted crops. Take it one year with another, early crops are always the best.—*Phil's Magazine*, in *Rural Messenger*.

Value of Grass.

What can be done with grass may be illustrated by a few figures comparing the products of England and France. In France 55 per cent of the cultivated land is under cereals; in England but 25 per cent. France produces five and a half bushels per head for her 35,000,000 people; England produces five and one-half bushels for each of her 22,000,000. This immense disparity in the produce of each acre is due to the manure furnished by the English grass lands for the cereal crops. In England there are three acres of grass to furnish manure for every one acre of grain; in France less than one acre of grass to make manure for one acre of grain.

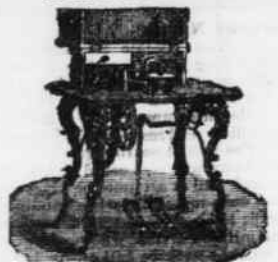
The whole grass question, and a good many other questions, are summed up in the pithy aphorism put in the mouth of an old farmer: "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops; no crops, no money; no farmers, no nothing."—*Farmer's Gazette*.

Seasonable Hints.

Cattle droppings on pasture grounds should be broken up and finely pulverized, and well scattered without delay; left alone they are an injury, but properly attended to are a great benefit to the land. Bare places in meadows should be well harrowed, and fresh seed sown liberally. Don't be in a hurry about plowing; let the ground get dry first. Land sown and plowed regularly, begin now, or if the rains have been small, commence to increase them. Don't wait till you commence work, and then give full feed all at once. Clean out cellars, and ventilate thoroughly as soon as danger from frost ceases. You can prevent sickness and doctor's bills in this way. Prune trees and bushes before buds start, and remove old canes from briars.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Orchard Grass—Fourteen Pounds to the Bushel.—This is one of the most valuable grasses for pasturage and hay. Matures early, and bears repeated cutting. Sow from September to May—one to one and a half bushels per acre.

FLORENCE



SEWING MACHINE.

For Sale at prices to suit the times. LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first-class MACHINE, and being made of the finest of steel, having no wire springs, cog wheels or cam to get out of order, its

Durability is unquestionable and perfect working is not to be surpassed. It is a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has the

REVERSABLE FEED, Sewing forward or backward as no other Machine can do.

This being a great convenience in fastening

to suit the purchaser, and further; we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We allow a discount from our present

LOW PRICES

To Clubs of Three

Said your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of machine, and that you are fully satisfied in your choice.

Needles, Thread, Oil and Attachments for all Machines constantly on hand.

Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.

AGENTS WANTED.

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Machines of all kinds repaired at the lowest prices.

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