

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

F. F. DUFFY, Editor.

Hayes' Swinging 'Round.

Andy Johnson swung round the circle in the effort to build up a sentiment favorable to his administration; Grant did likewise and feasted and drank good liquor on the rounds; and now Hayes is trying his hand at the business, taking along with him such of his cabinet as are not averse to exhibiting themselves in public and playing the part assigned to them.

It would require extraordinary talent in anyone to go through the Hayes programme, meet thousands of people daily, be talked at and talk back to all manner of people and do it without making blunders and becoming at times ridiculous. It takes no little talent to make speeches day after day, impromptu, worth listening to. Mr. Hayes has not this talent, nor has any of his party, consequently as speech makers they have become absolutely ridiculous. Key tried joking but failed so signally that he has quit. And now Hayes and Evans have assumed that role. If the one Hayes got off before the Sunday School children at Louisville is a specimen of his humor he had better quit, for it was not only stupid but irreverent, especially in one holding an exalted position (though stolen) and before children in whose presence no such unseemly levity should be indulged in.

When he speaks of his efforts at reconciliation his sentiments are such as do him credit and make us regret that a man who apparently means so well should be indebted for his election to the foulest of frauds.

It is perhaps well for the country that he is trying to wipe out some of the infamy of his induction into office by improving somewhat upon his republican predecessors. But he would probably carry out his policy as well, and run less risk of becoming at times absurd, if he would remain in Washington and let somebody else make his speeches and do his hand-shaking for him.

In their reception of him the Southern people have certainly shown their appreciation of what they call his generous policy—but to people who have received nothing but cuffs and curses for ten years small favors seem large ones.

Hotel Failures.

The following from the N. Y. Times shows how the hard times have operated against some of the leading hotels in the country.

In the past three years more hotels have failed—including those at principal cities, towns, and summer resorts—than in the previous twenty years. The enormous cost of furniture, upholstery, and frescoes have had much to do with the result. A hotel, for instance, paying \$125,000 a year rent, must eventually add the annual loss on the value of the furniture, which brings the rent up really to \$205,000. The Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago probably cost \$2,000,000. It was built by a company after the "great fire," to add an attraction to the city, and therefore leased at the nominal rent of \$15,000 a year. It was furnished at a cost of \$350,000, and sold out for \$110,000. The splendid Sherman, Tremont, and other Chicago hotels, costing from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each do not pay the owners of the property more than from 1 to 3 per cent.

Some do not even yield enough to pay taxes and insurance. In New York city we find the depreciation of furniture and fixtures illustrated in the vicissitudes of the St. James, which cost \$200,000 to furnish, and was sold in less than two years for \$40,000. The Winchester, furnished at an expense of \$75,000, was, within a year or two, sold out for \$17,000. The New York Hotel was rented under the inflation excitement to parties who furnished it at a cost of \$150,000. They soon failed, and were totally ruined.—The result is that the present proprietor pays several thousands less for the house furnished than his predecessors agreed to pay for it.

The largest hotels of the present day were either built under the rule of inflation prices, or have been enlarged and furnished to meet the unhealthy demand. The Palace Hotel of San Francisco cost \$6,000,000. It financially ruined the projector, who was supposed to be the largest capitalist on the Pacific coast. The Palmer House, Chicago, cost \$3,000,000. The Windsor, New York, cost \$1,500,000. The builder was made insane by his subsequent losses in speculation and committed suicide. The Ocean Hotel at Long Branch cost \$350,000. It struggled for awhile against adverse circumstances, and was at last sold to its present proprietors for \$150,000.

There were eleven failures of hotels in Washington last year. In Philadelphia last year failed to pay as a business investment the Grand Exposition, the Globe, the Atlas, the United States, the West End, the Merchants, the Markoe, the Glen-Avenue Hotel, and the Belmont. In Florida the wreck has been made by a tornado: The St. James, the Windsor, Carlton, Grand National, at Jacksonville—all first-class, and among the best in the South; at Tallahassee, the Warwick; at St. Augustine, the St.

Augustine and Florida—both sustained at a loss; Green Cove Springs, Clarendon and Union; Magnolia, Magnolia Hotel; Palatka, Putnam and Larkin House; at Enterprise the Brock House. All these named failed to make hotel-keeping a paying business.

Fire in Washington.

A fire broke out in the top story of the Patent Office building in Washington Monday and for a while threatened to become a conflagration. Fire engines were hurried from Baltimore and after hard work the flames were got under control. The damage to the building foots up a couple hundred thousand, while a large number of models, and papers belonging to the office were destroyed or injured. Fires in the departments have been anticipated for some time.

Presidential Joking.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—The Central colored school was next visited. Trustee P. H. Sherley made the address of welcome and Horace Morris, a colored man, also spoke in the same strain. Exercises in music, vocal and instrumental, followed, and also general readings by the children. In speaking here the President said: "Our visit is so short that there will not be time for any remarks. If I were to call up my friends you would all be glad to see them, but I can tell you their speeches. Perhaps I had better tell you an anecdote to illustrate that. The anecdote was that of the man whose economy of time caused him, instead of repeating a prayer each night, have a good one printed and hung over his bed, and on retiring pointed to it and said: 'Them's my sentiments.' Mr. Evans and the others would say the same.

This is a worn-out and a stupid anecdote for a man to tell anywhere, but for a President of the U. S. to indulge in such levity before an audience of children is inexcusable. It's worse than his and Key's scripture quotations.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Senator Boggy, of Missouri, died last week.

Hickory is to have a hub, wheel, spoke and handle factory.

Virginia expects to realize \$500,000 a year from the Moffet Bell Panch.

The property destroyed by the Pittsburgh rioters during the late strike foots up \$2,930,000.

Gen. McClellan has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

Hayes and party have returned to Washington after their Southern hand-shaking trip.

A monument is to be erected over the grave of Andrew Johnson in Tennessee.

Gold mining is exciting considerable attention in Montgomery county. There are several paying mines in operation.

If the Count Johannes should take a notion to "shuffle off this mortal coil" what would the N. Y. Sun do for some one to poke fun at?

They say the reason why Mrs. Sherman is opposed to round dances is because she is too short coupled to take a good hold on.

John W. Young, oldest son of Brigham, showed his affection for his pa by marrying one of the old man's daughters.

The Grand Republic, the finest boat on the western rivers, was burned at St. Louis on 20th inst. Valued at \$300,000.

Grant has been given the freedom of two or three Scotch towns, and he took it as he is in the habit of taking every thing that is given.

The Raleigh News is ventilating the slight of hand practices of some of the city officials of Raleigh in managing the city funds.

Brigham Young's mother is still living in Indiana, aged 98. She is poor, although Brigham was the possessor of \$2,000,000—and seventeen wives.

The Russians have met with a series of disasters recently, and have sustained heavy losses. The Turks seem to be better armed and in better spirits.

Out of 100,000 Americans in San Francisco, only 15,000 go to church on Sunday.—Ex.

Well, you see, the churches have to compete with bull fights, dog fights, cock fights, horse races and other pious exercises.

The Raleigh News has been enlarged and is now a 32 column paper, made necessary by its increased advertising patronage, an evidence of a live spirit among the business men of Raleigh.

An effort at the Grand Lodge, in Baltimore, last week, to change the name of the Odd Fellow's Grand Lodge, from "Grand Lodge of the United States" to "Supreme Lodge I O O F" failed.

A. C. Heage of Davidson county visited the Centennial, and while there his little boy picked up three grains of Egyptian wheat which had been dropped on the floor. He brought them home, planted them and the result is 92 heads containing 4042 grains. These he intends to plant for another trial.

The telegraph informs us that Evans shed tears over the tomb of Thomas Jefferson, on the recent visit of the Cabinet party to Monticello. Good gracious! This is almost as touching as Mark Twain's shedding tears over the tomb of Adam.

It was reported in Raleigh last week that W. H. Hicks, son-in-law of Judge Strong, and Walter Clark, one of the principal stockholders in the News, went out into the rural districts to settle a misunderstanding arising out of the criticism by the News on Judge Strong's drawing salary to which it held he was not entitled.

Heavy rains have done immense damage to crops in Alabama. In the valley of the Black Warrior river the crops were almost entirely swept away. Over 30,000 bales of cotton were destroyed.

It is said that the Labor Party will poll 20,000 votes in Ohio and the question is which of the old parties these votes will come chiefly from. This third ticket rather mixes things in that State and makes results hard to predict.

New York pays about \$300,000 annually to support fancy schools where Latin, Greek, rhetoric &c., are taught. The N. Y. Sun objects to this and sensibly suggests that this money could be much better invested in the support of more primary schools, of which there is not a sufficient number.

Boss Tweed is telling the story how he swooped down and gobbled up the members of the N. Y. Legislature. He set his value, offered his price and seldom failed to make a bargain. Woodin, the leader of the Republicans, cost him \$40,000.

Stanley, the N. Y. Herald's African Explorer, has succeeded in accomplishing the trip across the Continent, and claims to have discovered the source of both the Nile and Congo rivers. He had a perilous and rough time of it, every white man with him having died of disease or in fights with the savage tribes. Stanley has accomplished what European powers have been trying, more or less, to do for centuries.

Our County Roads.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

MR. EDITOR: I am pleased to see you are awake to the importance of improving our country roads. It is a notorious fact that most of our overseers try to do as little work as possible, and that little just before the grand jury is to render their customary white washing report—"We find our country roads in good condition." I have been living a number of years on one of our leading roads, and during all that time have never seen it in good condition. We need a radical change in our road law; but until weak-kneed legislators give us a better, it is our duty to do all we can to improve our roads. There are several ways by which this can be accomplished:

1st. Considering that with our soil only a macadamized road will stand heavy hauling, let the work of the next few years be grading and preparing the road bed for the stone. When that work is finished the road could be gradually macadamized.

2d. Let the overseer call a meeting of the land owners on his section, map out the work, and enlist their co-operation in superintending it and sending wagons, plows, tools, &c.

3d. Divide the hands into squads, placing them under the direction of a land owner, to that knowing just what is to be done no time will be lost, and no useless and unnecessary labor expended.

4th. Work the full time allowed by law, but arrange work days to conflict as little as possible with other interests.

5th. Instead of calling all hands out at one time, as suggested in No. 3, divide the road in mile sections, appointing a sub-overseer and a sufficient number of hands for each section, allowing the sub-overseer to work the road at such times as are most convenient, at the same time holding him responsible for the condition of the road. Many farmers have force enough to keep the road along their property in good condition, and could do the work at odd times.

6th. In consideration of extra thorough work on the road along the owner's farm, exempt such owner from being called out, for a given time, with the general force.

I give you these suggestions hoping to elicit other from persons of age and experience. Let us all make an earnest effort to stimulate our people to action in this important matter.

A. S. C.

The McCollum Family.

Some four or five years ago an advertisement appeared in a North Carolina paper, making enquiries for the legal heirs of the McCollum family. The paper containing the notice was misplaced at the time, and an investigation of the matter led to the discovery that the matter had been neglected. The information of all parties concerned, we will state, that John McCollum was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country about the year 1750, and settled near Guilford court house, North Carolina. He had two sons, John and Thomas. Thomas was born at that place about the year of 1768 and he had a son Thomas, who now resides at Seymour, Jackson county, Indiana, where he is pleased to receive any information concerning the enquiry made for the legal heirs of the McCollum family. Papers in North Carolina will confer a favor by noticing the above.—Seymour (Ind.) Weekly Times.

For the Patriot.

"Inferior Courts."

In the Patriot of Sept. 19th, there appeared a communication on the above subject, over the signature of "Leonard," to which we wish to reply briefly.

The writer of this is not a Justice of the Peace and does not know what motives prompted the justices in this county to reject the proposed Inferior Courts, but in doing so they expressed the sentiments of the people and are entitled to great credit.

"Leonard" complains that the Superior Court cannot do the business in this county. That it took 8 days to dispose of 63 criminal cases and that there were still 59 criminal cases on the docket.

If the Superior Court with a learned and competent Judge on the bench can only dispose of 63 cases in 8 days how long would it take a court presided over by three citizens unaccustomed to dispatching court business, "teaching the young lawyers and being bull-dozed by the old ones" to get the remaining 59 cases off the docket?

We think that with a good working lawyer for a Solicitor who resides in the county there might be petty cases enough gotten up to have a perpetual Inferior Court.

We beg to differ with "Leonard" as to the manner in which relief was proposed by the successful candidates last fall. If memory serves us aright there was but one candidate in this county who advocated county courts or Inferior Courts (which is the same) and he did so on the first day of the county canvass (or was understood to do so) and the next day said he did not mean it and to use his own language said he "guessed he got his foot in his mouth."

It was argued very ably and appropriately by the candidates who were elected to the Legislature that the Constitution should be amended so as to relieve the Superior Court from trying petty cases. But the remedy proposed was not an Inferior Court but by extending the jurisdiction of the magistrates, which could not be done under the Canby Constitution.

As to expenses we can make no estimate unless we know how long the Inferior Court would be in session. The law provides for four regular terms of one week each in the year and the balance of the year may be filled by special Inferior Courts which would according to "Leonard's" figuring cost the county \$15,000 per annum.

To relieve the people who are "sick with hope deferred" and the working people from their "everlasting useless attendance as witnesses, &c." is what we propose by extending the jurisdiction of magistrates and not make the matter worse by establishing another court to be held in Greensboro.

"Leonard" objects to extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, but does not assign any reasons for so objecting only that the Legislature did not see fit to do so. He acknowledges that perhaps the proposed Inferior Court is not the best system that could be devised; but apparently (perhaps not intentionally) tries to build-dodge the people by saying that it is the "only alternative." We think the people are getting tired of being told that they must accept a bad law or get none at all, and has come to the conclusion that a bad law or a bad constitution is worse than none.

At least the people are about to conclude that they are free and will have such laws and such constitutions as are best suited to their wants.

We entertain a very high opinion of the magistrates of this county and are willing that the several Justices have the same jurisdiction that the proposed Inferior Court would have.

We cannot see why a good and competent jury cannot be had in the immediate neighborhood of where a petty crime is or has been committed, and the case tried by the nearest Justice of the Peace (subject to an appeal to the Superior Court).

"Leonard" further says that "Most judges have a propensity to make examples—a habit which does not characterize the Justice who know all the surroundings of the defendants who come into court. In that we agree with him and as the Justices of the county have decided that the people do not want the proposed Inferior Courts, let us patiently await the meeting of another Legislature and see if it in its wisdom will not make a change of the laws so that more of the business can be done by the several Justices of the Peace and more speedy justice be had with less expense and vexation than necessarily attends the waiting on a court at the court house.

The writer of this is not actuated by any motives other than the interest that he feels in the welfare of the county and State of which he is a humble CITIZEN.

Pass Him Around.—Last week an individual calling himself David L. Parker and purporting to represent the firm of David W. Lewis & Co. Commission Merchants for and sole dried fruit etc., of New York, was here several days. During that time it appears that he committed gross insults to young ladies, following them when walking unaccompanied by gentlemen, using improper language and gestures, and doing other things calculated to alarm and insult? It was sometime before these things transpired. When it was known a party of young men immediately sought him with a view of inflicting summary punishment. He was not to be found by them, but in the mean time he fell into the hands of a party of gentlemen with cooler heads, who proposed to protect him from immediate violence, but gave him the option of leaving here at once or taking a coat of tar and feathers. He left.

This is to notify our brethren of the press, that they may give publicity to the character of a scoundrel who rates Southern ladies by the standard of Beast Butler.—Hillsboro Recorder.

The Taxation That Kills.

In the year 1870 the total taxable wealth of the United States was \$14,178,000,000, and from this there was raised in taxes these several amounts: For national purposes, \$65,959,000; for State purposes, \$68,051,000; for army purposes, \$77,746,000; for town and city purposes, \$134,794,000—total \$676,550,000. This is 4 7/8 per cent. on the assessed valuation of the total wealth of the country. In estimating our tax rates, says the August (Ga.) Chronicle, we are accustomed to take into the account only the direct taxes we pay to the local collector—State, county, city and school taxes. The federal government raises its revenue in an indirect way by a tariff on imports and excise on spirits, tobacco, beer and other subjects—in other words, by a tax on consumption, which the consumer pays without perceiving it. But it is an egregious mistake to suppose we pay no national taxes because we do not directly perceive them; that they are an inconsiderable portion of the general burden. The figures teach a different lesson. In 1870 the people paid in national taxes \$395,959,000; in 1871, \$374,431,000; in 1872, \$364,004,000; in 1873, \$322,177,000; in 1874, \$299,941,990; in 1875, \$284,020,000; in 1876, \$283,758,000; in 1877, \$269,000,000.

In 1860 the national taxes paid were \$53,000,000, and the State, county, city and town taxes were \$94,186,000—total, \$150,186,000. As the assessed value of the country at this time was \$12,084,000,000 the taxes were a little over one per cent. on the wealth. The increase in the national wealth from 1860 to 1870 was only a little over 1 1/2 per cent.—and even this was owing to the greenback valuation in 1870—while the taxes paid increased from \$150,186,000 to \$676,550,000—an increase of 350 per cent. The St. Louis Republican says the larger portion of this enormous increase is due to the necessity for paying interest on the indebtedness incurred during the decade; but a not inconsiderable part must be attributed to the extravagance and waste that marked the administration of public affairs from 1860 to 1870, and that we are far from having over come at this day.—Charlotte Observer.

To the Industrial Classes of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17, '77.

The Department of Agriculture has made an arrangement with a responsible party to begin the publication of a weekly journal to be devoted exclusively to the agricultural and industrial interests of the State.

While the Board acknowledges with pleasure the very cordial and uniform support of the press of the State, and avails itself of this opportunity to express its high appreciation of the same, yet in the progress of the work of the Department it was found absolutely necessary to have a more available medium of communication with the farmers, than was afforded even by the generous aid of the State papers. The plan of publishing all matter from this office in job form, was found to be very expensive and consequently, with our limited means, very inefficient, for the publications could not reach the masses for whom they are chiefly designed. In the onward movement which has been inaugurated for building up the material interests of our State, the Department earnestly desires to have the continued support of the Press, and that a journal devoted exclusively to this noble work will be favored with its co-operation and the encouragement of the people.

It is to be an eight page, forty-eight column weekly, and styled "The Farmer and Mechanic." It is to be conducted under the general supervision of the Board of Agriculture. Its existence, for at least twelve months is guaranteed by proper bond. It will have no political affiliation or bias, or be connected with any other paper.

In its mechanical execution it is to be of the highest order. Its editorial management is to be of such a character as to merit the support and patronage of the people. In short it is designed to be in every sense, a paper worthy of the great interests it will seek to promote, and it is earnestly commended to the support of the public, and especially farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers.

By order of the Board, L. L. POLK, Commissioner.

Littlefield Settlement.—We are reliably informed that Gen. M. S. Littlefield, through his agent, Mr. Fenwick, lately made a free and satisfactory settlement with the authorities of the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company of all matters for which said Littlefield was liable.—Bonds of some of the railroads in Florida were given in payment of the amount due by Littlefield.—These bonds are represented as being good. It is said that Littlefield has been guaranteed immunity from criminal prosecution for any matter referring to the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. It is also asserted that Gen. Littlefield will soon return to this State to wind up other matters of business.—Raleigh Register.

Joseph A. Harris, late of the Raleigh city government, and who was made to retire, being a defaulter for over \$70,000, publishes a card in the News in which he says: "I propose to ventilate the city government from March 1, 1876; I propose to acknowledge my faults and misdoings; I propose to tell the finance committee some things that they suppose not known outside of their little private meetings. I shall have to strike some dear friends pretty hard, but I am forced to do it. I shall only state facts and name witnesses."

We have had less rain in this section since the first of May, less thunder, lightning and wind storms, less sickness and fewer deaths, than is remembered for the same period in any former year.

We have had also fewer tobacco worms, cabbage bugs, grasshoppers, mosquitoes, black gnats, June bugs, and many others of the insect class of animated nature have almost entirely failed to appear. Fewer birds, of nearly every variety that inhabit this section, have been seen than heretofore. Why is it? Who can tell?—Danbury Reporter.

A Man Murders and Butchers His Wife.

Scott Partin Out-Partined.

During the late term of Edgecombe Superior Court, Dempsey Morgan, colored man, was lodged in Tarboro jail on the charge of beating his wife. At the end of the term he was discharged, the grand jury, from some cause, having failed to find a bill against him. He lived in this county, near Penny Hill. After his discharge he returned home and charged his wife with being the instrument of his incarceration. Becoming more violent he finally murdered her, cutting her throat from ear to ear, and the fiend incarnate, not content with this ghastly deed, then completely dismembered her, ripping her open from breast bone to pelvis. After this, he deliberately doffed his bloody garments, leaving them on the spot, substituted others, and escaped. Turner Redmond, the jailor, is our informant. There is a great excitement in the neighborhood.—Tarboro Southerner.

Permanent Silver Mines.

In his treatise on silver mines, Fuller says: "Wherever in any part of the world silver mines have been worked, they are worked now, unless from war, invasion of Indians, etc. We know of no silver mining regions in the world that have given out. Mexican mines worked by the Aztecs before the conquest by Cortez are still worked as profitably as ever; the old Spanish mines, opened long before Hannibal's time, are still worked with enormous profits; the Saboran American mines have constantly yielded their wealth for more than three hundred years, and are as productive as ever; mines in Hungary that were worked by the Romans before the Savor's time, still yield abundance of ore; the silver mines of Freiberg, opened in the eleventh century and worked continually ever since, yield their steady increase. So in Norway, Sweden, and Russia, and indeed wherever silver mines have been opened, we believe without exception, they continue to be worked at the present day, and generally are more productive than at any time in their past history."

To the Editor of THE SUN.

Sir: Will you be kind enough to let us know through the Sun which church has the largest membership in the world? Are there more Catholics in the world than non-Catholics of all kinds? Several boys here are more than anxious for you to settle a question that we are in dispute about.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Aug. 21.

B. F. HERREN.

The Buddhist religion is the one most extensively accepted in the world, having, in round numbers, 340,000,000 adherents. There are not more Roman Catholics in the world than people of all other religious classes. The total number of Roman Catholics is about 200,000,000, against about 80,000,000 of the Greek Church, 100,000,000 Protestants, and 6,500,000 of other Oriental Churches than the Greek. Of the 1,400,000,000 people in the world, about 1,000,000,000 are not Christians, but, with the exception of the 6,000,000 Jews, are what are called heathens. It will be observed from this that there is still a great field left for the spread of Christianity.—N. Y. Sun.

A Big Sheep Farm.—A Mr. Shaffer, near Nueces, New Mexico Territory, has a sheep farm measuring 15 miles in length and ten to twelve miles wide, embracing 60,000 acres of land. He has now near 16,000 head of sheep of all ages, divided in flocks of 1200; each flock is under a shepherd. He bought 2,000 head from a brother of Gen. Beauregard. Mr. Shaffer's income for 1876 may be summed up as follows: Ewes sold, 2,575, at \$6.71; bucks and wethers sold \$3,859; wool sold, \$2,000,000, \$16,000; income for 1876, \$26,575.

To maintain his establishment and attend to the sheep requires an outlay of nearly \$700 per month. From twenty-five to thirty men are constantly employed.

The State of Texas has a magnitude and extent of which few persons dream, who have never looked into her history. Her territory is equal to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio. In 1830 she will at the present rate of increase have twenty representatives in Congress, and if the same rate is maintained in the following decades will have more than fifty. Her soil bears the same variety of products that all the other States have, and she could accommodate all the population of the United States in her borders and then not be more densely populated than Massachusetts. She is indeed an empire within herself.

Will U. Stenier, Register of Deeds of Guilford county has sent in his abstract of taxes for the current year, which exhibits the total valuation of real and personal taxable property in his county to be \$3,892,359. The general State tax is \$5,708.78, special, \$5,838.53, school tax, \$8,045.88, county tax for general purposes, \$4,771.87. This is the smallest county tax, in proportion to wealth and population, of any county that has yet reported. Guilford must be out of debt.—Raleigh News.

We also pay Freight on Sheeting and Yarns to all points in N. C., when ordered by the Bale.

Jan 20, 1875-ly.

JNO. A. SLOAN,

General Insurance Agent.

OFFICE OVER SHOBER & WILSON'S BANK GREENSBORO, N. C.

455-H

JOHN A. GILMER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office over National Bank of Greensboro.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.

Aug. 20, 1877- y

HARNESS, SADDLES.

Persons desiring harness, saddles, plain or fancy, ranging from the lowest price up can be supplied by calling on us in relation to the large variety stock of every thing in our line, we make to order on the shortest notice and the best work and lowest prices for satisfaction. Shop over Houston & Bro's, in brick building, South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.

L. HOUSTON.

Aug. 5-1853m.

W. W. Cole's Circus and Menagerie.

ONE OF THE BEST ON THE ROAD, SUPERIOR IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our citizens anticipated much in W. W. Cole's New York and New Orleans Menagerie and Equestrian Exposition, and were not disappointed. Although expectations were raised high, we never knew of a tent show that could supply universal satisfaction and admiration. The day was a gala occasion for many, for from the time of the street procession to the close of the night performance, the streets were full of people. The parade in the morning, although very much better than the usual street exhibition, was only a faint representation of what was to be seen in the interior.

The collection of animals was both large and varied. Menageries are becoming so common now that we fail to appreciate the many rare animals which a good show like Cole's has in its cages. The species on exhibition are not often brought within the bounds of an iron cage and therefore were great curiosities to the beholders.

The ring performance unquestionably was the best that has been seen in Evansville for a long time. There were very few faults, and the skill of the men and beasts. The greatest attraction was the beautiful trapeze artist, whose actions on the rings suspended from the outer pole were thrilling in their daring. She swung through the air with remarkable ease, suspended by her head, at other times by her shapely limbs. To these accomplishments, she added a loveliness of face and form, and was a brilliant feature of the performance. We can not enumerate, for there were splendid bareback riders, who dared to span five and six horses in their race about the ring; lofty tumblers who made flying leaps, and the acrobats who were finished and new in their exhibition. There were besides these a number of trained animals which showed wonderful sagacity in their work.

Taken altogether, Cole's circus gave unbounded satisfaction, and of course had the greatest effect in drawing the crowds. Everything about the exhibition is orderly, and the attendants are obliging to even the fastidious inquirers who always go to circuses. The company shows at Boonville to-day, and we recommend to Warlick county.—Vicksburg Herald.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, Sept. 26, 1877:

A—Mrs. Eliza Adair, Miss Mollie A. L. Brown, Miss Martha Bruth, Miss Mollie Brown, Miss Lizzie Brown, Miss Kate Benfield, Oaker Barner.

C—Elizabeth A. Cox, John Cobb, James Cain, Wm. Collins, Messrs. T. S. Carpenter & Co., Elizabeth Cheek.

D—Hester A. Leland, Ida Dose, Sarah Bonnell, Emeline Dodson.

G—W. R. Goodwin, Martha Gorrell, H. E. Green, Thos. L.

