

TERMS—Cash in advance:
One year \$2.10, six months \$1.05.
Including Postage.
Any person sending for subscribers will
receive one copy gratis.
Specimen copies free.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transit	1m	2m	3m	6m	1yr
10c	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
20c	1.50	4.00	6.00	12.00	18.00
30c	2.00	5.00	7.50	15.00	22.50
40c	2.50	6.00	9.00	18.00	27.00
50c	3.00	7.00	10.50	21.00	31.50
60c	3.50	8.00	12.00	24.00	36.00
70c	4.00	9.00	13.50	27.00	40.50
80c	4.50	10.00	15.00	30.00	45.00
90c	5.00	11.00	16.50	33.00	49.50
1.00	5.50	12.00	18.00	36.00	54.00

Special twenty-five and local fifty per cent. discount.

Court orders, \$10.00; Magistrate's orders, \$5.00; Administrators' notices, \$2.50; \$1.00 in advance.
Double rates for double column advertisements.

Professional Cards.

JOHN N. STAPLES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Randolph and Alamance; also, U. S. Circuit and District Courts. Special attention given to all cases in all parts of the State, and to cases in Bankruptcy.
Office one door North of Court House.
Jan. 21-17.

SCOTT & CALDWELL,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the Superior Court of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Rockingham, Forsyth, Stokes, Randolph and Alamance; also, U. S. Circuit and District Courts. Special attention given to all cases in all parts of the State, and to cases in Bankruptcy.
Office one door North of Court House.
Jan. 21-17.

JO. W. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Reidsville, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of the State. Special attention given to all cases in all parts of the State, and to cases in Bankruptcy.
June 10-17-18.

D. 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.
May 20th, 1876-17.

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 Main Street, opposite Court House.
Oct. 6, 1875-17.

BALL & GREGORY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Greensboro, N. C.
Office over Wilson & Shober's Bank.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. One of the firm can be always found in the office.
Jan. 26, 76-17.

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Greensboro, N. C.
One of them can always be found at their office on Lindsay's corner, upstairs, entrance East Market Street.
Satisfactory reference given, if desired.
213-17.

MEDICAL CARD.—The undersigned would announce to his friends and patrons, whom he has served for the past twenty years in the practice of his profession, that he has just returned from a tour of Europe, and has been appointed himself with all the instruments and appliances necessary in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Females, and has always been found at the Drug Store of R. W. Glenn & Son, when not professionally engaged. R. W. Glenn
Feb. 1, 1876-17.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
SHOES, &c.,
at
J. B. CUNNINGHAM
101 N. 3rd St.
Satisfactory reference given, if desired.
213-17.

PLANTERS' HOUSE:
GREENSBORO, N. C.
This Hotel is located in the center of the city, and is the nearest one to the Court House, Post Office, Internal Revenue Office, and in fact to the
MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.

THE TABLE
Is supplied with the best, the rooms are comfortable, clean and neatly furnished. We warrant satisfaction. Terms reduced to
ONLY \$1.50 PER DAY.
For Week, by the Month on Reasonable Terms.
Commences to and from the Depot Free.
J. B. FIELD.
A first-class Livery Stable in same block with good turn-outs, to take you to any part of the country at moderate rates.
Nov. 15, 1876-17.

R. W. GLENN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Greensboro, N. C.
We have on hand a complete line of Reliable Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, VARNISHES and PERFUMERY, and everything usually found in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
We can furnish country Merchants and Physicians anything in our line.
A. Cheap, if not Cheaper, Than elsewhere can be bought North and South in this State. They cannot be UNDERSED by any reliable house.
GIVE THEM A CALL!

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1877. New Series No. 469.

THAT HORRID CREATURE.

How well I remember the time when first my misshapen and stunted body became a great and lasting grief to me! I had not minded it till then. At home I was more petted and caressed, and sometimes I thought more loved, than my tall, well-formed and handsome twin brother. And I fancied it would be so everywhere. But when I was twelve years old I was suddenly undeceived on that score.

My father and mother lived in a mile away, and even there were no children, so that my only playmate was Claude, my twin brother. We were very different always. Claude was a slender, tall, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy. I was dark-skinned, dark-eyed, dark-haired, thick-set and short for my age even before that terrible accident, when I was three years old, that left me as I now am.

After that I was still more tenderly loved than before. There was nothing too hard for Claude to do for me—no sacrifice too great for him, if it would aid in the least to my comfort. No wonder, then, that I did not feel my deformity to be a trial. Mother taught us at home till I was twelve years old, as it was too far from our home to the school for me to walk; but at that time father moved into a village, and then it was decided that we were to attend school. I shall never forget it—my first day at school. It was a rainy, dismal day, and the scholars, with the curiosity of childhood, had gathered at the windows to watch the arrival of the new scholars. I don't know how it was, but some instinct prompted me to walk up the path behind Claude, and as we neared the door I heard one of the girls say: "There, Milly, that's Claude Vernon. Ain't he splendid! But oh, Milly, just look at that horrid creature with him! Can it be that that is his brother? He spoke of it." Claude heard it, too. I saw his face redden and his lips quiver. He turned to me and his lips quivered as he said, "Don't mind it, Ross. Father and mother and I will love you all the more. You won't mind it, will you?" I said no, but I did mind it; and when, a day or two later I heard the same girl say "I spied that word wrong on purpose, Milly, so as not to stand next that horrid creature," I minded it more than ever.

But school and college days passed, and with them, many bitter trials, and we were men. It was seldom that I went into company, and when I did, the sneers and neglect that I met with were so hard for me to bear that I always determined not to go again. At first Claude overruled me, and I went to please him; and then I met with one who did sneer at me, but was kind and gentle ever, and I thought, seemed to enjoy my company. So I went often, knowing I should meet her. I learned to look forward to those meetings as my happiest moments. I had never kept a secret from Claude before; but I felt that this was something of which I could not speak even to him. I loved Lily, and he loved her. At last, one day, he told her of my love, and how did she receive it? She laughed at me. "I have pitied you," she said. "I do pity you. I can pity a hunchback, but I cannot marry one."

Oh! this was the hardest blow of all, and I went home a wiser, as well as a sadder man. Kindness to me meant pity, not love. A week or two after Claude came to me, his face radiant with happiness, as he said: "Congratulations, Ross, Lily Sheppard has promised to be my wife."

"I wish you all joy, Claude," said I; but I felt that I could not stay to see them, so I came away from home—came to the quiet old farmhouse, away from my grief, or rather, as I now know, away from my old grief, only to find a new one. Farmer Quinn and his wife have been very kind to me, and their daughter, Hester Quinn, has also been kind; but kindness to me means only pity. I have learned to love Hester—not as I loved Lily, but with a deep, deep love, which will never give place to another. I shall not tell her of my love. She shall have no chance to laugh at my folly, in feeling a wish that she should marry this "horrid creature." I am going home. I can see Lily now without a pang; but not Hester. I have told them here I am going, and to-morrow I shall see Hester for the last time. Do you wonder that I feel my deformity to be to me a most terrible curse?

July 20, 18—

It is noon, and I am still at Farmer Quinn's. I had finished my yesterday's journal, and sat under this old elm tree thinking, when I heard a quick, light step near me. I knew it was Hester, and I was sorry; for I did not care to see her. I should be betrayed into making known my love for her, and she should laugh at me. She came and stood beside me. "Don't get up," she said, as I tried to rise; "so I sat still. 'I am sorry you are going so soon, Mr. Vernon,' said she. 'Why have you changed your mind? You said you would stay till fall.' I looked up, ready to tell her all. But, no. She was smiling down at me, and I thought there was mischief in her look. She too, would laugh at me. So I made some evasive reply and sat silent. In a moment her soft hand was brushing my hair gently back from my brow, as she said, in a low voice: 'There is something you want to tell me, Ross. I saw it in your eyes, and you need not be afraid.' No matter what more passed between us then. Hester will be my wife in September. She has just

looked over my shoulder, and, reading what I have written, said: 'Ross, was I wrong to help you out? Would it have been more womanly to have kept still, and let us both be unhappy all our lives, because you dared not say you loved me?' And I answered: 'No, my darling, you did the most womanly thing possible.' And I think she did. Don't you?

An Act to Establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the Encouragement of Sheep Husbandry.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

Section 1. A Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, as provided in section 17, article 3, of the Constitution, is hereby created and established, which shall be under the control and supervision of a Board, which shall be constituted as follows, to-wit: The Governor, who shall be ex-officio chairman, the State Geologist, the Master of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, the President of the State Agricultural Society, and the President of the Agricultural College of the State, and two agriculturists (who shall be appointed by the Board so as to keep the representation of the different sections of the State as nearly equal as may be), and their successors in office.

Sec. 2. The Board shall meet for the transaction of business in the city of Raleigh as often as they may deem expedient, but at least twice in each year. They shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed, except the Governor, the State Geologist, and President of the Agricultural College, the sum of three dollars per diem for their personal expenses while engaged in the duties of the Board, not exceeding fifteen days in any one year.

Sec. 3. The Board shall appoint and prescribe the duties, and regulate the pay of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall be an agriculturist. And they shall also, whenever they deem it necessary, have power to employ a Secretary and prescribe his duties.

Sec. 4. The Board shall be empowered to hold in trust, and exercise control over, donations or bequests made to them for promoting the interest or purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. They may prescribe forms for, and regulate the returns of, such County Agricultural Societies as may be chartered by the State, and furnish such blanks as may be necessary to secure uniform and reliable statistics of their operations.

Sec. 6. In order to facilitate the collection of reliable statistics it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare and send to the county commissioners of the several counties, who shall distribute to each person in the county, whose duty it is to list the taxable property thereof, blanks prepared according to the directions of the Department of Agriculture; and the persons listing the taxes as aforesaid shall require the amount of the tax to give in likewise the amount of his productions for the previous year, as far as practicable without oath, which blanks, when completed, shall be returned to the Board of County Commissioners, who shall collate the same on one blank form and transmit the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture on or before the first day of November in each year.

Sec. 7. The Board shall investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of agriculture, and for the inducement of immigration and capital, as they may think proper, but they are especially charged with the following:

1st. With such investigations as may seem best adapted to promote the improvement and extension of sheep husbandry, and shall collect and publish, from time to time, all available statistics on the subject, and shall suggest to the General Assembly such measures as may be useful for the encouragement of this industry, and more particularly for the suppression of the ravages of dogs.

2d. With investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, and shall publish and distribute, from time to time, circulars of information relative to the diseases of such animals, and shall have power in such cases to quarantine infected animals, and to regulate the transportation of stock in this State, or from one section of it to another, and any person wilfully violating such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

3d. With investigations relating to the ravages of insects and with the dissemination of such information as may be deemed essential for their abatement.

4th. With investigations and experiments directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries, adapted to the various climates and soils of this State; especially the culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits.

5th. With the investigation of the subject of drainage and irrigation, and shall publish circulars of information as to the best methods and formulae of both, and what surfaces, soils and localities may be most benefited by such improvements, also with the collection and publication of information regarding localities, character, accessibility, cost and modes of utilization of native mineral and other domestic sources, of fertilizers, including formulae for composting, adapted to different crops, soils and materials.

6th. With the collecting of statistics relating to the subject of fences with suggestions for diminishing their cost and the condition under

which they may be dispensed with altogether.

7th. With the supervision of all measures for the protection, propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of this State, and to this end they shall at once provide for stocking all available waters of the State with the most approved breeds of fishes, and shall avail themselves of such aid as the Fish Commission of the United States may be induced to extend, and they shall inquire into and report upon the practicability of constructing fish ways over dams and other obstructions in the waters of the State, and secure, as far as practicable, the co-operation of mill owners, they shall select proper locations for the hatching and care of the young fish, and shall provide the necessary hatching houses and such appliances as may be needed, and employ such labor as may be necessary to this end, and they may appoint agents at such convenient points to aid them in the distribution and hatching and protection of the ova and young fish provided such agents shall receive no compensation.

8th. They shall transmit to the General Assembly at each session a report of the operations of the said department, together with suggestions of such legislation as may be needed, and it shall be the duty of the Board to prosecute all offenders against the laws which have been, or may be, passed in this behalf, and they shall endeavor to secure the co-operation of adjoining States to remove obstructions in the passage of fish in those rivers or streams which are partly in this State and partly in such adjoining States.

9th. With the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations which are, or may be, enacted in this State for the sale of commercial fertilizers and seeds.

Sec. 8. That no manipulated guano, superphosphate, or other commercial fertilizer, shall be sold, or offered for sale in this State, until the manufacturer, or person importing the same, shall first obtain a license therefor, from the Treasurer of the State, for which shall be paid a privilege tax of five hundred dollars per annum for each separate brand or quality, and he shall also pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for every ton sold. Any person, corporation, or company, who shall violate the provisions of this act, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer, contrary to the provisions above set forth, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 9. And every bag, barrel, or other package of such fertilizer as above designated, offered for sale in this State, shall have thereon a plainly printed label or stamp, which shall truly set forth the name, location and trade mark of the manufacturer, also the chemical composition of the contents of such package, and the real percentage of any of the following ingredients: Ammonia, soluble potash, soluble phosphoric acid, soluble potash, ammonia, or its equivalent in nitrogen, together with the date of its analysis, and that the privilege tax provided for in section eight has been paid; and any such fertilizer as shall be ascertained by analysis not to contain the ingredients and percentage set forth as above provided, shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, and when condemned shall be sold by the Board of Agriculture for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture.

Any merchant, trader, manufacturer, or agent, who shall sell, or offer for sale, any commercial fertilizer without having such labels and stamps, as hereinbefore provided, attached thereto shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each separate bag or barrel or package sold or offered for sale, to be sued for before any Justice of the Peace, and to be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise, one half, less the cost, to go to the party suing, and the remaining half to the Department, and if any such fertilizer shall be condemned, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Department to have an analysis made of the same, and cause printed tags or labels, expressing the true chemical ingredients of the same, put upon each bag or barrel or package, and shall fix the commercial value thereof, at which it may be sold.

And any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. The Department of Agriculture shall have power and authority, at all times, to have collected samples of any commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this State, and have the same analyzed; and such samples shall be taken from at least ten per cent. of the lot from which they may be selected.

Sec. 11. It shall be lawful for the Department of Agriculture to require the officers, agents, or managers of any railroad or steamboat company, transporting fertilizers in this State, to furnish monthly statements of the quantity of fertilizers, with the name of the consignee or consignees, delivered on all points within this State. And said Department is hereby empowered to compel said officers, agents, or managers, to submit their books for examination, if found expedient, to the Department of Agriculture, or to any of its agents, or to any of its officers, or managers, failing or refusing to comply shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. The Department of Agriculture shall establish, in connection with the Chemical Laboratory of the University at Chapel Hill, an Agricultural Experiment and

Fertilizer Central Station; and the Board of Trustees of the University, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, shall employ an Analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry.

It shall be the duty of said chemist to analyze such fertilizers and products as may be required by the Department of Agriculture, and to aid so far as practicable in suppressing fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

He shall also, under the direction of said Department, carry on experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State; and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soils, and shall carry on such other investigations as the said Department may direct.

He shall make regular reports to the said Department of all analyses and experiments made, which shall be furnished, when deemed useful, to such newspapers as will publish the same.

Said chemist shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the University Laboratory, and the other rules and regulations of the University, and his salary shall be paid out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 13. The Geological Survey is hereby made and constituted a co-operative department with the Department of Agriculture, and the Geological Museum and the collections therein, shall, at all times, be accessible to the said Department. The Geologist shall, as far as practicable, prepare illustrations of the agricultural industries, products and resources of the State, and arrange and care for such collections as the said Department may make for this purpose. He shall also prepare abstracts of the reports, from time to time, as may be required for the use of the Department, for publication, in illustration of the advantages of this State, and in promotion of the general purposes of immigration. In return for such service the State Geologist may have all his samples of marls, soils, minerals, and other products, analyzed by the chemist at the Laboratory Experiment Station, free of charge.

Sec. 14. It is hereby made the duty of the State Geologist, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the University, to devote two months, in each year, to the performance of such duties in the construction as the Faculty may direct, and while employed in this capacity he shall constitute a member of the Faculty.

Sec. 15. The Department shall, as soon as practicable, prepare a convenient hand-book, with the necessary illustrative maps, which shall contain all necessary information as to the mines, minerals, forests, soils, climates, waters and water powers, fisheries, mountains, swamps, industries, and all such statistics as are best adapted to give proper information of the agricultural and advantages which this State affords to immigrants, and shall make illustrative exposition thereof whenever practicable at international exhibitions.

Sec. 16. The said Department shall be authorized, in the interest of immigration, to employ an agent or agents at such points, in this or any foreign country, as they may deem expedient and desirable.

Sec. 17. The said Department is authorized and directed to establish and keep in its office, in the city of Raleigh, a General Land and Mining Registry, wherein shall be recorded all claims for mining, mineral or other lands offered for sale in this State, with a brief and truthful description of the same. And the Department shall act as agent for the sale or disposition of such property as may be registered as hereinbefore provided, and shall sell or dispose of such property upon the terms and conditions as stated and fixed by the owner thereof; and the Department shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for registration, and two and one-half per cent. commission on gross amount of said transaction.

The said Department shall have authority to contract for and hold bodies of land, for the settlement or colonization of immigrants, or for the sale of same at such prices, and for such a period, as may be agreed upon by the owner thereof.

Sec. 18. That no person, company or corporation, being non-residents of this State, shall catch fish by seines, nets or other appliances for taking fish in large quantities, in any waters within the jurisdiction of this State, without first obtaining therefor a license from the Public Treasurer, for which he, or they, shall pay a privilege tax of one thousand dollars per annum. And any such person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for each day engaged in fishing as aforesaid, and the same shall be collected by the sheriff of the county wherein such violation may be committed, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and the nets, seines or appliances of such person or firm shall be liable to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 19. That every person, firm or corporation, who shall sell or offer for sale any commercial fertilizer of whatever nature, shall give in, under oath, to the Register of

Deeds of his county, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year the number of tons of such fertilizer, he or they may have sold, for himself on commission, or as agent, during the preceding quarter, subject to the provisions, pains and penalties contained in schedule B. of the Revenue Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, for which he shall pay a privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, to be collected by the sheriff. Provided, That no person shall be liable to such tax on fertilizers purchased from another person, on which this tax has already been paid; and, Provided further, That no dealer or agent shall be required to pay the purchase tax as imposed in schedule B. of the Revenue Act.

Sec. 20. Any farmer, trader or person who shall haul or bring in to this State any commercial fertilizer in violation or evasion of section 8 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both; and any farmer or other person who may buy without the State any commercial fertilizer on which the privilege tax of five hundred dollars, as provided in section 8 of this act, has been paid, shall be required to report all such purchases to the Register of Deeds for his county, and pay the privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, as required by the said section, and be subject to the same pains and penalties as herein imposed upon dealers in fertilizers; and any other person shall be liable to tax any of the privileges or subjects herein taxed by the State; and, Provided, That the provisions of this section and section 17 of this act shall not apply to any of the counties in this State west of the Blue Ridge.

Sec. 21. It is hereby made the duty of the said Department of Agriculture to receive from any manufacturer or dealer in fertilizers any such quantities, not less than a fourth of a ton, contributed by such party, and have the same sent to different sections of the State for actual experiment by practical farmers; and the person so experimenting shall be required to make a careful report of the results, which shall be registered in the office of said Department, and a certified copy of the same shall be transmitted to the contributor.

Sec. 22. That all moneys arising from the tax or licenses, from fines and forfeitures, fees for registration and sale of lands, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be kept on a separate account by the Treasurer, as a fund for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture; and until such fund can be made available, as aforesaid, the Treasurer shall loan to said Department, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon the warrant of the Governor, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, for two years from this date, which sum shall be refunded to the Treasury by the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Sec. 23. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification; but the tax, forfeitures and penalties herein prescribed, concerning the sale of commercial fertilizers, shall not be enforced against any parties in the sale of any such fertilizers now on hand in this State; and, Provided, said parties shall render to the Governor, on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, under oath, taken before any person authorized to administer the same, an itemized statement of all such fertilizers, giving brand name, manufacturer, and number of tons of same, and obtain a license for the sale thereof as herein provided; and, Provided, that this act shall not apply to purchases already made.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 12th day of March, 1877.

An Act Supplemental to an Act to Establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That an Act entitled an Act to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the encouragement of Sheep Husbandry, be and the same is hereby corrected and amended, by striking out in section 8, of said Act, the words, "And he shall also pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for every ton sold."

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 12th day of March, 1877.

The laziest man in North Troy stood on the bridge till he froze his feet, waiting for a team to come along so he could ride up the hill.

An improved idol in a Chinese temple with pump attachment, is able to shed tears.

More people are out of employment in Nevada than has ever before been known there.

A bear's foot was found in a steel trap in Vermont, the beast having gnawed it off to free itself.

We should say the happiest man is he who can link the end of his life with its commencement.

A Wall street man wanted to know what is the difference between the day-rate of gold and the nitrate of silver.

Men who can drive a team of horses with one hand cannot hold a No. 6 kid, with a hand in it without trembling.

Deeds of his county, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year the number of tons of such fertilizer, he or they may have sold, for himself on commission, or as agent, during the preceding quarter, subject to the provisions, pains and penalties contained in schedule B. of the Revenue Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, for which he shall pay a privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, to be collected by the sheriff. Provided, That no person shall be liable to such tax on fertilizers purchased from another person, on which this tax has already been paid; and, Provided further, That no dealer or agent shall be required to pay the purchase tax as imposed in schedule B. of the Revenue Act.

Sec. 20. Any farmer, trader or person who shall haul or bring in to this State any commercial fertilizer in violation or evasion of section 8 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both; and any farmer or other person who may buy without the State any commercial fertilizer on which the privilege tax of five hundred dollars, as provided in section 8 of this act, has been paid, shall be required to report all such purchases to the Register of Deeds for his county, and pay the privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, as required by the said section, and be subject to the same pains and penalties as herein imposed upon dealers in fertilizers; and any other person shall be liable to tax any of the privileges or subjects herein taxed by the State; and, Provided, That the provisions of this section and section 17 of this act shall not apply to any of the counties in this State west of the Blue Ridge.

Sec. 21. It is hereby made the duty of the said Department of Agriculture to receive from any manufacturer or dealer in fertilizers any such quantities, not less than a fourth of a ton, contributed by such party, and have the same sent to different sections of the State for actual experiment by practical farmers; and the person so experimenting shall be required to make a careful report of the results, which shall be registered in the office of said Department, and a certified copy of the same shall be transmitted to the contributor.

Sec. 22. That all moneys arising from the tax or licenses, from fines and forfeitures, fees for registration and sale of lands, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be kept on a separate account by the Treasurer, as a fund for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture; and until such fund can be made available, as aforesaid, the Treasurer shall loan to said Department, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon the warrant of the Governor, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, for two years from this date, which sum shall be refunded to the Treasury by the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Sec. 23. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification; but the tax, forfeitures and penalties herein prescribed, concerning the sale of commercial fertilizers, shall not be enforced against any parties in the sale of any such fertilizers now on hand in this State; and, Provided, said parties shall render to the Governor, on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, under oath, taken before any person authorized to administer the same, an itemized statement of all such fertilizers, giving brand name, manufacturer, and number of tons of same, and obtain a license for the sale thereof as herein provided; and, Provided, that this act shall not apply to purchases already made.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 12th day of March, 1877.

An Act Supplemental to an Act to Establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That an Act entitled an Act to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the encouragement of Sheep Husbandry, be and the same is hereby corrected and amended, by striking out in section 8, of said Act, the words, "And he shall also pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for every ton sold."

Sec. 2. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 12th day of March, 1877.

The laziest man in North Troy stood on the bridge till he froze his feet, waiting for a team to come along so he could ride up the hill.

An improved idol in a Chinese temple with pump attachment, is able to shed tears.

More people are out of employment in Nevada than has ever before been known there.

A bear's foot was found in a steel trap in Vermont, the beast having gnawed it off to free itself.

We should say the happiest man is he who can link the end of his life with its commencement.

A Wall street man wanted to know what is the difference between the day-rate of gold and the nitrate of silver.

Men who can drive a team of horses with one hand cannot hold a No. 6 kid, with a hand in it without trembling.

An Act in relation to the Probate of Deeds and Conveyances, and the Privy Examination of Married Women.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Sec. 1. That all deeds, mortgages, conveyances, releases, powers of attorney, contracts or other writings required by law to be registered and the privy examination of any married woman, as to her due execution of any such instrument, may be acknowledged, approved or taken by any one of the following courts or officers: viz: A Superior Court or justice of the peace or any court of record having a seal or any judge, justice or clerk of any such court (except the Register of Deeds and ex-officio clerk of the board of county commissioners.)

Sec. 2. When such acknowledgment, proof or privy examination shall be taken before a court or clerk thereof, the same shall be attested by the seal of such court, and when taken before a justice of the peace the same shall before registration be adjudged to be correct and sufficient by the clerk of the same court of record (other than the Register of Deeds) in the county where such justice may reside and when to be registered in any county other than that in which taken, such clerk in addition shall certify that such justice was a justice of the peace in his county, at the time when the proof acknowledgment or privy examination was taken.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this act the certificates of probate or acknowledgment shall be substantially as follows:

State of North Carolina, _____ county.

I, A. B. (here give name of officer, clerk, judge or justice of the peace as the case may be) do hereby certify that (here give name of grantor, and if acknowledged by wife, her name, and add his wife) personally appeared before me this day, and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing (or annexed) deed of conveyance, (or other instrument) and (if the wife is a signer) the said (here give wife's name) being by me privately examined, separately and apart from her said husband, touching her voluntary execution of the same, do state that she signed the same freely and voluntarily as sent thereto.

Witness my hand and seal (private or official, as the case may be) this—day of—A. D. 18—

(Signature of officer.) { seal }

And when such proof or acknowledgment has been had or taken by a justice of the peace, the clerk of a Court of Record shall use substantially the following form of certificate:

State of North Carolina, _____ county.

The foregoing (or annexed) certificate of A. B. or justice of the peace of—county is adjudged to be correct. Let the deed (or other instrument) with the certificate be registered.

Signature of the Clerk (Seal) (of the Court.)

Sec. 4. For the probate or acknowledgment of a chattel mortgage the fee of a justice of the peace shall be ten cents, and for other instrument twenty cents, and the fee of any clerk of a court of record for passing upon the certificate of a justice of the peace as in this act provided shall be ten cents for a chattel mortgage and twenty cents for other instrument.

Sec. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 34 day of March, 1877.

Thomas J. Jarvis,
Pres. of the Senate.
Charles Price,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Important to Sheriffs.

Owing to a misapprehension of the law for conveying convicts to the penitentiary on the part of sheriffs, we publish, for their guidance, the following opinion of the Attorney General at the request of the Auditor, in whose office the opinion has been on file for some days:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RALEIGH, Feb. 17, 1877.
Hon. Samuel L. Love, Auditor.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of this date asking my opinion "as to whether a sheriff is entitled to compensation for a guard in conveying a less number than three convicts to the penitentiary, under chap. 107 laws of 1874-75."

In my opinion the words "not to exceed one guard for every three prisoners" admit of but one construction, and that construction is clearly indicated by the words themselves. A sheriff is not entitled to compensation for a guard in conveying a less number than three. If he was so entitled the Legislature would have so declared. So it seems to me that it necessarily follows he would not be entitled to compensation for a guard of two persons, for a less number of prisoners, than six, and so on "for every three prisoners." The law contemplates that the sheriff will assume his proportionate part, at least, of the responsibility incidental to the duty of guarding prisoners.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. KENAN,
Attorney General.

The weather no sooner begins to suit people than a change comes.

Looking after the Lamb.

Early lambs, born in the winter season, often die from exposure to snow, cold rains and being on wet, frozen ground. Virgil was right calling lambs "the hope of the flock." This hope of increase should be dear to the husbandman, and lead him to provide good sheds or stables for ewes about to yearn, with a plenty of clean, dry straw or leaves. Pregnant ewes need extra attention, separated from the male part of the flock, and fed with turnips or other roots, oats in the bundle or a little corn. Every one who keeps sheep should feed, salt, water and house them enough for the sheep to know him as a friend and protector. There is a great difference between tame and wild sheep, and in favor of the former—No other animal on the farm is so better fed in a yard or stall than the sheep. This animal digests and assimilates its feed closer than the ox or the hog, and, consequently, returns more good meat, besides wool for any given amount of grain, grass, hay or roots, consumed. A well kept ewe secretes a large quantity of rich milk for her offspring in twenty-four hours, as compared with what she eats. A fine fat lamb is the outcome of a little ovine machinery, utilized to work up a few cheap plants. Our readers have lands and climates adapted to the growth of those cheap plants; and so far as we can see they might live as happily as the innocent shepherds of the golden age, by bringing the light of modern science to bear on this ancient industry. To transform common air and water into wool and mutton is a very simple and easy operation, such as mankind learned to perform in the infancy of civilization, and rural laborers. The forces that do the work are not in human muscle, but in the light and heat of the sun, which costs nothing. All Southern cities have large commons covered with grass, that costs no one a dollar to seed or support, on which sheep and cows may graze. This fact proves that our climate does not kill grass needed for sheep walk. On the contrary, cotton, corn and tobacco planters make war on grass, and greatly injure the soil for stock raising; and their farming purposes. Seeing that Great Britain wants our wool and mutton, and that sheep husbandry tends to improve our farms, let us increase our flocks by raising all the lambs we can, and for a few years keep all the females in the country to multiply their species. The sunny South has not less than three hundred million acres now lying waste and worthless, which ought to be used for grazing purposes. It is a great mistake in our present population to neglect those generally fertile lands, and wait indefinitely for new comers to make them productive. Why not teach young farmers born in the South how to extract golden fleeces from Southern soil and sunshine?

Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

Sheep, feeding for the butcher, can profitably consume, according to the size, from one to two pounds of grain per day, with hay, straw, and six to twelve pounds of roots. It will not pay, as a rule, to keep fattening sheep to save the fleece after they are ripe for market. The value of the pelt always enters into the price given by the butcher, and to feed sheep two months to save the fleece, and then find this deducted from the price of the sheep, is not a pleasing surprise. Fat sheep generally sell best this month or early in March.

Lambs.—Every lamb of the right kind now coming, if within 500 miles of New York, may be made, by proper management, to be worth, three months hence, \$5 or more in the market. The raising of early lambs for market is a growing and profitable business. To give all the details of their management would take too much space. The essentials to success are the right kind of sheep; to have lambs early, and to feed well until ready for market. Dry, warm quarters and good food for the ewes are indispensable.

Store Sheep can be wintered very well on straw, fed twice a day, with some roots, a pound of hay, and a pint of grain between the morning and evening feeds. No grain or roots should be fed until the morning feed of straw has been eaten clean.

Pigs.—Dry, warm, well ventilated, clean pens or yards are necessary for success in raising swine. Diseases inevitably accompany neglect in these things. There is no mystery about the diseases which destroy so many swine. An unhealthy sameness of food, all corn, or all whey, no roots, too much wet, damp or filth; perhaps too close breeding, all result in disease, which in time becomes constitutional. A beginning of a better way may be now made with the young pigs to be soon looked for. Provide the brood sows with warm, dry pens, with plenty of bedding of cut straw. Feed corn meal, bran and mangels, turnips, or potatoes, and apportion the different kinds of food with regard to the condition of the sows.

Poultry.—Some of the hens that have been laying will brood this month, where they will be quiet and undisturbed. A sunny corner in a warm stable will do very well for the chicks next month if the fowls are of a hardy breed. These early chickens will make early market birds, and the pullets will lay early.

Salt.—A lump of rock salt kept in a shed or under cover, where the animals can lick it at will, is the safest way to give this necessary condiment—given to excess, it is hurtful, especially to pigs.—Agriculturist.

A contemporary says of a recent attempt at suicide that the man severed his "esophagus." He must have had "a bad spell."

We can generally tell what a man's going to do next, when he puts the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth by mistake.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1877.
P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

Hayes Crawfishing.

As a reformer, conciliator, constitution-respecter, Hayes, the bogus, fraudulent, so-called President has played out within the brief space of twenty days. Like Grant he went in with abundant and fair promise, and like Grant his promises are turning out to be nothing but wind. He is pliant mud in the hands of Morton, Sherman, Blaine & Co., who made him what he is and against whom he cannot and dare not turn. He made a little splurt when he came in as if he intended to act independently, and instantly Blaine threw his lasso, Sherman put on the halter, Morton the bit in his mouth. He shook his head and cavorted at first as if he was going to break things all to smash, but the lines tightened, he discovered he was in the hands of skillful drivers, that kicking would only hurt his own shins, came to time and will soon be pulling in the Radical harness like an old stager. "Conciliation," "reform" are the cant expressions that demagogues and frauds gull the unsophisticated populace with; that's all. Hayes never intended to carry them into effect and every act of his since he stole into the chair the people didn't elect him to go to prove it. His advisers, and the men that have constantly cast their shadows over him, since, are the same rancorous, villainous crowd that drove Grant from the line of his liberal professions and ran him for eight years in the ruts of proscriptor and hate. At the very moment when, under their sinister dictation, he began to temporize and hesitate, like a woman questionably approached, he fell and lost his prestige. He became a mere tool in the hands of his manipulators, to be used as their ambition or interest demands. The pretence that he has paused in the execution of the policy he professed in reference to the South, to familiarize himself with the actual condition of affairs is an absurd subterfuge. There is not an intelligent man within the limits of this Republic who is not perfectly familiar with the political condition of the Southern States, particularly Louisiana and South Carolina, whose history of late years has been so prominently brought before the public by delegations of "visiting statesmen," congressional committees and the press of the country. The country at large knows more about them to-day than it does about New York or the State from which the fraudulent occupant of a stolen chair hails. He knows too much about it for his own comfort and peace of mind for he knows that he would never occupy the position he now does had it not been for the successful aid rendered him by the conspiring villains who are attempting to hold those States against the will of the people who have so emphatically pronounced against them at the ballot box. Packard, Chamberlain, Wells & Co. are mighty because they managed the machine, knew the secrets, and hold them in terror over the head of the creature they have made. He dare not deal summarily with them without incurring their enmity, subjecting himself to exposure and revealing the infamous plot by which the choice of the people was cheated, and he led into the office, his only title to which is the most damnable and gigantic fraud of the nineteenth century. Go back on his pals, Packard & Co! Not a bit of it. A brigand go back on the men that follow him! No. They made him what he is; he knows it, and if he had the disposition at one time, which few observant people believe, he has neither the independence nor moral courage to do so. He is shirking the whole responsibility, or trying to do so, and keep on good terms with the men he dreads, by designating a commission, under the pretense of a desire to hear all sides, to patch up a compromise, or drag the thing out till Congress meets and then throw the responsibility on that body.

"Nip," a New York terrier, killed his 100 rats inside of sixteen minutes and won \$200 for his master. Don, son of Simon, has been elected to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant for him by the resignation of the old rooster. The Camerons own Pennsylvania. The Elizabeth City Economist suggests the name of Judge Brooks of the U. S. District court, eastern district of this State, for the vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Bench. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, is said to have taken up the study of Latin, German and French after he was sixty, and encouraged by his success he is boldly tackling the language of the marines. At last accounts he could get nearly through the verb damu-meys without assistance.

The Charlotte Democrat suggests the establishment of agricultural fertilizing manufacturers in this State. Oh, no; we would rather send a couple million dollars a year to other States for it.

The name of the Carolina Messenger, a capital paper, by the way, has been changed to Goldsboro Messenger, out of compliment to the town, and celebrates the event by coming out in a new suit.

Blue Eyes.

The New York Sun relates a story of infatuation for blue eyes. A Dr. Easton, of New Orleans, stopping at one of the New York hotels, the father of six dark-eyed, dark-skinned cherubs, pined for a blue-eyed, fair-haired baby. At the office of the Pennsylvania railroad he saw his ideal in the arms of its mother, who was trudging the streets in search of employment to provide food for herself and child. It was dirty and ragged, but pretty and bright. Its magnetic blue eyes caught the Dr's and he was captivated. He took it up, talked to it, played with it, hugged it and said he wished it was his. The little one cooed in response and reciprocated his embraces. He was in dead-level earnest and so was the baby. He asked the mother for it. She, thinking he was not in earnest, laughingly consented. He took her at her word and suddenly bolted with his new-found treasure. The mother pursued but soon lost track of the man in the thronged thoroughfares and, wild at her loss, applied to the police for assistance in her search. They soon found the Dr. and the little one, which rigged out in an entirely new outfit, seemed perfectly at home in its new apartments at the hotel. The mother could not be induced to yield to the liberal promises of the Dr., seconded earnestly by his wife, who seemed as much attached to it as he, but clapped it to her bosom with a mother's fondness, and bore it from its luxurious surroundings back to its hovel, dirt and rags. She could starve with and for it, but could not give it up.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald interviewed Bob Toombs, of Georgia, on the situation and asked him if he thought the conferring of Federal offices on Southern Democrats would "demoralize the Democratic party." Bob grievedly replied: "Do you think it would demoralize a whale to get a good breakfast?" It would depend a good deal on whether it was a square breakfast or only a "bait" to lure his whaleship into the trap.

However, our 'whales' are not going to be fed so sumptuously after all. John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, convicted of the Mountain Meadow massacre, in 1857, in which a large company of emigrants from Arkansas to California were ruthlessly butchered, men, women and children, by Indians and Mormons, was last Friday executed on the spot where the slaughter was committed. According to usage out there he had the privilege of being hanged or shot, and chose the latter. Five bullets entered his heart and death came instantly. He protested his innocence and published a statement from which it would seem that a lot of first-class devils had been running the institution of the "Latter day Saints," in Utah.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

A Oakley Hall ex-Mayor of New York has mysteriously disappeared. Snits are entered at Raleigh against the N. C. Agricultural Association for \$10,000. The stock law is in force in Mecklenburg county, which is completely fenced in. Washburne, Minister to France, has resigned, and comes home in May. Boss Tweed has compromised with the city of New York by surrendering his property and will be released from jail.

Col. Columbus Alexander and Geo. Hill, Jr., two prominent Washington Democrats, have become Fred-Douglass bondsmen. Ex-Gov. Washburne, of Massachusetts, is dead. He was one of the five brothers, all noted and successful politicians. The Marfreesboro Enquirer and Wilmington Star will please accept our thanks for flattering allusion to the Patriot.

We hope Hampton will not accept Hayes' invitation to Washington. It is time that see-saw game was ended. "Nip," a New York terrier, killed his 100 rats inside of sixteen minutes and won \$200 for his master. Don, son of Simon, has been elected to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant for him by the resignation of the old rooster. The Camerons own Pennsylvania. The Elizabeth City Economist suggests the name of Judge Brooks of the U. S. District court, eastern district of this State, for the vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Bench. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, is said to have taken up the study of Latin, German and French after he was sixty, and encouraged by his success he is boldly tackling the language of the marines. At last accounts he could get nearly through the verb damu-meys without assistance.

Josh Billings is going into the ranch business in Texas. Then he will have an opportunity to learn something more about the "peculiarities of the mewel."

The cause of home government secures another advocate in the U. S. Senate by the election of Stanley Mathers from Ohio, provided he don't take a summer set and forget all he has said about it.

Carl Schurz is tendered the mission to Berlin, which, it is thought, he will accept. The poor man is worried daily with basketsful of gilt-edged, sweet-scented effusions from devoted spinsters who want to be Mrs. Schurz since they have learned that he paws ivory.

McCrary, Secretary of War swept out a store and made fires for the privilege of sleeping in the store while struggling to educate himself. He was an industrious, honest boy with fair promise, and now see what he has come to—a member of a bogus President's cabinet.

The Wilmington Star commenting on a 108-year-old girl the Philadelphia Press found over in Austria, invites that journal to come down this way if it is hunting for old folks. They flourish here at 120 to 130 years, one named Johnston having just closed his career in Chatham county at 120. The Star remarks that it has been its "privilege to record the death of much older people."

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1877.

The course that is to be pursued by the administration towards the States of South Carolina and Louisiana is the principal gossip of the average politician around the National Capital and hotel lobbies. The idea of having a second edition of a high joint returning board to visit those disputed States strikes every well thinking and liberal minded person as being utterly futile and extremely absurd. The verdict is made up before ever they cross the Potomac River—3 to 7.

The extra session of Congress in June and the organization of the house of Representatives affords another field for chat and political speculation among the politicians. The Republicans say, boasting, that they intend to capture the next House by running popular and liberal men for the various offices. Col. Charles Foster, of Ohio, is the coming man for their Speaker. On the Democratic side for the same position there are several names mentioned and the friends of each are making strong efforts for their man. There is a strong feeling among Southern and Western members to push in a Southern man for the Speakership. The most prominent yet brought up are Gen. A. M. Scales, of North Carolina, and Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi.

The indications at present show that Scales is much the strongest in the West and East. Several of the leading newspapers will soon advocate the cause of Scales as the most available. Randall has many warm friends in the South, but great opposition in the West. The contest may be brought down between Saylor, of Ohio, and Scales, of North Carolina. It seems to be the opinion of well informed politicians in the Democratic ranks that it will not be a good policy to make any changes in the officers of the House, as it might result in disaster and total defeat. If the South cannot get the Speaker we think justice she ought to have the chairmanship of several important committees. We are disposed to believe that there is as much mental and administrative ability in the South as any other sections of this Union. Virginia has her Goode, Cabell and Tucker; North Carolina her Scales, Robins, and Yates; Georgia her Cook and Harttrige; Alabama her Forney; Mississippi her Hooker; Louisiana her Ellis and Gibson; Texas her Pegram and Throckmorton; Arkansas her Sherman and Gunter; Tennessee her Young and Adkins. Any of the above mentioned members would make most excellent chairmen of committees.

The present Post Master of the House, Capt. James Stewart is a Southern man, born and raised in old Virginia and bears the true type of a Southern gentleman. His official duties have been discharged in a most gratifying manner in every respect. His social and pleasant manners have won him many warm and abiding friends among the members of the House regardless of party lines. Whenever you hear the name of the House post master mentioned there is but one response, that is, he is a perfect gentleman, and every body respects him. The party whose interest he so well represents will undoubtedly continue him as the faithful steward of their mails.

Col. John H. Patterson the chief custodian of the door keeper's department is the right man in the right place. His civility and politeness towards every body has made him a great favorite as a public officer, and especially so with the Southern members. His re-election would be very gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the country. The members of the press are kindly disposed towards him and will do all in their power combined with printer's ink to replace him in June. It is to be hoped that all personal feelings will be laid aside in the organization of the House and thereby secure the election of such men as are most available. We have noticed within the past few days several distinguished personages in the city from the South, among them Gen. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, who is here giving his attention to some important legal matters before the department. He has had much ex-

perience in such affairs and will, no doubt, succeed with his claims. Gen. O. H. Dockery, from the same State, is here on a different mission. His has a political significance; something in the way of a foreign mission is desired by him. Major Badger was also here in some political interest. The names of office seekers is legion. The departments are daily besieged with this class of persons.

The following from the Chicago Times gives the figures on every election since 1824, and will be found of interest for reference.

ELECTION IN 1824.	
Jackson.....	155,872
Adams.....	105,321
Clay.....	46,587
Crawford.....	44,282
Adams, Clay, Crawford (com.).....	136,130
ELECTION IN 1828.	
Jackson.....	647,321
Adams.....	609,097
ELECTION IN 1832.	
Jackson.....	657,532
Clay.....	530,159
ELECTION IN 1836.	
Van Buren.....	761,549
Harrison.....	736,656
ELECTION IN 1840.	
Harrison.....	1,275,011
Van Buren.....	1,125,702
Blair.....	7,059
Van Buren, Blair combined.....	1,132,761
ELECTION IN 1844.	
Polk.....	1,337,243
Clay.....	1,294,000
Fillmore.....	845,703
Polk, Clay combined.....	1,361,382
ELECTION IN 1848.	
Taylor.....	1,360,099
Cass.....	1,220,544
Van Buren.....	291,353
Cass and Van Buren combined.....	1,511,897
ELECTION IN 1852.	
Pierce.....	1,601,474
Fillmore.....	1,386,578
Hale.....	150,825
Scott and Hale combined.....	1,537,403
ELECTION IN 1856.	
Buchanan.....	1,838,169
Frederick.....	1,341,254
Fillmore.....	874,534
Frederick and Fillmore combined.....	2,215,788
ELECTION IN 1860.	
Lincoln.....	1,866,362
Douglas.....	1,375,157
Breckinridge.....	845,703
Bell.....	589,581
Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell combined.....	2,210,501
ELECTION IN 1864.	
Lincoln.....	2,210,067
McClellan.....	1,803,726
ELECTION IN 1868.	
Grant.....	3,015,071
Seymour.....	2,769,613
ELECTION IN 1872.	
Grant.....	3,597,070
Greeley.....	2,834,079
O'Connor.....	29,489
Greeley and O'Connor combined.....	2,863,568
ELECTION IN 1876.	
Tilden.....	4,284,265
Hayes.....	4,033,295
Cooper.....	81,737
Smith.....	3,522
Hayes, Cooper and Smith combined.....	4,114,547

Important Insurance Decision.

Affirming the Right of a State to Exclude Companies from its Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of Doyle against The Continental Insurance Company, error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin. In this case the decision of the Home Insurance Company against Moore is reaffirmed, that an agreement to abstain in all cases from resorting to the Courts of the United States is void as against public policy, and that a statute of the State of Wisconsin, requiring such an agreement is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and void. The present opinion also takes the following grounds: A State has the right to impose conditions to the transaction of business within its territory by an insurance company chartered by another State, if they are not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States. It may entirely exclude such companies from its territory, or having given a license, may revoke it for good cause or without cause. The motive or intention of the State is not open to inquiry. The company has no constitutional right to transact its business in such State, and hence its exclusion therefrom, from whatever cause, violates no constitutional right.

Justice Hunt delivered the opinion; dissenting Justices, Bradley, Swayne and Miller.

Did Evarts and Schurz Buy Their High Places?

A Washington special says:—There is a prevalent belief here that the induction of Mr. Hayes into office was attended by a good deal of treachery and chicanery, not only in securing Southern support in the House for finding of the Electoral Commission, but also in obtaining Republican support of Hayes when nearly overwhelmed by the infamies of the Southern returning boards. There is a bit of gossip now going the rounds, the facts of which leaked out through W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, the same who was one of Zach's emissaries to Florida. The story goes that when Evarts came to Washington just before the electoral bill passed, he had no idea of defending Hayes before the Commission; but, on the contrary, Democrats to act as counsel for Zach Chandler in the case. While here he secured the services, but failed to make an agreement. Afterward ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio took the matter in hand, but it was not until two interviews had taken place that Mr. Evarts allowed himself to be retained. It is asserted that at the first interview Evarts was diplomatically reticent, but made it understood that he considered that his fitness for the office of Secretary of State should receive recognition from Hayes if he should succeed in getting in. At the second interview Dennison was able to assure Evarts that if Hayes was successful he should be Secretary of State. With that understanding Evarts took up the cudgels in behalf of Hayes, and supplied the eager majority of the Electoral Commission with their alibi pretext. It is also asserted that Carl Schurz's sudden change of base in the beginning of the last campaign was effected by assurances that the success of Hayes meant a cabinet position for himself.

How Does Hayes' Southern Policy Differ from Grant's?

It is mortifying enough to be compelled to ask this question after our strong and warm endorsements of the new President's Southern policy given on our faith in his declarations. But it is acts, not words, performance, not mere promises, that must control our judgment of the conduct of a public functionary when he has had time to translate his good words and fine promises into acts and performance. We do not yet despair of President Hayes; and if it shall turn out that he succeeds in accomplishing circumspectly what we should have preferred to see him do directly, we will not withhold a just measure of praise. But the time is past for judging him by his words. We await his acts and hold our judgment in suspense. He cannot very well afford to disregard our opinion and advice. Our columns aim to express, and more or less succeed in expressing, the average judgment of the country. We are free from any temptation to indulge in the snarling, captious invectives of the opposition press, and have no motive for chiming in with the adulation of administration organs. We think we have some skill in estimating and interpreting the drift of public sentiment, following its changes, and judging how far it rests upon reasons which are likely to make it steady. We tell the President with the frankness of honest friendship, that the first flush of popularity which attended his accession to the moving cloud and the early dew if he disappoints the expectations raised by his admirable promises and declarations in the inaugural address. This great tide of popularity, these "blushing honors thick upon him," are a tribute paid by an eager country which seeks repose, to the supposed sincerity of his declarations. The people understood him to mean that his Southern policy would be a contrast to that of his predecessor, and their joy at the expected change sprang up like favoring winds to waft him on his projected voyage. But if they find, after all, that he does nothing different from what President Grant would have done had he remained in power, all the flattering applause and marks of encouragement with which the new President has been greeted will give way to a feeling of profound discouragement.

Judged by actual measures and not by mere promises, what is President Hayes doing which would be equally in character if done by President Grant? He is maintaining the status quo precisely as Grant maintained the status quo. He does it with professions of reluctance, but Grant's professions of regret and reluctance were never wanting. He even falls behind Grant in one respect, for before Grant went out of office he publicly said that State governments which cannot sustain themselves ought to be abandoned, and he continued the troops in New Orleans and Columbia merely not to embarrass his successor or deprive him of the credit of his policy by anticipating it. Why should President Hayes hesitate at a point where President Grant was prepared to act? Had Grant remained in office he would have withdrawn the troops before now, for he was not a man to shrink from doing a thing to which he had once made up his mind. What, then, have we gained by the exchange? As yet, nothing. We walk by faith and not by sight; and our faith, too, exactly corresponds to the description that it is "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." Do let us have some visible evidence that there is a change in Southern policy and that our exuberant rejoicing has not been in vain.—N. Y. Herald.

Easter in England.

Of Easter Monday rites various curious relics still linger. One, called "clipping the church," is performed by children of the charity schools, amid crowds of people and shouts of joy. They place their backs against the outside of the church, and join hands till the circle is complete and the building surrounded, when the ceremony is over, and they go to another church.

Another custom in Durham, is for men to go about the streets and take off a shoe from every woman they meet, unless she will pay a small fee to prevent it. The next day, as is but fair, the woman retort by doing the same to men.

In some parts a still more ridiculous custom is found, called "heaving" or "lifting." On Easter Monday the men and women are lifted. It is done thus: two strong men cross hands in the way we used to call "making a chair." In my school days, or they carry a chair lined with white, and decorated with flowers and ribbons. On meeting a woman in the street, they invite her to take a seat, and, in fact, insist upon it. They then lift her in to the air three times, when she must kiss each of her lifters, and give them money besides. In the time of Edward I. this custom was so general that even the king was "lifted."

In Kent, the young people on Easter Monday "go a pudding-pieing." That is, go to public houses to eat pudding-pie, a dish about as good as a sinner, with raised paste rim, and mustard stride. And everywhere, and at all times, are eggs, eggs, eggs; boiled and colored; striped and mottled, and gilded; ornamented with names, or mottoes, or pictures. Common ones are variously adorned with designs drawn with a bit of tallow, which keeps the dye from taking on those parts. A better kind of decoration is to scratch the design with a sharp knife on an egg etc, etc, can be made very neatly.

A common game—which, perhaps, you know—is played with a boiled Easter egg challenges any one he meets to strike the other. If his egg breaks the other, it is called "the cock of one," and its owner has the broken one as a trophy. When it has broken two,

it is "cock of two," and so on. If an egg which is cock of one or more is broken, the conqueror adds the number of trophies won by the victim to his own score.

The custom of making presents of eggs is said to be Persian, and to bear allusion to the "mundane egg," from which the world was fabled by certain nations to have been derived. It is a custom among Jews, Egyptians, and Hindoos, and was adopted by Christians to symbolize the Resurrection.

This feast of eggs, therefore, very properly occurs at Easter.—Olive Thorne, St. Nicholas for April.

Tax Exemptions.

The following opinion of the State Treasurer of the amount of salary and income exempt from taxation is of great importance to the public generally. We procured the letter of the Treasurer from the Clerk of the Board of Mecklenburg County Commissioners: TREASURY DEPARTMENT N. C., Raleigh, March 12, 1877. T. L. Vail, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir:—Yours of 7th inst., transmitting for my consideration the opinion of Messrs. Jos. H. Wilson & Son, respecting the exemption on personal property and taxation of income, has been received. You ask my construction of the law as bearing upon the subject matter contained in the opinion.

I reply in brief as follows: 1st. You are correct in your view as to the \$25 exemption on personal property. 2d. The invariable construction of this Department, as to the income exemptions has been that the \$1,000 mentioned in Class II of the Act to raise revenue, and the \$500 mentioned in section 9, subdivision 8 of the "Machinery Act," taken together, are deductible from income as derived from all sources that may be taxable. It must, of course, be understood that a taxpayer is not allowed as family expenses the \$1,000 exemption unless it reaches that amount. A has an income of \$2,000 from any taxable source or sources. He is, under the former revenue laws, (the one just passed strikes out the \$500 exemption) allowed deductions to the amount of \$1,500 if his expenses reach \$1,000—paying tax on the \$500 residue. You perceive that this construction differs from the opinion expressed by the Messrs. Wilson, but I am sustained by the opinion of the Attorney General to whom your communication was submitted. Very respectfully, J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer.

Temporizing with Fraud.

The Commission Trick—How the News was Received.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says relative to the Commission trick: The news was very differently received by the leading Democrats now here. They are disgusted to a man over the shiffling policy as now clearly outlined by Mr. Hayes, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they have been seduced into a surrender of their State rights and self-respect, and that the President has been guilty of a most flagrant breach of faith with the Southern Conservatives, who joined his standard against their Northern party friends during the perilous days of the presidential count, and have, so far, heartily endorsed his policy, in the hope that the miseries of their local governments would soon be ended by a quiet withdrawal of the troops. It is now known beyond all doubt that the recent bargain and sale in the Democratic House was effected on the strength of contracts regularly drawn up and signed by Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, acting as authorized agents of Mr. Hayes, and it is significant that the liberal Republicans here who sympathized with this contract, and believed it would be carried out to the letter, feel chagrined over the appointment of a dilatory commission. Foster and Matthews were both telegraphed to-day to come at once by these gentlemen and several of the Southern men, who charge that their cause has been betrayed. These written contracts are now in possession of several leading Democrats of the South, and are as explicit in terms as language can make them. The administration was pledged to withdraw the troops, and let the governments stand on their own bottom, which was all the Southern gentlemen demanded.

TELEGRAPHING THE NEWS SOUTH.

General M. C. Butler telegraphed as follows to Governor Hampton: "No relief yet for our State. Another edition of eight to seven." To this Governor Hampton replied, asking whether it would help things along for him to visit Washington at once. It had been suggested that both he and Chamberlain should present their claims personally, and it was in response to this he sent that reply. General Butler answered that he had better stay at home, where his presence would be needed more at this time, when no one can foretell the next move on the checker-board.

T. J. Mackey of South Carolina shares the indignation of his Democratic Hampton friends, and has been all day at the War Department hunting up the unsavory records of some of the carpet-baggers of the State, principally Paterson and Worthington, and intends to make things warm around their headquarters without any further delay. The State has been infested with these pirates along enough, they say, and they don't propose to stand the nonsense any longer. They have appealed to the North and got a verdict in their favor, and the administration is under pledge to execute the popular judgment. The Southerners in consultation have decided to proceed ahead with their affairs just as if no commission had been formed. They are sick of commissions. They consented to one violation of the constitution in recognizing the authority of the electoral college, and they don't think this present arrangement can have no jurisdiction in the premises. The constitution vests the Executive

with these powers, and does not provide for delegating them at will. In Louisiana, therefore, the Democrats will go ahead with renewed energy to get control of the various parish offices and intrude themselves firmly. There will be no violence unless provoked by the other side; but the conviction that the President means to sell them out in gaining ground among the Conservatives and exasperating them beyond endurance. Patience is a good thing, but they want a little prosperity and good faith with it.

THE CARPET-BAGGERS JUBILANT.

The carpet-baggers are more than jubilant. It gives them time with the prospect of an 8 to 7 decision, and to day their expectations are away above par. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Kellogg and three Southern carpet-baggers telegraphed to Packard: "Hold the fort. The troops will not be removed. Go ahead with your Legislature." They claim to have assurances from headquarters that Jim Blain's remnant of republicanism between the Potomac and Rio Grande will not be deserted. General Augur will still hold New Orleans with his troops as a standing indication of this policy, and Columbia will be similarly menaced. While the liberal Republicans are secretly worried over this arrangement, and do not look upon it as a square and honorable fulfillment of the contract made with conservative Democrats, the Northern Democrats are as jubilant over it as the carpet-baggers. Speaker Randall is now here, and in conversation to-day said that this action would unquestionably make the Democrats of all sections solid against the administration, and would make a political outlaw of any Democrat who should henceforth be found conniving with Hayes. It is hailed as a good omen for a Democratic success over the speaker. The cabinet decided further to call the extra session for June 4, by which time it is expected that all negotiations with the South will be completed. It is authoritative given out this evening that the South Carolina case will be adjusted to-morrow.

Civil Rights Tested—A Wise and Important Decision.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The case of Harriet A. Cully, colored, against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company which has been on trial four days in the United States District Court, before Judge Giles, was concluded this morning, and under instructions from the court, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. This action with seven teen others, was brought against the company under the civil rights act of Congress, of March 1st, 1875, which imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars on any person who should deny accommodations to any citizen, regardless of previous condition, in hotels, theatres and public conveyances. The plaintiff, a colored citizen of Maryland claimed to have been denied accommodations on the company's train, in June, 1876, and was compelled, as she alleged, to occupy a compartment car which was inferior, simply because of her race or color. The Company denied this and proved that colored persons have the same rights on all their trains as whites. The court, however, heard argument on the constitutionality of the act under the 14th amendment to the constitution, and held, First, That the Slaughter House cases, "16 Wallace," had determined that the privileges belonging to citizens of the United States, as such, were different from the privileges belonging to citizens of the State as such, and that only the former were under Congressional protection; That this opinion had been subsequently affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Second, That the right to ride in a railway car for purposes of local travel was not a privilege of a citizen of the United States as such, but was a privilege belonging to a person by virtue of his State citizenship, therefore for the denial of such privilege, the citizen must look redress to the State tribunals. That it was not within the power of Congress to inflict a penalty for the denial of such a privilege. The act, therefore, was unconstitutional. This opinion accords with that of Judge Emmons, United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, and Judge Sawyer, of California, and other Federal Judges.

Southern Manufacturing enterprise.

A new cotton manufacturing company has been organized at Augusta, Ga., with a capital of \$150,000. The mill begins with 10,000 spindles, which will be increased to 50,000 as the times require. The stock was promptly subscribed, machinery secured and measures taken to have the mill completed within four months. Most of the capital was subscribed by Massachusetts manufacturers, one of whom is President of the new company.—Exchange.

Here is another argument for the erection of cotton factories. Massachusetts manufacturers, who know where to place their money, and who have learned from experience that cotton spinning pays in the North, are willing to invest their capital in a new Southern enterprise. And why should they hesitate. If they can make it profitable to manufacture cotton raised in the South in Massachusetts, from eight hundred to fifteen hundred miles from the place of production, why cannot they make it more profitable to manufacture the great staple where it is raised? We trust to have the privilege of copying the announcement of scores of such enterprises, and trust to learn that similar investments are being made in North Carolina.—Wilmington Star.

New Hampshire believes in the political equality of the negro, but an amendment to the constitution permitting Catholics to hold office in that State was defeated at the recent election.

Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The results of the consideration by the Cabinet of the South Carolina question have been the sending of letters to Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them here in person or by delegate to confer with the President on the situation of affairs in that State.

EXECUTIVE MASTING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 77. Sir:—I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take immediate consideration of the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view to determining the course, which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It will give the President great pleasure to confer with you personally. If you shall find it convenient to visit Washington and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him he would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. It reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence that will convey to him your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political management which affect the government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt but that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that protracted disorder in the domestic government of any State can or should ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In furtherance of the prompt and safe execution of this general purpose, he invites a full communication of your opinion on the whole subject in such form as you may deem as may seem to you most useful. By the direction of the President I have addressed to the Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter. I am, very respectfully, your obt. servant, W. K. ROGERS, Private Secretary. To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain.

From the Raleigh News.

Number of Township Magistrates.

With some care we have tabulated the following list of Magistrates published by the News. The total shows that there are in North Carolina 94 counties, divided into 510 Townships for which 2,813 Magistrates have been elected. A good map of the State showing the Township Divisions is needed and would sell well.

Counties.	Townships.	Magistrates.
Alamance.....	11	55
Alexander.....	8	40
Alleghany.....	6	30
Anson.....	7	35
Ashe.....	11	55
Beaufort.....	6	30
Bertie.....	8	40
Bladen.....	12	60
Brunswick.....	6	30
Burke.....	10	50
Cabarrus.....	12	60
Caswell.....	3	15
Catawba.....	9	45
Carteret.....	8	40
Caswell.....	9	45
Catawba.....	8	40
Chatham.....	12	60
Cherokee.....	6	30
Chowan.....	4	20
Clay.....	5	25
Cleveland.....	11	55
Columbus.....	11	55
Craven.....	9	45
Cumberland.....	11	55
Currituck.....	5	25
Dare.....	5	25
Davidson.....	16	80
Davie.....	6	30
Duplin.....	12	60
Edmonds.....	13	65
Franklin.....	9	45
Forsyth.....	14	70
Gaston.....	5	25
Gates.....	7	35
Graham.....	5	25
Granville.....	11	55
Greene.....	5	25
Guilford.....	12	60
Halifax.....	11	55
Harnett.....	10	50
Haywood.....	9	45
Henderson.....	8	40
Hertford.....	9	45
Hyde.....	15	75
Iredell.....	16	80
Jackson.....	11	55
Johnston.....	12	60
Jones.....	6	30
Lincoln.....	5	25
Lenoir.....	10	50
Lexington.....	10	50
Madison.....	11	55
Martin.....	3	15
Mecklenburg.....	13	65
McDowell.....	3	15
Mitchell.....	10	50
Montgomery.....	11	55
Moore.....	10	50
New Hanover.....	11	55
Northampton.....	5	25
Onslow.....	5	25
Orange.....	5	25
Perquimans.....	3	15
Pasquotank.....	6	30
Pender.....	8	40
Perquimans.....	5	25
Perry.....	9	45
Pitt.....	5	25
Polk.....	5	25
Randolph.....	17	85
Richmond.....	9	45
Robeson.....	15	75
Rowan.....	11	55
Rockingham.....	9	45
Rutherford.....	13	65
Sampson.....	13	65
Stanley.....	8	40
Stokes.....	7	35
Surry.....	9	45
Swain.....	4	20
Transylvania.....	8	40
Tyrell.....	7	35
Union.....	7	35
Wake.....	10	50
Warren.....	10	50
Washington.....	12	60
Watauga.....	12	60
Wayne.....	11	55
Wilkes.....	18	90
Wilson.....	10	50
Yadkin.....	9	45

LOCAL ITEMS.

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

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

New Advertisements.

It will pay you to read our new advertisements this week.

Services were held in the Catholic Church last Sunday.

The city authorities now gather in all the boys they find running at large in the streets.

P. O. ORDERS.—Over \$2,000 in P. O. orders were sent from this place last week.

DIED.—In Greensboro, March 18th, after a long and painful illness, William Ligon, aged 84 years.

There will be a match game of Base Ball at Pleasant Garden on Saturday, 25th of March, between the Tabbards and Pleasant Garden Clubs.

EASTER SUNDAY.—A number of our citizens purpose visiting Salem next Sunday to witness the Easter ceremonies, as conducted by our Moravian friends.

Mr. Atkinson, who has charge of the civil engineering for the Mt. Airy narrow gauge, started to Mr. Airy yesterday.

We are indebted to J. B. Stafford, of Baltimore, one of the directors on the part of the city, for a report of the workings of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the past year.

Gov. Vance will pass here to-morrow on his way to Morganton to attend a meeting of the directors of the Western Railroad.

Interesting services are held nightly this week (Passion Week) at St. Barnabas'. The pastor is delivering a series of lectures on the passion of Christ.

Mr. Smith purposes delivering a sermon next Sunday on the unwritten history of the Jews, for the four centuries previous to the coming of Christ; the Sunday following on the condition of the world at the coming of Christ.

MEMORIAL MEETING.—The ladies of the Guilford Memorial Association will hold their annual meeting in the parlor of the Tarboro House on Tuesday next, April 4th, at four o'clock. A full attendance of the officers and members is respectfully requested.

There will be a temperance meeting at the Court House, Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when L. R. Fenton (colored) and others will discuss the question of prohibition. White and colored are respectfully invited.

FOUR LEGGED CHICKEN.—Rife Hughes has a veritable four-legged chicken of the common persuasion, one year old, two of which it uses as other chickens do, the other two tucked away under the feathers in the rear. It is a bone fide, four legged institution, however, and a curiosity in its way.

SEMINARY TO BE BUILT.—Dr. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Association of the M. E. Church, North, was here yesterday and made contract for the brick to build Bennett Seminary, to be located on the South-eastern suburbs, the work to begin forthwith.

F. G. Cartland started North a couple days ago to lay in a spring stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, and purposes bringing on a first-class assortment from which all tastes may be suited.

A collision of two freight trains on the R. and D. railroad, last Friday, at News Ferry, resulted in the death of John Burke, colored freeman, and delayed the Southern bound passenger train seven or eight hours.

WATER WHEEL.—We were shown yesterday the model of a very ingenious water wheel, the invention of a young man in Randolph county. He claims that he can utilize all the water, something which no other wheel in use can do, and hence can make very small streams good water powers.

With the Mt. Airy railroad, the gap filled in between here and Fayetteville, giving us iron on one side and coal on the other, wouldn't this little city of ours bound into life and grow apace? These factories would follow and what a whirl of machinery and scene of activity we would have.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Eliza Wood, at Friendship, will be grateful for any information in reference to her husband, William Wood, insane, who escaped from the poor house, in this county, four or five years ago, since when she has heard nothing of him and does not know whether he is living or dead.

COMPOSITION READING.—A considerable number of invited guests were present at the composition reading at the Methodist College last Friday night. These readings, with the musical exercises accompanying them, are looked forward to with much pleasure by those who attend.

In walking through the wagon yard at Sloan's store the other day we were shown the stones that marked the graves of some one buried three years ago, when that lot was the cemetery ground of the old Methodist church. Whose ashes under those stones there is no record in tell, and in all the wide world no one seems to care. So it is with average mortality after the worms have had their turn.

WORLD BUY BY HE WAS SURE.—One of our citizens was accosted at the depot the other day by a Richmond capitalist who enquired what the prospects of the Mt. Airy and Fayetteville road were, remarking that if he thought they would be worth he would like to invest in property here.

It is only a straw to show what result the completion of these enterprises would be.

Nice dried Peaches at Starr & Co's.

DON'T.—Don't judge a man by the clothes he wears, for God made him the tailor the other.

Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizard and the toad sometimes inhabit the grandest of structures.

Don't judge him by his speech, for the parrot talks and the tongue is but an instrument to make sound.

Don't judge him by his family connections, for Cain belonged to a very respectable family.

Don't judge him by his success in life, for that is much oftener the result of a combination of circumstances with which he had nothing to do, than of his own merit.

Don't judge him by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

Don't judge him by the show he makes, for an average turkey-cock in a barn-yard can strut all around him and not half try.

Don't judge him by his lack of display, for the long eared beast is the humblest of animals, but when aroused is terrible to behold.

Don't judge him by his activity in church affairs, for that is not unfrequently inspired by hypocritical and selfish motives.

Don't take it for granted because he carries the contribution box he is necessarily liberal. He often pays the Lord by services in that way and keeps his currency.

Don't imagine the Creator is under any obligation to you for the quarter you give to convert the heathen, that is only a small fraction you owe for turning your own ancestors away from their wooden gods.

Don't imagine heaven was especially created for people who believe like you, for the probabilities are you believe just as you were taught to and you don't know whether they who taught you were right or not.

Don't carry your hymn book in your hand when you go to the house of worship and your ledger in your head. The Lord can see through your skull.

Don't, when in church, chew tobacco and spit over the floor. You would not do that in your own house, and should not do so in the house you ought to respect even more.

Don't walk into the house of worship with your hat on. You bare your head when you enter a lady's parlor. Is your lady friend entitled to more respect than your Creator?

Don't spend the time devoted to prayer to idly gazing about, whispering or note writing; they are silly and rude if not sinful.

Durft think when you have gone to church on Sunday that that entitles you to do as you please the balance of the week. The upright man lives through the six as he does the seventh day.

We notice a number of emigrants leaving this point for the West. The time will come, perhaps, when the legislature of North Carolina may be inspired by a spirit of progressiveness that will reverse the present order and make this State, for which nature has done so much, a good State to come to instead of emigrate from. Its legislators have been its worst enemies.

Is your life worth 25 cents? If it is do not neglect it. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once.

From the Bankers' Magazine.

On Sending Valuable Packages by Express.

[Published by request.]

Not only in this country, but elsewhere, a practice has too often prevailed, which is so clearly wrong that for its abandonment no argument would seem to be necessary. It is the undervaluation of packages of bonds or currency, shipped by express, for the sake of reducing the charges for their transportation. It seems incredible that any respectable banker should permit such dishonesty, yet that its occurrence is by no means rare, is an undeniable fact.

There are some who attempt to justify themselves in this, by claiming the right to assume on their own part such portion of the risk of loss as they may see fit; and that, therefore, there is nothing wrong when the value of the contents is understated on a package. Such reasoning is false throughout. The express company undertakes the labor of transportation, as well as its risks. It is understood that the payment for such labor is to be according to the value involved. To misstate that value intentionally, is nothing less than falsehood and fraud, and we therefore endorse fully the comments so fairly made on the article below, which we find in the *Expressman's Monthly* for January:

To the Editors of the *Expressman's Monthly*: The article in your November number, entitled "Bankers and Express Companies," points to an evil practice which has become common here, and which morally condemns as pernicious and demoralizing.

It is known, and uniformly recognized, that the carrier has the right of compensation for the service, by charging for the amount carried. The right and justice of this rule is conceded by all. Hence, the charge made for the service, and the fact regarding the sum to be forwarded, the carrier is committing a fraud upon the shipper, there are those who would commit a fraud upon the carrier by depriving him of his proper revenue for the service performed, and which is opposed to fair dealing.

Common honesty would oppose this because in the attempt or effort to obtain service without giving proper compensation, through withholding the facts regarding the sum to be forwarded, the carrier is committing a fraud upon the shipper, there are those who would commit a fraud upon the carrier by depriving him of his proper revenue for the service performed, and which is opposed to fair dealing.

The practice is opposed to good morals, in that it must be known to the employees of the carriers that deception is being used by their principals, and that the clerk, cashier, or teller, is made the agent for a falsification of the facts, who practices this deception, and who takes to themselves most extraordinary risks, as it is known that in case of loss from any cause, the carrier is released from all responsibility for the amount in excess of that stated as being the sum delivered to him, and in the event of such loss, officers of banks and other corporations should be held personally responsible and liable to stockholders therefor.

I am gratified, Messrs. Editors, that you have called attention to this important matter, and hope the subject will be brought to the attention of all concerned, to the end that the evil be discontinued.

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Fruits, Figs, Dates, Northern Apples, Nuts, &c., at Starr & Co's.

The latest styles of men's hats and shoes are sold cheap at Trogon & Co's new store on cash and better plan. 1w.

Papa, please buy me one of those pretty sailor hats at Trogon & Co's new store.

469-11.

469-11.

469-11.

RAILROAD MEETING.—There was an impromptu meeting of a number of our citizens at the Benbow House last week, to confer with Col. L. C. Jones, President of the Fayetteville road, as to the practicability of continuing that road to this point. There was a free and easy discussion, the result of which was the passage of a resolution to submit a petition to the County Commissioners asking them to order an election on the First Thursday in June, on the appropriation of \$100,000, \$50,000 to the Fayetteville and \$50,000 to the Mt. Airy road, in installments of \$20,000 annually for five years. In pursuance of this resolution the petition has been presented and the election will be called. The object of calling it on the first Thursday in June is to consult the convenience of voters, as there will be an election held on that day in several of the townships on the prohibition question, and the probabilities are a pretty full vote will be cast.

As far as our information goes the plan is regarded with favor by the people and will be carried without much opposition. They recognize the advantage both of these roads would be to the county, in advancing the price of lands, and opening up more enterprises here at the center. The completion of the road to Fayetteville is of untold importance as it would open up to us a market for all our products, and put us within a few hours ride of Charleston, one of the finest seaports on the coast.

Mecklenburg county owes her prosperity to the railroads centering at Charlotte, to the construction of which the tax-payers of that county have contributed \$300,000. As a consequence lands have doubled and even tripled in value, while Charlotte has doubled in size and population since the war.

With the roads in question completed we may look for similar results in this county.

After April 1st we will be prepared to furnish Roasted and Ground Coffee—fresh and nice—in any quantity desired—our customers will be supplied with the best coffee at lowest price. We have the latest improved Roaster and Mill. Trade supplied at Baltimore Wholesale prices. Send in your orders. HOBSON & BAO.

Demorest Patterns, new Spring styles just received at F. G. Cartland's under Benbow Hall.

LADIES, if you wish pure fresh confections go to Starr & Co's under McAdoo House.

Our Mr. Small having returned from the Northern markets, we request the attention of merchants to our lines of Notions, Shirts and Fancy Goods. These goods were purchased from first hands and manufacturers' agents for cash, and we are prepared to duplicate any bill purchased in New York or Baltimore. Positively no goods retained in our Notion department. J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Trogon & Co. are selling ladies' hand-made cloth shoes—warranted not to rip.

Back wheat Flour, Mince Meat, Cranberries, Currants, Cola Molasses, Golden Syrup, Vinegar, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Sea Foam, Oranges, Apples, Canned Fruits, Compressed Beef, Potatoes, Ham, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, plain Candy, French Candy, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys and Fancy Goods, just received and for sale by E. M. CALDWELL.

W. R. Murray is offering some special bargains in Ready-made Clothing, Dress Suits, Business Suits, Overcoats and Boys Clothing, Heavy Boots and Shoes, Cassimeres, Jeans, Water-proofs, Carpets and Blankets. Every person wanting bargains should not fail to call and see him which they may find greatly to their interest. Jan. 17-11.

We understand that Bogart is opening this morning a fine lot of ladies and children shoes and gaiters, and gaiters' soft and stiff hats. He is preparing to go North to make his spring purchases, and would say to his customers that their accounts are made out, and would be glad to have them to call and settle.

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 as a remedy which will afford that satisfaction experienced by me."—Geo. Brown, of Ga., says: "He finds the Globe Flower Cough Syrup a most excellent remedy."

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

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. Feb. 23, 76-1p.

False Impression.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not be variably cured, but we are pleased to say that GREN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, loss of spirits, &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported. The thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. Oct. 9, 76-1p-e-w.

INSURANCE CURE FOR CANCER.—Persons afflicted with the cancer or scrofula can find cure by addressing A. McDonald, Wytheville, Va. 467-11.

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 and found no relief from the use of cathartics, or any other medicine? Do you take little and lose weight, and feel languid? If you have these feelings you know you have not tried the new discovery, MERRELL'S HEPATINE, at W. C. Porter & Co's drug store. It is a purifying wonderful cure in this and all other communities where the people use it. It is pronounced by all as the best Liver Medicine in the world. Two doses will relieve the worst case of Dyspepsia or Constipation of the bowels. Each bottle contains fifty doses, and a teaspoonful of this medicine in a wineglass of water three times a day for one day, produce a most wonderful change. Where the system is run down with loss of energy and appetite, or Dyspepsia, with all its train of evil, is effecting its deadly work, this remedy, MERRELL'S HEPATINE, never fails to bring about a speedy and permanent cure. Those who doubt its merit and virtues of this medicine and live from day to day without trying the HEPATINE, have they sympathy, but cannot be cured unless they take the Medicine. Feb. 23, 1876-1p

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, 76-1p.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL REQUEST!

If you are induced to buy, or enabled to sell anything, or lead to write for or procure about any, from reading advertisements or local notices in THE PATRIOT, please let the advertiser know it, and you will confer a favor upon Editors.

Money Due Mail CONTRACTORS.

The last Congress made an appropriation for payment of balances due Southern Mail Contractors for the years 1859-60 and 61. The undersigned has made arrangements for prompt collections of these balances, and is prepared to receive the same. Therefore the first applying will probably be first paid.

J. L. SCALES, Atty at Law, Greensboro, N. C.

JOS. B. STAFFORD, TOBACCO

Commission Merchant,

51 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Unsurpassed facilities for the sale of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Prompt sales and tip-top prices ensured.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Made on Consignments;

Quick sales, at best market rates, and prompt remittances after sales.

RALPH'S SNUFF AGENCY.

May 15-1v

The Kennesaw Gazette.

A monthly paper, published at ATLANTA, GA. Devoted to Railroad interests, Literature, Wit and Humor. Twenty-five cents per year. Chromo to every subscriber.

Address KENNESAW GAZETTE, 469-11.

Consumption

Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kessner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, not only a trial box, but a full trial box, free of charge. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving don't fail to give these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. March 28-1y.

Fits Epilepsy, Or Falling Sickness

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gonard's Celebrated Infants' Food. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free trial box. As Dr. Gonard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their value.

Price, for large box, \$3, or 4 boxes for \$10, sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address: ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. March 28-1y.

JUST RECEIVED.

READY MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, Notions, &c.,

ever brought to Greensboro, and which we are offering at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

We keep constantly on hand a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Hand Made Shoes,

It is our aim not to be surpassed in the quantity, quality or variety of goods.

In order to make room for our increased stock we have, in addition to our first dealing, come to the Globe Flower corner, the adjoining store, formerly occupied by Geo. A. Dick, which we will devote exclusively to DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Persons wishing anything in our line will do well to call and examine our stock, as we know we can suit all, both in quality and price.

Sample S. Brown, of this city is with us and will be pleased to serve his old friends and customers.

Returning our cordial thanks for past patronage, and hoping for strict attention to business and honest dealing to merit a continuance of same, we are,

Very Respectfully,

C. M. PRETZELDER, March 21, 1877. 469-10

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

State of North Carolina. In the Superior Court. Edwin J. Nuttall, adm'r with the will annexed of Sarah E. Nuttall.

Virginia Neems, Joseph B. Ware and Annie W. Nuttall.

To the Sheriff of Guilford County Greeting: You are hereby COMMANDED to SUMMON the Virginia Neems, Joseph B. Ware and Annie W. Nuttall, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the county of Guilford, within twenty-five days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the complaint, and to show cause why they should not be removed from the county, and to be bound to the satisfaction of the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 1st day of March 1877. J. N. NELSON, Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford County.

SUPERIOR COURT

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C. March 26, 1877.

B-Alfred Brown.
D-Susan Dodson.
D-Nathan Frazier.
G-Emeline Gorrell, col., Claven Gilmer, colored.
H-Mrs Sarah J. Hamner.
J-Julia Jeffries.
K-Chas H King, Miss Ann King, L T Kirkman.
L-Allen A Lindsay, 2, Franklin Lanier.
M-A B McKell.
P-Fendegars.
R-London Rogers.
S-Isham Shaw, J L Shirley.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised and give date of list.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BEN AARON'S THE CLOTHIER

Will in a few days leave for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

for the purpose of purchasing an IMMENSE SPRING STOCK.

and for the next 20 days his present Stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING will be disposed of REGARDLESS OF COST.

FINE BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, For any Season of the Year

Will be Offered at a Great Sacrifice.

BEN AARON'S BRANCH OF THE DANVILLE OPERA HOUSE

Clothing Store, Tate Corner, Greensboro, N. C.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF READY MADE CLOTHING!

EVER SEEN IN GREENSBORO.

MR. J. HILDESHEIMER is in attendance and will be pleased to serve his friends.

Nov. 15, 1876-1y.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1877 to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 2822, 2823, 2824 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

And on sales of over \$10,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.

Dealers in manufactured tobacco 50 00
Manufacturers of stills 20 00
And for each still manufactured 20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco 10 00
Manufacturers of cigars 10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals) 50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (one horse or other animal) 25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal) 15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or pack conveyances) 10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels 50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more 100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to C. S. Winstead, Collector of Internal Revenue at Greensboro, N. C., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamp, they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and without further notice.

Special Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm to whom the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on stamps and their contents, and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1877. 465-4v.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS AND FRAMES.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, Albums, Graphoscopes, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities Acetates, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, We are Headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereoscopes and Magic Lanterns, Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lanterns, Stereo-Panopticon, University Stereopticon, Advertiser's Stereopticon, Autopticon, School Lantern, Family Lantern, Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window. Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application. Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

A full stock of Views of the Exposition Buildings and their contents. Take the cut out this advertisement for reference. March 21-4m.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards.

with name, 10 cents, post-paid, L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED

men to travel and sell our Lamp Goods to Dealers. \$5 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. No peddling. Address: MONITOR LAMP CO., Cincinnati, O.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home—Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 455-4v.

Felt Carpets, 20 to 45 cents per yard. Felt Ceiling for room in place of plaster. Felt Roofing and Siding. For Circular and Sample, address: C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey. 466-4v.

J

Our Little Ones.

Why Nellie was not Popular

BY CONSTANCE MARION.

"Well, Nellie, what is the matter?" asked Miss Percy, as she seated herself in a straw rocker on the piazza, where Nellie sat, chin in hand, pointing over a portfolio of prints that lay outspread before her.

"I'm mad!" was the reply.

"Mad! That is distressing. I hope you don't think that."

"Oh, of course I don't mean that!" said Nellie, turning away from the pictures with an injured air. "I am vexed!"

"Then why did you say mad?"

"Oh, you are too particular, Aunt Alice! What do you think Kate Sibley has done?"

"I cannot imagine."

"Her mother gave her leave to invite three of the girls to go with her to the picnic in Cedar Creek, and she asked the Morrises, and Miss DuBoise, and left me out."

"I have worked every one of her examples ever since we have been in Denominative Numbers. It is just the way with them all. I do everything they ask me to do, and they all hate me. I'll be even with them, though—I'll hate them, too."

And the future misanthrope began to snifle and use her pocket handkerchief.

"You think it would be a wise plan to think you love you?" asked Miss Percy, gravely.

"I can't do it," replied a chokey voice from behind the handkerchief.

"I have tried, but I can't. They all like Rosa Guignard, who never does anything for anybody, but—but—"

As Nellie did not seem able to finish what she wished to say, Miss Percy came to her relief by observing, quietly:

"The girls all like Rosa on account of a very rare gift which she possesses."

"Rosa Guignard gifted?" exclaimed Nellie, surprised into forgetfulness of her wrongs. "Why, Aunt Alice, she isn't pretty—that is, until you get used to her."

"But it is a much rarer gift than either intellect or beauty, that which Rosa possesses," returned Miss Percy.

Nellie's red rimmed eyes asked a question to which Miss Percy replied with brevity, "Tact."

"Tact? What is that?" asked Nellie.

"I don't know any better definition of the word than that a great novelist has given. 'Tact is knowledge of what not to say.'"

"Don't I know what not to say, Aunt Alice?" asked Nellie, after a short silence.

"No, my dear; I don't think you do. You will take offense, probably, if I give you a few examples as proofs of this; but as I am in your mother's place this summer, I shall take the liberty of speaking plainly. Do you remember who were in the company yesterday when you coolly asserted that 'that Roman Catholic religion was nothing but mumbo-jumbo,' and went on to observe that, for your part, you looked upon a Romanist as no better than a Mohammedan, or a Jew?"

"There were so many—such a roomful—that I cannot—Oh, Aunt Alice! I do remember now! Mademoiselle Durand was here, and she is a Romanist. I am so sorry!"

"And Miss Lyons was here also, and she is a devout Jewess. Did you notice that she kissed Kate Sibley when she went away, and did not kiss you?"

"Yes; and I wondered what was the matter. But Mademoiselle kissed me."

"Yes, Mademoiselle kissed you, although the flush had not died out of her cheeks which your thoughtless words had called up; and thereby showed herself to be, and Miss Lyons is not, a follower of Him who, when He was reviled, reviled not again."

"Well, Aunt Alice, I didn't mean any harm; and you know everybody makes mistakes once in a while."

"But you make mistakes a great deal oftener than other people do. Shall I give some other instances of your not setting a watch on your lips?"

"Oh, you like?"

"Don't be sulky about it. I am cruel only to be kind. When we were told the other evening that Miss Collins had small-pox, you immediately declared that if you were in her place you would rather die at once than get well and be a fright all the rest of your life. It was too dark on the porch to see the expression on Miss Adger's deeply scarred face, but I remember the lady's next remark was, 'I can't endure pert children.'"

"You can't expect me to see in the dark," muttered Nellie.

"No; But you ought to have remembered Miss Adger's presence, and you have not darkness for an excuse for what you said yesterday before Miss Pratt—that you believed all real haired persons had bad tempers."

replied, "Oh, you must wait and get Miss DuBoise to play that, as Nellie says she does play it beautifully."

"Resentful creature! Well, at any rate, I have never said anything against Kate's looks."

"No; on the contrary, I once heard you remark in the presence of a dozen of her schoolmates that she was by far the prettiest girl in Mr. Radford's school; but then you went on to qualify your praise by coolly observing, 'However, I don't think that is saying much for her. You showed more temper than I imagined even you were possessed of in giving so many young girls to understand that you did not consider them at all pretty.'"

"Well, I don't think them pretty."

"No interesting other night when, as they were going away, you observed, yawningly, 'Only ten o'clock! I thought it was a great deal later than that.' You are an unselfish child, Nellie, and always ready to give up your own pleasure to oblige your friends; but you will never be popular until you learn to bear this in mind, that although it is always wrong to tell falsehoods, it does not follow that it is always right to tell uncalculated truths."

"My stock is complete in every particular and consists in part of FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Manufacturer of Stone Ware. C. S. TAYLOR, H. P. PHILLIPS, S. E. TAYLOR, H. P. PHILLIPS, Richmond, Va. Aug. 16.

The Best Bargains Yet. Hapsome Broad Dress Goods at 15c worth 30c. Plaid Dress Goods at 12c, 16c, 20, and 25c per yard—all much below regular prices. Stippled Dress Goods in great variety at 15c per yard. Black Alpaca and Mohair from 25c to 15c per yard. Black Merinos, Bombazines, Henrietta, Cashmere, Australian Cloth, and Cashmere. Heavy Carpets at 16c and 25c per yard. Ingrain Carpets at 30, 40, 50c, and up to 100c. English Tapestry Brussels at \$10 per yard. Stair Carpet at all prices. Double-Wash Drill, 14 yards wide, at 50c, worth 75c. English Druggists and Floor-Cloths. Oil-Cloths in all widths very cheap—some two yards wide at 75c per yard. Oil-Cloth Rugs in all sizes. Rugs at greatly reduced prices. Mats and Hasekosses in great variety. Nottingham Lace Curtains at \$2.50, and up to \$25 a set for two windows—a saving of 25c per cent, or more on these goods. Best Tyeon Rens at 16c per yard, reduced from 25c. Cashmere Robes—real French, all-wool goods—the richest imported—Black Silk from 90c to \$3.50 per yard. Black and white particular attention to our Silks at \$1.50 worth \$2, and at \$2 worth \$2.50. Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens. Children's Balmoral Skirts at 50c worth \$1. Ladies' Balmoral Skirts at 60c worth \$1. Boudoir Skirts, for misses and ladies, in great variety, among which will be found the fashionable Scarlet Skirts; Hosiery and Bustles of the latest styles. Curtains, Muslins, 14 yards wide, embroidered, at 25, 30, and 35c per yard, worth 35, 40, and 50c. Nottingham for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and up to \$1 per yard, worth 25 per cent, more. Window-Shades and Shade material. The largest assortment of Table-Cloths, Napkins, Dollies, Towels, Linen Sheetings, and Pillow-Casings in this city. Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings. Table-Covers, all wool, at \$1 worth \$1.50; \$2, and up to \$3; \$4, and up to \$5; Stand Covers, in great variety, from 60c to \$1.50; Calico Comforters of our own manufacture (no shoddy filling), at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3. White Bed Blankets at \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, and up to \$10 per pair. We call particular attention to the 11-4 Blankets at \$5 worth \$8; 12-4 Blankets at \$6 worth \$10. Colored Blankets at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, and up to \$5 per pair. Carriage-Blankets in great variety. We call particular attention to our White Quilts—the largest—made at 50c worth \$1.50; at \$1.50 worth \$2.50; at \$2 worth \$3.50; at \$3 worth \$4.50; at \$4 worth \$5.50; at \$5 worth \$6.50; at \$6 worth \$7.50; at \$7 worth \$8.50; at \$8 worth \$9.50; at \$9 worth \$10.50; at \$10 worth \$11.50; at \$11 worth \$12.50; at \$12 worth \$13.50; at \$13 worth \$14.50; at \$14 worth \$15.50; at \$15 worth \$16.50; at \$16 worth \$17.50; at \$17 worth \$18.50; at \$18 worth \$19.50; at \$19 worth \$20.50; at \$20 worth \$21.50; at \$21 worth \$22.50; at \$22 worth \$23.50; at \$23 worth \$24.50; at \$24 worth \$25.50; at \$25 worth \$26.50; at \$26 worth \$27.50; at \$27 worth \$28.50; at \$28 worth \$29.50; at \$29 worth \$30.50; at \$30 worth \$31.50; at \$31 worth \$32.50; at \$32 worth \$33.50; at \$33 worth \$34.50; at \$34 worth \$35.50; at \$35 worth \$36.50; at \$36 worth \$37.50; at \$37 worth \$38.50; at \$38 worth \$39.50; at \$39 worth \$40.50; at \$40 worth \$41.50; at \$41 worth \$42.50; at \$42 worth \$43.50; at \$43 worth \$44.50; at \$44 worth \$45.50; at \$45 worth \$46.50; at \$46 worth \$47.50; at \$47 worth \$48.50; at \$48 worth \$49.50; at \$49 worth \$50.50; at \$50 worth \$51.50; at \$51 worth \$52.50; at \$52 worth \$53.50; at \$53 worth \$54.50; at \$54 worth \$55.50; at \$55 worth \$56.50; at \$56 worth \$57.50; at \$57 worth \$58.50; at \$58 worth \$59.50; at \$59 worth \$60.50; at \$60 worth \$61.50; at \$61 worth \$62.50; at \$62 worth \$63.50; at \$63 worth \$64.50; at \$64 worth \$65.50; at \$65 worth \$66.50; at \$66 worth \$67.50; at \$67 worth \$68.50; at \$68 worth \$69.50; at \$69 worth \$70.50; at \$70 worth \$71.50; at \$71 worth \$72.50; at \$72 worth \$73.50; at \$73 worth \$74.50; at \$74 worth \$75.50; at \$75 worth \$76.50; at \$76 worth \$77.50; at \$77 worth \$78.50; at \$78 worth \$79.50; at \$79 worth \$80.50; at \$80 worth \$81.50; at \$81 worth \$82.50; at \$82 worth \$83.50; at \$83 worth \$84.50; at \$84 worth \$85.50; at \$85 worth \$86.50; at \$86 worth \$87.50; at \$87 worth \$88.50; at \$88 worth \$89.50; at \$89 worth \$90.50; at \$90 worth \$91.50; at \$91 worth \$92.50; at \$92 worth \$93.50; at \$93 worth \$94.50; at \$94 worth \$95.50; at \$95 worth \$96.50; at \$96 worth \$97.50; at \$97 worth \$98.50; at \$98 worth \$99.50; at \$99 worth \$100.50; at \$100 worth \$101.50; at \$101 worth \$102.50; at \$102 worth \$103.50; at \$103 worth \$104.50; at \$104 worth \$105.50; at \$105 worth \$106.50; at \$106 worth \$107.50; at \$107 worth \$108.50; at \$108 worth \$109.50; at \$109 worth \$110.50; at \$110 worth \$111.50; at \$111 worth \$112.50; at \$112 worth \$113.50; at \$113 worth \$114.50; at \$114 worth \$115.50; at \$115 worth \$116.50; at \$116 worth \$117.50; at \$117 worth \$118.50; at \$118 worth \$119.50; at \$119 worth \$120.50; at \$120 worth \$121.50; at \$121 worth \$122.50; at \$122 worth \$123.50; at \$123 worth \$124.50; at \$124 worth \$125.50; at \$125 worth \$126.50; at \$126 worth \$127.50; at \$127 worth \$128.50; at \$128 worth \$129.50; at \$129 worth \$130.50; at \$130 worth \$131.50; at \$131 worth \$132.50; at \$132 worth \$133.50; at \$133 worth \$134.50; at \$134 worth \$135.50; at \$135 worth \$136.50; at \$136 worth \$137.50; at \$137 worth \$138.50; at \$138 worth \$139.50; at \$139 worth \$140.50; at \$140 worth \$141.50; at \$141 worth \$142.50; at \$142 worth \$143.50; at \$143 worth \$144.50; at \$144 worth \$145.50; at \$145 worth \$146.50; at \$146 worth \$147.50; at \$147 worth \$148.50; at \$148 worth \$149.50; at \$149 worth \$150.50; at \$150 worth \$151.50; at \$151 worth \$152.50; at \$152 worth \$153.50; at \$153 worth \$154.50; at \$154 worth \$155.50; at \$155 worth \$156.50; at \$156 worth \$157.50; at \$157 worth \$158.50; at \$158 worth \$159.50; at \$159 worth \$160.50; at \$160 worth \$161.50; at \$161 worth \$162.50; at \$162 worth \$163.50; at \$163 worth \$164.50; at \$164 worth \$165.50; at \$165 worth \$166.50; at \$166 worth \$167.50; at \$167 worth \$168.50; at \$168 worth \$169.50; at \$169 worth \$170.50; at \$170 worth \$171.50; at \$171 worth \$172.50; at \$172 worth \$173.50; at \$173 worth \$174.50; at \$174 worth \$175.50; at \$175 worth \$176.50; at \$176 worth \$177.50; at \$177 worth \$178.50; at \$178 worth \$179.50; at \$179 worth \$180.50; at \$180 worth \$181.50; at \$181 worth \$182.50; at \$182 worth \$183.50; at \$183 worth \$184.50; at \$184 worth \$185.50; at \$185 worth \$186.50; at \$186 worth \$187.50; at \$187 worth \$188.50; at \$188 worth \$189.50; at \$189 worth \$190.50; at \$190 worth \$191.50; at \$191 worth \$192.50; at \$192 worth \$193.50; at \$193 worth \$194.50; at \$194 worth \$195.50; at \$195 worth \$196.50; at \$196 worth \$197.50; at \$197 worth \$198.50; at \$198 worth \$199.50; at \$199 worth \$200.50; at \$200 worth \$201.50; at \$201 worth \$202.50; at \$202 worth \$203.50; at \$203 worth \$204.50; at \$204 worth \$205.50; at \$205 worth \$206.50; at \$206 worth \$207.50; at \$207 worth \$208.50; at \$208 worth \$209.50; at \$209 worth \$210.50; at \$210 worth \$211.50; at \$211 worth \$212.50; at \$212 worth \$213.50; at \$213 worth \$214.50; at \$214 worth \$215.50; at \$215 worth \$216.50; at \$216 worth \$217.50; at \$217 worth \$218.50; at \$218 worth \$219.50; at \$219 worth \$220.50; at \$220 worth \$221.50; at \$221 worth \$222.50; at \$222 worth \$223.50; at \$223 worth \$224.50; at \$224 worth \$225.50; at \$225 worth \$226.50; at \$226 worth \$227.50; at \$227 worth \$228.50; at \$228 worth \$229.50; at \$229 worth \$230.50; at \$230 worth \$231.50; at \$231 worth \$232.50; at \$232 worth \$233.50; at \$233 worth \$234.50; at \$234 worth \$235.50; at \$235 worth \$236.50; at \$236 worth \$237.50; at \$237 worth \$238.50; at \$238 worth \$239.50; at \$239 worth \$240.50; at \$240 worth \$241.50; at \$241 worth \$242.50; at \$242 worth \$243.50; at \$243 worth \$244.50; at \$244 worth \$245.50; at \$245 worth \$246.50; at \$246 worth \$247.50; at \$247 worth \$248.50; at \$248 worth \$249.50; at \$249 worth \$250.50; at \$250 worth \$251.50; at \$251 worth \$252.50; at \$252 worth \$253.50; at \$253 worth \$254.50; at \$254 worth \$255.50; at \$255 worth \$256.50; at \$256 worth \$257.50; at \$257 worth \$258.50; at \$258 worth \$259.50; at \$259 worth \$260.50; at \$260 worth \$261.50; at \$261 worth \$262.50; at \$262 worth \$263.50; at \$263 worth \$264.50; at \$264 worth \$265.50; at \$265 worth \$266.50; at \$266 worth \$267.50; at \$267 worth \$268.50; at \$268 worth \$269.50; at \$269 worth \$270.50; at \$270 worth \$271.50; at \$271 worth \$272.50; at \$272 worth \$273.50; at \$273 worth \$274.50; at \$274 worth \$275.50; at \$275 worth \$276.50; at \$276 worth \$277.50; at \$277 worth \$278.50; at \$278 worth \$279.50; at \$279 worth \$280.50; at \$280 worth \$281.50; at \$281 worth \$282.50; at \$282 worth \$283.50; at \$283 worth \$284.50; at \$284 worth \$285.50; at \$285 worth \$286.50; at \$286 worth \$287.50; at \$287 worth \$288.50; at \$288 worth \$289.50; at \$289 worth \$290.50; at \$290 worth \$291.50; at \$291 worth \$292.50; at \$292 worth \$293.50; at \$293 worth \$294.50; at \$294 worth \$295.50; at \$295 worth \$296.50; at \$296 worth \$297.50; at \$297 worth \$298.50; at \$298 worth \$299.50; at \$299 worth \$300.50; at \$300 worth \$301.50; at \$301 worth \$302.50; at \$302 worth \$303.50; at \$303 worth \$304.50; at \$304 worth \$305.50; at \$305 worth \$306.50; at \$306 worth \$307.50; at \$307 worth \$308.50; at \$308 worth \$309.50; at \$309 worth \$310.50; at \$310 worth \$311.50; at \$311 worth \$312.50; at \$312 worth \$313.50; at \$313 worth \$314.50; at \$314 worth \$315.50; at \$315 worth \$316.50; at \$316 worth \$317.50; at \$317 worth \$318.50; at \$318 worth \$319.50; at \$319 worth \$320.50; at \$320 worth \$321.50; at \$321 worth \$322.50; at \$322 worth \$323.50; at \$323 worth \$324.50; at \$324 worth \$325.50; at \$325 worth \$326.50; at \$326 worth \$327.50; at \$327 worth \$328.50; at \$328 worth \$329.50; at \$329 worth \$330.50; at \$330 worth \$331.50; at \$331 worth \$332.50; at \$332 worth \$333.50; at \$333 worth \$334.50; at \$334 worth \$335.50; at \$335 worth \$336.50; at \$336 worth \$337.50; at \$337 worth \$338.50; at \$338 worth \$339.50; at \$339 worth \$340.50; at \$340 worth \$341.50; at \$341 worth \$342.50; at \$342 worth \$343.50; at \$343 worth \$344.50; at \$344 worth \$345.50; at \$345 worth \$346.50; at \$346 worth \$347.50; at \$347 worth \$348.50; at \$348 worth \$349.50; at \$349 worth \$350.50; at \$350 worth \$351.50; at \$351 worth \$352.50; at \$352 worth \$353.50; at \$353 worth \$354.50; at \$354 worth \$355.50; at \$355 worth \$356.50; at \$356 worth \$357.50; at \$357 worth \$358.50; at \$358 worth \$359.50; at \$359 worth \$360.50; at \$360 worth \$361.50; at \$361 worth \$362.50; at \$362 worth \$363.50; at \$363 worth \$364.50; at \$364 worth \$365.50; at \$365 worth \$366.50; at \$366 worth \$367.50; at \$367 worth \$368.50; at \$368 worth \$369.50; at \$369 worth \$370.50; at \$370 worth \$371.50; at \$371 worth \$372.50; at \$372 worth \$373.50; at \$373 worth \$374.50; at \$374 worth \$375.50; at \$375 worth \$376.50; at \$376 worth \$377.50; at \$377 worth \$378.50; at \$378 worth \$379.50; at \$379 worth \$380.50; at \$380 worth \$381.50; at \$381 worth \$382.50; at \$382 worth \$383.50; at \$383 worth \$384.50; at \$384 worth \$385.50; at \$385 worth \$386.50; at \$386 worth \$387.50; at \$387 worth \$388.50; at \$388 worth \$389.50; at \$389 worth \$390.50; at \$390 worth \$391.50; at \$391 worth \$392.50; at \$392 worth \$393.50; at \$393 worth \$394.50; at \$394 worth \$395.50; at \$395 worth \$396.50; at \$396 worth \$397.50; at \$397 worth \$398.50; at \$398 worth \$399.50; at \$399 worth \$400.50; at \$400 worth \$401.50; at \$401 worth \$402.50; at \$402 worth \$403.50; at \$403 worth \$404.50; at \$404 worth \$405.50; at \$405 worth \$406.50; at \$406 worth \$407.50; at \$407 worth \$408.50; at \$408 worth \$409.50; at \$409 worth \$410.50; at \$410 worth \$411.50; at \$411 worth \$412.50; at \$412 worth \$413.50; at \$413 worth \$414.50; at \$414 worth \$415.50; at \$415 worth \$416.50; at \$416 worth \$417.50; at \$417 worth \$418.50; at \$418 worth \$419.50; at \$419 worth \$420.50; at \$420 worth \$421.50; at \$421 worth \$422.50; at \$422 worth \$423.50; at \$423 worth \$424.50; at \$424 worth \$425.50; at \$425 worth \$426.50; at \$426 worth \$427.50; at \$427 worth \$428.50; at \$428 worth \$429.50; at \$429 worth \$430.50; at \$430 worth \$431.50; at \$431 worth \$432.50; at \$432 worth \$433.50; at \$433 worth \$434.50; at \$434 worth \$435.50; at \$435 worth \$436.50; at \$436 worth \$437.50; at \$437 worth \$438.50; at \$438 worth \$439.50; at \$439 worth \$440.50; at \$440 worth \$441.50; at \$441 worth \$442.50; at \$442 worth \$443.50; at \$443 worth \$444.50; at \$444 worth \$445.50; at \$445 worth \$446.50; at \$446 worth \$447.50; at \$447 worth \$448.50; at \$448 worth \$449.50; at \$449 worth \$450.50; at \$450 worth \$451.50; at \$451 worth \$452.50; at \$452 worth \$453.50; at \$453 worth \$454.50; at \$454 worth \$455.50; at \$455 worth \$456.50; at \$456 worth \$457.50; at \$457 worth \$458.50; at \$458 worth \$459.50; at \$459 worth \$460.50; at \$460 worth \$461.50; at \$461 worth \$462.50; at \$462 worth \$463.50; at \$463 worth \$464.50; at \$464 worth \$465.50; at \$465 worth \$466.50; at \$466 worth \$467.50; at \$467 worth \$468.50; at \$468 worth \$469.50; at \$469 worth \$470.50; at \$470 worth \$471.50; at \$471 worth \$472.50; at \$472 worth \$473.50; at \$473 worth \$474.50; at \$474 worth \$475.50; at \$475 worth \$476.50; at \$476 worth \$477.50; at \$477 worth \$478.50; at \$478 worth \$479.50; at \$479 worth \$480.50; at \$480 worth \$481.50; at \$481 worth \$482.50; at \$482 worth \$483.50; at \$483 worth \$484.50; at \$484 worth \$485.50; at \$485 worth \$486.50; at \$486 worth \$487.50; at \$487 worth \$488.50; at \$488 worth \$489.50; at \$489 worth \$490.50; at \$490 worth \$491.50; at \$491 worth \$492.50; at \$492 worth \$493.50; at \$493 worth \$494.50; at \$494 worth \$495.50; at \$495 worth \$496.50; at \$496 worth \$497.50; at \$497 worth \$498.50; at \$498 worth \$499.50; at \$499 worth \$500.50; at \$500 worth \$501.50; at \$501 worth \$502.50; at \$502 worth \$503.50; at \$503 worth \$504.50; at \$504 worth \$505.50; at \$505 worth \$506.50; at \$506 worth \$507.50; at \$507 worth \$508.50; at \$508 worth \$509.50; at \$509 worth \$510.50; at \$510 worth \$511.50; at \$511 worth \$512.50; at \$512 worth \$513.50; at \$513 worth \$514.50; at \$514 worth \$515.50; at \$515 worth \$516.50; at \$516 worth \$517.50; at \$517 worth \$518.50; at \$518 worth \$519.50; at \$519 worth \$520.50; at \$520 worth \$521.50; at \$521 worth \$522.50; at \$522 worth \$523.50; at \$523 worth \$524.50; at \$524 worth \$525.50; at \$525 worth \$526.50; at \$526 worth \$527.50; at \$527 worth \$528.50; at \$528 worth \$529.50; at \$529 worth \$530.50; at \$530 worth \$531.50; at \$531 worth \$532.50; at \$532 worth \$533.50; at \$533 worth \$534.50; at \$534 worth \$535.50; at \$535 worth \$536.50; at \$536 worth \$537.50; at \$537 worth \$538.50; at \$538 worth \$539.50; at \$539 worth \$540.50; at \$540 worth \$541.50; at \$541 worth \$542.50; at \$542 worth \$543.50; at \$543 worth \$544.50; at \$544 worth \$545.50; at \$545 worth \$546.50; at \$546 worth \$547.50; at \$547 worth \$548.50; at \$548 worth \$549.50; at \$549 worth \$550.50; at \$550 worth \$551.50; at \$551 worth \$552.50; at \$552 worth \$553.50; at \$553 worth \$554.50; at \$554 worth \$555.50; at \$555 worth \$556.50; at \$556 worth \$557.50; at \$557 worth \$558.50; at \$558 worth \$559.50; at \$559 worth \$560.50; at \$560 worth \$561.50; at \$561 worth \$562.50; at \$562 worth \$563.50; at \$563 worth \$564.50; at \$564 worth \$565.50; at \$565 worth \$566.50; at \$566 worth \$567.50; at \$567 worth \$568.50; at \$568 worth \$569.50; at \$569 worth \$570.50; at \$570 worth \$571.50; at \$571 worth \$572.50; at \$572 worth \$573.50; at \$573 worth \$574.50; at \$574 worth \$575.50; at \$575 worth \$576.50; at \$576 worth \$577.50; at \$577 worth \$578.50; at \$578 worth \$579.50; at \$579 worth \$580.50; at \$580 worth \$581.50; at \$581 worth \$582.50; at \$582 worth \$583.50; at \$583 worth \$584.50; at \$584 worth \$585.50; at \$585 worth \$586.50; at \$586 worth \$587.50; at \$587 worth \$588.50; at \$588 worth \$589.50; at \$589 worth \$590.50; at \$590 worth \$591.50; at \$591 worth \$592.50; at \$592 worth \$593.50; at \$593 worth \$594.50; at \$594 worth \$595.50; at \$595 worth \$596.50; at \$596 worth \$597.50; at \$597 worth \$598.50; at \$598 worth \$599.50; at \$599 worth \$600.50; at \$600 worth \$601.50; at \$601 worth \$602.50; at \$602 worth \$603.50; at \$603 worth \$604.50; at \$604 worth \$605.50; at \$605 worth \$606.50; at \$606 worth \$607.50; at \$607 worth \$608.50; at \$608 worth \$609.50; at \$609 worth \$610.50; at \$610 worth \$611.50; at \$611 worth \$612.50; at \$612 worth \$613.50; at \$613 worth \$614.50; at \$614 worth \$615.50; at \$615 worth \$616.50; at \$616 worth \$617.50; at \$617 worth \$618.50; at \$618 worth \$619.50; at \$619 worth \$620.50; at \$620 worth \$621.50; at \$621 worth \$622.50; at \$622 worth \$623.50; at \$623 worth \$624.50; at \$624 worth \$625.50; at \$625 worth \$626.50; at \$626 worth \$627.50; at \$627 worth \$628.50; at \$628 worth \$629.50; at \$629 worth \$630.50; at \$630 worth \$631.50; at \$631 worth \$632.50; at \$632 worth \$633.50; at \$633 worth \$634.50; at \$634 worth \$635.50; at \$635 worth \$636.50; at \$636 worth \$637.50; at \$637 worth \$638.50; at \$638 worth \$639.50; at \$639 worth \$640.50; at \$640 worth \$641.50; at \$641 worth \$642.50; at \$642 worth \$643.50; at \$643 worth \$644.50; at \$644 worth \$645.50; at \$645 worth \$646.50; at \$646 worth \$647.50; at \$647 worth \$648.50; at \$648 worth \$649.50; at \$649 worth \$650.50; at \$650 worth \$651.50; at \$651 worth \$652