THE PATRIOT

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BY DUFFY & ALBRIGHT,
WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1821!
Is one of the oldest, and best Newspapers in the State!

J. F. DUFFY, JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, } *Editors & Proprietors.*

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PUBLIC SPEAKING.—The Sheriff has made the following appointments for collecting taxes, and the county candidates for the Convention will, also, meet the people and discuss the questions at issue, at the same times and places, viz:

J. M. Freeman's	Monday	July 12
T. H. Stanley's	Tuesday,	13
W. D. Harden's	Wednesday,	14
Woody's Mills	Thursday,	15
D. Coble's	Friday,	16
Jas. R. Gilmer's	Saturday,	17
J. P. Pegg's	Monday,	19
Widow Summers'	Tuesday,	20
Monticello,	Wednesday,	21
Seth Rogers'	Thursday,	22
A. Bevill's	Friday,	23
Bluee's X Roads	Saturday,	24
John King's	Monday	26
Friendship	Tuesday,	27
Jesse Trublood's	Wednesday,	28
High Point,	Thursday,	29
Jamestown,	Friday.	30

The Peoples' Candidates.

NEREUS MENDENHALL.
JOHN A. GILMER.

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.

REMEMBER THAT the election in August is not to decide whether a Convention will be called or not. That is settled; the Convention will meet, and it is only a question with the people whether they will send a majority of Conservative or Radical delegates.

Let the People Know

That under the present Constitution, if a vagabond "*squats*" on your premises you can't go to a magistrate as you once could, under your old Constitution, and have him thrown out immediately, but you are forced to go to the Superior Court, which only meets every six months and it will be a year before you get a trial, if then, and yet Tourgee and Holton say the Canby Constitution is good enough for North Carolina.

A Good Investment.

This Constitution requires FIVE EXTRA JUDGES, at a cost of *Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars a year*—a large part of their time has been consumed in trying to tell what the "thing means" means—and so far without success.

This year makes seven. 12,500 multiplied by seven, and we see that in the pay of Judges alone this Constitution has entailed a useless expense of *Eighty-Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars*. Add to this the interest and then compare the cost of a Convention.

The Convention will probably continue in session three weeks—but put it at thirty days; what will it cost

120 Delegates, $5 per diem,	$600.00
2 Clerks,	10.00
2 Door Keepers,	10.00
Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk,	10.00
Extra per diem of President,	2.00
	$652.00
Multiply by	30
	$19560.00
Mileage,	3000.00
Printing,	1000.00
	$23,560.00

Add for mistake in calculation 5000.00 and we have the outside cost of a Convention to be $28,000,-Safe.

Suppose we had held the Convention six years ago: see what we would have saved.

The pay of the five extra Judges for that time amounts to	$62,500.00
Subtract	28,560.00
	$33,940.00

We would have saved $33,940.00.

Is not a Convention a good investment?

Justice! Justice!

If some scoundrel maliciously kills your hog or hamstrings your sheep or your cow, you can't go to a magistrate and get pay for it at once, under this Canby Constitution. You have got to sue in the Superior Court, give a bond of 200 dollars for costs, with security worth 1500 dollars over all his debts. You have to wait two terms (6 months apart) before you can have a trial and yet, Tourgee and Holton say this Constitution is good enough for poor men.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875. {New Series No. 384.

Whiskey Smeller and Revenue Noser.

Tourgee admitted at the speaking at Gilmer's, last Saturday, that he went with Stanley to old Mr. Brooks' house in Forsythe and that the old man's house was searched; that a room was broken into. He denies looking under the bed while Mrs. Brooks was on it, sick; but he had no commission from the Govment to make the search. He didn't tell how much he received *as spy and informer*.

Remember!

That under the present Constitution the poor laborer who has a claim for less than twenty-five dollars is not allowed to appeal from an erroneous judgment of fact by a Magistrate—his only fault being that he is too poor to have a large claim. It is only the well off who have large claims.

Yet, Tourgee and Holton say this this Constitution is good enough.

Artful Dodgers.

The radical bellweathers are chuckling over the idea that somebody is fooled by the "meet and adjourn" dodge. They forget that the people have found out that in the negro counties they make no such pretence, but only in doubtful counties hoping to "steal a march" on the unsuspecting. MIGHTY SMART BUT WON'T GO DOWN.

Who Knows?

The radical whippers-in say that the question of Convention or no Convention should have been submitted to the people. Chief Justice Pearson gives his opinion that the people have no authority to call a Convention. That the legislature alone can call one. The people acted on his opinion in 1871. That settles the question.

Guilford in the Convention!

The Convention has been called in the only way allowed by the constitution. It will meet on the 6th of September next. It will amend the constitution. The amended constitution will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

These are settled facts—WHAT THEN IS THE QUESTION?

Only this: Shall proud old Guilford appear in that Convention by Messrs. Gilmer and Mendenhall or by Messrs. Tourgee and Holton?

ONE per cent. Corruption Fund.

We had hoped, as there was to be no national election in the State this year, that the will of the people could be expressed without outside influence, but the radical wire pullers are *assessing the office-holders one per cent.* on their salaries for ELECTION *purposes*.

Bondholders Candidates

Have we any such in Guilford? Answer for yourself,

Who told the people we owed no debt?—Tourgee.

Who voted to put in the Constitution the section requiring the legislature to levy the tax to pay the debt we didn't owe?—Tourgee.

Who *proposed* the *same* section?—Tourgee.

The Treasurer reported to the last legislature that he had been sued by a bondholder under a law passed by the radical legislature, to make him pay up—and *asked that the law be repealed*.

Who voted *against* repealing the law? Holton and the negro Senators.

Hit Him Again.

At the speaking at Gilmer's on last Saturday, Col. Gilmer said that he had information that Tourgee and Stanly went to the house of old Mr. Brooks in Forsythe county, and after the old gentleman had set out his liquor for them and *after they had eaten his dinner*, they searched his house, *broke open a door*, looked *under the bed* on which Mrs. Brooks, who was more than 70 *years of age*, was lying sick.

Tourgee denies that the old lady was sick, *admitted that he was with Stanly*, but denies that he *had any commission from the government*.—Worse and worse!

A *self convicted volunteer* to go with the revenue "nosers" to *spy* upon old men and women. Can there be a white man, of any party, *office-holders excepted*, in Guilford county who will vote for such a man?

Marriage between the Races.

Who voted against putting in the Constitution a section *forbidding* intermarriage of whites and blacks?—Tourgee.

Who favors the Civil Rights Bill? Tourgee.

Who professed to be opposed to the Civil Rights Bill, last summer? H-o-l-t-o-n.

Who voted against the resolution telling Congress that our people did not want it, last Winter? A. S. Holton.

If you are opposed to *intermarriage of whites and blacks*, GO TO THE POLLS and vote accordingly.

Help! Craven Calls on Guilford.

At a radical convention held in New Berne last week nominations were made for various offices—and now listen: 14 nominations made, 5 white men and 9 negroes were nominated, and of the white men *not a solitary one was a native*, but among them is one or more federal office holders.

White men of Guilford, would you come to the relief of your race in Craven, *go to the polls and vote for Mendenhall and Gilmer*.

Let Him Explain.

Mr. Holton said in a speech at Gilmer's that at about *the end of the session* he voted for 3 *dollars* per diem, but admitted he had *already drawn his pay at 5 dollars* per diem. The Journal shows that he was absent often. Did he draw for the days he was absent?

Wooden Nutmegs.

The inventor of wooden nutmegs was a "success"—for a short time. His imitators in our midst are not quite so *cute* as he. When he was found out he subsided and was content with the glory already won.—Not so with our "nutmeggers." The *Holding Over Clause* so cunningly inserted in our Constitution by Tourgee, Sweet, Heaton & Co. was a very large wooden nutmeg and enabled Tourgee and others to hold offices two yerrs longer than the people thought they were elected for, but the last nut of that kind, the "meet and adjurn" programme wont fool anybody a cent's worth.

The nutmegger Tourgee and the would-be nutmegger, Holton, are before you. Do you like 'em?

Go to the polls and answer,

Who are They?

There is no doubt that the radical office holders and the negroes, who are misguided by their leaders oppose amending the constitution—but it is an acknowledged fact that *five sixths* of the white people of the State want a *North Carolina Constitution*.

The Little Nutmegger.

A. S. Holton voted for $3 per diem *after he had already drawn* $5. Now this was a very small wooden nut 'tis true, and could not deceive any one but a simpleton, but it shows he has a willing mind, and if he gets to the convention he may get up a large sized "wooden nutmeg" amendment, something like Tourgee's "holding over" clause in the present Constitution. We feel certain he can if Tourgee goes along to help him.

Consistency.

A. S. Holton replies to the charge of duplicity by voting against the Civil Rights resolutions in the Senate, after he had pronounced against the bill on the stump, by saying that it was a question which did not properly belong to the Legislature, one of the reasons why he voted against the resolutions, and yet with a strange inconsistency he turns right around after voting against them and introduces another batch of his own.

The Convention Call!

The Convention has been called by the only way in which it can legally be called under the constitution which the Radicals made for North Carolina in 1868. The question could not be submitted to the people under the Constitution and the Radicals know it when they assert that the legislature refused to submit the question. It is party clap-trap, a cry to deceive the people whom they are trying to blind to the true issues at stake.

Revolutionary.

Judge Pearson pronounces the programme of the Radicals to adjourn the Convention without doing anything *revolutionary*, and ex-Judge Tourgee answers this by saying that Judge Pearson is opposed to the retro-active feature of the homestead law. What an answer for a Judge!

READ THIS.

The first Bill to call a convention was introduced by one of the best known *Republican* leaders of the Senate early in the session. The members of the Legislature deferred acting on the Bill until some of the members could go home and consult their constituents. In the mean time bills were introduced to amend the constitution in more than ninety particulars, and more than eighty amendments came from the *Republican side*. After Christmas, at the very last of the session, after duly considering the cost of amending by the legislative method and after consulting their constituents, 38 senators out of 50, and more than 80 out of the 120 representatives voted for the act calling the Convention—both Democrats and Republicans voting for it.

County Government.

One of the most serious objections to the Constitution is that it is filled with matter purely of a legislative character. While the present county Government has many features which should be preserved, still as it is in the constitution the people can't modify and improve it without amending the constitution itself. If it were not in the organic law, the people could have their legislature to make the necessary changes.

Swapping Horses.

We have heard one of the radical candidates gravely tell the people, that amending their constitution was like "swapping horses in the dark." We want to swap constitutions and if we were to swap "in the dark" we don't think we could be worsted much—but we propose to swap after seeing the amendments

The amended constitution will be submitted to the people, and then after comparing it with the present "*concern*" they can take choice, "swap" or not as seems to them best. The radicals are so much in the habit of *working in the dark* they think every change should be made in the shades of night. They are a dark set.

A Reason!

In his answer to the reason assigned by Gov. Caldwell for pardoning the two negroes sentenced by the judge to the penitentiary for Ku-Kluxing, viz., that they did not have a fair trial, and were improperly convicted and sentenced, Judge Tourgee says: "Suppose I had not sentenced these negroes wouldn't there be a howl from every Democrat in the State about my partiality for negros?"

And was this a reason—to prevent Democrats from howling at him—why he sent those two poor devils to the penitentiary, in violation of law and justice, and left them there three years?

Another Admission.

The radicals do not deny that the leaders of all parties have time and again told the people that they should be permitted to amend the Constitution as soon as "things got quiet," and all parties have admitted time and again that the constitution needed remodeling. How does it happen now that some of the radicals (not all of them) since "things have got quiet," say this constitution is good enough? They have at last confessed that their only object in opposing the amending the constitution is, "that they want to keep their party in ranks for the next presidential election."

"I love my Love."

We have no doubt that Tourgee and Holton will "meet and adjourn," if elected, but we have as little doubt that the "adjourn" part of the proposition will take place at the exact time Holton voted for 3 dollars per diem—*that is at the end of the session*—after they have drawn their per diem and mileage.

Were the People Consulted?

Were the people consulted when the so-called Convention was ordered, to make a constitution for the State? They were not. On the other hand at least one-half of the people were disfranchised—before the military order was published calling the convention. The negroes then alone were free.

When the mongrel convention had completed their work the constitution was such a monster "*in shape and form*" that the leaders themselves declared publicly and often that it could not be made to work and would have to be amended, but if the people would but vote for it, and let us again get back into the Union and our old home, then they, the radicals, would cheerfully join in calling a convention and so amend the constitution as to suit our people. How have they redeemed their promises? This question is easily answered. They have not scrupled to oppose every effort that has been made from that day to the present to make any, even the least change in the Canby constitution, made under the circumstances mentioned and which at the time the people were called upon to vote for or against it, they themselves, on every stump and in all of their organs readily admitted, was a sadly defective if not a monstrous abortion. Yet these are the precious political saints who are bawling out until they are hoarse, against the present Convention which has been called by three-fourths of all the members of both branches of the Legislature—*because, forsooth, the people were not consulted*. Was there ever such hypocrisy exhibited in this world before by any party or set of men? The Radical party talk of consulting the people. When in their history did they ever consult or respect public opinion or legislate in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people?

Is it not a notorious fact that this Radical party has always been in a fearful minority in the United States—and that they have been able to retain power only by fraud and force? And yet this is the party and these the leaders who pretend to have great reverence and respect for the popular will and desire to have the people consulted before they can favor a convention regularly called by the Legislature and as prescribed in the Canby Constitution itself If this does not cap the climax in the way of audacious, brazen, hypocrisy we do not know what will. The course of the Radical leaders, as far as our constitution is concerned, has been sneaking, contemptible, mean, oppressive and intended to be degrading and such as none but the negroes of the State can applaud and approve.

Look to your record, O, ye Rads and shut your mouths about consulting the people of North Carolina until you learn to blush for your many diabolical deeds and Reprehensible conduct.

Choice Extracts.

We append a few choice extracts from the secret circular issued by the association of Radical editors, to show what artful dodgers they are and how they run the machine on the sly.

Federal office holders must vote the ticket or lose their heads.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS.

Resolved 6, That the Association condemns the employment in Federal offices of those who are unwilling to vote the Republican ticket, and that the employment of such persons will be deemed a sufficient cause, when ascertained, to impel this association to use its influence for the removal of the heads of offices who thus abuse the confidence of the Republican party.

And now they propose to play a little game of "see-saw" "Now you see me, now you don't."

THE USURY LAW TO BE USED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Resolved 7, That the passage of the Usury Law is of doubtful utility and that it is likely to cause much distress to the people; and that while it is not recommended that the Republican press shall take decided grounds for or against it, it is deemed advisable to take such advantage of an unpopular law as will inure to the advantage of the Republican party.

And they will button their lips on Repudiation and play a little game of mum.

MUM ON REPUDIATION.

Resolved 8, That no true Republican ought to advocate repudiation of the State debt, but it is deemed most fitting that Republican newspapers should not at present discuss the question

It won't do to offend the man and the brother, so they play a little "hide-and-go-seek" on the Civil Rights Bill.

CIVIL RIGHTS A LIVING ISSUE.

Resolved 9, That an extended discussion of the civil rights bill is deemed unadvisable, but that the Republicans should never intimate that the bill is wrong in principle, or that it will be disastrous in its operations, and it is believed time will show the people that no evil need be apprehended from its enactment.

They go for the office-holders and demand the wherewithal to run their shebangs.

HELP ME, AGAIN.

Resolved 14, That this Association appeals to the Chairman of the Executive Committee to urge upon the Chairman of District Committees *and office-holders* the urgent necessity of sustaining the Republican press of the State, leaving the matter of solicitation to his judgment.

This cat must not be let out of the bag, so they resolve to be mum and "confidential."

Resolved 15, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary, together with the proceedings of this meeting to every Republican newspaper here represented, and to every editor who has responded to the call by letter: *and it is understood that these proceedings are not to be published*, BUT THE RESOLUTIONS ARE FOR THE "CONFIDENTIAL" USE AND GUIDANCE OF THE EDITORS CONCERNED.

But some miserable, sneaking devil or wretch, as the *North State* calls him, peached, and that's how this nice little plot was made public.

Special Legislation.

Radicals talk about the expense of the Convention. Why, the expense of the Convention will be more than balanced in one year by an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting *Special Legislation*, the fruitful cause now of long and costly sessions of the Legislature. This one item alone is a sufficient reason for calling a Convention, if there were no other.

Constitutional Amendment in North Carolina.

[We clip the following article on the convention question from the N. Y. *Tribune*. It shows how our effort to amend this defective constitution is viewed by intelligent people in the North—a striking contrast to the howling of interested parties in this State who are struggling to perpetuate the burdens under which the people bend, because it is their individual interest to do so]

The people of North Carolina, following the example of Arkansas, Virginia, and other Southern States, have set about the work of remodeling the Constitution given to them during the Reconstruction period, and the adoption of which was made a condition precedent to the rehabilitation of their State in the Union.—If this work is done in the proper spirit, as it has been in the other States we have named, it cannot be open to any reasonable objection. The imperfections of many of these Reconstruction Constitutions were pointed out by *The Tribune* at the time of their adoption, and have since been generally acknowledged. They could hardly have been otherwise than imperfect. The authors were too often deficient alike in theoretical knowledge, observation, and practice of the science of government: loyalty to the Union and acceptance of the results of the civil war were their only qualifications for office. Many of them were newly emancipated, and mastered by a prejudice against a large portion of their fellow-citizens, which was natural indeed, but none the less deplorable on that account. Others were intelligent and to some extent educated, but new citizens of the states whose organic law they were to frame; and others again were mere adventurers who having acquired their seats by pandering to the prejudices of the lowest class of voters and manipulating primary meetings in their own interest, directed all their energies to the perpetuation of their own power and the opening of State treasuries for their own dishonest purposes. Nor did the better class of citizens have an opportunity of saying whether they would accept the instrument thus fashioned. As a measure of protection to the freedmen it had been thought best to exclude for a time a large proportion of the people of the South from the exercise of the right of suffrage. Not one-tenth of those who voted at the Constitutional elections could so much as read the ballots placed in their hands, and the number who could understand the plainest proposition of law was quite as small. Thousands voted for the adoption of a new Constitution merely because it secured to them their freedom, and others because its adoption seemed to offer the easiest way of escape from military government. No wonder that laws thus framed should be crude in conception and execution, abound in absurdities of legislation, and prove utterly unsuited to the people to whose benefit they should have inured.

One of the most faulty of these Reconstruction Constitutions is that under which the people of North Carolina have lived for eight years, and which it is now proposed to amend.

[Here follows an extract from the Address of the Conservative Executive Committee which we omit.]

The address which we have quoted also urges the necessity of a less expensive judiciary system, the abolition of useless offices, a return to the old practice of a rotation of judges, and the disfranchisement of persons convicted of infamous crimes; and we are glad to add the people are called upon to elect to the Constitutional Convention "men of enlarged and practical statesmanship, spotless integrity, representatives of all classes of society, and whose positions will entitle their labors to confidence and support."—The subjects here suggested for consideration by the Convention surely may be discussed and acted upon without giving rise to any well-grounded fear that the rights of the colored man are in danger, but this cry has already been raised by a partisan press in North Carolina, and we may expect soon to hear it come from Washington. The Legislature, however, in calling the Convention, was wise enough to impose certain restrictions upon its action which forestall such partisan clamor. These restrictions amply secure personal liberty; each delegate before "he shall be permitted to sit in said Convention shall swear to observe these 'restrictions;'" and Judge Jamison and other high authorities on the powers of Constitutional Conventions have clearly held that Conventions are bound to observe the restrictions imposed by a Legislature in the act calling such Conventions. We repeat, therefore, that in view of the necessity for changes in the fundamental law of the State, the declaration of the people, expressed by a two-thirds majority of their chosen representatives in favor of amendments by Convention, and the restrictions imposed by the Legislature as to the topics to be considered, it would seem that the attempt of North Carolina to improve her Constitution should be allowed to pass without further imputations of evil intent. It is to be hoped, and there is reason to believe, that the members of the Convention to be elected next month shall be such as are called for by the Democratic Committee; if so, there will be little cause to fear that the changes which may be made will give any class of citizens cause for complaint.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Radical Programme.

Assess their office-holders one per cent. make every one of them vote against the white people or—"off with their heads." See the five radical Editors' resolutions.

Extracts from Judge Rodman's Card to the People of Beaufort and Pamlico Counties:

I have seen that my name has been mentioned as an independent candidate to represent you in the Convention. I am not solicitions to be a candidate, but I am willing to serve you if you desire it. I cannot consent to run as the candidate of any party. I think that party feeling should not operate on such an occasion, and I do not entirely agree with either party in what I understand their views to be, in respect to what the Convention ought to do.

1. I do not fear, as some Republicans profess to do, that the Democrats, if they have a majority in the Convention, will violate the restrictions on its power imposed by the Legislature. I shall feel myself bound to observe them both by law and by a sense of good faith and fair dealing.

2. I do not agree with the Republicans, in thinking that the Convention ought to adjourn without doing anything.

The present Constitution is tolerable as it is, and all its defects might have been remedied by legislative action; but it is not perfect.

With possibly the exception of Judges I think the people should have the right of electing all the officers whom they now elect.

It is not a question of depriving colored men of their right to vote, on account of their color, that is prohibited by the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and is impossible.

3. There is one other subject to which, short as I wish to make this address, I will ask your attention: It is that of *special legislation*. The proper business of a Legislature is to pass *general* laws affecting all men equally. This is evident, because it represents the State, and not any part of it; the whole people, and not any class or interest. Notwithstanding this, a system has grown up, under which the great part of the time of the Legislature is consumed in special legislation.

I think the Convention should put an end to this. It should declare that the present State debt shall not be increased: that no county, town or city, shall incur a debt, except for the necessary expenses of its government, without the consent of the tax-payers, and that no act shall be passed giving privileges to a few which are not open to call on the same terms.—In other words all special legislation should be prohibited, as far as it is possible to do it.

I respect and esteem the gentleman whom I understand has been nominated as a candidate by his friends. But if he will not pledge himself to support the views I have set forth, then notwithstanding his admitted private worth, I cannot think him a safe representative of our interest on this occasion.

Your fellow-citizen,
WILL. B. RODMAN.

5th July, 1875.

A Few Plain Reasons Why the Present Constitution Requires Amendment.

Perhaps the most vital and potent defects in the Constitution are in the judicial department.

Why is it that it is provided in Article IV, Section 8, that "The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices," when under the old Constitution for which the people had great respect, and that worked so well for more than forty years, there was only a chief justice and two associate justices? The decisions by this court were entirely satisfactory, made in apt time, and there was no complaint of delay.

Are we so wedded to the military Canby Constitution, and so rich that we must hold on to this for the benefit of the Judges who hold these positions? It is true, they have deserted their friends and country, but we can't understand that this is a good reason they should be pensioned at the public expense. Why not leave the question as heretofore, to the Legislature?

Sections 8 and 9 ought to be amended, and this has no party bearing. Look at the old and present Constitutions—compare them. What do the people want with twelve circuit judges, as provided in section 12 of same article, when, in the old time, seven did the work of the State, and did it much better, giving to the judiciary abroad respectability and satisfaction at home. But the only argument offered for the difference, is, that Gen. Canby ordered, and the negroes and carpet baggers made it, and it is disloyal to attempt to change it; and when the people say it is oppressive, expensive, and unsuited to the public wants, Tray, Blanche and sweetheart, little dogs and all of the Radical pack of office-holders set up a terrible yell, and say "they are the poor man's friend!" Well, in all conscience, they ought to be the poor man's friend, for they have made many poor men, and have a happy faculty of keeping them so; and our word for it, stick to their Constitution and obey their behests, and you will always be poor.

Strike out all of section 12, and leave it to the Legislature to regulate the courts. There is no necessity for more than eight judges and eight solicitors. This would save to the people SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, ANNUALLY.

There is not a county west of the Blue Ridge that needs a two week's court, but Buncombe, and this can easily be provided for as in old times by the Legislature. The entire judicial system wants pruning; it will work no prejudice or wrong to any person or party.

NULLIFIERS.

Chief Justice Pearson pronounces the "meet-and-adjourn" dodge *revolutionary*.

Governor Graham calls it "*nullification*."

Civil Rights.

Don't say anything about it? Keep dark—but be sure you never admit that it is wrong in principle. See resolutions of radical editors.

Admitted at last.

The radicals admit now that their object was to catch the votes of unsuspecting conservatives, or to make them so lukewarm that they would not go to the polls, when "that little" game of "meet and adjourn" was started.—They need not trouble themselves to admit it now. Every intelligent man knows it.

Don't Forget.

That the programme of the radicals, last winter, as admitted by one of their best known leaders, an ex-Judge, was to come out in favor of a convention and make it a plank in their platform in 1876—if the legislature failed to call one this summer.—Then they were going to assume that they were the "Carolina party" and denounce the democrats for going back on their promises to the people for seven years to relieve them from the present unintelligible concern—which *all parties* have heretofore agreed was not *our* constitution and needed amendment.

Fix The Salary.

The Convention if composed of a majority of Conservatives—which it will be, unless the people permit themselves to be deceived by Radical falsehoods—will fix the salary of members of the Legislature at a reasonable figure, thus lopping off the per diem nuisance and saving the people more in one single session than the whole expense of the Convention will amount to. What do you think of that?

Money Saved.

Reducing the number of Judges in the Supreme and Superior Courts, and wiping out *special legislation* will more than pay the expense of the Convention in a single year, allowing it to cost double as much as a reasonable estimate makes it.

And then, remember, this reduction in the cost of government is not simply for one years but for all years to come, saving in the future *millions* to the people.

Not to be Wondered At!

It is not to be wondered at that the bulk of Federal and State Radical officials and politicians are laboring might and main to defeat the Convention movement. They are working for pay and that's the side their pay is on. What care they how the people groan under burdens while they themselves hold fat positions and draw their salaries regularly?

Against Adjournment

Judge Rodman, of the Supreme Court, a candidate for Convention, pronounces against the *revolutionary* programme of adjournment.

Judge Buxton, a Radical candidate, in an address published by him, says the Convention must be held and adjournment is out of the question.

Campbell, another Radical of prominence, says the Constitution needs amending by "loyal men." This adjourning is simply a dodge resorted to in doubtful counties to catch votes, and if the are caught and a majority of Radicals elected that's all you'll hear of adjourning.

Brag.

We are pleased to learn that the radicals will not be able to "vote all the negroes from 19 to 80 years of age, as some of them bragged they would do at this election. Some of the most intelligent negroes have found out that three democratic legislatures have met and adjourned without putting them back into slavery or taking away their Homesteads.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875

The Peoples' Candidates.

NEREUS MENDENHALL.

JOHN A. GILMER.

Public Speaking.

Gen. A. M. Scales and others will address the people at Pleasant Garden Academy in Guilford on Monday 2nd August, in Randolph county, at Union Factory, Saturday the 31st July; and at Liberty on Tuesday August 3rd.

Col. Morehead, Scales and others with our candidates will also be at Pleasant Garden Academy, Aug. 2nd, and at Col. David Coble's on Saturday 31st July, and at McLeansville on Wednesday Aug. 4th.

GRAND RALLY—AND BARBECUE.—There will be a grand rally and re-union of the people, and a Sumptuous Barbecue at Bevill's, Saturday, July 31, 1875. Hon. A. S. Merrimon and other distinguished gentlemen will address the people on the subject of Constitutional Reform. The Ladies are cordially invited.

The Last Chance.

The opportunity now presented to the people of North Carolina to amend the constitution of 1868, if they fail to take advantage of it, is the last they will have for years.—Any material amendment by Legislative enactment is out of the question, for the three-fifths vote which is required under this mode it is almost impossible to get. The convention is not only the most effectual way to secure amendments but the only possible way and if the people fail to relieve themselves now it will be their own fault and they must suffer for it.

The Radicals have persistently fought every move towards amendment since the adoption of the constitution till the present time and will continue to do so. It is the creature of their own making and as such they will stand by it notwithstanding the fact that nine tenths of the white people of North Carolina are opposed to it as a whole.

It is not all bad, and the Radicals are cunning enough to take advantage of what good there is in it by alarming the fears of the credulous, and thus attempting to perpetuate it with all its imperfections. Hence the cry of "danger to the homestead" when they know that there is not the remotest intention of interfering with it. But it answers their purpose to assert the contrary for there are people simple enough to believe them and be governed in their actions by that belief.

There is no matter of public policy better established in North Carolina, to-day, than the homestead law and there is not a public man in the State who would dare to take a position against it.

Were it not for the clamor raised by the Radicals about the homestead they would not stand a ghost of a chance in their opposition to convention, for every tax-payer who can put figures together can very soon satisfy himself as to whether it is a wise move financially or not. Considering, for sake of argument, that the convention will cost twice or even three times as much as a liberal estimate would make it the amendments that will be adopted will so materially reduce the annual cost of government that the tax-payers will save millions by it. Is it in accordance with good sense or reason to continue to bear burdens that oppress us when there is offered an easy, speedy and effectual mode of relief? No. And unless the people of North Carolina are blind to all their interests they will avail themselves of this opportunity to redress the grievances of years.

Buying Votes.

Judge Tourgee, referring to the barbecue to be given at Bevill's next Saturday, said in his speech at Bruce's, last Saturday, that it was an effort to buy votes with "raw beef and hog." It sounds funny from one belonging to Mr. Tourgee's party to talk about "buying votes" when it is well known that buying votes is the usual practice with them. They feed the negroes at barbecues before election and sop out of the same dish with them until the vote is deposited and then they have no further use for Sambo.

It will take a considerable supply of "raw beef and hog" and some greenbacks to get Tourgee and Holton through this brush, but there is not enough of either in the county to elect them.

The people of Bevill's will appreciate and rebuke this deliberate insult from one who has the impudence to ask them for their votes.

Their Privilege.

It must be understood that the privilege of indulging in epithets belongs exclusively to the Radical editors and stump-performers in this State. They have a patent right on such words as "Conspirator," "Plotter," "Rebel," "Traitor," "Ku-Klux," &c., &c. For Conservatives to indulge in epithets of any sort is an infringement of Radical rights at which they become indignant and vociferously complain.

The Conservatives and White People as Conspirators.

Can any one wonder at the hostility of the Radical party to the "*conspirators*" who are opposed to the following tenets of Radical faith:

1st. To the payment of interest on the public debt, and recognition of the special tax bonds.

2d. To a census every ten years.

3rd. To the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

4th, To holding more offices than one under the constitution.

5th. To the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

6th. To the letting of the building of the Penitentiary to Northern contractors at exhorbitant prices.

7th. To extravagant fees for lawyers and clerks.

8th. To Five Thousand Dollars for the Governor.

9th. To seven dollars per diem for members of the Legislature.

10th. To Five Supreme Court Judges, instead of three.

11th. To twelve Superior Court Judges, instead of nine.

12th. Mixed schools.

13th. To thieves and convicted felons holding office and voting.

14th. To intermarriage between the races.

15th. To Civil Rights, and social equality.

16th. To the power of Congress to control and direct State elections

17th. To the power of the President to disperse State Legislatures at the point of the bayonet.

18th. To the power of the President to declare martial law, suspend the functions of civil administration, and substitute therefor military authority, and military government.

19th. To more than two terms for President.

20th. To taxes on Tobacco and Whisky, whereby numerous offices are created, and spies and informers are maintained at the public expense.

21st. Bribery and corruption in office.

22nd. To the assessment of government and State office-holders, upon their salaries, for election purposes.

And last but not least, of their opposition to the negroes having more rights and privileges than white people—and their opposition to the State's being controlled by negroes and their unprincipled leaders.

The Radical convention of 1868 was composed of 18 Northern Radicals, 15 black Radicals and 87 natives whites, including six conservatives. There were 80,000 negro voters and they had 15 of their color in the convention while there were about 2,000 Northern men in the State who supplied 18 of the delegates. In proportion to their numbers they managed the thing wonderfully. And these 18 made the Constitution of 1868.—*Patriot.*

Is it to be understood that the above paragraph is published to help along the crusade against northern men in the south? Yet the Patrot is edited by a northern man! It is a dirty bird that befouls its own nest.—*North State.*

In reply to the interrogatory we will say that the "above paragraph" is not to be so understood, and we don't think the editor of the *North State* so understood it. It was intended to illustrate a point which we think it does. It is a well known fact that the Northern men in the Convention of 1868 were the ruling spirits, and that the Constitution then made was their creature. Nine out of ten of the Northern men in North Carolina at that time acted with the Radical party—and that's not our "nest."

The editor of the *North State* used to be a very good Democrat. Does he ever think of his quotation when he is splashing ink now?

That's It.

Gov. Vance says "the man who says the Conservatives want to abolish the homestead is a fool or a liar, or both." Vance has a very apt way of speaking the truth.

Let the People Know.

That under the present Constitution, if a vagabond "*squats*" on your premises you can't go to a magistrate as you once could, under your old Constitution, and have him thrown out immediately, but you are forced to go to the Superior Court, which only meets every six months and it will be a year before you get a trial, if then, and yet Tourgee and Holton say the Canby Constitution is good enough for North Carolina.

Tourgee on the Negroes.

Mr. Tourgee is not as popular with the negroes in this section as he formerly was, because he has expressed his opinion pretty freely as to their capacity to exercise the rights of citizenship. He said in his letter to Mr. Parker of Graham, which letter was published in the *Gleaner*, that "the Government made a great mistake in putting the ballot in the hands of the negro," and that it ought not to have been done within this generation.

And yet Tourgee has the cheek to go before these people and expect them to vote for him.

Bright Skies.

The Convention prospect grows brighter every day. The people are seeing through the shallow, hypocritical pretence of the Radicals and are repudiating them on all sides.

Gen. Leach is doing good work on the stump for the convention.

Don't Forget

That the convention cannot alter the Homestead exemption!

Don't Forget

That the amendments have to be submitted to the people before they become law.

Don't Forget

That 'tis *only in the doubtful counties* that the radicals promise to "meet and adjourn" without doing anything—in order, by deceiving conservatives into not voting, that they may get control of the convention.

Don't Forget

That the radicals have at last admitted that their opposition to the convention is only made to keep their voters in ranks for next year.

Don't Forget

That more than 80 amendments to the constitution were proposed by republicans in the last Legislature.

Don't Forget

That the Bill to call a convention was introduced by a prominent republican, an ex-Judge—a *native Carolinian*, and that both republicans and conservatives passed the Bill.

Don't Forget

That if Tourgee and Holton are delegates from Guilford it will be owing to the white people not going to the polls.

Hung Jury Again?

We have heretofore called attention to the fact that the Judges of our Supreme Court admit that they can not agree upon what some of the most important provisions of the constitution mean.

We have just seen the last copy of the Supreme Court reports and we find that they can't agree as to what it meant before the recent amendments were adopted—*and they are again divided as to the effect* of the amendments.

Fourteen opinions in three cases.—Is this unintelligible instrument suitable to our condition?

North Carolinians, answer at the polls next week.

Attention White Men!

There never has been such an effort, since 1868, as is now being made to mass the negroes for the election.

Night meetings are being held and now the streets are filled with negroes looking for the Registrars.

There will be few negroes between 19 and 80 by Saturday night who have not registered or attempted to do so.

Remember, white men, that the old *league leaders* are at work. If Tourgee is elected it will be due to the apathy of the whites.

Settled Facts!

That there will be a convention, no matter for whom we vote.

That it is "settled law" in North Carolina, that the restrictions are binding.

That the Homestead and the Laborers' lien can not be touched.

That the amended constitution has to be submitted to the people, for ratification or rejection.

That the question for the people of Guilford is only this: *Who shall be our delegates* to the convention?

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.

Let Him Explain.

Mr. Holton said in his speech at Gilmer's that at about *the end of the session* he voted for 3 *dollars* per diem, but admitted he had *already drawn his pay at 5 dollars* per diem. The Journal shows that he was absent otten. Did he draw for the days he was absent?

Money Saved.

Reducing the number of Judges in the Supreme and Superior Courts and wiping out *special legislation* will more than pay the expense of the Convention in a single year, allowing it to cost double as much as a reasonable estimate makes it.

And then, remember, this reduction in the cost of government is not simply for one year but for years to come, saving in the future *millions* to the people.

Remember!

That under the present Constitution the poor laborer who has a claim for less than twenty-five dollars is not allowed to appeal from an erroneous judgment of fact by a magistrate—his only fault being that he is too poor to have a large claim. It is only the well off who have large claims.

Yet, Tourgee and Holton say this Constitution is good enough.

Gov. Vance has taken the stump for Convention in the Western counties.

Edward Conigland's Opinion.

Below we give an opinion of Edward Conigland, one of the first Conservative lawyers in the State, on the binding force of the restrictions. We clip from a speech recently delivered in Halifax:

It is well known to my friends, that I have regarded, as I do now regard, many of the restrictions imposed by the act, not only as unnecessary, but as inconsistent with the best interest of the State, dictated by a timid and short-sighted policy, and especially unjust to eastern North Carolina. But I have not hesitated to declare as a lawyer, and I do now declare, my opinion to be, that they are of binding force. I am very sure that no Convention composed of a majority of Conservatives, would attempt to disregard them, but should they do so, their work would be null and void even were it sanctioned by the people, and would be so held by the Supreme Court.

The precedent of 1835, when Judge Gaston declared, and the Convention so decided, that body to be bound by the restrictions contained in the call, is said, by our opponents, to be of no value, because the said restrictions were imposed by a vote of the Legislature, which has no power to bind the people.

A very few words will show the utter fallacy of this reasoning.

Previous to 1835, the Constitution contained no provision for its own amendment. The Legislature had no power to call a Convention, because such power the people had reserved to themselves, and had not delegated it to that body. It follows then that previous to 1835, the people could only call a Convention either restricted, or unrestricted

But by the Constitution of 1835, and by the present Constitution, the people parted with the power to call a Convention and delegated such power to two-thirds of the Legislative body.

The people then have no power to call a Convention, except through two-thirds of the Legislature to whom they have delegated it. And all power which rested in the people in this particular before 1835, now rests in the Legislative body who have thus the right to call a Convention, either open or limited in all respects as the people had before that period.

It seems to me that this position is impregnable. The sanction of the people can give no force or validity to any amendment of the Constitution, except in the prescribed mode. To attempt to do so would be simply "revolution."

Such is the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Dorr case" and the same doctrine is emphatically sustained and approved by Judge Ruffin, "clarum et venerable nomen," in his letter to a member of the Convention of 1865. It is also sustained by the high authority of Mr. Moore, to whom I have already referred.

Those who now hold a different doctrine and who insist that the restrictions are of no binding force, or through ignorance, or are endeavoring to deter the timid and mislead the unwary, in the hope of defeating all amendments to the Constitution.

You will know now somewhat importance to attach to the senseless cry that the rights of married women are in danger, and that the homestead also may no longer be provided for. Whereas both of those measures are for the benefit of property holders, who alone are interested therein, and besides we are indebted for both to the white men of North Carolina, and not the negroes and their associates.

As long as 1848, Colonel Andrew Joiner, the then distinguished Senator from this county, made the first move in behalf of the rights of married women.

He introduced and carried through the Legislature an Act securing to married women a separate estate in their land (Rev. Code chap. 26, sec. 1). The act has remained on the statute book ever since, and to this day a married woman has no greater estate in land than that Act secures to her, and did secure to her nearly thirty years before our bastard Constitution was ever thought of.

In 1850 the Act was passed allowing a married woman to insure the life of her husband for her own use. In 1858 at Louisburg in Franklin county, if I may be allowed to refer to myself, when personal property was of great value, I made a speech upon invitation, which was then published, and advocated from beginning to end, the separate rights of married women to their personal as well as real estate. I was one of the first men in North Carolina to take up the subject, and I well recollect how the beautiful girls of that section applauded me, nor were the sentiments expressed less appreciated by the more staid matrons.

Now does the claim of our opponents to the

HOMESTEAD

rest on any better grounds. Judge Reid in Garrett vs. Cheshire, decided at June term, 1873, 69 N. C. Rep. 396, calls attention to the act of 1866 and 1867, ch. 61 p. 81, where a homestead of 100 acres, including a single dwelling and out-houses is allowed, and that, two, without regard to value, and the same is continued after the death of the father until the youngest child attains twenty-one years of age. The same act is also most liberal in the exemptions of personal property, and this act was passed by Conservatives, on the 27th day of February 1867, a full year before a negro could poll a vote or the Radical party had a foothold in the State.—For that party then to claim the paternity of those measures, is a false pretence which no man of respectability will set up.

It may be asked why they were not made a "Constitutional provision" before 1868. For the ample reason that such a provision was not necessary, as the whole subject was within the province of the Legislature, and secondly, because we had never before been fully impressed with the need of it. Although the slaves had been emancipated, yet in 1866 cotton and all other products were selling at prices never before attained, and every man thought he had a fortune within his grasp. But when in 1867 suits for debt crowded the dockets, when crops failed and products fell to ante-war prices, and men saw their high hopes vanish, and themselves reduced to beggary, then it was determined to transfer these benefit provisions from the statute book to the Constitution. They belong to no party—they simply grew out of the progress of events and the exigencies of the time.

Randolph Alive.

Our Convention friends are making things lively in Randolph county. Worth and Robbins are using heavy scimitars and pinning their rivals to the wall every time. The fact is the Radicals are not pretending to make an open fight and are depending for the votes they get on working in secret. Our friends are confident of carrying the county by a handsome majority.

Unreasonable.

If the North State finds fault with our criticisms of Mr. Holton's manner of speech why in thunder does the editor swear he won't vote vote for a magistrate who can't spell correctly? Has Mr. Holton the exclusive privilege of playing havoc with the vocabulary, and a little magistrate not be permitted to toy with a letter or two? This is simply unreasonable.

Too Thin.

Mr. Holton says his bill on the per diem question was *lost*, for which reason it did not come up till the end of the session. Nice representative that, to sit in his seat for three months and let a bill he promised to urge and work for be *lost*.—How fearfully attenuated—monstrous thin—that is for a story to tell the people.

"I shall vote for Tourgee and Holton," exclaimed a Democrat after reading the last number of the Patriot."—North State.

If the aforesaid individual is not a myth we'll wager we can stick all his democracy on a toothpick and then have a good deal of room left. His democracy is on a par with the Quakerism of the man who asked Dr. Mendenhall that question at the meeting.

The *North State* says "perhaps the criticism" (of Mr. Holton's speech at Gilmer's) is a just one," and winds up by styling it "abuse." If it was "just," can it be called "abuse."

The dodge the *North State* is playing on the "farmers' candidate" is too thin by half. The farmers of Guilford are not simple enough to be deceived by any such attenuated stuff as this.

☞ If A. S. Holton exhibits his ignorance on other subjects as fully as he does when talking about the editor of the *Patriot* he will soon establish the reputation of being a first-class blockhead.

Hear what John Page, negro, and Radical candidate for Convention from Chowan, says:

"If the Republicans get hold of Convention, we intend to give the white folks hell, d—n them. We will have no such thing as a color distinction in anything."

One Reason Why.

The Rads charge that the question of Convention should have been submitted to the people—why not?

Because Chief Justice Pearson in his opinion on the call of 1871 said: If submitted to the *people the Act would have been unconstitutional.*

Judge P. was good authority then—will they go back on him *now?*

Necessity for Convention.

In the last legislature numerous bills were introduced proposing to amend the Constitution in more than *ninety* particulars and of these more than eighty were proposed from the *Radical side* of the House.

One of the best known Republicans in the State was heard to say, that if the Democrats with two-third majority didn't call the Convention, that the Republicans would advocate it and make it the issue in 1876 and show which was the North Carolina party.

The Restrictions.

There is not a single candidate put forward by the Conservatives who will not respect the restrictions. As a party we are pledged to them and cannot disregard them.

Fix The Salary.

The Convention if composed of a majority of Conservatives—which it will be, unless the people permit themselves to be deceived by Radical falsehoods—will fix the salary of members of the legislature at a reasonable figure, thus lopping off the per diem nuisance and saving the people more in one single session than the whole expense of the Convention will amount to. What do you think of that?

☞ REMEMBER THAT the election in August is not to decide whether a Convention will be called or not. That is settled; the Convention will meet, and it is only a question with the people whether they will send a majority of Conservative or Radical delegates.

[For the Patriot.]

The Ayes and Nays.

The old Constitution allowed any member to call for the ayes and nays. The convention that took the State out of the Union, thought proper to amend the constitution so as to require one-fifth of all the members to call for the ayes and nays. This amendment was made to enable the members to do a great deal of harsh and arbitrary legislation, without leaving any record behind to tell who voted for the obnoxious measures. The Radicals in the Canby Convention took particular pains to retain this particular amendment of the secessionists standing and in full force and effect, that they might be the better enabled to plunder the State at the close of each legislature and leave no record to tell who did the work. Now there can be but little doubt that it would be worth all it will cost to call a convention—if the convention should only amend the present constitution so as to allow any member to call for the ayes and nays and prohibit any member from recording his name who is not in the bar of the house before the result of the vote is announced.—These amendments should unquestionably be made. And also two others of kindred import. First prohibiting the Legislature from taking recesses—and limiting the sessions to ninety days, and if they remain longer in session prohibit them from drawing any pay from the public treasury. These amendments would secure prompt attention to business, sound and beneficial legislation—and fewer and better laws than we will ever have under the present constitution. The old constitution and customs of our fathers must be restored in these respects before we can hope for reform.

[For the Patriot.]

That Supposable Case.

In reply to the *New North State.* Nobody in the State of New York would question the "right" of Jno. A. Gilmer, or anybody else, to free participation in political discussions there, because of his being a native of North Carolina, or from any other cause. Nobody in North Carolina questions this same "right" for every body here. Yet, the inquiry remains as pertinent as ever, as to the "modesty, taste and judgment" of Mr. Gilmer, in denouncing the good people of New York who should favor a convention to amend their constitution. The answer would be against him. Human nature, especially American human nature, is much the same in New York that it is in North Carolina—the claim of our editor to a superior article in New York to the contrary notwithstanding.

Shift the scene of this supposable case from New York to North Carolina, and you have an array of facts, in place of suppositions, which add ten-fold force to the illustration.

The editor of the *State* may have the benefit of his disclaimer, that he has not denounced the good people of North Carolina as "plotters" and "conspirators." He has denounced somebody as such.—Stewed down to its lowest denomination, the denunciation must be admitted to stand against the two-thirds majority of the legislature who "plotted" and "conspired" to call the convention, and to all the people, "good and bad," who endorse the call. It is difficult to discover how this position helps the matter.

If the editor of the *State* could persuade himself, and hint the same to his readers, that the "rebellion" has subsided, and that the land is *not* filled with "harpies, gorgons and chimeras dire" to terrify the fifteenth amendment and the third term withal, he might "do the *State* some service."

The Constitutional Convention of 1868 was, as our readers know, overwhelmingly Radical.

By that Convention, to the disgust of all the decent people of the State, *the marriage of A. C. Thornton, white, to a negro woman, both residents of Fayetteville, was by solemn enactment declared valid and binding.*

But still we are told that the Republican party in North Carolina is not a Civil Rights party!

What higher proof could it give of its adhesion to the infamous doctrine of social equality?

White men of North Carolina, what do you think of such a party?

VANCE ON THE HOMESTEAD.—"The Radicals say that if we get a majority in the Convention, we will overthrow the Homestead law, but he that sayeth so is a fool or a liar. For would we destroy the law that gives us our home, where our children have been born and reared—where they have died and been carried forth to their last resting place. I say no, we will not, and he that sayeth so, is *both* a fool and a liar.

Great Saving.—Let us suppose that the Convention will be in session the very longest probable period—60 days. The Convention for this time would cost ($36,000) Thirty-Six Thousand Dollars.

The Legislature for the same time and the same pay would cost *One Hundred and Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars.* A Clear *Saving* in favor of the Convention over the Legislature of *Sixty-Six Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars.* Think of these figures, Voters and Tax-payers.

Going Back on His Party.—Capt. T. M. Argo left for the West Saturday evening to canvass some of the Western counties in the interest of the republicans. Mr. Sam Merrill asked him on the streets Saturday what he was going for? He replied "To beat your party." Mr. M: "Well, what good is it if you do beat; your party won't do anything but meet and adjourn?" Capt. A: "Yes we will do something. *We will gerrymander the State so that you'll never touch it again.*"—*Raleigh News.*

The North State styles Holton the "farmers' candidate." Good gracious! Whose candidate then is Tourgee? Do Tell.

Navigation of the Dan.—Major J. Turner Morehead, of Leaksville, N. C., informs us that he has concluded a contract with the Roanoke Navigation Company by which he has leased for ninety-nine years, all the privileges and franchises of that company on Dan River, he agreeing to pay to the company a royalty of 20 cents per ton on all freights transported with the exception of salt, iron, wood fertilizers, lime and a few other heavy articles, which are exempt. Major Morehead proposes now to have a survey of the river made from this place to Madison, with an approximate estimate of the cost of removing obstructions and deepening the channel with a view to steam navigation. He submits the very liberal proposition that if the people of Danville will pay one-half the cost of this survey, he will himself become responsible for the payment of the other half.—*Danville Daily News.*

Last season, there were shipped from Salem, North Carolina, to Chicago and other points, over three million pounds of dried blackberries, for which the shippers received an average of fifteen cents per pound, or nearly a half million dollars—or as much as they would have received for 6,000 bales of cotton at fifteen cents per pound.—Galveston News.

It is said that the old-fashioned plague has made its appearance in the marshy districts between the Tigris and the Euphrates. In the fourteenth century this terrible scourge invaded Europe destroying in the short space of three years about 25,000,000 of people, while in China and other countries of the East its victims numbered about 37,000,000.

As there is a general curiosity to know the amount of fees paid to the lawyers in the Beecher-Tilton case, we give them as we find them set down in a northern exchange, viz: Mr. Everts received $25,000; Mr. Tracy, $10,000; Mr. Hill, $5,000; Mr. Beach, $5,000; Mr. Fullerton, $2,500; and Mr. Pryor, $2,500. Mr Sherman refused to accept money for his services.

Judge Brooks of the U. S. District Court for North Carolina, has made the following order in regard to the old "Bank of North Carolina:"

It is ordered by Court that all persons having debts provable against the Bank of North Carolina bankrupt, in bankruptcy, shall prove and file the same according to law on or before the 15th day of October, 1875, and no debt shall be proven after that time.

GEO. W. BROOKS, District Judge.

Near Creston, Iowa, on Wednesday, a murderer, being pursued and surrounded by horsemen, coolly drew a razor from his pocket, and remarking, "I suppose you think you've got me now," cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Vicksburg *Herald* makes an encourageing report concerning the present and prospective doings of the Mississippi Cotton and Woolen Mills, situated at Wesson, Copiah county. Recently the managers sold three hundred pieces of woolen goods to a New York clothing house.

They do not believe in aggressive gratitude in France. *Figaro* says: "If you have imprudently been of service to any person do your utmost to make him believe that it was on account of some interest of your own, for only thus will you escape the consequences of his remembrance of the favor."

There was a ludicrously sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous where a clergyman preaching on the "Ministry of Angels" suddenly observed, "I hear a whisper," the change of tone started one of the deacons, who sat below, from a drowsy mood, and springing to his feet he cried, "It's the boys in the gallery."

Jones gave a lawyer a bill to collect to the amount of $30. Calling for it, after a while, he inquired if it had been collected.

"Oh, yes," said the lawyer, "I have it all for you."

"What is your charge for collecting?"

Oh," said the lawyer, "I'm not going to charge you—why I've known you ever since you were a baby, and your father before you; $20 will be about right," handing over $10. "Well," said Jones as he meditated upon the transaction, "It's lucky he did know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got anything!"

"Ish der some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the Post Office. "None," was the reply.—"Vhell, dot ish queer, he continued; "my neighbor gets sometimes dree ledders in one day, und I get none. I bays more daxes as he does, und I haf never got one ledder yet."

"That carpet," said a dealer to an old farmer the other day, "that carpet is one dollar thirty-five per yard: but, seeing it's you, you can have it for one dollar twenty.—While he was cutting it off, the farmer proudly said to his wife: "I never met him before, but you see he takes me for some big man.—Now, then, Maria, see what 'tis to have a husband who looks smartish.

The once famous race horse, Kangaroo, for which the Marquis of Hastings once paid 12,000 guineas, now goes in front of a London cab at sixpence a mile.

The steamer Schiller was lost on May 9, 1875, just seventy years after the death of her illustrious namesake.

McCulloch says forty millions of Frenchmen could subsist on that which forty millians of Americans throw away.

"Two soles that beat as one," remarked the boy to his mother, as she was dealing with him for his sins with both slippers at once.

"Remember, fellow-Republicans, that the election in August is the key to the grand contest next year. Let every man be at his post."—*Radical Address.*

From the Charlotte Observer.

The Radical Party and Lawyer's Fees.

Editors Observer:—Among other charges made by the Radical incendiaries in the campaign in order to prejudice the popular mind against a Convention, is that it is a scheme on the part of the "Lawyers" of the Conservative party to increase the number and amount of their tax fees. Abuse of lawyers has long since come to be recognized by decent people as the lamest and most vulgar of all cant, and as being indulged in by those whose past lives put them in dread of that sort of organized scrutiny in which "lawyers" bear a very important part. Let us see now what the Radical Legislature of 1868–'69 did in the same matter of "lawyers' fees" and then what the Conservative Legislature of 1870–'71 did upon the same subject and not what the Conservative lawyers did.

Under our old law the lawyers' tax fees were as follows: Equity suits, twenty dollars; actions for land, ten dollars; other actions four dollars; in Supreme Court actions at law ten dollars. This is rather a short schedule, and so the Radical Legislature found it. The Legislature fixed the fees as follows:

[See Code of Civil Procedure, section 297.]

In case of judgment for want of answer,	$10 00
In case of judgment on appeal from clerk,	5 00
In case of judgment upon issue of law (if argued,)	10 00
In case of judgment upon verdict of Jury,	15 00
On every order of continuance, if made afterwards,	5 00
In case where a new trial is granted,	15 00
For attendance in taking deposition,	5 00
For drawing interrogatories,	3 00
For attending the examination of party before trial,	3 00
For making and serving case upon exceptions,	5 00
For procuring the appointment of guardian,	2 00
For obtaining injunction,	10 00
For case in Supreme Court,	30 00

In these cases the Supreme Court could also award damages not exceeding ten per cent.

This would seem sufficiently liberal to satisfy even a "Radical lawyer," but the end is not. Section 280 proceeds: "In addition to these allowances there shall be allowed to the plaintiff, on a judgment in any action for the partition of real property, for the foreclosure of a mortgage, or in any action in which a warrant of attachment has been issued, or for an adjudication upon a will or other instrument in writing, and in proceeding to compel the determination of claims to real property, the sum of *five per cent.* for any amount not exceeding two hundred dollars, and an additional sum of three per cent. for any additional amount not exceeding four hundred dollars, and an additional sum of two per cent. for any additional amount not exceeding one thousand dollars."

It is true the Act calls these allowance "costs" and "indemnities for expenses," but they were intended to be, and seem, in fact, the taxed compensation to lawyers"

Thus the law stood when the Radicals went out of power. The first Conservative Legislature that came passed an act repealing the act of 1868–'69, and provided that thereafter the tax fees could be as follows:

1. In all cases in Supreme Court,	$15 00
2. In all cases in Superior Court where title to land comes in question,	10 00
3. In all cases in Supreme Court including special proceedings in Supreme and probate Courts,	4 00

[See chapter 139, section 12, Laws of 1870–'71.]

This bill originated in the Senate, was introduced by a lawyer, was referred to a committee of five lawyers who reported, recommending its passage and upon the passage of the bill twelve out of the thirteen Conservative lawyers then in the Senate voted for it. Of those who voted against the bill all but one were Radicals. Of the Radicals then in the Senate only *four voted for the bill*, and of these four two were lawyers.

Now with what grace can the same Radical law-makers pretend that the Conservative party, and specially the lawyers, are not to be trusted in the matter of "lawyers' fees." The men who burdened the people in every way their practiced ingenuity could suggest and plundered the State for four years, regarding neither law nor public opinion, will hardly be credited now when they set themselves up as guardians of the people's rights and champions of economy in any department of the government.

Let me, in conclusion, tax you one bill of costs under the Radical act of 1868–'69.

Suppose two men went to law about a tract of land worth one thousand dollars, here in the bill of tax fees the losing party would have to pay:

To judgment on trial by jury,	$15 00
To one continuance,	5 00
To attending the taking of depositions,	5 00
To making and hearing on exceptions,	5 00
To 5 per cent. on $200,	10 00
To 3 per cent. on $400,	12 00
To 2 per cent. on $400,	8 00
	$60 00
If case went to Supreme Ct.,	30 00
Total,	$90 00

The tax-fees as authorized by and passed by Conservative lawyers would be as follows:

Tax-fees in Superior Court,	$30 00
Tax-fees in Supreme Court,	15 00
Total,	$45 00

POTTERY.—A. H. Ellison & Co. are making an excellent quality of pottery superior to the imported article.

☞ Miss Evelina Porter's school will commence Wednesday, August 18th. 384-4w.

LOCAL ITEMS.

X Persons receiving THE PATRIOT with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription will expire in two weeks, and that the paper will be discontinued if not renewed within that time.

P. S. Send $2.10 and you will receive THE PATRIOT twelve months *free of postage*

☞ Mr. J. W. Albright and family have gone to spend the heated term at Beaufort.

☞ Mr. D. F. Caldwell left Monday night for a Summer tour in the mountains.

☞ Mr. R. M. Sloan, Sr., has returned from his trip to Virginia. Mr. Levi Scott has also returned.

☞ The weather has been warm enough for the past week to suit a Hottentot—for it is the hot-and-hotest weather we ever saw.

☞ Judge Russell, Radical ex-Judge, passed through here Monday from the West. He reports the prospect for the Radicals not very encouraging.

☞ The monthly concert of the Methodist Sunday School will be given at the church next Sunday night at 8 o'clock.—A good programme may be expected. The public cordially invited.

SOME EGG.—Mr. Harry Reed showed us a hen's egg yesterday which measures seven and a half inches in circumference one way, six inches the other, and weighs three and a quarter ounces. The hen is of medium size, and goes right along laying this sort every day.

"HARWOOD" is the title of a new novel just from the well known press of E. J. Hale and Son, of New York, and on sale at the book store of C. D. Yates, of this city. This is a very attractive story from the pen of author of "the Odd Trump." Price 75 cents.

OFF THE TRACK.—Freight train due here from Richmond, Saturday, run off the track near Ruffin, and was considerably damaged. Engineer, Charlie Farmer, sustained some injury—having one foot scalded, and made a narrow escape with his life. We do not know the cause of this accident, but we have noticed a good deal of worthless iron on the road. It is too soft and some of the rails are badly shattered.

☞ The following is the list of officers elected by Greensboro Lodge No. 7, I. O. G. T., at their meeting on Monday night last, for the ensuing term:

W C T—R E Potts.
W V T—Miss Mattie Davidson.
S—P H Scales.
F S—T B Eldridge.
T—Miss Ollie Baisley.
C—W F Alderman.
M—E H Jolles.
I G—Miss Annie Schweigler.
O S—J R Hughes.

REMOVED.—James R. Callum would respectfully give notice that he has removed his drug store from East Market st. to the store room occupied by Callum Bros. in the McAdoo Hotel, known as the City Drug Store. He returns thanks to his old customers for their patronage and will be pleased to see them at the City Drug Store.

☞ Mr. Moses Rankin was considerably hurt by his mule taking fright at a passing train just north of town last Saturday, and running away. He leaped from the wagon and in an effort to hold the frightened animal was thrown down, the wagon passing over him.

COULDN'T COME IT.—This morning Judge Tourgee's black man appeared at the registrar's office and wanted to register. When asked how long he had been in the State he replied "seven months." He was told he could not register, but insisted the Judge told him he could, and became very indignant at being refused. About that time Postmaster White came in and asked him whether he had voted in Tennessee when he acknowledged he had voted in both state and county elections there, at which White yielded the point, but the darkey wasn't satisfied. He seemed to be willing to take the oath required, because he said the Judge told him he had a right to vote. A little more "raw beef and hog."

MONEY COMING.—It is reported on the streets that the Chairman of the County Ex. Com. has received a supply—not of Tourgee's "raw beef and hog"—but of greenbacks to run the campaign. Some of the negroes think it is for distribution among them, but they are mistaken.—Radical money is only spent in doubtful quarters.

☞ W. S. Moore has our thanks for a "bustin" big watermelon.

☞ E. Tate & Son are now manufacturing in good style the Little Monitor Separator.

☞ Dr. Jones, President of the Female College, has gone to the Catawba Springs to recruit his health, but will come home in time to cast his vote for the delegates to Convention.

UNIVERSITY.—Read elsewhere advertisement of opening of State University. Our people are to be congratulated on the fact that this old institution is to be revived, under the management of men who are competent and who will take pride in re-establishing its former reputation.

☞ The Radicals are busy registering all the negroes they can find from 18 up. How many dead ones they will register depends on whether they can or not.

JAIL DELIVERY.—There was a full jail delivery last night. Lydia Cruthis, being unwell, was allowed the privilege of the passage, upon which the cells open and she by means unknown procured a case knife which had been converted into a rude little saw—with this she sawed the lock of the cell in which King and Durham were, who being freed themselves did similar services for the balance of the prisoners. Nine escaped, two returning of their own accord this morning. Those still at large are, Joseph King, U. S. prisoner, on charge of counterfeiting; Thos. Andrews, bigamy; James Graves, (col.) burglary; James Durham, (sentenced to be hung, and to be re-sentenced) for rape; Lewis Brown, (col.) rape; James Devault and Lydia Cruthis, larceny.

☞ We will have at our stable the 29 inst., an extra lot of good driving horses. Also a fine lot of light Northern buggies, all of which we will sell low. Call and see them.

BENNETT & VANSTORY.

☞ 10,000 pounds Blackberries wanted by Teague & Ross. 384-1w.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Brown Cotton Gin Co., in this issue, who make a specialty of Cotton Gins, Self Feeders and Condensers, concerning which, Col. Walter Clark of Raleigh, N. C., writes as follows: "I have used a good deal of machinery, and seen a great deal in use by others, but I have never known any better adapted for its purpose or to give more entire satisfaction than Brown's Improved Self Feeder for Cotton Gins. It only needs to be known to insure its general adoption.

Very truly yours, WALTER CLARK."

Just Received—Fresh lemons.
E. M. CALDCLEUGH.

☞ The most desirable office in the city can now be had in the Caldwell corner, two rooms upstairs, facing the public square and having a full view of the four principal streets in the city. Apply soon to R. N. CALDWELL.
381-tf.

☞ J. R. Hughes, of the market has now commenced receiving orders from families to supply them with everything the market affords by the month. He keeps the best supplied stalls in the Market Give him your order. 383-2w.

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 that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and it effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take Green's August Flower without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggist W. C. Porter & Co., and Callum Bros. and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. June 23-1y.

☞ We have just received a large lot of sugar and coffee—bought before the advance—which will be sold at Baltimore rices—freight added.
HOUSTON & CAUSEY.

☞ If you want something good try those hams at J. C. CUNINGHAM'S.
364-tf.

Scott is receiving fresh supplies of goods almost every day, and is selling them very close for cash or desirable produce. Goods delivered in any part of the city free o drayage. If you want good goods and cheap goods call on him. y.

A FAMILY CARRIAGE, in good condition, for sale on accommodating terms. Inquire at this office. 381-5w.

INCURABLES RESTORED.—Do not despair because your physician shakes his head. Professional opinions are not infallible; and they are never wider of the mark than when they pronounce Chronic Dispepsia an incurable malady. To mitigate its pangs, the faculty usually prescribe air, exercise, and *brandy*. The first two are God's medicines; the last is a satanic poison. The only medicine needed is Dyspepsia and its concomitants is Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, the great vegetable tonic of the age.
July 7-4w.

☞ We respectfully announce to our friends, and the public generally, that we have on hand a full line of Groceries and Dry Goods which we offer very cheap for cash or barter. Give us a call, first door East Caldwell corner.
tf. WILSON & CLIMER.

☞ Scott has just received 229 sacks of salt and will in a few days receive a large lot of sugar and coffee, all of which he will sell for a close profit for cash. y.

DULL, DULL, DULL.—This seems to be generall cry of our business Houses—but a walk down West Market street, would convince any one, that the cry does not emanate from that quarter. Bogart is busy, and intends to keep busy. He keeps his stock fresh and complete, by his almost daily receipt of goods, and his prices are such as will make has goods move. He is receiving this week fresh lots of Prints and other dress goods, Victoria lawns, plain and striped—Quaker city shirts, collars, and scarfs, Gauze merino vests, all sizes, socks, handkerchiefs, corsetts, fans, ladies' gaiters, trunks, and a line of notions. Call on
J[illegible] [illegible]th, BOGART.

CONTRACT FOR DELIVERING PAVING STONE.—The city of Greensboro will receive poposals in writing until August 1st, for the delivering of rock suitable for paving East Market, between Davie and Forbis Sts. The stone to be paid for by the square yard, measured after laid down. Also, poposals, will be received for the delivering and paving of the street if preferred by contractor.

By order of the Board.
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, Clerk.
July 14, 1875-382-3w.

ROCK CREEK,
Alamance Co., N. C., Jan. 1, 1875.
DR. R. K. GREGORY,
Greensboro, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—No language can express my gratitude to you for the truly wonderful cure you have made of my case, and I think it my duty to other sufferers to send you a certificate, that it may be published and induce them to apply to you for relief.

For three years before placing myself under your treatment, I had been confined to my bed, being unable to walk a step, sit up, or even put my feet to the floor, suffering intensely all the time. Four physicians had been employed at different times to attend me. They relieved my pains temporarily, but promised no cure, and even told my friends my case was hopeless. On the eighteenth day after your treatment was commenced I was able to rise from my bed and walked across the room, and have continued walking more and more each day until now, my limbs have regained their power and strength, my general health restored, and I thank God, that through your skill and kindness I am again a healthy, strong woman, with a heart overflowing with gratitude.

With the very highest regard, I am, sir truly your grateful patient,
MATTIE A. ALBRIGHT.

DIED.

July 21st, in this county, at the residence of his father P. McAdoo, Sanford Adolphus McAdoo, aged 23 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Adolphus was stout, full of energy and life. In the very beginning of a strong manhood he was cut off. He had never made a public profession of religion.—But in his last illness he gave his friends a comfortable assurance that God had, at the eleventh hour graciously prepared him for the great change. He expressed implicit confidence in Jesus. He asked each of his friends to meet him in heaven, exhorted one and all to holy living.—Then after singing three favorite hymns, he closed his eyes and calmly passed away. He leaves a devoted wife, one little babe and a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss. R.

July 24th, in this county, John Rankin, son of Dr. Wm. M. Albright, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days. It is sad to think that little Johnny is no more. He was the pet of the whole family circle.

But wherefore should I make my moan,
Now the darling child is dead,
He to early rest is gone,
He to paradise is fled,
I shall go to him, but he
Never shall return to me. R.

New Advertisements.

POTTERY. THE PEOPLE OF THIS section who want pots, crocks, dishes, stew pots and all sorts of pottery, with pipes of all sizes for wells, under-drain and other purposes, can be supplied by calling on A. H. Ellison & Co., at their new pottery in Greensboro, N. C.
384-1w.

Farmers of Guilford COUNTY.
Now is your time to get a Fanning Mill that will take filth out of your Wheat, or any other kind of grain, so you can have clean seed to sow and good bread to eat. E. Tate & Son are now manufacturing the

LITTLE MONITOR

grain and seed separator at their shop in Greensboro. Every machine warranted. This machine far surpasses any thing of the kind ever invented in this country.—We are prepared to fill orders from any one that will favor us with their patronage. Orders solicited. E. TATE & SON.
July 28-384-1y. Greensboro, N. C.

Troy Seminary, MALE and FEMALE. Twenty miles from Greensboro. Rev. THAD. L. TROY, Principal, Mrs. L. J. TROY, Teacher of Music, ——— Assistant Teacher. The Fall Session will begin Aug. 2d, 1875, and continue five months.

Tuition per Session, from $7.50 to $15.00 Music, $15.00, Board, with wood and washing $37.50, Contingent Fee, 50 cts., Use of Piano, $2.00. One-half in advance.—No deduction after entrance, except for sickness. The low price of board and tuition, healthy location, and the advantages of a First Class Seminary, commend Troy to the patronage of those having children to educate. All are required to attend Sunday School and religious service every Sabbath, and especial care is taken to promote moral development.

Conveyance from Greensboro furnished free of charge, if notice is given two weeks before coming. Young men who wish to board themselves will be furnished rooms free of cost. Address the Principal, at Troy's Store, Randolph county, N. C., for further information.

REFERENCES:—Rev. B. Craven, D. D., L. L. D., Trinity College, N. C.; Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., Greensboro, N. C.; Rev. Jesse Cunniggim, Ag't Greensboro Female College. 384-1mo.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers and Cotton Gin Materials of every description. Our Gins have been in use thirty years, and have an established reputation for simplicity, light-running, durability, and for quality and quantity of lint produced. Our feeder is easily attached to the Gin, and easily operated by any hand of ordinary intelligence. They are the simplest and cheapest Feeder in the market and feed with more regularity than is possible by hand, increasing the outturn and giving a cleaner and better sample. At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. Our Condensers are well made, durable and simple in construction, and do what is required of them rapidly and well. No additional power is required to drive the Feeder or Condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant, to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser Circulars, prices and full information furnished. Address above, or apply to PARKER & WATSON, Warrenton, N. C.

St. Mary's School, RALEIGH, N. C.
The sixty-seventh term of this school will open on the 2d of September and continue twenty weeks. It is a school of the church, which seeks for its pupils, "first, the kingdom of God and His righteousness." The Bishop and Assistant Bishop are visitors of the school. It is not only one of the oldest schools in the South, but it is one of the most thorough, and, considering its advantages, one of the least expensive. For circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector,
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Albertson's Segment SCREW
COTTON PRESS.
Unrivalled for simplicity, speed, convenience and durability. Makes a 550 lb. bale with one horse and only 18 rounds.—Screw, 10 inches diameter and 10 feet long. For circular with description, testimonials and names of agents in the South, address
J. M. ALBERTSON, New London, Ct.

N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE
WATER WHEEL
Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in U. S. Patent office, D. C., and has proved to be the best. 19 sizes made. Prices lower than any other first-class Wheel.—Pamphlet free. Address,
N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

Waters' New Scale PIANOS
are the best made: The touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice.

Prices Extremely Low for Cash during this Month. Monthly Instalments received; Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments at Great Bargains. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New-York. Box 3,567

$50 TO $10,000
Has been invested in stock Privileges & paid
900 PER CENT. PROFIT.
"How to Do It," a Book on Wall St., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers & Brokers, 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

Double Your Trade DRUGGISTS,
Grocers and Dealers! Pure China and Japan Teas in sealed packages, screw top cans, boxes or half chests—Growers' prices. Send for circular. THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton St., N. Y., P. O. Box 4560.

The Weekly Sun. 8 PAGES, 56
broad columns, from now to New Years, post-paid, 60 cts. Address THE SUN, N. Y.
384-4w.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs Nothing to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

The University of NORTH CAROLINA.
This Institution will be re-opened on the
1st Monday of September next,
the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June, 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the eclectic system, combining, however, three curricula of Arts, Science and and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The building thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
384-1w Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALLUM BROTHERS,
CITY DRUG STORE,
McAdoo House, Greensboro, N. C.
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
FINE SOAPS, BRUSHES,
PERFUMERY.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully *Compounded.*
July 28-384-1y.

SUMMONS.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford County.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Thomas Regan, John C. Hunter, Plaintiffs
Against,
R P Shaw, Leah Shaw, his wife, GW Welker, Elija Foust and Samuel Phipps, Defendants.
To the Sheriff of Guilford County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO SUMMONS R P Shaw, Leah Shaw, his wife, G W Welker, Elija Foust and Samuel Phipps the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 1st Monday of September, 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiffs will take judgment against them for the releif demanded in this complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 26th day of July, 1875.
J. N. NELSON,
Clerk Superior Court
of Guilford County.
By Abram Clapp D. C.

In the above entitled action it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Robert P. Shaw is a non resident of this State, it is therefore, ordered that service of the summons upon him be had by publication in the Greensboro *Patriot*, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro, once a week for six successive weeks.

Done at office in Greensboro, on the 27th day of July, 1875.
JAS. N. NELSON, S. S. C.
384-6w. for Guilford County.

SUMMONS.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford County.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
David Humble, Plaintiff.
Against
Jesse Butler and Jefferson Kivett, Def'ts.
To the Sheriff of Randolph County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO SUMMON Jesse Butler and Jefferson Kivett the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the first Monday in September, 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will take Judgment against them for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest on the same from the 2d day of Sept., 1862.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand the seal of said Court, this 27th day of July, 1875.
J N NELSON,
Clerk Superior Court of
Guilford County.

In the above entitled, it appearing to the court that the Defendant, Jesse Butler, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore, ordered that service of the summons be made upon the said Jesse Butler, by publication in the Greensboro *Patriot*, a newspaper publish in the city of Greensboro, once a week for six weeks successively.

Seven hundred dollars due by bond, signed by Jesse Butler and Jefferson Kivett, dated Sept. 2nd, 1862. Warrant of attachment returnable to Fall Term 1875 of Guilford Superior Court, to begin on the first Monday in September next, being the 6th day of September, 1875, when and where the defendant Jesse Butler is required to appear and answer.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1875.
384-6w. J. N. NELSON, C. S. C.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.
I will sell my plantation of 225 acres, situated on South Buffalo, 3 miles from Greensboro. 100 acres of this land is Creek botom *heavily timbered*, the balance is in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of Grain and Tobacco. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling, Barn and usual outhouses, a spring of never failing water near the door. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the growing crops. Fences good. Terms reasonable.
382-tf. A. P. ECKEL.

Trinity College. THE SESSION WILL
Commence September 2nd, 1875.
In the regular course $90 will pay all expenses for five months, except books and clothing; $80 in the preparatory. Students can furnish their rooms and board themselves for about $50 per session of five months.

Young men of limited means are invited to correspond. B. CRAVEN.
July 10, 1875,382-6w.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

The Popular Line for Richmond and all Points on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad—Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Rail Road Line.

ON and after Tuesday, April 21, Passenger and Freight Trains on this road will run as follows:

Passenger Train for West Point leaves Richmond at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted), and trains from West Point arrive at Richmond at 10:10 A. M. daily.

The splendid steamer Havana and Louis will run in connection with this road, and will leave West Point daily (Sundays excepted), on the arrival of the train, which leaves Richmond at 3 P. M., arriving at Baltimore next morning in ample time to connect with trains for Washington, East, North and West; and leaves Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., connecting at West Point with the train due at Richmond at 10 next morning.

Fare to Baltimore	$ 3 50
To Baltimore and return	6 00
To Washington	4 00
Fare to Philadelphia	7 00
To Philadelphia and return	13 25
Fare to New York	10 00
To New York and return	19 25
To Boston	15 25

Freight Train, for through freight only, leaves Richmond daily (Mondays excepted) at 10:30, A. M., connecting with steamers at West Point that deliver freight in Baltimore early next morning.

Freight Train, with passenger car attached, for freight between Richmond and West Point, leaves Richmond on Mondays, Wednesdays; and Fridays at 7 A. M. Local freight received Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. EDW. F. FOLGER,
Superintendent,
N. H. HOTCHKISS, Travelling Agent,
286-tf Fountain House, Baltimore.

Valuable Suburban BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
I have some forty choice building lots, on the suburbs of the city of Greensboro, which I will sell on reasonable terms.
JESSE F. HOSKINS.
April 7, 1875-368-tf.

New Advertisements.

SUMMONS.
State of North Carolina,
Guilford County.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Nathan H. D. Wilson, Plaintiff.
Against
Edmond Wilkes and John Wilkes, Def'ts.
To the Sheriff of Lincoln County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO Summon Edmond Wilkes and John Wilkes the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro on the first Monday in March, 1873, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint at said Term of the Court the Plaintiff will take judgment against them for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest on the same from the 21st day of December, 1863, subject to a credit of eighteen hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-five cents paid on the first day of January, 1867.

Herein fail not, of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 13 day of December, 1872.
J. N. NELSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court
of Guilford County.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that Edmond Wilkes, one of the defendants in the above action is a nonresident of this State, it is therefore ordered that service be made for the absent defendant by publication of the summons in the Greensboro *Patriot* for six weeks, successively, a newspaper published in the city of Greensboro, N. C., notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Greensboro on the first Monday in September, 1875.

Given under my hand at the office in Greensboro, this 7th day of July, 1875.
J. N. NELSON, C. S. C.
382-6w.

CHOICE PIANO PIECES.

La Bella Jeunesse. Polacca by	Wilson 50 cts
Biuette	Wilson 35 cts
*Twinkling Stars. Morceau	Wilson 40 cts
Fare Thee Well! Romance	Wilson 40 cts
*Fairy Festival—Caprice	Wilson 60 cts
*Grand Masonic March with picture of New York Temple.	75 cts
A Forest Hymn. Meditation	Wilson 50 cts

BY G. D. WILSON.

Ever True to Thee. Polka Mazurka by Carl	Wagner 30 cts
Birdie's Morning Song.—Variations	Wagner 50 cts
On the Wings of Love.—Valse Brilliante	Wagner 35 cts
Venetian Regatta. Morceau	Wagner 40 cts
*MerryForesters. Forest Scene	Wagner 50 cts
*Echoes from the Palisades	Wagner 40 cts

BY CARL WAGNER.

*Sugar Plums Polka by Ch	Kinkel 35 cts
*Jewel Box Schottisch	Kinkel 35 cts
Mad Cap Polka	Kinkel 30 cts
Jennie, the Flower of Kildare. Transcription	Kinkel 35 cts
La Harpe Angelique. Morceau	Kinkel 35 cts
*Angel Visits. Romance	Kinkel 50 cts

BY CHARLES KINKEL.

Centennial March by H	Maylath 30 cts
Lily of the Valley. Nocturne	Maylath 30 cts
Rocking Woves. Reverie	Maylrth 40 cts
*Dream-Land. Morceau	Maylath 40 cts
*Awakening of the birds Romance	Maylath 40 cts
*Sweetheart. Romance	Maylath 40 cts

BY H. MAYLATH.

NEW SONGS.

Madelaine Grey. Song and Cho by Will S. Hays	35 cts
Put the Right Man at the Wheel. Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts
Dora, Darling. Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts
Barney Machree, Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts
The Maid of Avondale.—Song and Cho	Hays 35 ct,
Where is my Love To-Night? Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts
Sing, Darkies, Sing. Song & Cho	Hays 35 cts
When Little Mamie Died.—Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts
Alone and at Home. Song and C	Hays 35 cts
Jennie, the Flower of the Dell.—Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts
The School-house on the Hill.—Song and Cho	Hays 35 cts

By the Author of MOLLIE, DARLING.

Allie, Darling. Song and Cho by H. P. Danks	30 cts
Why don't you Write to me, Sister? Song and Cho	Danks 30 cts
Oft in Dreams a Sweet Voice calls me. Song and Cho	Danks 30 cts

By the Author of SILVER THREADS.

Any of the above mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Pieces marked thus * have picture title pages.
Address J. L. PETERS,
381-4w. 599 Broadway, N. Y.

Home School for Girls. GREENSBORO, N. C.
The exercises of this School will be resumed Wednesday, 8th September, 1875, and will continue until Friday, 18th June, 1876, with no intervening vacation, except the customary holidays in December.

Persons from a distance desiring to place their daughters at school, can secure board for them, at reasonable rates, in pleasant, cultivated families where they will receive home comforts and attention.

TERMS.—For the Scholastic year, of nine months.
TUITION IN ENGLISH;

For the higher branches,	$ 40
In primary department,	30
French,	20
Latin,	20
Contingent fee,	2

Payment to be made in three equal instalments,—first in September, second in January, and third in April.

For course of study, or any additional information, apply, (during the months of July and August,) to
Miss LUCY M. RAMSEUR,
care of Hon. D. Schenck, Lincolnton, N. C.

REFERENCES:—Board of Trustees of the Institute for young ladies, Charlotte, N. C., Gen. D H Hill, Mr. R J McDowell, Mr. W J Yates, Rev. Dr A W Miller, Charlotte, Rev. R Z Johnston, Lincolnton, N. C., Hon. J W Burton, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Rev. R Burwell & Son, Principals "Peace Institutue" Raleigh, N. C., Rev. Dr J Henry Smith, Mr Julius A Gray, and Col. J I Scales, Greensboro, N. C.
July 7-381.3m.

Sewing Machines REPAIRED AT
short notice and low price, all work warranted for six months. Shop just above Patriot Office.

Four years' experience in Grover and Baker manufacturing establishment.
J. H. COLEMAN.
381-tf. Greensboro, N. C.

LUMBER. HAVING LEASED THE
Saw and Grist mills, belonging to Jno. C. Burgess, I am now prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms, good *Pine* and *Oak Lumber*. I have on hand a large lot of good lumber, a portion of which is nearly dry. Also, a quantity of *Shingles* at low prices. Terms cash, or wheat, corn, oats, wool, &c.
W. R. BURGESS, Burgess store,
Randolph county, N. C., 8 miles below Columbia Cotton Factory. July 7-1m.

W. SIKES & SON,
(New Building, Court House Square.)
GROCERS
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Tinware, Woodenware, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Our goods are all fresh and new, recently purchased, especially for this market, and will be continually added to as the wants of the community may demand.

Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
Give us a call. feb 19:1y

MIsCELLANESOU

ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,
Are Agents for
CEDAR FALLS AND DEEP RIVER
Manufacturing Companies'
Sheetings,
Yarns,
Seamless Bags,
Stocking Yarn and
Sewing Cotton,
E. M. HOLT'S SONS, and RANDLEMAN
Manufacturing Companies' Plaids.
F. & H. FRIES, "Salem" Jeans.
CHARLOTTESVILLE Woollen Mill's
Cassimere.
ERKERBRECHER'S STARCH
Which we sell at the very *lowest*
FACTORY PRICES.
We also pay Freight on Sheeting and Yarns to all points in N. C., when ordered by the Bale.
Jan 20, 1875-1y.

Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL
PORTER & CO'S.

SPRING 1875.
WM. B. BOGART,
Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Shoes, Hats, Notions, and Gents Furnishing Goods.
Odd Fellows Hall Building.

After a retirement of a few months it is with the most happy feelings that I again resume business. I cordially invite my many friends and former customers to call and examine my ENTIRELY NEW stock which is now ready for inspection.

I shall receive new goods every week to which your attention will be called.
Respectfully,
April 15, 1875-1y WM. B. BOGART.

E. M. Caldcleugh,
Family Grocer and Confectioner,
South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of Groceries and Confectioneries, such as sugar, coffee, molasses, syrups, teas, meal, flour, bacon, candy, canned fruits, and fancy groceries of every description, also the largest stock of cigars, tobacco, pipes and snuff ever kept in Greensboro. New goods arriving every week.
ap. 22-1y.

Houston & Causey,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
New Brick Store, South Elm Street,
Greensboro, N. C.
Keep a full and select line of Groceries.
Jan 27-1y.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

This House is pleasantlylocat-ed on East Street near the Court House, and is ready for the reception o Boarders and Travelers.

THE TABLE

Is always supplied with the best the market affords.

☞ Prices as low, if not lower than any other hotel in town.
MRS. L. A. REESE,
55:1y Proprietor

The Unrivalled
Tobacco, Corn, Wheat and Cotton Grower—Bird, Sea Fowl Guano has stood the test in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and other States for eight years and annually growing in popular favor.

For sale by J. W. SCOTT.
Agent for Greensboro and surrounding country. Jan. 27, 1875-1y.

FURNITURE.
W. R. FORBIS & BRO.,
South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.,
UNDER BENBOW HALL.

Have the largest and most complete stock of furniture ever offered for sale in this section. Consists of Chamber and Parlor sets, ranging in price from $25 up, bedsteads from $4 up to $50, safes, wardrobes, marble and wood-top tables, desks, hat racks, table stands, lounges, spring beds and mattrasses of different styles and prices. And every thing in the Furniture line at low prices.

They cordially invite any and all to come and see for themselves.

Repairing of all kinds done including upholstering and chair seating. We keep the chair seating cane for sale. Call and see their beautiful and large stock now ready for the fall trade.
Dec. 1st, 1874-12m.

Dissolution of COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing between J. A. Smith and J. W Roberts under the name and style of Smith & Roberts is this day dissolved by mutual cont. All claims for and against said firm will be promptly settled by me.
JNO. A. SMITH.
July 19th, 1875-383-3w

Superior Seed Wheat. I HAVE THE
celebrated "Fultz Wheat" for Sale, apply soon to H. H. TATE.
383-tf.

Health Regulations. TO IMPROVE THE
sanitary condition of the city, the following Ordinances were adopted on July 12th, 1875:

Ordained, That all the Privies in the city shall be so constructed as to catch the droppings in vessels, which will be removed at stated times by the city, owner or tenant.

Ordained, That dry earth—other than sand—shall be daily placed in these vessels, so as to effectually cover the daily excrement.

Ordained, That any violation of these ordinances will subject the offender to a fine of $5 per week, after August 1st.

Ordained, That the droppings of no privy shall be allowed to fall or be emptied into any drain, under a penalty of $5 for each and every offence.

These ordinances to take effect Aug. 1, 1875.

Proposals, in writing, for the removal of this excrement are desired by the city.
J. W. ALBRIGHT, Clerk.
July 14, 1875-383-2w.

CANVASSERS wanted for two superb works of *French art*, "Little Runaway and her Pets," and the pretty pair, "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes and inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and take on sight. We guarantee ready sales, good profits, and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once. J. B. FORD & CO.,
27 Park Place, New York.
July 21,-383-3m.

White Sulphur Springs. MT. AIRY, N. C.
Opens 15th of May. Board, $30 per month, $12.50 per week, $2 per day.

A specific for diseases of females.—Scrofula, Liver Complaint, dyspepsia, &c., fine tonic.

Mr. T. Dalton will run a line of splendid stages from Winston to Mt. Airy, commencing 14th inst., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, fare $3.50.
N. S. SMITH & SON,
April 28, 1875. Proprietors.

Administrators Notice. HAVING QUALIFIED
as administrator of the Estate of James T. Morehead, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them before the 1st day of August, 1876; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come up and settle at once. J. T. MOREHEAD, JR.,
July, 14, 1875-6w Adm'r.

GREENSBORO.

Important Notice.
The Oakdale Manufacturing Company having purchased the Robbins Mill, near Jamestown, N. C., and having refitted the same, now offers to the customers of the mill unsurpassed facilities for toll grinding, and respectfully requests a share of the public patronage.

The company will also grind on its own account, and will at all times be in market at highest cash prices, for wheat and corn delivered at its store house in this place, or at the mill. Parties who have grain for sale will do well to call on us before selling. W. H. HILL, Ag't,
Oakdale Manufacturing Co.
July 8th, 1874.

New Flour, Grain AND FEED STORE.
We have opened in this place, a Flour, Grain and Feed Store and in addition to selling the products of our mill, will buy and sell all articles in the line, such as flour and meal, wheat, corn, oats, mill feed, &c. Orders from a distance will have prompt attention. Correspondence solicited.
W. H. HILL, Agent,
Oakdale Manufacturing Co.
Store under Benbow's Hall, Greensboro.
July 1874-1y.

J. A. PRITCHETT,
CABINET-MAKER.
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker,

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford County that he is better prepared now than ever to provide them with

FURNITURE

in great variety—selected with a view to economy and to suit the times.

I am prepared to furnish, at two hours notice, COFFINS of any style and finish, and have a fine hearse for the use of the public.

All orders for Furniture, Coffins or Metalic cases promptly attended to, at moderate charges.

Any marketable produce taken in exchange for work, if delivered at my shop on Fayetteville street.

Work carefully packed and delivered at the depot *Free of Charge*. Jan. 7,-1y.

Plant Tobacco, AND MAKE IT FINE.
We are prepared to furnish our planters and farmers with the genuine Anchor Brand Tobacco fertilizer. Also superior phosphates for Oats, Grass and Corn, known as Gillam's So. Fertilizing Co., Richmond, Va.

Whann's Tobacco Fertilizer, Whann's Superior Phosphate for corn, oats and grass. Wilmington, Del.

Ettiwan Superior Phosphate, Charleston, S. C.

Soluble Sea Island Guano, Baltimore, Md.

Guanabain Guano, Petersburg, Va., Importing Co.

The above reliable and standard preparations, we confidently recommend to our planters and farmers
For Sale by
JAMES SLOANS' SONS.
March 3, 1875.

For Rent. The House and Lot on corner of West Market and Spring streets, (the M. J. Tatum place). Possession given March 1st. For further information apply to H. N. SNOW.
358-tf.

The Watt Plow
VICTORIOUS ON EVERY FIELD!
Awarded First Premiums at every Fair Attended 1874.

Virginia State Fair—First Premiums on Three and Four-Horse Plows, Right and Left Hand.

At the plowing match all premiums awarded white plowmen were taken with Watt Plows, of one, two, three and four-horse sizes: and colored plowmen with one, two and three-horse sizes, being seven premiums out of eight.

N. C. State Fair, Raleigh; S. C. State Fair, Columbia; Ga. State Fair, Atlanta; Staunton, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Weldon, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Danville, Va.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Thus, with its great reputation before it, has gained new laurels which must convince every farmer of its superiority over other plows.

No choking, no Labor to Plowman, one third less draught, thorough burial of weeds, &c.; great strength, durability and Economy in its use.

They who use it will use no other.

Every Plow sold by us is warranted to be as represented; for any failure we hold ourselves responsible.

Send for circular and price list.
JAMES SLOAN'S SONS.
Feb. 19, 1875.

Chesapeake and Ohio RAIL ROAD.—
On and after Sunday, June 13, 1875, passenger trains will run as follows:

FROM RICHMOND.

Leave Richmond	9.30 A.M.	9.10 P.M
" at Gordonsville	12.50 P.M.	12.30 A.M
" at Charlottsville	2.05 "	1.30 A.M
" at Staunton	4.20 "	3.35 A.M
" at White Sul'ur	9.25 "	8.37 A.M
" at Huntington	8.30 A.M	5.45 P.M
Arrive at Cincinnati		6.00 A.M
" Louisville		10.15 "
" Indianapolis		11.35 "
" St. Louis		7.55P.M

Mail trains runs daily except Sunday. Express trains runs daily.

First-class and Emigrant tickets for sale at all through Ticket Offices at lowest Rates.

Emigrants go on Express trains.

Round Trip Tickets to the Springs at reduced fare.

Lowest Freight Rates made by this line.

For further information, rates, &c. apply to J. C. DAME, So. Agent, Greensboro, N. C.
CONWAY R. HOWARD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent of Transportation. June 23.

BLATCHLEY'S Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money.—Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of tee agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp, CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY,
Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 24-9m

To my Friends and the PUBLIC GENERALLY.
I would state that I have opened in my old stand, recently occupied by W. M. Houston & Co., a new and elegant stock

OF FAMILY SUPPLIES,

Embracing every article usually kept in a First-Class Family Grocery, all of which have been selected from first hands with great care by my Salesman, Mr. E. G. Newcomb, in whom the public will find an experienced, polite and attentive manager. An examination of the above stock is respectfully solicited,
Respectfully,
SEYMOUR STEELE.
March 3, 1874-1y.

New Crop Cuba Molasses
For sale by
JAMES SLOANS SON'S.
Mrach 11, 1874.

Professional Cards.

P. MENDENHALL. JOHN N. STAPLES.
MENDENHALL & STAPLES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Randolph 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 one door North of Court House.
Jan. 27:1y

A. M. SCALES. J. I. SCALES.
SCALES & SCALES,
Attorneys at Law,
Greensboro, N. C.,
PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts. A. M. Scales will attend the Probate Court of Rockingham County at Wentworth on the 1st Monday of every month.
July 15, '73-1y.

Jno. H. Dillard. Jno. A. Gilmer.
Dillard, & Gilmer
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
and
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
Office over Bank of Greensboro, opposite Benbow House.
PRACTICE in State and Federal Courts. Special attention given to matters in Bankruptcy, and causes arising under Internal Revenue, in District Court of Western District of North Carolina. Collections in State and Federal Courts solicited.
June 26, 1872. 205:1y.

LEVI M. SCOTT. WALTER P. CALDWELL.
SCOTT & CALDWELL.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Court of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklenburg. Also in the Supreme Court of the State; in the Federal Court at Greensboro and Statesville, in Bankruptcy, and in courts at Chambers.

Special attention given to loans of money on Mortgage and other securities.
feb 11:1y.

A. W. TOURGEE, 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. 14 1874-1y.

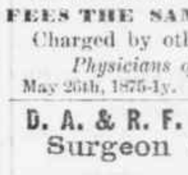
RALPH GORRELL, JOHN A. BARRINGER
GORRELL & BARRINGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Alamance, Chatham, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham and Stokes.
Any business placed in their hands will be promptly attended to.
Office in North-West corner of Court House.
aug. 26-1y.

JO. W. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
Greensboro, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of the State. Special attention given to Collections.
Office up stairs Mendenhall Building
June 16 1875-1y.

W. N. MEBANE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wentworth, N. C.
PRACTICE n the Courts of Rockingham, Guilford and Stokes, and in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts at Greensboro.
☞ Special attention given to collection of claims. ap14-1y

Dr. R. K. Gregory RESPECTFULLY
OFFERS HIS
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.
FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.
May 26th, 1875-1y.

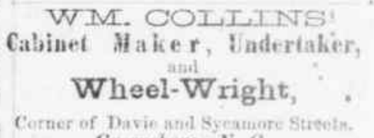
D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,
Surgeon Dentists.



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

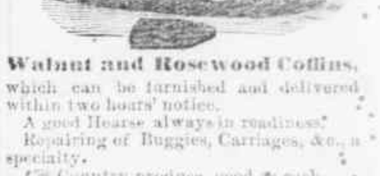
Satisfactory reference given, if desired, from our respective patrons during the past twelve or fifteen years. 213tf

WM. COLLINS'
Cabinet Maker, Undertaker,
and
Wheel-Wright,
Corner of Davie and Sycamore Streets.
Greensboro, N. C.,
ALWAYS keeps a full line of
Metalic and Cast Burial Cases,



Walnut and Rosewood Coffins,
which can be furnished and delivered within two hours' notice.
A good Hearse always in readiness.
Repairing of Buggies, Carriages, &c., a specialty.
☞ Country produce good as cash.
feb 1:1y

W. A. HORNEY,



WATCH-MAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
No. 11 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N.C.
Gold Pens. dec 25-1y

Removal! W. H. FOSTER,
OF NEW YORK,
Begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed to his old stand in Albright block, East Market street.

A complete line of Merchant-Tailoring goods kept always on hand and work executed promptly and in best style.

Also, perfect-fitting Shirts made to order, by the single one, or dozen.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Aug. 12, 1874-1y.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements payable in advance; yearly advertisements quarterly, in advance.

	1w	1m	2m	3m	6m	1y
1 in.	$1.00	$2.50	$4	$5	$8	$12
2	1.50	4	6	8	12	18
3	2.50	6	8	10	18	24
4	3.00	7	10	12	20	30
5	4.00	8	15	18	25	36
¼ col.	6.00	12	18	20	30	50
½	10.00	15	20	30	50	80
1	15.00	20	35	50	80	140

Specials twenty-five and locals fifty per ent. higher.

Court orders, six weeks, $7; Magistrates' otices, four weeks, $5; Administrators' notices, six weeks, $3.50—*in advance*.

Double rates for double column advertisements.