

THE PATRIOT
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AT GREENSBORO, N. C.,
BY DUFFY & ALBRIGHT,
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
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papers in the State!

P. F. DUFFY,
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, Editors & Proprietors.

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PRACTICE in State and Federal Courts.
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June 20, 1872. 20513.

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WILL practice in the Superior Court of
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Special attention given to loans of money
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Feb. 11-1876.

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June 10, 1876-1877.

DR. R. K. GREGORY
RESPECTFULLY
OFFERS HIS
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.
FEE THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.
Mar. 20th, 1876-1877.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Greensboro, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Chatham,
Guilford and Randolph.
Any business placed in his hands will be
promptly attended to.
Office on State near Hughes Photograph
Gallery, opposite Court House.
Oct. 8, 1875-1876.

W. A. BARR, GEO. H. GREGORY,
BARR & GREGORY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office over Wilson & Shober's Bank,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WILL practice in the State and Federal
Courts. One of the firm can be con-
sulted in the office. Jan. 20, 76-1877.

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Greensboro, N. C.
One of them can
always be found
at their office on
Lindley's corner
upstairs, entrance
East Market
Street.
In case of factory ref-
erence, given, if
desired, 213-4.

MEDICAL CARD.—The under-
signed would announce to his friends
and patrons, whom he has served for the
past 25 years in the practice of his pro-
fession, that he has during the past fall
and winter taken a thorough course in
the colleges and hospitals in the city of
New York on the Pathology and treat-
ment of diseases, especially of the eye and ear,
and supplied himself with all the instru-
ments and appliances necessary in this
branch of the profession. He is also pre-
pared to treat all diseases of the eye and ear.
He can be found at the Drug
Store of R. W. Glenn & Son, when not
professionally engaged. R. W. GLENN
Feb. 9, 1876-1877.

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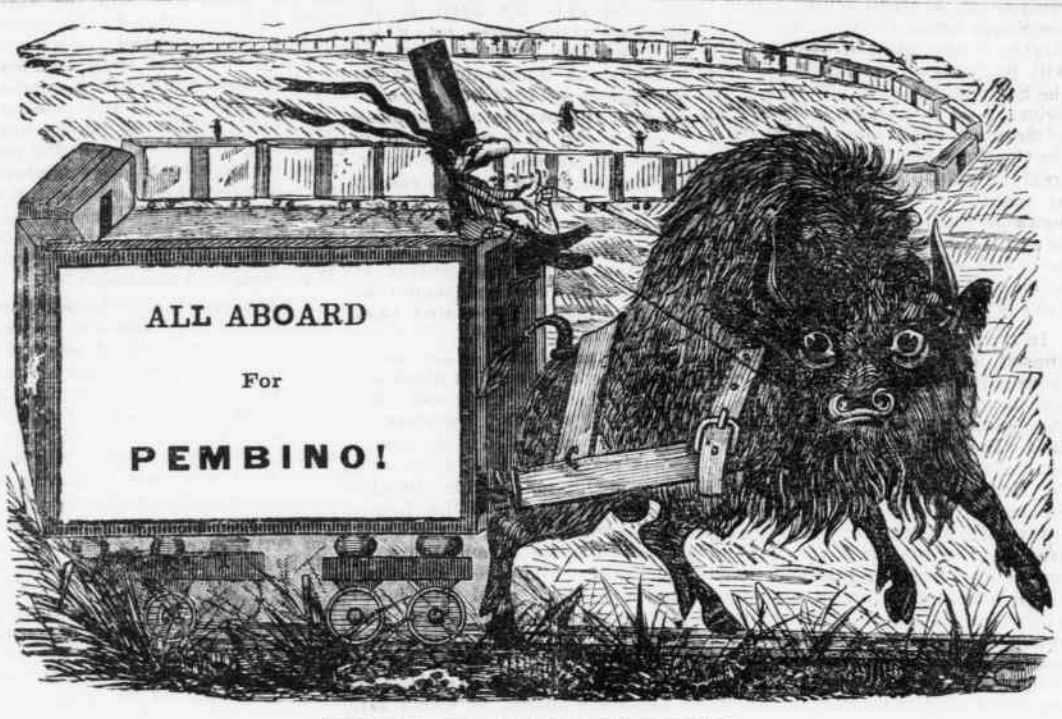
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GREENSBORO, N. C.
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the city, and is the nearest one to the
Court House, Post Office, Internal Re-
venue Office, and in fact is the
MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.

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Is supplied with the best, the rooms are
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MRS. L. A. REES, Prop.
A first-class Livery Stable in same block
with good drivers, to take you to any
part of the country at moderate rates.
Aug. 9, 1876-1877.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1876. {New Series No. 451.

For the Patriot.
A LESSON.
BY "EMPIRE."
I was awake early this morning
Before the dawn of the day,
And I sat by my window waiting,
Waiting for the first bright ray.
I heard the early songsters
Pour forth their songs of praise:
And my heart was glad as I listened
And watched for the sun's bright rays.
The air was fresh and balmy
And sweet with the perfume of flowers;
And I sat and fell to dreaming
Nor noted the passing hours.
And lo! when I roused me from dreaming,
The sun was high and bright,
And all the earth was aglowing
With its beautiful, golden light.
And I said, "I've learned a lesson,
And hereafter I'll never wait,
Nor sit down to idle dreaming
Till the morning hours are late."
Tis better to be up and doing,
I have to wait for the rising sun,
And sit down to thinking and dreaming
Ere our task is done.
And if in youth's first morning
Before the dawn of life's day,
We dreamily wait for the rising
Of the sun from over the way,
We'll lose the half of its freshness
And high will be our sun
And life will lose much of its brightness
Ere our journey is scarce begun.
The morn of youth is now dawning,
The dew is on the flowers,
Then gather them, lest they wither
In the heat of life's later hours.
From the Baltimore Gazette.
The Song of a Shirt.
WITH MANY APOLOGIES TO HODD.
With face that was weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
Poor Morton sat, with a look forlorn,
And dolefully scratched his head.
The bottles lay about,
The returns were in the dirt,
And in a voice 'twixt a howl and a shout,
He sang this song of a shirt:
Flap! flap! flap!
While even the boys do scoff,
And tell me to wash the bloody shirt,
And take the old thing off.
Oh! for a fight in the South,
With bucketful of gore,
How I could flourish the shirt again,
And renew its stains once more!
Work! work! work!
Till the brain begins to swim;
I've worked upon that bloody shirt
Till my eyes are heavy and dim.
Seam, and gusset, and band—
I've steeped them all in gore,
And the bloodier that I made that shirt,
The hoosiers jeered the more.
I stomped the State all through
The bloody-shirt to wave;
But all my toil and great ado
Could not get the "grandson" save,
Despite of Chandler's cash,
Fling out as free as dirt,
A tidal wave has swept the State
And washed the bloody shirt.
It's all well enough to talk,
And say that my shirt's played out,
But if that old stand-by is lost
What can we talk about?
And so, though the thing don't take,
And rather seems to hurt,
For one, I never shall forsake
The well-worn bloody shirt.
With face that was weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
Poor Morton sat with looks forlorn,
And dolefully scratched his head.
His features oft would twitch,
As if from thoughts that hurt;
But still with a voice of dolorous pitch
He sang the song of a shirt.



SPECIAL TRAIN FOR RADICALS.
We thought last week our small steamer for the head-waters of Salt River would have been sufficient to carry our Radical friends to some quiet retreat, but so overwhelming is their defeat, and a large number being too sick to go by water, we have secured a special train for Pembino.

The Rebel Ranger:
OR
LOVE VERSUS PATRIOTISM.
A Revolutionary Story.
"Halt! who comes? friend or foe?"
"Either you like, my fine fellow."
The challenge was given in the disciplined voice of a sentinel, who stood on the corner of a street in New York city, at a time when the British held possession, for I am writing of one hundred years ago, kind reader.
The night was rainy and rough, and the cold wind howled mournfully down the deserted streets, for few wayfarers were out—only those whom duty called abroad.
The answer to this challenge was in a ringing, stern voice, the tone tinged with indifference, and the appearance of the man that of one in authority it would seem.
Though rather nettled by the reply to his challenge, the sentinel replied with respect, for he might address.
"You must halt and give me the countersign, sir?"
"And suppose I am unable to recall the word for the night—what then?"
The voice of the speaker had a certain haughty ring that the English sentinel feared betokened one who was a commander endeavoring to test him as a true soldier, and having made up his mind on this score he said, abruptly,
"I should hold you prisoner, if you were the general himself."
The words were hardly out of the man's mouth, before the cloaked form sprang forward, a well directed and stunning blow felled the sentinel to the ground, and his musket was twisted from his hand.
It was then but the work of a moment to bind and gag the unconscious man, and transferring his heavy lat and coat to his own head and shoulders, he took up the musket and stood "on guard."
The form of the English soldier lay back in the shadow of a building, between which and the pavement were several feet in space, used as a grass plot.
Like a true sentinel he paced his beat, the rain beating mercilessly down upon him, and eagerly he scanned the street up and down.
"Halt!—here comes some one—now, good Fortune, aid me!" he cried, as a tall, cloaked form was visible, coming with soldierly tread up the gloomy street.
"Halt! who comes there?" rang out the stern challenge of the self-appointed sentinel, and in a decidedly military voice came the reply.
"Friend!"
"Advance, friend, and give the countersign," and the sentinel dropped his bayonet to a level with the breast of the approaching man.
"Halt! the countersign!" he added, as his bayonet was almost touching the stranger.
"Pass!" and the musket was brought to a present; for he seemed to recognize in the cloaked form some officer of rank.
As soon as the officer had passed, the hat and coat were thrown aside, and stooping over the prostrate sentinel the daring man said quickly,
"Now, my fine fellow, you can resume your coat and hat—upon one condition—"
"And that is—" asked the soldier, sullenly.
"That I pass on unmolested—hold! see yonder corner? Well, I will leave your musket there, and when you see me pass, come and get it; then resume your duty, and for your own sake keep dark about my having gotten the pass word, and I certainly shall not look up anyone to tell them about it."
So saying the stranger walked on to the corner, deposited the musket there, and at a rapid pace continued on down the street.
With the countersign—LaFayette he safely passed a dozen sentinels, and at length entered the shrubbery grown yard of a stately and elegant mansion, situated near where Old Trinity Church now stands.
Ascending the stone steps, he knocked at the door, and a negro in livery attended, and upon catching sight of the stranger, started back with surprise and apparent fright.
"Hold! James, raise no alarm," said the stranger, quickly.
"Lor' ha' marcy, Mass' Norris, your life don't wot nuffin' of the sagers sees you—"

"Then you had better let me come into the house, James—"
"Dat's so—come right in."
A moment after the stranger who had so daringly disarmed a British sentinel and gained the countersign of the city, disappeared within the massive portal of the mansion.
A short time previous to that stormy night, when a stranger so daringly passed through a line of guards, three persons were riding rapidly towards New York City, upon a bright and pleasant afternoon.
In advance rode an elderly gentleman, with white hair and mustache, and a noble-looking face.
He was dressed in citizens' attire, and was mounted upon a spirited iron-gray steed.
By his side, riding a dark chestnut mare, was a maiden of perhaps eighteen, attired in a dark green habit, that fitted close to faultless form.
Her face was surpassingly beautiful, and she rode with ease and fearlessness.
Behind the two, whom, at a glance were recognizable as a father and daughter, rode a negro groom in livery, and as well mounted as were his master and young mistress.
Presently the party came to an eminence, from which the distant city was visible, and the gentleman's face lost a shade of anxiety which had rested thereon, while he remarked pleasantly,
"Well, Maud, I think we have escaped the danger which my desire to visit my farm ran us into."
"I do not regret it, father; we had two pleasant days at the dear old homestead, and though we did not accomplish all we went for, I hope the information we gave will be of valuable service—see there! I certainly saw a man in yonder thicket."
The party of a suspicious character, Mr. Ashland re-asked.
"Come, let us push on, for I do not think the cow-boys would venture thus near the British lines—ha!"
The exclamation of Mr. Ashland was on account of observing three men step forth from the thicket, and quietly level their guns upon the party.
Maud Ashland turned deadly pale, while a look of anxiety again appeared upon the face of her father—as for the groom his look of fright was almost ludicrous.
"Now hold on that! no running! no wot blaw away at ye, ef that is a gal in the crowd," impudently said one of the men, advancing near the horses' heads.
They were a hard looking set, dressed in the mixed uniform of the British and Continental armies, with a smattering of civilians' attire.
But they were well-armed, and their rough faces showed they were men who would not hesitate at any deed of blood.
"Well, my men, what would you have with us?" said Mr. Ashland, assuming an indifference he did not feel.
"We want to get our toll—you are on our highway, old grayhead."
"Are you of the British or Continental army?"
"Now look ahead—you mustn't be curious, old man; we belong to the side that pays us most."
"Ha! you are cow-boys!"
"We is men as wants your spare cash, and I guesses as how well take that, and then keep the gal and the nigger, until you comes down han'some for their ransom!"
"Good God! men, I will give you all I have—nay, I will myself remain with you as your prisoner, if you will allow my daughter and servant to go on—to-morrow my servant can return with the sum demanded for my ransom."
"No old man, we want the gal and the nigger—what are you looking at, gal?" and the man looked quickly around as he saw Maud gazing earnestly down the road.
But nothing was visible of a suspicious nature, and the speaker, who seemed to act as the leader, again turned to Mr. Ashland.
As he did so there was a clatter in the underbrush, and out dashed a horseman, a British officer, splendidly mounted, and with drawn sabre.
Ere resistance could be offered one of the cow-boys fell dead, his head nearly severed from his body, by one sweep of the horseman's blade.

The steed was then spurred upon another of the worthy trio, who went down rolling in the dust of the road.
But the leader of the cow boys suddenly gave a shrill call, and at the same time leveled his carbine full at the heart of the officer.
The flash and report followed, but the gallant steed caught the bullet in his brain, and saved his master from instant death.
Down went the poor animal, pinning his rider beneath its weight, but who, even though prostrated, drew a pistol and leveled it at the head of the cow boy; but as he did so his arm was seized from behind, and one glance proved to him that resistance was useless, for a half-dozen rude-looking men had come to the rescue, three of whom held the horse of Mr. Ashland, Maud and the negro, and the others were holding their muskets leveled at him.
"You've done for two of us, Colonel; but I guesses as how we'll get the drop on yer now—bind him, men, for that that man is Colonel Covington, as hung my brother, an' he's to dance a jig at the end of the rope," and the leader of the cow boys seemed delighted at the capture he had made.
Then Mr. Ashland and Maud were in despair, for a moment before they had hoped that they had left all danger behind them.
Egbert Ashland was one of the wealthiest men in the colonies, and though an Englishman by birth, he had come to America and adopted it as his home.
He was the second son of a noble family, but had cared little for title, and desired to live free from the pomp and vanities of court life.
Shortly after his arrival in New York he had married an American heiress, and entering upon a business career, became a most prosperous merchant.
When the war broke out between the states and the mother country, Egbert Ashland espoused the cause of his adopted country, though he kept very quiet upon the subject.
When his two children were respectively seventeen and thirteen years of age, Mrs. Ashland had died, and the whole love of the father centred upon his handsome son Morris, and his beautiful daughter Maud.
Morris was sent to France and England to complete his education, and no pains or expense were spared to make him all that his father could wish, while Maud was daily instructed at home by a most competent governess.
When the volcano of war burst out over the land, Morris Ashland returned home, and at once entered the patriot army, rising a company of troops, composed of his old schoolmates and friends, and equipping his command at his own expense.
With his gallant rangers Morris soon won a wide-spread reputation as a daring and dashing officer, and caused his English foes to respect and fear him.
As the war continued, Captain Morris Ashland became known as the Rebel Ranger, and so daring were his raids, so rapid his movements, and irresistible his charging troops, that the sentinels on the outposts of the British army, always trembled when they heard that the command of the Rebel Ranger was near.
For policy, Mr. Ashland kept quiet about his Continental sympathies, but secretly rejoiced over the career of his gallant son.
As for Maud, her beauty and her wit, rebel though she was, made her a belle in society, and many were the British officers who felt the sting of her sarcasm when discoursing the right and wrong of the war.
Upon the banks of the Hudson Mr. Ashland owned a fine farm, where he was wont to pass his summers, and upon the occasion of his capture by the cow boys, he had been to his place, seemingly to look after his estate, but really to see Morris, whom his father and sister had not seen since the breaking out of the war.
Unfortunately, however, Morris was away with his command, and Mr. Ashland determined to return to New York, without waiting the coming of the British escort that had been furnished him by an officer who was in love with Maud.
Without adventure they had arrived within sight of the city, when

to their dismay they were confronted by the cow boys; and when hope again arose at the daring attack upon them by the English officer, it was crushed by the attack of a ruthless set of men who wanted the officer's life for having, a few months before, captured and hung several of their band.
To be Continued.
An Editor in Heaven.
Just as if editors were not in the habit of going to Heaven! Well, venture to say that a greater portion of them go to that home of those who have performed their mission of mercy on earth, than any other profession or calling that poor mortals fill.
An editor in Heaven! There's nothing strange about that, at all. It's almost a moral as well as professional impossibility for them to go anywhere else.
Once upon a time, after the demise of a member of the "corps editorial," he presented himself at the gates of the Holy City, and requested admission. The doorkeeper asked him what had been his occupation on terra firma. He replied that he was an editor. Well said the watchman, we have a crowd of your kind here now, and they all came in as dead heads. If you can pay your passage you can come in, if not, you must place yourself under the control of a personage you ruled tyrannically down here (meaning the Devil). Not having the wherewith to go in, our brother of the quill and scissors posted off and presented himself at the entrance of Clotie's dark domains. A very dark-complexioned gentleman stood sentry, and asked in a gruff voice, "Who comes?" "An humble disciple of Faust," was the calm reply. "Then hold on, you can't be admitted," exclaimed the gentlemen in black, evincing considerable agitation, and fiercely scowling on him. Why not? demanded the typo, who began to get huffy, and looked around for a "sheep's foot," with which to force an entrance.
"Well, sir," replied his sable majesty, "we are one of your profession in here many years ago, and he kept up a continual row with his former delinquent subscribers, and as we have more of that class of persons here than any other, we have passed a law prohibiting the admission of any editors, only those who have advanced our interest in their papers on earth, and even those we keep in a separate room by themselves. You have published many things that operated against us, and always blamed the Devil for everything that went wrong, so you can't come in. We enforce this rule without respect to persons, for our own peace and safety."
Casting a doleful look at the outside sentinel, our typographical friend started off again, determined to get in up above. This time he took with him an old file of his paper and presenting it to the guardian of the Celestial City, requested that it might be carefully examined, and they would see whether he was entitled to a free ticket. In due course of time the conductor came along and took him in telling him that he published many good things and had been a martyr to the cause of human improvement, and that resolutions had been passed to admit all members of the "art press" who had abused the Devil while below. He further added that they were punished enough by their being with the "devil" all their lives, their future punishment was commuted. He further stated that not one delinquent subscriber could be found in all Heaven.
Pegging His Way Up.
We recently read, in the Springfield *Kentuckian*, a story of a man who discovered a bee-tree in which the bees had deposited a large amount of honey, at a distance of one hundred and seven feet from the ground. It was a popular tree, and there was not a branch left, the boys in which the bees had stored their honey.
How could the honey be got at was the question. The ingenuity of the finder was adequate to the emergency. He made a lot of stout wooden pegs. He then bored a hole with a large auger in the tree at a convenient height above. Into this he drove a peg, and so he worked his way up the tree, until he got up to the honey, when he deliberately cut off the top of the tree, and secured his prize; the pegs serving him as a ladder on which to pass up and down.
The way in which that *Kentuckian* pegged his way up to success, is a good illustration of the way in which nearly every great prize in life is won. Enduring prosperity is gained step by step, or peg by peg. And each peg must be made of good solid timber and be securely driven home. Had that *Kentuckian* been careless as to the material of which even one of his pegs was made, or as to the secureness with which it was fastened to the tree, might have defeated him just as he was coming down with his prize.
So it often is in the career of men. When one has reached the topmost peg, and has grasped the coveted prize, and supposes he is safely leaving it off, some rotten peg of character gives way beneath him, and he is precipitated headlong to defeat and disgrace.
"Are you fond of Hog's Tales?" asked a city lady of her country lover. "Yes, I like them roasted, with salt on them," was the response. "No, I mean have you read Hog's Tales?" "No, our hogs are white and black. I don't think there is a red one among them."

Fences and Boundaries.
S. E. Baldwin, Law Professor of Yale College, in a lecture delivered before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, thus defines the law of highways:
It is a common mistake to suppose that towns own the soil of our roads. They simply have a right of way, and the power to remove earth to or from any part of the road for the purpose of repairs or improvements; but the title to the soil, and all that grows thereon, remains with the adjoining proprietors. Deeds bounding land on a highway give title to the centre of the road. A land-owner, owning both sides of the road, owns the road, and if the road be discontinued immediately, regains the use of the soil. An individual has no right to remove soil on a highway except by order of the selectmen or other town agents. Road-making was not originally invested in towns. The town has a right to cut and remove trees, shade or otherwise, growing along the highway, for the purpose of use in the repair of the road. The town also has a right to grade the road where and to what extent it pleases. An individual willfully or negligently leaving an obstruction in the highway, and damages arising therefrom, is liable for the damage. If a man habitually leaves his chopping block and ax in the road, and a traveller cuts his foot by the ax, the owner of the ax is liable. Towns are held for damages arising from an accidental obstruction if not removed or repaired in a reasonable time. Twenty years' possession of land, by any individual, usually gives him title, but this does not hold true of land in the highway. Inclosure and possession in this case must be continuous in this case for a much longer period to give title. The reason is, individuals do not look out for the public interests as closely as for their own, and therefore the law makes this allowance of public property. Twenty years' undisputed use of a private way across your neighbor's land to get to your own, gives you a right to the use of such way. You need cross but two or three times in a year to gain this right. When an individual buys land bounded on all sides by the property of others, the law gives him what is called a "necessary right of way," to get to his own land. When land is sold, rights of way, if there be any, should be expressly mentioned in the deed.
The Arkansas Valley—Grazing and Herds—Wild Animals—Prairie-Dogs.
PUEBLO, COL., October 26.—Passing westward up the Arkansas valley through Western Kansas, the settlements become "fewer and farther between" as the east line of Colorado is approached. The soil is fertile and lies well for cultivation, but emigration has thus far been confined chiefly to that portion of the valley east of the west line of Edwards county. West of this line there are as yet but few cultivated fields, grazing being the principal occupation of the inhabitants.
Immense flocks and herds may be seen here feeding on the nutritious grass of the lowlands. I noticed several herds of cattle, each herd numbering at least four thousand head. These cattle when ready for market are shipped by rail to Kansas City, which has within a few years past, become one of the largest cattle markets in the country.
The wild animals, with the exception of the buffalo, once so numerous in this region, have not been entirely driven from the line of the railroad. Occasionally may be seen an antelope fleetly hurrying across the plains, or a coyote in a sneaking kind of amble steadily lengthening the distance between himself and the passing train. Now and then the large gray wolf may also be seen stooping, making off from the line of the track, at short intervals looking watchfully back, doubtless to see if he is pursued, or possibly to ascertain if there is anything he may with safety and profit pursue.
Whole villages of marmots or prairie-dogs are passed, the villagers sitting erect in the doorways of their houses impudently hailing the passing train in short, squeaky barks. I have been told by old hunters that it is impossible to shoot the prairie-dog when in this position. However, expert marksmen may be, and however prompt and careful in taking aim and firing, the dog will invariably get in his dwelling before the shot can strike him. I do not of course vouch for the accuracy of this statement, never having seen the experiment tried.
"Are these eggs poached?" inquired a customer of a colored restaurant keeper, as an Alabama station. "Yes, sah," replied Sambo, "dey is—dat is, de chickens wat laid 'em war."
"At the name of George Washington, fellow-citizens," said a Centennial orator not a hundred miles from Boston, "tyranny trembles like an Aspidochelone!"
The Democrats have a majority of two on joint ballot in the Legislature of Indiana.
Why do girls kiss each other and men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and men have.
It was rather personal in a California newspaper man to chronicle the purchase of a mule by a brother editor as "a remarkable instance of self-possession."

Bugs on Vines.
To destroy bugs on squash and cucumber vines dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of water, but one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpetre if you can afford it—it is good for vegetables but death to animals life, the bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the "grub" in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans make them grow wonderfully.
Twenty thousands volumes have been stolen from the Mercantile Library of San Francisco.

FARMER'S COLUMN.
Orchard Grass.
I am still receiving requests every few days for more information about orchard grass. I believe I have said nearly everything that I can say in my various articles, but, as they were not all published in your paper, I will again answer a few of the questions asked.
Two bushels of seed to the acre (of 14 pounds to the bushel) is not too much, but twenty pounds of nice clean seed will insure a good set. To sow less than twenty pounds "is penny wise and pound foolish," as they were not all published in your paper, I will again answer a few of the questions asked.
I sowed this year a small lot in August to try and orchard grass. About the 25th or next April I shall mow the rye, which will make a fine lot of feed, and by mowing so early, it will not interfere with the grass, and will protect it during the winter. I believe this to be even better than sowing the grass alone. Most farmers wish to sow the grass seed with wheat or oats. If orchard grass is sown with either of these it should be sown in March. I soil all my stock, and consider orchard grass the best of all grasses for soiling for the following reasons: Its earliness, lateness, rapidity of growth, and the preference stock have for it. All these qualities combined make it the best of all grasses for soiling. It does not make as much feed as corn fodder, but it does not require the work that corn fodder does, and you are obliged to manure your corn fodder and to keep it up, while orchard grass improves land every year. Stock never tire of the grass as they do of the fodder. If sown about the first of March, it is not necessary to harrow the seed in, although a light harrowing will do no harm.
Some of my correspondents seem to think that I am writing for amusement profit or pay. My sole consideration is to have this valuable (the most valuable) grass sown over all the United States. Owing to the excessive drought, I did not attempt to save any seed this year, except just what I needed for my own sowing, for fear it would not fill well, but mowed all for hay. I was mistaken, however, for the drought seemed scarcely to affect the seed at all. I can recommend the grass sown by Allison and Addison, of Richmond, Va., as the sample I obtained from them was very fine. Another great advantage orchard grass has over other grasses and clover is the greater certainty of getting a catch; I have never failed, and have never seen a failure.—Country Gentleman.

Liming Land.
At a recent meeting of the Elmira N. Y. Farmers Club there were some statements of experience in the use of lime. Mr. Fitch said that thirteen years ago he had a field so wretchedly poor that it would produce nothing but sorrel, with which at last it became overrun. He plowed it, planted potatoes, and of course got no crop. The next season he spread 300 bushels of lime on about six acres—or half the field—this being sufficient to give the quite a crop covering. He expected thus to overcome the sorrel, regarding lime as the antidote to this plant. He again put in potatoes, and was rewarded with a fine harvest, and the sorrel has never since re-appeared. The land was completely renovated by this single application, and even to this day traces of the lime come up with each repeated turning of the soil. The next year without further fertilizing he had an excellent harvest of oats. With such a crop the field was laid down to grass, which made a good catch and grew luxuriantly where grass would not grow before. At subsequent plowings other manures were used, and the piece has always proved reliable for whatever crop Mr. Fitch cared to raise.
Watering House Plants.
"How often should house-plants be watered?" is the question frequently asked by those who have had little or no experience in their culture. There certainly cannot be an particular rule given in regard to time, for some species require more water than others, and plants in large pots will need it less frequently than those in small ones. The temperature of the room has also a powerful effect upon the evaporation of moisture; if very warm the plants will require more than if it is cool. There are, however, two very essential things relating to house culture of plants which should not be overlooked: 1st. Never apply cold water from a cistern or well, but let it be somewhere about the temperature of the air in which the plants are grown. Very cold water is sure to check the growth of the plants. 2d. When the plants are watered give the soil in the box a good soaking, and then omit watering again until the soil shows that it is needed. A little at a time and very often, is too generally the practice with the novice.

The Situation.

After the thousands of reports and rumors that have gone over the wires for the past few days the situation now is this: Mr. Tilden has 184 votes unquestioned, and in addition to these we claim the state of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, and no official returns from Oregon which the Republicans claim by 800; but this is only a claim which the Democrats do not concede.

The election of Hampton seems to be conceded in South Carolina, but the Returning Board hope to count Hayes in. The question of their jurisdiction is now before the Supreme Court and a writ has been issued requiring them to appear to-morrow and show cause why they should not be enjoined from issuing certificates of election. Florida is confidently claimed by the Democrats by 1500, while Louisiana is set down at 8,000. In Tallahassee and New Orleans a large number of prominent Northern men are assembled to see the counting done and fair play. The count in Louisiana will begin Friday. In Florida they have thirty days to make returns.

There is but one thing which can deprive us of the vote of all three of those States and that will be the frauds perpetrated by these Returning Boards, if they dare to reverse the will of the people.

In this State our majorities are increasing and will run up some where between 15,000 and 20,000.

Should there be any grounds of suspicion of fraudulent counting on either side it should be reported at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if "counted in" or placed there by any fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result, but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns.

U. S. Grant.

And yet, in mockery of his seeming desire for fair play, he orders troops into Florida and Louisiana to surround the very men by whose count the frauds to which he alludes were to be perpetrated. Had it not been for his part in the diabolical conspiracy to overthrow the will of the people the above hypocritical words need never have been written.

Capt. Nat. Atkinson, of Buncombe county, is a candidate for the office of reading clerk of the Senate. The Captain's valuable services, and fitness for the position, give him claims that should not be overlooked.

Robt. N. Furman, editor of the Asheville Citizen, we understand, will be a candidate for the position of principal clerk of the Senate. He would fill it well.

Considering the war that was waged against Gov. Vance, the prejudices appealed to, the misrepresentations and slanders circulated by his enemies, his endorsement by the people with such an overwhelming majority is one of the grandest victories on record. It is glory enough for Vance.

Boss Shepherd, the Washington Ring manager, is financially busted. The New York Herald figures up Mr. Tilden's popular majority, leaving out South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, at 208,000.

The Horne's Nest Riflemen have been accorded the honor of escorting Governor Vance to Raleigh when he goes to be inaugurated.

A prominent Jewish citizen of Wilmington suggests that, instead of parades and demonstrations, we have a day of public thanksgiving to God for our deliverance from tyranny. Very proper.

Dr. Worth will take charge of the office of Treasurer on the 22nd inst., having been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Jenkins.

The vote in Davidson county is somewhat mixed. It stands: Tilden's majority 9; Settle's 124; Smith's 32; Scales' 124; Ratification 36. County Democratic ticket elected.

Treasurer Jenkins has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by Governor Brogden. Dr. Worth, Treasurer elect, will be appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Is it not a striking fact that we should have heard from all the States, even those on the Pacific, before we did from the three Southern States where the Radicals had their Returning Boards? The two last counties in South Carolina heard from were strong Radical counties, which could have been reported among the first. With the candid and unpartisan observer, there can be no doubt as to the object in all this.

No Fear.

There seems to be some apprehension that, in the event it is decided that Mr. Tilden has the electoral votes of all or either one of the States now in dispute, they would be thrown out, or his right to the seat contested. Radical office-holders, whose partisan proclivities get the better of their sense, seem to depend on this for their tenure of office. The wish with them is, perhaps, the father to the thought. There will be a good deal of this sort of bluster between now and the 14th day of February, when the vote will be counted. But it is bluster and nothing else. It is decided that Mr. Tilden has the requisite majority, one vote more than is now conceded to him, these loud talking pap-suckers will be as meek as lambs and as gentle as cooing doves.

The thinking men of the country are for law and order, the monied men of the country are for peace. They cannot afford to encourage a rupture. \$2,000,000,000 of U. S. Bonds, which are now held by the capitalists of the North and Europe, and which would become worthless in case of a conflict over the presidency, are a powerful argument for peace.

We have no apprehensions about Mr. Tilden's not taking his seat, and predict that he will do so with no more boisterous demonstration than the glad huzzas of the millions of redeemed people who will welcome him to the honored position to which their voices have called him.

The Speakership.

The names of a number of gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the next Legislature. As far as we know all are men of ability, and most of them would fill the position creditably. We believe for some years the Speaker has been selected from the extreme west or east, and it would be but the nice and clever thing to honor the center this time.

Under the circumstances we know of no name that will meet with more general favor than that of our townsman, Mr. John N. Staples, who has been favorably mentioned by some of the State press, in a manner most complimentary. Leading the van in Guilford, conceded to be one of the battle ground counties of the State, he stands before the people as one of her representative men, and the recognition of his claims would be both a graceful compliment to old Guilford and an appreciation of her sterling people whose dashing determination won victory from a foe confident of success and backed up by the government ring with all its patronage and power.

In addition, Mr. Staples' abilities and eminent fitness for the place are recognized and acknowledged by all.

Gen. Scales' Majorities.

The following list gives the majority of General Scales in the counties of this Congressional district. The only county in which Boyd seems to have stood a ghost of a chance was in Caswell and there if he has any majority it will be a very small one:

Rockingham,	745
Guilford,	488
Stokes,	328
Randolph,	343
Person,	272
Alamance,	124
Davidson,	124
Caswell,	2415

The last two counties in South Carolina heard from were Charleston and Colleton, which the Radicals held in reserve to overcome the majorities from the interior counties.

It is said that Jim Boyd feels particularly sore over his defeat in Alamance county, but the people of Alamance feel just the other way.

Chairman Cox and His Committee.

There is no one man the people of North Carolina cannot forget in the hour of their signal triumph. We allude, of course, to the chairman of the democratic state executive committee, Gen. Wm R. Cox. We have an intimate personal knowledge of the work he has performed in the campaign just closed, the results of which we see in large democratic gains from every quarter. General Cox and his committee perfected the best organization for this campaign the democratic party has ever known in North Carolina, and the magnificent majority of twenty thousand attests its efficiency. The chairman of a committee performing such work and accomplishing such results must and should feel proud in the hour of victory, and the people ought to greet and remember him for it.

And there is another gentleman whose labors cannot be overlooked. Samuel A. Ashe, secretary of the executive committee, has devoted himself to the cause of the democracy in the recent campaign with a zeal and energy which knew no flagging. Like the chairman, General Cox, Captain Ashe labored day and night from the organization of the campaign in June until the result was proclaimed.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

No Ku Kluxing the Elections.

One of the parties in Florida sends a report that the other party has "wrecked a train and kluxed the election returns." The report is probably untrue, but the phrase is the politicians of both parties that the people will stand no ku kluxing of election returns this time. They mean to have peace and fair play. If the democrats have carried Louisiana the people will not allow Governor Kellogg and Mr. Packard, with a too convenient Retaining Board, to ku klux the fair play. They were allowed to do it in 1872, so far as the result had only a local importance; but the Senate refused to admit the Senator elected by their fraud. They did it again in 1874, but public opinion forced a republican Congress to condemn the fraud in the most positive and conspicuous manner by seating some of the members of the Legislature who were ku kluxed in by the Retaining Board. We beg the New Orleans republican managers to remember that their previous frauds are well known here in the North, and that as men already detected and exposed in ku kluxing election returns they have need to be conspicuously fair and upright this time. All their acts and proceedings will be watched with the most jealous eyes by honorable men of both parties in the North, and they should remember that the presumption lies fairly against them, because they have already been detected in the same trick of which they are now suspected.

So, too, in South Carolina, we warn the adherents of Governor Chamberlain against attempting to ku klux the election returns. They cannot hope to succeed, for they will be exposed, and their own party in the North will disown them. It is very well understood here that the South Carolina election machinery has been constituted in a suspiciously unfair and partisan manner. Judge Mackay, of the Supreme Court of the State, himself a Hayes republican, but opposed to corruption, has exposed the manner in which Governor Chamberlain arranged for a count of the vote. There is a Board of State Canvassers, a committee of whose members are candidates for election on the same ticket with Chamberlain, and are thus, by a monstrous perversion of fair dealing, allowed to canvass and decide upon the votes of the State and declare whether they themselves are elected; and not only this, but of the ninety-six Commissioners of Election in the counties seventy are Chamberlain's declared partisans, and forty are co-holders who hold their places by his appointment.

Now, no one ought to be condemned on mere suspicion; but if we find a man going about on a dark night with a bit of burglar's tools he cannot blame us if we keep our eyes on him; it is not ungenerous or unjust to regard him with suspicion and to require him to give a very clear account of himself. In Ku Klux times in Arkansas a State law, still in the statute book, authorized any citizen to shoot down any one caught with the tools of a burglar in the night. We do not desire to bring odium upon Messrs. Chamberlain, Packard and Kellogg; but we warn them that they are known here in the North; the honest men of both parties regard them with just suspicion, and they have need to play not only with common but with very conspicuous fairness. If they have carried Louisiana and South Carolina so be it; but they must satisfy the honest and fair-minded men of both parties in the North of that fact, or they will be disowned and execrated by their own party. There must be no Ku Kluxing of the election returns. Whatever unscrupulous politicians might wink at, the main body of the republican party in the North is honest and patriotic and will tolerate no injustice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Vote in this Senatorial District.

ALAMANCE,	1380
Holt,	1147
Vincent,	233
Holt's majority,	1365
Holton,	1147
Scales' majority,	218

GUILFORD,	2348
Holton,	1946
Scales' majority,	402
Holt,	2318
Vincent,	1897
Holt's majority,	421

Previous Close Counts.

The electoral vote for President will be closer this year than it has been for many years. In 1877 John Adams received 71 votes in the Electoral College and Thomas Jefferson 65. In 1880 Jefferson received 73 and Barr 73, and the election was decided by the House. Since then there has been no close count in the Electoral College, though there have been several occasions when, there being more than two candidates, no one had a clear majority of the electoral vote, and the election was completed by the House of Representatives, as the constitution in such cases provides. It is time to abolish the Returning Board and allow the people to vote directly for President.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Florida Unquestionably Democratic.

The President of the "News Club" last evening being disgraced by J. P. Jones, Mayor of Pensacola, Fla., as to how that state voted in the recent election, and about eight o'clock p. m. received the following response:

PENSACOLA, FLA. Nov. 13.

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South Carolina.

Gen. Hampton's majority in South Carolina is about 1,000 and Tilden's about 500. The Columbia *Phoenix* of Friday says of the result in South Carolina:

"The official returns received at the Democratic headquarters vary but little from the reports previously furnished. Hampton's election is considered certain by about 2,000 majority. Prominent Republicans yield the State to the Democrats by 800 majority.—*Char. Democrat.*

Gov. Hayes.

It is to be hoped, for Governor Hayes' own sake, he did not make the remarks imputed to him in relation to the result of the election; if so, we will take back all we have said to his credit.

"I don't care for myself (says he), for the party—yes, and the country, too—can stand it, but I do care for the poor colored men of the South. If any part of the country suffers or remains at a standstill it will be the South under the new regime, and Northern men can't live there, and will leave; and immigration into the States will cease; but, as I said before, I do pity the poor black men of the South. The result will be that the Southern people will practically treat the constitutional amendments as nullities, and then the colored man's fate will be worse than when he was in slavery with a humane master to look after his interests. This is the only reason I regret that the news is as it is."

In the first place, he does care for himself, and for his party too, a thousand times more than he does for the "poor colored man," and this every one knows as well as he does. The colored man he cares for, doubtless, as all men of humanity do, but he values him primarily for his vote, and as an ally of his party. He knows full well the negro is nowhere in the North so fully protected in his rights as he is in Virginia and in the Southern States where the Democrats have undisputed control of the State governments, and he knows the Democrats of the South would to-day take up arms and see the country involved in another revolution sooner than see the negroes restored to slavery. Slavery has been the weakness, the ruin, of the South, and no power on earth can force it ever again to consent to be cursed with its baneful influence. All the Hayes perfectly well understands; and when he, Mark Anthony like, undertakes to represent the negro as the butchered Caesar, and points to their imagined wounds with touching pathos and crocodile tears, hoping to move their hearts to mutiny, he presents himself in the attitude of a low demagogue, utterly unworthy the respect and confidence of the American people. We trust it will be the pleasure of Gov. Hayes to make haste and repudiate such discreditable utterances.—*Rich. Whip.*

Those Returning Boards—Counting the Electoral Votes.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

The Louisiana returning board as now constituted consists of J. Madison Wells, surveyor of the port; Thomas Anderson, a candidate for State senator; two negroes, Cassenove and Kenter; and Mr. Arroyo, resigned. According to the constitutional provisions the first two are debarred from serving, one being a United States official, the other a candidate. The board is elected by the Senate, and has power to fill any vacancy that may occur during the interval. This leaves the election for three members of the board to the two negroes, Wells and Anderson are both absent from New Orleans. The former, who the Republicans claim has a right to serve, was expected to arrive in that city on Saturday night. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* says, after a prolonged search, he was unable to find the negroes, nobody appearing to know anything about them. The board will meet on the 17th, at their office, in the State-house, when and where the returns will be counted.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RETURNING BOARD.

To comprehend the situation in South Carolina it must be understood that just as soon as the election is ended the managers count the votes in public, and make their returns to the county canvassers. These rectify the count and make returns to the State canvassers. These last canvass the returns of the whole State and declare the election on the boards of managers, each consisting of three persons, two are Republicans and one is a Democrat. On the county canvassers the same proportion exists. The State board of canvassers is composed of the Secretary of State, Controller General, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Adjutant and Inspector General and the chairman of Committee of Privileges and Elections of the House. All of these are Republicans, and all are candidates for the same offices now. Ten days are allowed the board to count the ballots and declare the result.

THE FLORIDA RETURNING BOARD.

In Florida the returning board is under the control of the Republicans, being composed of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer (Republicans) and the Attorney General (W. Archer Cooke), who is a Democrat. Under the law thirty days are allowed the inspectors of election to make their returns; so it will be several days at least before the votes officially reach the hands of the returning board.

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William A. Wheeler and Louis Iana.

In his despatches to Gen. Sherman President Grant plainly indicated the State of Louisiana as the final battle ground for the Presidency. It is particularly unfortunate for the Republican party that its success depends on such a State. It is especially noteworthy that its vote will be absolutely necessary to elect William A. Wheeler, of New York, Vice President, who gave his name to the celebrated compromise by which the infamous corrupt action of the Louisiana Returning Board in the elections of 1874 was reversed with the approval of a Republican Congress. Mr. Wheeler's record in this matter makes it difficult to believe that he would accept a victory at the hands of this Board if there was any fair doubt upon the integrity of its work. Says President Grant, "No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud." This appeals with equal force to the candidate who at the death or disability of the President must take his place. Mr. Wheeler, therefore, is particularly interested in the result. He has placed his knowledge and his condemnation of the fraudulent and corrupt action of the Louisiana Returning Board so markedly on record that he is bound now to second the desire of President Grant and of all good citizens to have the operations of the Board so scrutinized that the result shall be above suspicion.

When the select House committee on Louisiana affairs, of which Mr. Wheeler is a member, returned to Washington the chairman presented the following preamble and resolution to the House, which adopted them:

WHEREAS both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the select committee of the House to investigate the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874; and whereas said committee has unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were awarded seats in the House of Representatives to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives in Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

With this resolution were presented majority and minority reports. Mr. Wheeler signed the latter, which offered the previous excesses of the white Democrats as palliating, in a measure, the Republican frauds. But this minority report contained the following pregnant passage, which shows that the present emergency was foreseen.—It now sounds prophetic:—

But the evil goes much further. Upon the elections in Louisiana, as in other States, depends the right to their seats of Senators and Representatives who are to aid in making laws for the whole country, and the choice of Presidential electors, upon whose vote may depend the title of the office of the President of the United States himself. No party in the United States will like to submit to a result decided by the votes of electors chosen by such means. Each party will be likely to credit charges of fraud and violence made against its own side.—There is, in our judgment, the greatest danger that these elements may enter into the next national election to so great an extent that it may leave the real expression of the will of the people in doubt.

Here the danger of the present situation is boldly sketched out.—President Grant's words appeal to the candidates; the words we have quoted appreciate the danger to the national peace. This is a crisis in which every honest man of influence before the country should exert it to the utmost in the interest of fair play. We call upon William A. Wheeler, on his record to come to the front and do his share of the work of finding an issue to the crisis at once honorable and peaceful.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Bloody Riot in Charleston S. C.

The Charleston papers have long accounts of the bloody riot gotten up by the negroes of that city Wednesday night. The list of casualties footed up one killed and twenty-five wounded. The *News-Courier* says:

"The few white men who were in the vicinity, as soon as the negroes began firing, drew their revolvers and returned the fire. The police were utterly powerless to stop the disturbance. Every negro fired his pistol at every white man he saw, and after he had emptied his weapon retreated to reload. It was in this fight that Mr. E. H. Walter, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Charleston, was fatally wounded."

Private Remko, of Company E, Fifth United States artillery, while walking down King street to join his company, was fired upon by the crowd and narrowly escaped with his life. Several gentlemen were shot at on their way down town, and several of them were wounded and beaten.

The character of the negroes who took part in the riot can best be illustrated by an incident that took place in the gunnery house. A negro named Marcus Green was brought in wounded in the leg. He was also drunk. Upon being laid upon the floor, and while the surgeon was attending to his wound, the savage would rise up in a sitting posture and exclaim: "Lemme kill one more before I die. Lemme shoot one white man more." He was painfully but not seriously wounded.

"You talk like an associated press agent," is the gentle manner in which a man is now told that he lies.

Counting the Votes for President.

The Constitution, after providing for the transmission of the votes of the Electors to the President of the Senate, in the form of lists signed and certified by the Electors and sealed up, makes the following provisions:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President." (Amendment XII.)

It will be seen that the Constitution intended only to make a general provision of a mode of ascertaining with legal certainty what person had received a majority of all the electoral votes and at the same time the highest number of votes; and then to direct how the President shall be chosen if there is no choice effected by the Electoral Colleges. The officer who is to open the certificates is the President of the Senate; and he is to do this in the presence of both Houses of Congress. It is to be seen that it is to be done, and all other details requisite to fulfill the intent of the Constitution, are left to be regulated by legislation, or by other joint action of the two Houses must, of course, have relation to the intent of the Constitution, which is, to ascertain with legal certainty whether any person, and who, has been chosen by the Electoral Colleges, by having received the requisite number of their votes.

At the time when Washington was first chosen President, no law of course had been passed on this subject. The precedent then established simply shows that the two Houses met, that the President of the Senate, who had been chosen such for this special purpose, opened the certificates, and that the votes were counted by him in the presence of the two Houses, one of the Senators being appointed to sit at the clerk's table and make a list of the votes as they were declared. But before Washington's second Presidency, a law was passed (March 1, 1792), which provided:

"That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, one thousand and hundred and ninety-three, and on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the said certificates, or so many of them as shall then have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice-President ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution."

Under this law, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1793, the two Houses assembled in the Senate Chamber, the certificates of the electors were opened and read by the Vice-President, and then delivered to tellers, who, having examined them and ascertained the votes, presented a list of them to the Vice-President, and he read it to the two Houses. Thereupon, he declared Washington to be elected President, and John Adams to be elected Vice-President.

This seems to have been in accordance with the law and the Constitution. Neither of them contemplated that the President should do anything but open the certificates. This act he was to perform in the presence of both Houses. It was then for the two Houses, acting in each other's presence, to appoint such tellers as might be needed to count the votes and declare the result.

In 1821, on the re-election of Mr. Monroe, the two Houses appointed a joint committee to report a method of proceeding in counting the votes. The plan that was adopted and followed was an assembly of the two Houses, each having its own presiding officer, and therefore each sitting as a distinct body. Tellers were appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, who made a list of the votes as they were declared; the result was then delivered to the President of the Senate, who announced it to the two Houses, and this was deemed the legal declaration of the persons elected as President and Vice-President, and it was, with a list of the votes, entered on the journals of the two Houses. On this occasion a question arose whether the votes of Missouri should be counted, that State having appointed electors and forwarded their votes before she had been formally admitted into the Union. To obviate this embarrassment in advance it was decided, inasmuch as it was known that the votes of Missouri, would not effect result, that the President of the Senate should announce that if the votes of Missouri were counted the result would be—; if not counted the result would be—; but that when in either event Mr. Monroe was elected President, and Daniel D. Tompkins was elected Vice-President. When, in the assembly of the two Houses, the votes of Missouri were handed to the tellers, Mr. Livermore of New Hampshire objected to their being received. A long and somewhat excited debate followed in the House of Representatives, on the power of either of the two bodies to reject the votes; but it was at last decided that the course marked out by the joint committee should be followed. A message was sent to the Senate, that the body returned to the hall of the House, the joint session was resumed, and the result was declared as above stated. Thus the question of jurisdiction and the method of proceeding in a case of real controversy, was left undecided.

The existing law on this subject, section 142 of the Revised Statutes, is a substantial re-enactment of the law of 1792, with some verbal changes which do not vary the sense. There is no joint rule of the two Houses which regulates the method of proceeding, and there is

no precedent which bears directly upon the jurisdiction or regularity of the certificates forwarded by the bodies claiming to be the electors of the several States. Mr. Clay, in the debate of 1821, said there was no mode provided by the Constitution for settling litigated questions arising in the discharge of the duty of counting the votes of the States; but he appears to have thought it could be provided for by legislation. That it has not been in terms and explicitly provided for is quite certain; although there is a clause in the existing law which would seem to look beyond the mere function of enumerating and declaring the contents of the certificates. The law reads as if two things are to be done; the votes are to be counted, "and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President (are to be) ascertained and declared, agreeably to the Constitution." The law of 1792 said "the persons who shall fill" etc. This is somewhat too vague, however, to amount to a positive jurisdiction to try a question relating to the verity of the certificates, or to the title of the persons claiming to be electors.

It is to be hoped that no such question will arise in reference to the present election. It cannot arise without the commission of a great crime. How the consequences of that crime can be averted, if it shall be committed, no one can foresee. It is best for all to await patiently the developments which will show those who may be under the temptation to do such a monstrous wickedness will not dare to attempt it.—*New York Sun.*

A Sad Accident.

(Special Star Telegram.)

STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 10.

Miss Lillia, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Lieut. Gov. R. F. Armfield, was accidentally shot and mortally wounded this evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her brother, aged about nineteen years. The ball entered the forehead above the left eye and penetrated the brain. Physicians say her recovery is doubtful. This accident has cast a gloom over the entire community.

Gone to Watch the Count.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The following have telegraphed their intention to start immediately for New Orleans, in response to the call of the national democratic committee: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, ex-United States senator, Hon. J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, ex-Gov. A. C. C. of Pennsylvania, ex-governor, ex-Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, ex-Senator, ex-Lieutenant Governor Baugh, of Illinois, Judge J. B. Stallo, of Ohio, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York, Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, Hon. Theo. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, Hon. G. B. Smith, of Wisconsin, Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Hon. G. W. Fox, ex-assistant secretary of the navy, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, Hon. H. D. McHenry, of Kentucky.

President Grant returned to Washington this afternoon. He has requested the following prominent gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans to inspect the counting of the votes in Louisiana: Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Judge E. W. Slaughter, Generals John A. Dix and James H. Allen, of New York; Senators Sherman and Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; General Ben Harrison, of Indiana; Senator Logan, of Illinois; Hon. William D. Kelley and John Shoenberg, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa. These and a few others have been invited. Nearly all of them have been heard from, and have accepted.

Vance and Tilden.

In view of the fact, now apparent, that Gov. Vance runs slightly behind Mr. Tilden in the state, we desire to say here, that notwithstanding this is so, to the nomination of Gov. Vance is due the magnificent majority being recorded. His name created the enthusiasm that increased and electrified the state from the very first day of the campaign. No other gentleman of North Carolina could have so thoroughly aroused the old and young as did the beloved Vance. His name was a tower of strength to us, and to the effect of his bugle blast on the stump there was no limit. Some who voted for Tilden voted against Vance from prejudices growing out of the circumstances of his governorship during the war, yet it was Zebulon who gave us the great victory as we have achieved, and Mr. Tilden may thank him for his splendid North Carolina vote.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

N. C. Congressmen Elected.

1st District—Jesse J. Yeates, Dem.
2d " — C. H. Brogden, Rep.
3d " — A. M. Waddell, Dem.
4th " — Jos. J. Davis, Dem.
5th " — A. M. Scales, Dem.
6th " — Walter L. Steele, Dem.
7th " — W. M. Robbins, Dem.
8th " — Robt. B. Vance, Dem.

Old Guilford is redeemed; All honor to Scales, Staples, Swain, Morehead, and others of the patriot band who led in that fight! Guilford joins the column of counties which are coming into our General Assembly to strike off the fetters which bind the carter counties to the heels of carpet baggers, of negro politicians and thieves.—*Ral. News.*

The canvassing board of South Carolina consists of five, four of whom are candidates themselves upon the Radical State ticket, and the fifth is a Radical member of the Legislature.

Gramham's majority over Joe. Turner is between 1,500 and 2,000.

The *Observer* says 200 colored men voted the Democratic ticket in Mecklenburg county.

[Ral. Sentinel.] Our next Legislature.

SENATE.

1st district, Octavius Coke, W. C. Mercer, D.
2d, Charles Latham, W. T. Cahoon, D.
3d, G. A. Mebane, R.
4th, John Bryant, (col.) R.
5th, W. P. Mabson, (col.) R.
6th, Joseph B. Stuckey, D.
7th, N. W. Boddie, H. G. Williams, D.
8th, George Green, R.
9th, " " " " " "
10th, " " " " " "
11th, W. W. Dunn, R.
12th, W. H. Moore, (col.) R.
13th, " " " " " "
14th, J. S. Stewart, D.
15th, H. B. Short, D.
16th, W. C. Troy, D.
17th, L. R. Waddell, D.
18th, R. W. Thorne, R.
19th, J. W. Wynne, R.
20th, John W. Graham, John W. Cunningham, D.
21st, " " " " " "
22d, W. C. Albright, D.
23d, W. N. Mebane, D.
24th, T. M. Holt, J. I. Scales, D.
25th, M. S. Robins, D.
26th, Elias Hurley, D.
27th, Ed. R. Liles, D.
28th, L. G. Heilig, D.
29th, P. I. Moore

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.

Y Send \$2.10 and you will receive THE PATRIOT twelve months free of postage.

Wood.—Subscribers who have consented to pay in wood must deliver it before December 1st. We want it now.

Greensboro Grange.

A very desirable that a full meeting of the Greensboro Grange be held on the 2nd day (Saturday) of December next.—Business of vital importance to each member will be presented.

The Legislature meets next Monday.

Judge Settle left yesterday morning to visit the Centennial. T. B. Keogh left for Washington on same train.

The Daily Observer will make its first appearance to-morrow. Raleigh will have three dailies.

Nearly every Northern man in this city, who is not a federal office-holder, voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Gen. Lee.—The Raleigh Constitution, and Southern Times, two Radical organs, have played out, fizzled, busted, gone where the woodbine twines, since the election returns came in. Next.

Northampton Court in session this week. Northampton is among the counties that has the largest muster roll of democrats and the smallest criminal dock in the State.

Gen. Cox, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, attributes our grand success in the State in no small measure to the thorough organization and gallant fight in Guilford county, the influence of which was felt throughout the State. This is glory for our boys.

The night after the election we understand that black calves were being hung upon the fences of some of the leading Republicans. Of course this was done in a spirit of harmless levity, but still it is a sort of amusement which is susceptible of misinterpretation, and had better be dispensed with.

A premature discharge of a pistol, this morning in Coleman's shop, caused the death of a colored man.—He was not struck, but was killed by the discharge of the pistol. Let there be a stringent law against carrying concealed weapons and let it be vigorously enforced.

Plowing.—We saw at Sloan's store, this morning five handsome plows, presented by Watt & Co., manufacturers at Richmond, to the New Garden Agricultural Society to be given as premiums.—This is clever and shows that these gentlemen know how to do business.

The Democrats of Clay and Friendship townships are desecrating of their graves for the gallant fight they made, and the large odds they overcame, making their townships, which had been Radical, now strongly Democratic.

Personal.—We had a visit to-day from Mr. Ben Ayres, the clothing store man of Danville. See his card in another column. He visits with a view to the establishment of a branch house in this place, and we understand, has rented the corner store in the Tate building and will open on December 1st.

TOTAL ABSENCE.—We learn that Benjamin Bishop, of this county, died on yesterday from the effects of an accidental pistol shot. He had been to the mountains trading and had reached Kernersville on Monday morning on his return home; when he dropped his pistol, causing it to fire—loading the ball in his chest. He reached his home, but died the next morning.

N. C. CONFERENCE.—The Annual Session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will close this city on the 29th inst.

We expect a large attendance of members and visiting brethren. Any of our citizens who are willing to aid in entertaining the members of this body, are assured the kindness will be appreciated, and the courtesy reciprocated in the future.

A committee consisting of S. Steele, Jas. W. Albright, B. E. Sargent, B. E. Sargent, H. N. Shaw, Rev. T. M. Jones, J. A. Odell, Dr. D. A. Robertson

has been appointed to arrange homes for the Conference.

The citizens who are willing to aid, will please report names of them at an early day.

S. D. ADAMS, Pastor.

A PORTER BOOK HOUSE.—Amid the general distress in nearly every business it is gratifying to note that the book trade is in a flourishing condition, more new books being turned out by the large houses than usual at this time, whilst the sales show a corresponding increase.

This is mainly due to the advent of the cool evenings, which are always a reading time. There can be no solitude among intelligent people whilst books of every imaginable description can be had, and at such reasonable prices as now.

The publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 303 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most extensive and reputable houses in the country, having made liberal preparations for this season's trade. A large number of new books have been issued within the past three months, whilst others have been exhausted, and this house can now boast of having one of the largest and best selected stocks of books from which readers can select. They will send their catalogue to any address if written for, and it contains a list of the writings of such popular authors as Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ward, Miss May, Mrs. Wood, Charles Dickens, Charles Lever, Alexander Dumas, Walter Scott, G. M. Reynolds, George Sand, and many others.

WORTH.—Six or eight young ladies this afternoon working on sewing machines. Apply at

43-29. ODELL, RAGAN & CO'S.

New Garden Fair.

We hope all our readers will bear in mind that on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16th and 17th, the annual fair of the New Garden Agricultural Society will take place at their new grounds. A spacious building has been erected and a large premium list published, and we hope to see a fine display and large crowd.

Arrangements have been made to run a special train on both days. It will leave this place at 10 a.m. and the fair ground at 4 p.m.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day—By John Clark Ridpath, A. M., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, in Europe, Johns Hopkins University. Royal Octavo. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, Portraits and Diagrams. Sold only by subscription. Price \$3.00. Jones Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Memphis and Atlanta.

This is indeed a valuable book, one that will give all our people proper ideas of the growth and character of our nation and its free institutions.

From the first voyage of the Northmen to the coast of Labrador and Massachusetts, to the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia; from the birth of Columbus to the admission of Colorado as the Centennial State, the stream of narration flows on the smooth current, with fitting comments and sufficient explanation, every page enlivened by genius and glowing with an ardent patriotism.

Here is the whole history and character of one of our most noted pioneers, gathered from his autobiography and half a dozen other works, but condensed to one brief pithy paragraph:

"The new president, though not yet thirty years of age, was a veteran in every kind of valuable life experience. Born an Englishman; trained as a soldier in the wars of Holland; a traveler in France, Italy and Egypt; again a soldier in Hungary; captured by the Turks and sold as a slave, sent from Constantinople to a prison in the Crimea; killing a taskmaster who beat him, and then escaping through the woods of Russia to Western Europe; with any army of adventurers against Mexico; finally returning to England and joining the London Company—he was now called upon by the very enemies who had persecuted and ill-treated him, to rescue them and their colony from destruction. A strange and wonderful career! John Smith was all together the most noted man in the early history of America."

An ardent patriotism vivifies every page. Particularly does this appear in his closing review, which is an admirable summary of the present condition and prospects of the United States.

"The visions and dreams of the Revolutionary patriots have been eclipsed by the luster of actual accomplishment. The territorial domain of the Republic encloses the grandest belt of forest, valley, and plain that the world has in it. Since the beginning of time no other people have possessed such a territory so rich in resources, so varied in features, so magnificent in physical aspect. Soil and climate, the distribution of woods and lakes and rivers, the interposition of various ranges of mountains, the fertile valley and prairie, here contribute to give to man a many-sided and powerful development. Here he finds grains for his plowing, iron for his forge, gold for his cupidity, landscapes for his pencil, sunshine enough for song, and snow enough for courage. Nor has the Anglo-American failed to profit by the advantages of his surroundings. He has planted a free government on the largest and most liberal scale known in history. He has exposed the cause of liberty and right. He has fought like a hero for the freedom and equality of all men. He has projected a civilization which, though as yet but dimly traced in outline, is the vastest and grandest in the world. Better than all, he believes in the times to come. So long as man is anxious about the future, the future is secure. Only when he falls into apathy, sleeps at his post, and cares no longer for the morrow, is he in the world in danger of relapse and barbarism."

While the great ability displayed in the text calls for our chief admiration, it is by no means the only merit of the book. There is also an objective presentation of the subject by a series of colored Chronological charts—which show at a glance what men and events were contemporary. Upwards of fifty topographical diagrams show the vicinity of every battle and important event; and a series of excellently drawn and colored maps show the political divisions of the country, from time to time. These maps are not only geographical but civil and historical. The publishers have, in the make-up of the book, illustrated the perfection to which the art of book making has attained. It is an exceedingly able and valuable work, and as its low price brings it within the reach of all, it should be read and studied by every citizen who would be informed of the history and greatness of his country and duties towards it.

Our young friend, A. H. Alderman, is agent for Greensboro.

We would call the attention of our musical friends to the following magazines published by J. L. Peters, 243 Broadway, New York; namely:

Peter Household Melodies, containing five or six beautiful songs and choruses.

Peter Parlor Music, containing several easy Piano Pieces.

La Crosse de La Crosse a collection of different Piano Music by the best European authors.

Peter's Organ Selections, for Reed or Pipe Organ.

Peter's Sacred Selections, containing Hymns, Anthems, etc., and

Peter's Organ Selections, containing four choruses for Singing Societies.

These magazines are published at the uniform price of \$2 per annum, post-paid, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are unequalled in cheapness and elegance. Give your newsdealer 25 cents, and tell him to order a sample copy, or send direct to the Publisher.

THEY VALUED THEIR VOTES.—Capt. Small came from New York, Major Garrett from Baltimore, Charlie Potts from Cambridge, John Potts from Danville, to be here on the day of election and help to redeem the old State. All honor to them. To this spirit are we indebted for our glorious victory.

A. B. Malony, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I find Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup excellent, having a real, lasting and restoring more satisfaction than any Cough Syrup I have ever sold."

The dress making department of Odell, Ragan & Co., is now open, and under the care of Mrs. Jennie Leatherbury, of Baltimore. Ladies wishing dresses, cloaks, wrappers and water-proofs, can have them made at very short notice in the latest French and American styles; also children's wear. They also keep a full line of patterns for ladies and children, which they sell at list prices. Cutting and fitting dresses a specialty. Room upstairs in their wholesale store.

Josh Billings says he has seen some awful throat diseases humbly cured in three days by simply jining a temperance society.

GONE TO WATCH THE COUNT.—Gov.

Randolph, of New Jersey, Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Washington, Mantion Martine, of New York, accompanied by a number of newspaper men, passed through here, on the Southern bound train, Monday evening, to be present at the count of votes in New Orleans, next Friday.

DEED.—In this city at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. McGibbons, Friday morning 10th inst., of neuralgia of the heart, Mrs. William Jamison, formerly of Concord, in this State, late of Norristown, Pa. Her remains were accompanied by her husband and relatives here, Sunday afternoon, to Concord to be interred in the family cemetery.

One of the most enthusiastic and tireless workers of the campaign was Col. E. P. Jones, who rolled up his sleeves when the clarion first sounded, worked late and early, and went in with head, tongue, heart and pocket. If victory does every man as much good as it does Zeke, there are lots of happy fellows on this part of terra firma.

The Planter's Hotel has changed hands and is now under the control of Mr. J. B. Field, formerly of Company Shop Hotel. This house will be kept in first-class style and the table supplied by the best in the market. Our young friend, C. D. Clark is the clerk and will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Friends, remember, that the best shoemakers in this town are the Davis Brothers near the depot. Besides they are good democrats and should have a consideration on this account. While thinking of these men do not forget Mr. T. S. Hayes and C. A. Shultz, good workmen and worthy men.

W. C. Bowman, Editor of the N. C. Good Templar, has an appointment to deliver a Temperance address in the Court House, in Greensboro, on Monday night, 20 inst., at 7 o'clock. Subject: "The Evil of Intemperance." The public are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

THE SEVEN SPRINGS IRON AND ALUM MASS.—Testimony from Bishop Peyer: "I take pleasure in recommending the 'Seven Springs Mass' to all who may need a simple and efficient remedy for the ordinary ills to which flesh is heir. To some of my friends, it has been invaluable as a tonic and restorative. I know one case of remarkable recovery from chronic dyspepsia. It is a 'panacea' for sick headache—both to cure when it comes and to prevent if taken in time. One great virtue is, it is not bad to take, not often true of physic."

G. F. PIERCE, Sparta, Ga. This mass can be had from the reliable drug stores of R. W. Glenn & Son, and W. C. Porter & Co., of Greensboro, N. C., and from druggist generally.

QUESTIONS FOR EVERY ONE TO ANSWER. Are you troubled with Indigestion, Constipation of the bowels, Dyspepsia, or any disease of the Liver? Have you suffered for years with indigestion, or are you now suffering with it? Do you have a faint appetite, and are you troubled with feelings of languor? If you have these feelings, you are in need of the new discovery, MERRELL'S HEPATINE, at W. C. Porter & Co's drug store. It is performing wonderful cures in this and all other communities where the people are intelligent enough to bring about a speedy and permanent cure. Those who doubt the merit and virtues of this medicine and live from day to day without trying the Hepatine, have not sympathy, but cannot be cured unless they take the Medicine.

ANDREWS' ART STUDIO.—New methods and beautiful results in Photography.

R. W. Glenn & Son are agents for the United States Tea Company and now have in store one hundred pounds of choice tea.

See advertisement of Butter Compound—for keeping butter sweet. For Sale at Scott's.

W. R. Murray has a large and attractive stock of goods, and as good goods at as low prices as any house in this market. He has the largest and best stock of ready-made clothing it has ever been his pleasure to offer. A full line of boots and shoes, Men's and Ladies' flannel underwear, at bottom prices, Mens dress shirts of the best makes, from \$1.00 up, hats of latest styles, call on him, and examine for yourselves.

New goods for the Fall trade arriving every week. Just received—coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, kerosene oil, candles, soda, pepper, spice, mustard, cheese, rice, soda crackers, cider, cakes, tobacco, cigars, cove oysters, sardines, lobsters, salmon, pipes, cigar-holders, snuff, baskets, whip brushes, also a large stock of French canvas. E. M. CALDWELL.

Bogart has returned from the northern cities and is now opening up one of the best assorted stock of goods it has been his pleasure to offer to our people.—Go see for yourself.

Farrar has just received a beautiful lot of coin plates, some for members of secret societies and others plain. He will engrave them free. Call and see them, and don't bury a friend without one—as the plate will be good 100 years. Y.

Humm's Almanac for 1877, for sale at the Book Store, by the gross, dozen or single copy. 448-49.

Starr & Co. are still making candy, and you can buy of them as cheap as any house will furnish you—try them. Apply at their store on South Elm street. Feb. 23, 6m.

As we expect to start North in a few days it is very important that those who are due any thing would call and settle at once. Please be prompt and oblige. Yours Respectfully, J. W. SCOTT & CO.

W. C. Porter & Co. are giving away a handsome book entitled "Pearls for the People," containing much valuable information and many interesting articles. It also contains a history of the liver, dyspepsia, constipation and indigestion, &c., and gives positive assurance that when the Hepatine is used it effects a permanent and lasting cure of these diseases, which prevail to such an alarming extent in our country. Take the Hepatine for all diseases of the liver. Feb. 23, 75-1p.

Wonderful Success.

It is reported that BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has since its introduction in the United States, reached the distant sale of 40,000 cases per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has spoken of its failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any pre-disposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists and get this Medicine, or inquire about it, and get the size, 75 cent sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. 446-ly-cow.

Cocoanuts, Bananas, Seedless Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Pickles, Cranberries, Northern Apples and Preserving Peas, at Starr & Co's.

Box of the boss cigars, best five cent cigar in the city, at Starr & Co's.

We are giving away "free tickets to Omaha in a Balloon." All ticket-holders must buy a Momento cigar before starting. HEMSTON & CAUSEY.

THE LATEST DISPATCH.—If you want good Groceries, cheap, go to J. W. SCOTT & CO'S.

Advice Gratis. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says: "The Globe Flower Cough Syrup has proven a most valuable remedy to me."

James M. Smith, of Georgia, says: "I shall always use it with perfect confidence, and recommend it to the public in general, which will afford that satisfaction experienced by me and mine. It excels everything for coughs, colds and obstinate lung affections."

Esq. J. P. Jones, of Ga., says: "He finds the Globe Flower Cough Syrup a most excellent remedy."

Such endorsement by our great and good men deserves the notice of the afflicted. Those suffering from cough, colds and lung affections should use the Globe Flower Cough Syrup. It will positively cure every consumptive cough.

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. Feb. 23, 75-1p.

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The Wonders of Science.

Think of last Tuesday's election and then think of over forty millions of people voting, at the same day all over a continent that spreads from ocean to ocean and which has an area of three millions six hundred and three thousand eight hundred and eighty-four square miles. At 5 o'clock the polls closed. And yet in six hours thereafter a very good conception of the result was flashed all over the land. Let us go back a little and see how it was sixty years ago. On the 22d of January, 1816, Thomas Jefferson wrote from his home at Monticello, Va., to the Hon. Nat. Macon, then United States Senator at Washington, acknowledging a letter of Mr. Macon's written the 7th of that month and which had just been received. It took it just two weeks to go from Washington to Monticello. Then the only medium of communication was by the U. S. mail bags. Now it is the telegraph. Wonderful of all earthly wisdom, thy name is science. In sixty years more the telegraph of this day will be laughed at by children of that day, just as we look back at the age of Jefferson and Macon.

GREENSBORO PRICE CURRENT. Corrected by HOUSTON & CAUSEY, Wholesale Grocers, South Elm Street.

Bacon per lb 12 1/2
c side shoulders 10 1/2
do bulk 10 1/2
crk sides 11 1/2
hams 12 1/2
Lard city rib 12 1/2
Fish per bbl 6 25
herring 6 25
Butter 20 25
Sugar brown 10 1/2
yellow 11 1/2
Coffee Rio 17 1/2
Laguira 25 30
Molasses per gal 28 40
Rice per gal 30 00
Flour per sack 3 00
family 3 00
superfine 25 00
Cotton per lb 13 1/2
peaweed 25 00
Rags per lb 2 1/2
Hay per 100 lbs 40 00
These prices are subject to fluctuations.

THE SEVEN SPRINGS IRON AND ALUM MASS.—Testimony from Bishop Peyer: "I take pleasure in recommending the 'Seven Springs Mass' to all who may need a simple and efficient remedy for the ordinary ills to which flesh is heir. To some of my friends, it has been invaluable as a tonic and restorative. I know one case of remarkable recovery from chronic dyspepsia. It is a 'panacea' for sick headache—both to cure when it comes and to prevent if taken in time. One great virtue is, it is not bad to take, not often true of physic."

G. F. PIERCE, Sparta, Ga. This mass can be had from the reliable drug stores of R. W. Glenn & Son, and W. C. Porter & Co., of Greensboro, N. C., and from druggist generally.

QUESTIONS FOR EVERY ONE TO ANSWER. Are you troubled with Indigestion, Constipation of the bowels, Dyspepsia, or any disease of the Liver? Have you suffered for years with indigestion, or are you now suffering with it? Do you have a faint appetite, and are you troubled with feelings of languor? If you have these feelings, you are in need of the new discovery, MERRELL'S HEPATINE, at W. C. Porter & Co's drug store. It is performing wonderful cures in this and all other communities where the people are intelligent enough to bring about a speedy and permanent cure. Those who doubt the merit and virtues of this medicine and live from day to day without trying the Hepatine, have not sympathy, but cannot be cured unless they take the Medicine.

ANDREWS' ART STUDIO.—New methods and beautiful results in Photography.

R. W. Glenn & Son are agents for the United States Tea Company and now have in store one hundred pounds of choice tea.

See advertisement of Butter Compound—for keeping butter sweet. For Sale at Scott's.

W. R. Murray has a large and attractive stock of goods, and as good goods at as low prices as any house in this market. He has the largest and best stock of ready-made clothing it has ever been his pleasure to offer. A full line of boots and shoes, Men's and Ladies' flannel underwear, at bottom prices, Mens dress shirts of the best makes, from \$1.00 up, hats of latest styles, call on him, and examine for yourselves.

New goods for the Fall trade arriving every week. Just received—coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, kerosene oil, candles, soda, pepper, spice, mustard, cheese, rice, soda crackers, cider, cakes, tobacco, cigars, cove oysters, sardines, lobsters, salmon, pipes, cigar-holders, snuff, baskets, whip brushes, also a large stock of French canvas. E. M. CALDWELL.

Bogart has returned from the northern cities and is now opening up one of the best assorted stock of goods it has been his pleasure to offer to our people.—Go see for yourself.

Farrar has just received a beautiful lot of coin plates, some for members of secret societies and others plain. He will engrave them free. Call and see them, and don't bury a friend without one—as the plate will be good 100 years. Y.

Humm's Almanac for 1877, for sale at the Book Store, by the gross, dozen or single copy. 448-49.

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