

Canvassers Wanted.

We are offering to active young men special inducements to canvass for the PATRIOT for 1875. Terms made known on application in person or by letter.

Malice Exhausted.

The diabolism of Radicalism, under the lead of that monstrosity, Ben Butler, has at last culminated in the passage by the (mis) representatives of the Civil Rights—bill. This is the last stab this miserable conspirator against the peace, harmony and prosperity of this country had an opportunity to inflict and they gratified their devilish malice in inflicting it while yet the waning power was in their hands. In order to make it possible they violated a rule of proceedings which has been in existence since the first meetings of Congress and always respected, even during the war when they might have at some time pleaded a necessity of departing from it. But they had determined to pass this odious measure, and consequently hesitated not at removing any barriers that might be in the way. It passed by a strict party vote, a few southern Republicans only voting with the Democrats against it. Were the negroes as numerous in the Northern States as they are in the South such a bill would never have been thought of, and now it is passed not out of any friendly feeling for the black race but in a spirit of malevolence toward the white people of the South. It is the outpouring of revengeful hearts, indicative of the intense hatred they bear toward this section, and the extent to which they would carry that feeling if they had full sway. Ben Butler has nursed his vengeance for years, and chuckles that he has succeeded in gratifying it so far before his final political demise.

Southern Radicals during the last campaign in this State pronounced this bill a Democratic bugbear, and told the people Congress would not pass it, that even the negroes themselves did not want it, and that it was as dead as Hector. We wonder what Messrs. Welker, Holt, Henderson, et al think of it now. We didn't think then they were much in the prophetic line, and we know it now.

Well, the bill is passed the House, and will pass the Senate and receive Grant's signature, and become a law, and what then? Why, nothing. They might as well try to legislate the Mississippi back into the Rocky Mountains, as try to out-legislate the instincts of a people. It will simply amount to a few law suits, here and there, where the negro may be under the influence of mean or designing white men; and if there be a disposition to evade the provisions of the law, while seeming to comply, it can be very easily done, and will be done, should occasion require it. But it is more than likely a test case will be made, and carried to the supreme court, and if so the whole act will be knocked as high as Gulliver's kite, for the congress of the United States has just as much right to say whom a hotel keeper or a keeper of a place of amusement, shall take into their houses as it has to prescribe what kind of food he shall give them or what sort of amusements they shall be entertained with.

Congress is supposed to represent the will of the people and yet these fellows have the impudence, in the faces of constituents that voted the majority of them out of their seats at the close of this congress, to pass a measure they know to be against the wishes of a majority of the voters of the country. So much for the supposed representation the people enjoy, when a handful of defeated politicians turn around and make laws which the people had at ready passed upon and pronounced against.

The object of the bill is to create contention and disturbance between the races in the South with the hope of firing the Northern heart, and thus recovering the power which is slipping so rapidly from the grasp of these conspirators. But in this they will find themselves wide of the mark, for the Northern people see through the game and can't be blind-folded now with this game as they formerly were. They have come to the conclusion it is time to legislate some for the interest of the white man as well as for citizens of African descent.

For our part we are not certain that all such legislation is not a blessing in disguise, rather than the calamity which it at first sight appears, because it the sooner exposes the real animus of our rulers, and disgusts the thinking portion of the American people.

Don't Like It.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill has disgusted Mr. Glenn, Republican member of the Legislature from Yadkin, who introduced the following resolutions on Monday, and followed them up with a speech denouncing the Radical party and urging all white Republicans to do likewise. He was backed by Dula and Foye, of Wilkes, Wheeler, of Forsyth, and other Republican members. It is a bombshell in the Radical camp.

Whereas, The Republican party of the House of Representatives of the United States, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overruling the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race, has enacted a law whereby the two races in this country are compelled to associate on terms of perfect equality.

And whereas, we believe that the result of this legislation will be to thoroughly and completely break down and demoralize the manhood of North Carolina.

And whereas, it is a duty every man, irrespective of his color or his connection in life, owes to his country, his race and his family to condemn this reckless effort of the Republican party to perpetuate its power upon the utter destruction of the white people of the South.

Therefore, Resolved, That we, the General Assembly of North Carolina do appeal to every man in the borders of our State to protest against this unjust and ungenerous treatment of our people, and especially do we beseech our brothers of the white race who have adhered to the Republican party since the close of the war, to stand with us in this hour of extreme peril to our manhood, all were questions of party pride or passion should be forever sunk in the great issue for the preservation of our morals, our social rights and our race.

The New York Herald is publishing a series of editorials on the subject of Grant's resignation, the substance of which is asking that gentleman to confer a boon on the American people by resigning at once and retiring to the shades of private life. The last we read concludes thus:

He has an opportunity to complete the parallel between himself and Washington by surrendering the extra hundred thousand dollars which fell to him by the infamous salary grab. Washington refused any pay for his services either as the commander of our armies or as President beyond the reimbursement of his expenses. If His Excellency resigns on the 4th of March he will approach nearly enough to this feature of his great model. By that date he will have received the pay of two full terms at the rate which would have continued but for the salary grab, and the country will not grumble at paying him four years' salary for two years' services, if he chooses to devote the sum from Washington's example as to take it. Even if he should think the additional hundred thousand dollars which comes to him by the salary grab too great a sacrifice, the people will not object to making it up to him by a pension for life. A Republican Congress offered this inducement a few years ago to the democratic Judges of the Supreme Court, and it might be willing to ease His Excellency's resignation by a similar act of liberality, if he is willing to accept it. But he would better consult his fame by a closer imitation of the first President. The fact that we measure his indiscretions, patriotism and magnanimity by so exalted a standard and make it the foundation, at least of hopes and suggestions, is probably the highest compliment ever paid to His Excellency's character.

Done Up Brown.

This is how John Young Brown, of Kentucky, went for Ben Butler, during the discussion on the Civil Rights bill, last Thursday:

What should be said if the accusation of the Southern people should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society; whose name is synonymous with falsehood; who is the champion, and has been on all occasions of fraud; who is the apologist of thieves; who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that, to describe him, imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself.

In Southern years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burke.

The Speaker: Does the chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?

Mr. Brown: No, sir, I am describing an individual who is in my mind's eye.

The Speaker: The chair understood the gentleman to refer to a member of the House.

Mr. Brown: No, sir, I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as Burke. If I desired to express all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics I should call it *Butlerizing*.

What called forth this vigorous invective was a remark made by Butler, that "banditti, cut-throats and horse-thieves" controlled the political situation in the Conservative States of the South.

Brown had his say and then took his seat for his unparliamentary attack on the rhinoceros-hid beast from Massachusetts.

Episcopal college at Racine, Wisconsin, burned on the 4th. Loss \$30,000.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Fearful snow storms throughout Iowa last week.

Men and women are freezing to death in Kansas.

Charlotte had a big mass meeting on the 5th to consider the matter of the Centennial and arrange for its becoming celebration on the 20th of May.

And now Avery, of the Charlotte Observer, has gone and done it. He was married Thursday to Miss Loma Atkinson, of Princeton, Johnson county. We wish them both a very prosperous journey through life.

San Francisco, California, has a population of 220,000.

A \$25,000 cow died last week in Kentucky.

King Kalakaua sampled St. Louis whiskey when passing through that town and it proved too much for his saddle-colored majesty, who got as drunk as a "biled owl."

Geo. A. Smith, junior editor of the Milton Chronicle, has accepted the position of business manager of the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, and sold his interest in the Chronicle to Mr. J. W. Thackston, who takes his place.

The worst intimidated individual we have heard of lately was the darkey who was up before the Congressional Investigating Committee in Alabama last week. He was so much intimidated that he only voted three times in one day, and would have voted often if he hadn't been so scared. And he was just twenty years old. Here is a case of oppression that should be attended to at once.

The accounts of the suffering endured by the poorer classes in the North this winter are appalling. All the benevolent institutions, as well as the charity of thousands of private individuals, are taxed to the utmost and yet the relief they afford is but small compared with the demands upon them.

We have our poor with us in the South, but here such wide-spread distress is never known. We seldom hear of a case where there is actual suffering for the necessities of life.

J. C. Gorman has been elected Mayor by the commissioners of Raleigh, to succeed Joe W. Holden, deceased.

The New York Sun has unearthed evidence showing another huge nest of corruption in the Memphis and El Paso railroad company. They had about eleven millions laid away as a purchasing fund, to buy Congressmen and other men of influence.

A bill chartering the Deep River, Saxapahaw and Danville Railroad has passed the House of Representatives at Raleigh.

And now it seems that Grant is mixed up in the Memphis and El Paso business.

It is known not only in the Southern States, but all over this Union, that the Republican party is made up of gentlemen.—Wilmington Post.

And now pray tell us what a "gentleman" is, so that we may be certain we understand you.

The Election Committee of the House recommend the expulsion of Cameron, the delegate from Utah, for polygamy.

What a burlesque. Cameron calls them wives, and other M. C.'s don't. And that's about all the difference between him and the average Congressman.

Nothing of especial interest in the Legislature except the passage of a usury law by the Senate, making five per cent. the legal rate, but on special contract permitting eight per cent. It provides for forfeiture of both principal and interest where a higher interest is taken.

It met with strenuous opposition in the Senate and will be warmly contested in the House.

While the Democrats are making so much fuss about the negroes who do not pay the poll tax, are they sure that all the white voters pay? If this becomes one of the questions in the constitutional amendment struggle, who will gain by its discussion the Republicans or Democrats? A word to the wise is sufficient.—North State.

And instead of finding fault with Democrats for trying to make negroes pay poll tax wouldn't it be better for the North State and the party for which it speaks to use their influence to procure the enactment of a law compelling all to pay? If negroes are citizens they should bear their portion of the burden, and the North State should so teach them.

The Democratic party encouraged by the results of the recent elections in the north have commenced their old game of "firing the southern heart," and already another revolution is begun.—North State.

Jes so. We suppose Ben Butler, Zack Chandler, Matt Carpenter and quite a number of other Radical politicians who have been laid on the shelf, have made a similar discovery.

We notice some of our exchanges in discussing the convention question lose their temper, and indulge in reflections upon those who differ from them, which are altogether unnecessary. As we regard the matter it is simply a question of expediency, with as good and true men as the State can boast ranged on either side, and there is no occasion whatever for bursting suspenders. It is something in which the State is vitally interested and if discussed at all it should be on its merits.

Convicts Returned.—The two hundred convicts hired by the State to Macos & Hope, railroad contractors, and who have been at work on the Valley railroad, have been returned to the penitentiary.—Richmond Whip.

Virginia finds use for her convicts and makes them self-supporting.—Consequently that State is not troubled nor burdened with the care of her law-breakers. Let North Carolina follow the example and pass an act authorizing the hiring out of penitentiary convicts, and we will be released from the tax to support them and the State will be otherwise benefited thereby.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer puts the number of cotton spindles in operation in that city at 33,000, with 931 looms. In 1865 all the factories in Columbus were reduced to ashes by the torch of the Federal soldiers. All have been rebuilt since the war with Southern capital. Hardly \$200,000 is held in the North of \$3,000,000 invested in that city.

This is what a little common sense has done for the manufacturing interests of Georgia. The Legislature of that State showed that it knew what it was doing when it passed the act exempting manufactories from taxation.

And now Matt Carpenter is laid upon the shelf in Wisconsin, the Democrats and bolters having elected Angus Cameron, after a hard contest, by a vote of 66 to 59.

For The Patriot.

Amended Charter.

As there seems to be some excitement as to the proposed amended charter, most of which has arisen from want of knowledge, pardon me for giving the sections amended. Taking it for granted that your readers can procure an old charter, I will mention only the sections amended.

Sec. 3. In regard to holding elections made to conform to the general election law.

Sec. 18, made to read, Be it further enacted, That the Mayor, within the corporate limits shall be constituted a special court and shall have, &c.

35 and 36 omitted.

In 39, calaboose substituted for watch house.

40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, (on auctioneers), made to conform to present State laws.

45 is omitted and page 8 of printed ordinances inserted in its stead with an increase on real and personal property—making the tax 3 of one per cent. instead of 4 of which is for school purposes.—Section 55 is, also, embraced under this head.

Sec. 58, in eighth line is made to read, "if they desire to avail themselves of this privilege."

Sec. 59, on cellars, stairs, &c., gives authority to remove all obstructing the side walks.

In Sec. 66, "in case of pestilence" is stricken out.

In Sec. 74, the schools to be kept open ten instead of eight months.

Sec. 75, orders a vote on extension when one hundred citizens petition, instead of "a majority."

These are believed to be all the proposed changes; but should there be others, Sec. 79 provides that the charter must be ratified by a vote of the citizens.

Are you afraid to let the citizens say whether they want a better charter? Did not the "old board" make publication in 1873 that "an application would be made for an amended charter?" Who got frightened then?

The bill authorizing the issuing of \$5,000 worth of bonds a year for six years, is no part of the charter, and is, also, to be ratified by the voters of the city. The reasons given by the board for asking this authority, are, to my mind, good. Last year we made a good payment on the improvement upon the streets more money is needed than can be obtained by taxation without oppressing the people. 2nd. Those who are to come after us will reap all the benefits accruing from good streets and sidewalks, and pay no part of the expenses of the same.—3rd. The city, ten or twenty years hence, will be better able to pay a debt than it is at present. Now, the commissioners say, "let those pay the debt who are to receive the benefit." Is this not fair and just?

If I were not ashamed, Messrs. Editors, I would tell you how much tax this growing city does pay. Danville, our thriving neighbor, pays \$35,000.—Greensboro should do half as well; yet, until the present board went into office \$2,000 was the heaviest tax ever collected from all sources. This administration will not collect exceeding \$3,500—\$800 of which will be from fines imposed by the Mayor.—(an item heretofore unknown in our revenue department.) The idea of Danville paying three times as much tax as Greensboro, and yet if the present amendments are adopted, \$8,000 or \$10,000 will be the most that can be collected.

Shame upon the men who would keep back a growing, prosperous and ultimately big city, by such niggardly stinginess.

PROGRESSIVE TAX-PAYERS.

The Wrangle in the House.

During the present week the Republican majority in the House have for corrupt objects, changed the rules as to the time-honored rights of the minority. And this violation of well settled parliamentary usage was not committed to meet a sudden and terrible emergency in public affairs, when the act might have a show of justification, as was sometimes the case in the late war. The outrage was perpetrated simply to prepare the way for the speedy passage through the House of many enormous jobs and money in them, and by the combined influence whereof the Republican party is going to make a desperate effort to carry the Presidential election next year. It is this feature of the recent proceedings in the House in changing one of its fundamental rules which stamps them with peculiar infamy.

Of course such an audacious, rascally transaction would bear its legitimate fruits. But they sprang upon a little sooner than was anticipated. The majority having just trampled upon all legitimate decorum, Mr. Brown, one of the minority, got off a speech brim full of fiery description, but which, according to old-fashioned notions of parliamentary law, was slightly out of order in two particulars. There upon Pecksniff Dawes, double-faced Blaine, and the rest of the conspirators against law and order in the House, rose up, and with horror painted on their visages, demanded that Brown be either brought to the bar and censured by the Speaker or turned neck and heels out of doors.

The band to which the resolution of censure was entrusted, was selected with exquisite propriety. At the last session, Hale of this State made a violent attack upon Wilson of Indiana, calling him again and again "a dirty dog," and garnishing his disgraceful harangue with other epithets of the same tenor. Wilson replied in a like vein, and the wrangle continued for a long while; but both being leading Republicans, Blaine tolerated the unseemly spectacle, and no Republican proposed to censure this beligerent.

And now, it is this same Hale who brought in the resolution to censure Mr. Brown for violating the decorum of the House! No other mode could have been devised for giving so satirical a touch to what the Republicans understand by parliamentary privilege and Congressional decorum.

Well, gentlemen of the House, you have twenty more days left.—Go on and fill up the measure of your folly.—N. Y. Sun.

Break It to Pieces.

Vice-President Wilson says he is overrun with letters approving his recent manifesto on political affairs. We do not doubt it. That manifesto, stated in brief, that the Republican party was going to the devil with rapid strides, and that something must be done, and done speedily, if it is to be saved.

That is our opinion to a notch.—Mr. Wilson thinks the best thing to do is to call back the disgraced Republicans who have caused the party's defeat. We presume this might do the business. But here's the rub: they won't come when they are called. Going back means self-condemnation, and they don't feel that way. Contrariwise, they think the party deserves all and more than all it has got; and that its best men have allowed themselves to be superseded in the lead of the party by the most incorrigible and villainous set of political adventurers and rascals who ever got control of a party in this country. This is what is the matter with the disgraced Republicans. To invite them to return to the ranks under the lead of the rascals they have repudiated, and whose principles and practices they abominate, is an insult to their patriotism and to their understanding.

They left the Republican party in company with Chase, Sumner, Greeley, Adams, Cox, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, and hundreds of other Republicans, because they would not countenance or endorse or hold themselves in any way responsible for the base and corrupt administration of Grant and his lieutenants, Ben Butler, Boss Shepherd, Zack Chandler, Secor Robeson, Chorpene, Creswell, Simmons, Jayne, Saulborn, and the whole crowd of scoundrels named or nameless.

The difficulty with the Republican party, and the reason so many have left it, is simply because it has become steeped in corruption. If all the deserters were to go back, they might give it a fresh lease of power, but it would not reform the party in the least. It would not conduce to a single good purpose, such as the dissentients had in view in condemning and leaving it. It is impossible to get the party out of its present leadership by giving those leaders power again. The only way now is to defeat them by a political revolution with such agencies as can be had. The more Republicans join in this work, the sooner and the better it will be done, and the more lasting will be its good effect. But done it will be, and done emphatically.—N. Y. Sun.

The Charlotte Observer goes for some of the gentry thus:

Rowdism.—A great deal of rowdism was manifested at the Opera House last evening, and by a crowd which would feel insulted if called anything but gentlemen. The ass's ears appeared above the lion's skin, and applause degenerated into regular boorishness.

The total debt of Texas, according to Governor Coke's message, is only \$4,012,421. The estimated expenditures for the present year are \$1,075,295, and the estimated receipts \$1,280,000. So much for Conservative rule.

The soldier's convention held recently in Atlanta, Ga., was more successful than its originators had anticipated. There were not less than 400 delegates present. General Joseph E. Johnston was elected president.

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette says: An express package came to a young lady in this city not long ago from A. T. Stewart's and attached to it was a tag upon which the letters C O D were plainly written.—The package was sent to the room and great was the anxiety to examine its contents. But the servant said the express man was waiting for the bill, some \$150, which was not a little perplexing under the circumstances. At last the solution struck her and she translated the cabalistic letters thus: C. for call, O. for on, D. for dad.—"call on dad," and so told the servant, and the bill was promptly paid.

The Hillsboro Recorder prints some figures which show that the yield to the acre in the southern part of Orange and northern part of Chatham is fully up to Edgecombe, or any other recognized cotton counties.

Disgraceful Scene in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A dispatch to the New York World, from Harrisburg, gives the following particulars of a disgraceful scene which occurred in the Pennsylvania Legislature on Monday night:

Mr. Talley, Democrat, of Delaware county, made a motion to refer the petition of citizens of Lancaster city contesting the seat of D. P. Rosenmiller, a Republican, as a member of the Legislature, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Republicans raised the point of order that the petition was not properly before the House, that body not having been legally organized when the petition was originally introduced. Speaker Patterson decided against the Republicans, and his decision was sustained by a large majority. Wolf, Republican, of Union county, then raised the further point of order that it required two-thirds of those present to take up the petition under the suspension of the rules. The Speaker tendered an adverse decision and entertained a motion to adjourn, when Wolf sprang to his feet and insisted that he had a right to be heard on his point.

The Speaker declared him out of order, as no appeal had been taken from his decision, and a motion to adjourn was not debatable. Mr. Wolf insisted that he was not out of order, when the Speaker commanded him to take his seat, and Wolf refusing to obey, he called in the Sergeant at Arms, who proceeded to execute the order of the Chair. The Republicans hissed the proceeding and the Democrats applauded it. Wolf continued yelling at the top of his voice until the Sergeant at Arms seized him. The hall of the House presented a scene of indescribable confusion, and the Republican members rushed to the defense of their colleague and wrested him from the hands of the Sergeant at Arms. In the midst of the commotion the Speaker adjourned the House. During the melee pistols were drawn, and for a time it was feared that a general riot would ensue.

A Card.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Raleigh, Feb. 4th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in yesterday's Patriot, a communication from Senator Morehead, which, although it may not be intended, is yet calculated to place Mr. Mendenhall and myself in a false position before the citizens of Greensboro.

The charter that has passed the house, is in many respects the same as the old one, the most material changes being the establishment of a special court; and certain powers are delegated to the Mayor in taxing costs and collecting fines. The most beneficial is the amendment with reference to schools. I have received several letters concerning the extension of the city limits.—This provision has not been changed, except in the reduction of the number of voters making application, etc. The present charter requires "a majority of voters" to authorize the Commissioners to submit the question to the people—the amendment requires only one hundred.

The Senator neglects to call attention to a very important feature of the amended charter, namely, that it cannot become a law, until submitted to the qualified voters of Greensboro, and ratified by a majority.

The other bill to which he adverts, authorizing the Commissioners to issue bonds, was introduced by Dr. Mendenhall at the request of the Commissioners. Nor can this finally become a law, unless ratified by a majority of the voters of Greensboro.

These bills were introduced in the early part of the session, and not passed until just before the recess. General notice was given in the press of Raleigh, and mention also made in the Greensboro papers.—There has not been, to my knowledge, any objection made to their passage, by the citizens of Greensboro. Had there been, my colleague and myself would have presented them to the house with pleasure, and no doubt they would have been respectfully and carefully considered.

I deem it necessary to write this letter to correct any erroneous impressions that might be formed by the citizens of Greensboro, from the perusal of the Senator's letter, either with regard to my own conduct, or the character of the bills that have passed the house of Representatives. There have been no "bills transmitted from the house to the Senate" affecting the citizens of Greensboro, that do not expressly provide that they shall not become laws until ratified by the qualified voters of the city.

Be kind enough to publish this, and believe me to be the well wisher of the citizens of Greensboro.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN N. STAPLES.

The Lexington (Ky.) Gazette says: An express package came to a young lady in this city not long ago from A. T. Stewart's and attached to it was a tag upon which the letters C O D were plainly written.—The package was sent to the room and great was the anxiety to examine its contents. But the servant said the express man was waiting for the bill, some \$150, which was not a little perplexing under the circumstances. At last the solution struck her and she translated the cabalistic letters thus: C. for call, O. for on, D. for dad.—"call on dad," and so told the servant, and the bill was promptly paid.

The Hillsboro Recorder prints some figures which show that the yield to the acre in the southern part of Orange and northern part of Chatham is fully up to Edgecombe, or any other recognized cotton counties.

Power of the Federal Courts to Collect Taxes.

It has been a commonly received opinion among the people, and, to a large extent, among the lawyers, that where a corporation as a city, county or town was sued by its creditors, and judgments obtained, on debts to be discharged by tax, that the Federal Circuit Court had a writ of mandamus, to send the United States Marshal, with the tax to him, in other words, where there was no sheriff and commissioners to attach for contempt for not collecting the tax, that the Court could collect it through its marshals.

And we are informed that in one instance where the Commissioners of a county, and the Sheriff resigned, to avoid the collection of the taxes, to pay the county's bonds, that Judge Bond did order the Marshal to collect the tax, and pay it into Court.

It is therefore some relief to our cities and counties, (and also to the Legislature, which has been threatened in case it did not levy the tax to pay interest on the Special Tax Bonds) to know that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Federal Courts have no such power to force the collection of taxes. In Rees vs. City of Watertown 19 Wallace p. 107, the court says: "The power to impose burdens and raise money is the highest attribute of sovereignty, and is exercised, first to raise money for public services, and second by the power of Legislative authority only. It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary, especially is it beyond the power of Federal Judiciary to assume the place of a State, in the exercise of this authority."

So we may now feel a little easier about the payment of the many fraudulent debts incurred by the carpet bag officers, who come down to rob and impoverish us.

The Legislature is not subject to the writ of mandamus, and the United States Marshal cannot collect the taxes, and these holders of the fraudulent bonds, won't compromise on fair terms, they will have to go without payment.—Char. Observer.

A man who has no mind will not change it.

HIDES WANTED.—Hides left at the store of Messrs. Scott & Wharton will be tanned one half for the owner, with dispatch and delivered in leather at same place by W. O. STRATFORD & BRO. feb. 3-3m.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

FOR THIS MONTH.

Hemp Carpet (striped), full yard wide, at 50c, worth 55c.

Printed Hemp Carpet at 35c worth 50c.

Ugaine Carpet 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25 per yard.

Three-Ply Carpet at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard worth \$1.50 and \$1.60.

English Tapestry Carpet at \$1.20 worth \$1.50 per yard.

List Carpet at 60c worth 80c.

Velvet and Tapestry Rugs from \$4 up to \$12.

Cocoa Matting at 60c and 70c per yard worth 75c and 85c.

Oil-Cloth from 40c up to 85c per square yard.

Oil-Cloth Rugs at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50.

Bird's-Eye Diaper, all pure linen, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, and 50c—all remarkably cheap.

Cotton Diaper at \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75 for a piece of 10 yards.

Huckaback Towels at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3 and up to \$15 per dozen.

Doylies—all pure linen—at 60c, 75c, and \$1 per dozen worth 75c, \$1, and \$1.25 per dozen.

Napkins at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and up to \$3 per dozen.

Linen Table Cloths from 1 to 5 yards long, from 50c up to \$2.50 a piece.

Turkey-Red Table Damask, Table-Cloths, and Doylies—all very cheap.

Calico Comfortables at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3 and up to \$15 per pair—this stock must be closed out at once.

White Quilts at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, and up to the finest Massachusetts Quilts.

Colored Quilts at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and up to \$12—these are closing-out prices, and are very cheap.

Gentlemen's Linen Collars at 40c per dozen, worth 50c, and a full assortment of Collars from \$1 up to \$2.50 per dozen.

Ladies' Linen Collars at 60c

Long Experience With
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keep everything in its place.

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