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WILL practice in the Superior Court of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklenburg, also in the Supreme Court of the State, in the Federal Court at Greensboro and in the District Court at Greensboro and in the District Court at Greensboro and in the District Court at Greensboro.

JO. W. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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WILL practice in the Courts of the State. Special attention given to probate cases. June 10, 1875-ly.

DR. R. K. GREGORY,
RESPECTFULLY
OFFERS HIS
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE
Charged by other Practicing
Physicians of the City.

JOHN A. BARRINGER,
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WILL practice in the Courts of Chatham, Guilford and Randolph.
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Office up stairs near Hughes Photograph gallery, opposite Court House.
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W. H. BAILLIE, D.D.S., D. O., H. GREGORY,
BAILLIE & GREGORY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office over Wilson & Shober's Bank,
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WILL practice in the State and Federal Courts. One of the firm can be always found in the office. Jan. 25, 1875-ly.

D. A. & R. F. ROBERTSON,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
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One of them can always be found at their office on the corner of the old market street. Satisfactory reference given. 213-ly.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Represent the following Companies:
North British and Mercantile of London & Edinburgh, \$10,000,000
Home of New York, Assets, 6,047,000
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N. H. D. WILSON,
LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
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REPRESENTS the following Companies with an aggregate capital of over
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS,
and can carry a full line at fair rates.
Office, up stairs over Wilson & Shober's Bank, under the efficient supervision of
W. H. BAILLIE.

Who will at all times be glad to wait on all who desire either
Life or Fire Policies.
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CHAS. G. YATES,
DEALER IN
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
& Stores, Cutlery and Iron.
Buses Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturer
OF TIN, SHEET IRON PIPES, &c.
Established in Greensboro
26 YEARS AGO
Goods sold Reasonable for Cash or Barter.
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ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
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W. E. BOGART,
Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Shoes, Hats, Notions, and Gents
Furnishing Goods.
Old Fellows Hall Building.
After a retirement of a few months it is
with the most happy feelings that I again
resume business. I cordially invite my
many friends and former customers to call
and examine my ENTIRELY NEW stock
which is now ready for inspection.
I shall endeavor to give goods every week to
which your attention will be called.
Respectfully,
April 15, 1875-ly W. E. BOGART.

Apple and Peach Brandy
For Sale by the Barrel or
Bottle for Cash. My Brandy is pure.
Send your orders to
S. WAGONER,
Gibsonville, N. C.

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1877.

[New Series No. 496.]

The Empty Cradle.

Sad is the heart of the mother
Who sits by the lonely hearth,
Where never again the children
Shall waft their songs of mirth,
And still through the painful silence,
She listens for voice and tread,
Outside of the heart—there only
She knows that they are not dead!

Here is the desolate cradle,
The pillow so lately pressed,
But far away has the birdling
Flown from its little nest.
Grooming the lullabies over
That once were her babe's delight,
All through the misty spaces
She follows its upward flight.

Little she thought of a moment
So gloomy and sad as this,
When close to her heart she gathered
Her child for its good-night kiss.
She should be tenderly cherished,
Never a grief should she know,
Wealth, and the pride of a princess,
These would a mother know.

And this is the darling's portion
In heaven, where she has fled;
By angels securely guarded,
By angels securely led.
Brooding in sorrowful silence
Over the empty nest,
Can you see through the shadows
Why it is all for the best?

Better the heavenly kingdom
Than riches of earthly crown;
Better the early morning light
Than one when the sun is down;
Better an empty cradle
Than jewels beset with sin;
Sister than those without the fold
Are those that have entered in!

On the Prairie; Or, a Ride for
Life.

BY GEORGE W. BROWNE.

A party of pleasure-seekers, consisting of a couple of young officers from Taylor, with their ladies, under the convoy of the well-known Texan guide, Matt Spencer, were riding leisurely along over one of those vast prairies so commonly found within the broad domain of the Lone Star State.

For the past few minutes the guide had seemed strangely uneasy, constantly moving in his saddle, and ever and anon casting furtive glances behind him. The others are about to ask him the cause of his uneasiness, when suddenly he reins in his blood bay with such an impetuosity of movement as to almost throw the noble courser back upon his haunches, and an exclamation escapes his lips, which causes the abrupt halt of the whole party.

"By heavens, they are upon us! I have been hoping they would change their course. But no, they are coming this way, and we have got to ride for life!"

"Who? What? Where?" cried the others, excitedly.

"A herd of wild stallions are coming this way, mad and fierce with passion, as they always are, in this their pairing season. Hark! don't you hear them?"

"At that moment, as if to verify the words of the guide, there was distinctly heard the regular, heavy, thundering tread of a cavallada of wild horses rushing madly over the prairie, making the earth tremble for miles around them with their hoof-strokes. Accompanied with the heavy thud of their feet, could be heard loud neighs and shrill cries of pain, as the wild hot-blooded beasts, mad with passion, were destroying each other and trampling the fallen into the ground beneath them."

"Ha! there they come!" exclaimed the guide, as his eagle eyes caught sight of a great, black moving mass that seemed to rise on the prairie, and which was, indeed, the vanguard of the infuriated beasts.

As the guide had predicted, the wild cavallada was coming directly towards them, and would soon be upon them, trampling them into the earth.

"Is there no way for us to escape?" asked one of the officers, Captain Harlan, anxiously, while a shade of anxiety overspread his handsome sun-brown features, not so much for his own safety as for that of his companion, the lady riding by his side.

"I know of a place where we could defy the whole lot," answered the guide, hurriedly. "But with our horses so jaded and worn, we cannot hope to reach it. Still, it is our only chance, and we must try it. Ha! the stallions have seen us. See—they have stopped fighting among themselves, and now their whole attention is bent upon us—We must not dally here. Come on!"

As the guide finished speaking, he beheaded the spurs to his feet, and a moment later was riding swiftly across the prairie, closely followed by his companions. The wild cavallada, snorting, rearing, plunging, rushed furiously on in hot pursuit.

Mounted upon a good fresh horse, a ride on the prairie is pleasant exercise, but when upon a jaded steed, as was the case with our fugitives, and pursued by thousands of wild, mad stallions, it is the reverse—is, in fact, the most thrilling situation that can be conceived. Thus feel our little party, as they urge on their horses to still greater speed, knowing that, indeed, it is a ride for life.

On, on, ride the fleeing fugitives, urging their horses to the very utmost, till mile after mile is passed swiftly over. But still they find the wild stallions are gaining upon them. The guide, turning in his saddle, sees that something must be done to check their mad career, he quickly decides to try the only expedient they have.

"Ride on, ladies, straight ahead. You Harlan and Colby, turn with me and help shoot the leaders."

With good presence of mind the others obey the orders of their leaders. The ladies rode on. The men turn with the guide, and simultaneously three reports ring out as one, and as many of the stallion leaders go down to rise no more.

"Come on!" shouted the guide the next instant. "Load your rifles as you ride!" and once more they are riding for life.

Looking back in his saddle, the guide sees the cavallada hesitate a moment at the sudden death of their leaders. But the next instant a magnificent-looking roan stallion, with erect ears, curved neck and flowing tail, gallops out of the ranks and takes his place as a self-appointed leader, and again the great moving mass rushed madly on, seemingly wilder and fiercer than ever.

The little that the fugitives gained by the death of the stallion leaders was soon lost, and gradually the distance between them and their pursuers grew less and less.

"Oh, if the wind would only change!" cried the guide, as they flew on at the rate of almost a mile a minute. "We could fire the prairie, if it would; but everything seems against us." And it was even so. The stallions were rapidly gaining upon them, and there seemed no chance of escape.

"We must turn and shoot the leaders again!" cried the guide, after riding a short distance further.

The young officers have succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in re-loading their rifles, and at the command of their leader they turn and fire with him, when, as before, three of the stallions fell, the magnificent roan going down with a bullet in his brain from the guide's unerring rifle.

Once more the tired horses are urged on to improve the respite given by the death of the leading stallions, which, however, was of but short duration, as new leader came forward at once to take the place of the fallen ones, and the mighty cavallada moved on as before.

Another mile is quickly passed over, and they are still riding with the wind, no chance of escape presenting itself, and the wild horses gaining upon them faster than ever. The guide, usually so calm, is fast losing his self-possession, as well as his companions, for well does he know that in a few short minutes the mad horde of wild horses will trample them out of existence.

With anxious look he watches the prairie in every direction, hoping that something will come into sight which will enable them to escape. But right, left, ahead, not a single object is to be seen, only the unbroken, treeless prairie as far as the naked eye can reach. Still on, on, hopelessly on.

The horses of the fugitives soon begin to show the effect of their hard driving; still the riders press them on in blind despair, till suddenly Colby's horse rears and staggers beneath its rider. The guide quickly sees that from sheer exhaustion the poor animal can go no farther. Accordingly a halt is instantly ordered, and the guide is about to take Colby upon his powerful bay, when suddenly, with a loud shout of exultation, he leaps to the earth.

"Thank God, the wind has changed!" "We are saved!"

The guide was right. The wind, which had been steadily blowing from the west, had suddenly changed to a little east of south, and the golden opportunity of escape, for which he had so long prayed, was at hand. Quickly kneeling upon the ground he prepared to start a fire. The next instant a tiny jet of flame sprang up, which rapidly increased, and swept on by the strong wind, spread itself far and wide, rushing on over the prairie toward the wild horses, which, with loud neighs and shrill cries of terror, fled away from the new danger—their loud neighs, gnashing of teeth and shrill, frantic cries of mingled rage and terror, the heavy, thundering tread of their feet, and the hissing, snapping, roaring of the flames blending in strange contrast, making a wild, weird, never-to-be-forgotten scene.

"If the wind had not changed just as it did, we should have, ere this, been trampled in the dust," said the guide, as with folded arms he watched the conflagration sweep away upon the heels of the discomfited stallions, until both were lost to view.

The ladies, who had thus far borne up with remarkable fortitude now that the ordeal of danger was passed, felt fainting into the arms of their attendants.

After giving their horses sufficient rest, the little party slowly wended their way back to the fort, which they reached in safety, and to account for their long protracted absence, they told to eager, anxious friends the story of their thrilling "Ride for Life."

Mrs. Partington says that few persons suffer from suggestions of the brain now a days.

Must have been rather cramped for room—the man who got up a dramatic performance on a small scale.

It is cheerful to know that wood fires are coming into fashion again. Most any woman can brandish a hickory log with more effect than she can hurl a chunk of anthracite coal.

Surprise is said to be the essence of wit, but it is difficult to make a married man believe it after he has put on three shirts, and found that there isn't a collar button on any of them.

Statement in Defence of Paris C. Stuart in the Chipman Case.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—Having seen in the issue of the PATRIOT of 5th inst., the proceedings laid before Governor Vance in the pardon case of J. R. S. Chipman, we the undersigned, one the brother of the accused P. C. Stuart, the other formerly the wife of said accused, deem it our duty to furnish you for publication a statement to vindicate the character of a dead brother, and his wife, also, ourselves and children from the stigma of an infamous lie.

Mr. Gilmer in opening the case to the public, opens with saying that there is some excitement among the relatives of Paris C. Stuart. He should have added that the indignation exists among nine-tenths of the people who know the particulars of the horrible murder of Martha Pinnix.

We feel, as the people believe, that the Governor was deceived and imposed upon in being induced to pardon Chipman. We can show and prove that the counsel for Chipman was connected with the case, and that he was a secret, and others outside pleaded others again to keep the proceedings secret, and it was kept secret from the public until published in the newspapers.

We leave the public to judge whether that does not show fraud on its face, and whether that is the usual way to petition for pardon of a criminal.

We submit the statement of persons who were acquainted with the facts of the murder of Martha Pinnix, and that it was clearly proved on the trial of J. R. S. Chipman to the satisfaction of the Court and jury and the public that said Chipman was the murderer of Martha Pinnix, and we further show from statement and affidavits of persons below, that Paris C. Stuart could not have murdered Martha Pinnix.

E. J. STUART.
R. E. PONTON.
Sept. 25th, 1877.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford Co., Sept. 25, 1877.

Elizabeth Horney being duly sworn says she lived immediately in the neighborhood where Martha Pinnix was murdered. She says she went to Erasmus J. Stuart's on Sunday morning after Martha Pinnix was missing from said Stuart's on Saturday previous, and remained there until Monday following, found the neighbors hunting for said Martha Pinnix. Paris C. Stuart in company with B. Y. Dean came about sunset to said E. J. Stuart's and to her certain knowledge remained at said Stuart's until after 12 o'clock that Sunday night, late as one or two o'clock, then left in company with B. Y. Dean, Wm. Morgan and John Pinnix, the father of the missing girl.

ELIZABETH HORNEY.
Sworn and subscribed before me, Joseph A. Davis, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county and State aforesaid.
J. A. DAVIS, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford Co., Sept. 25, 1877.

I, Cyrus J. Wheeler having been duly sworn by the request of E. J. Stuart and others, have consented to make a statement of the condition of the body, and surrounding grounds and circumstances when I was coroner of Guilford county, and held an inquest over the body of Martha Pinnix, which I proceeded to do to the best of my recollection.

On October 20th, 1856, I was in Greensboro, N. C., and was notified by P. C. Stuart that Martha Pinnix was found dead that morning, near E. J. Stuart's, in the west part of Guilford county, and in two or three miles of my residence. I started immediately to where the body lay, and got there about 2 or 3 o'clock, P. M. I immediately empanelled a jury of twelve lawful men. When I got on the ground where the body lay, I found a good many of the neighbors collected together, a short distance from the body and I was informed after she was found no one had been seen to go in ten or fifteen yards of her, nor were the tracks of two persons that had got over the fence, some sixty yards south of where the body lay, those two persons had apparently walked side by side, down into the thicket where she lay. One of the persons that those tracks had apparently tried to walk on their heels, the other track had walked as usual which was the track of the deceased. We first measured the length and width of the heel of the track that appeared to walk on the heel. Near the body we got the length of the track, and apparently the same heel, in several places which could not have been more than a No. six shoe or boot. We examined the ground where she lay and found no other tracks; the body was lying near a small branch, on each side of the branch was a row of saplings, sprouts and vines, she was lying on the south side of the branch, with her head south with a wound in her temple that had the appearance of being made with a shot, which made a hole in the temple large enough for the hand to pass through to go in the head had passed through the bone, except some scattering shot that had lodged against the bone on the upper side of the wound and around the wound, the powder had burnt the hair and skin to some extent, also, we found that she had been stabbed in the throat with a knife, or some sharp instrument, making a gash about one and a half inches on one side and about a half inch on the other from the wound she had bled profusely, the blood on her clothes had dried except underneath, we found her hands lying on her head partly burnt, with a jack plane lying on her dress between her knees. We found no firearms, knife, or anything of the kind about there. The body had the appearance of having laid there some time. After a thorough examination of the outward part of the body and surroundings I gave leave for the body to be moved to where her parents lived, some two or three miles from where the body was found. I summoned Drs. S. G. Coffin and Nathan Giddens to make a post mortem examination of the body, the next morning which they did in the presence of the jury. She was found to be pregnant.

I further state that I was well acquainted with Paris C. Stuart from his childhood until his death in 1863. After he was grown I have

no idea that he could have worn a shoe or boot less than a No. 8, and I think he wore a No. 9. I also was acquainted with J. R. S. Chipman from his childhood until his death in the neighborhood. He was small built and had small feet. The best of my recollection is No. 5 or 6 shoe or boot would fit him. I am confident that he did not wear a larger No. than six.

Explanation.—It was given in evidence before the jury of inquest that on Saturday, the 18th of Oct., 1856, Martha Pinnix was living at E. J. Stuart's and after eating her dinner she said that she was going to Alfred Wheeler's, some quarter of a mile distant. E. J. Stuart handed her a jack plane to return to the said Wheeler.

I further state that Paris C. Stuart was present when I got to where the body lay, and was present the next morning, and I depozited him, to summons some witnesses. There was no evidence before the jury of inquest, neither before the court on the trial of said Chipman, neither have I ever heard a shadow of suspicion against the said Stuart until about the time I heard of the pardon of Chipman.

C. J. WHEELER.
Sworn and subscribed before me, Joseph A. Davis, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county and State aforesaid.

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I further state that I was well acquainted with Paris C. Stuart from his childhood until his death in 1863. After he was grown I have

no idea that he could have worn a shoe or boot less than a No. 8, and I think he wore a No. 9. I also was acquainted with J. R. S. Chipman from his childhood until his death in the neighborhood. He was small built and had small feet. The best of my recollection is No. 5 or 6 shoe or boot would fit him. I am confident that he did not wear a larger No. than six.

Explanation.—It was given in evidence before the jury of inquest that on Saturday, the 18th of Oct., 1856, Martha Pinnix was living at E. J. Stuart's and after eating her dinner she said that she was going to Alfred Wheeler's, some quarter of a mile distant. E. J. Stuart handed her a jack plane to return to the said Wheeler.

I further state that Paris C. Stuart was present when I got to where the body lay, and was present the next morning, and I depozited him, to summons some witnesses. There was no evidence before the jury of inquest, neither before the court on the trial of said Chipman, neither have I ever heard a shadow of suspicion against the said Stuart until about the time I heard of the pardon of Chipman.

C. J. WHEELER.
Sworn and subscribed before me, Joseph A. Davis, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county and State aforesaid.

J. A. DAVIS, J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford Co., Sept. 25, 1877.

Elizabeth Horney being duly sworn says she lived immediately in the neighborhood where Martha Pinnix was murdered. She says she went to Erasmus J. Stuart's on Sunday morning after Martha Pinnix was missing from said Stuart's on Saturday previous, and remained there until Monday following, found the neighbors hunting for said Martha Pinnix. Paris C. Stuart in company with B. Y. Dean came about sunset to said E. J. Stuart's and to her certain knowledge remained at said Stuart's until after 12 o'clock that Sunday night, late as one or two o'clock, then left in company with B. Y. Dean, Wm. Morgan and John Pinnix, the father of the missing girl.

ELIZABETH HORNEY.
Sworn and subscribed before me, Joseph A. Davis, an acting Justice of the Peace

Hard Times.

Some of the Northern papers fancy they discover an improvement and indications of a renewal in business. They base their opinion on the reported sales of wholesale houses, which is hardly a fair index. The abundant crops in the South and especially in the West will doubtless make an increased demand for goods over the years previous when, for want of something to sell, people got along with as little as they could and denied themselves many things they actually needed. But this is no good indication of reviving prosperity; when we remember that hundreds of thousands of men are still out of employment and no signs of employment for them in the present or future. It must be remembered, too, that winter is approaching when many of the reduced number of industries now in operation will be suspended leaving a still greater number out of employment.

There will not be, nor cannot be, a revival in business until the financial affairs of the government fall into the hands of men who have business brains in their heads, and who will not attempt impossibilities.

While the government is run in the interest of rings and bondholders; while taxes gobble up the people's money to pay the annual interest on bonds held; while they are calling in legal tenders by the million and hoarding gold to meet an impossible resumption, there never will be anything but hard times.

When there is a change in the financial policy that has governed this country for the past ten years there will be a revival in business, but not till then.

Conkling vs. Hayes.

In the Republican Convention which met last week in New York Senator Conkling threw down the gauntlet and proclaimed war against Hayes. A resolution endorsing the policy of the administration was defeated by a two-thirds vote. The speeches of Platt, the chairman, and Conkling were exceedingly vigorous and caustic.

What Conkling's motive is in thus making issue with Hayes is not just now apparent, but the probabilities are that he takes this mode of wreaking vengeance for the manner in which he has been ignored by the administration.

The pretence of the opposition seems to be based on the civil service reform, and Mr. Hayes must either go in and weed out the rebellious spirits or he must knuckle down and confess himself conquered. If he does the first a lively fight will be the consequence, if he does the second he will lose the respect of all those who endorsed his civil service reform and believed him honest in his professions.

The result will probably be a split in the Republican party of New York, a matter of no slight moment practically, either in a State or national point of view.

The following list of the classes of models destroyed in the Patent Office of Sept 24th 1877 is furnished by Gilmore, Smith & Co. Patent Solicitors, 629 F. at, Washington D. C. Any party's information desired may be obtained by addressing that firm.

Aeration, Bridges, Brushes, Brooms, Buttery, Bottling, Baths, Hair, Hives, Bolts, Brakes, Carriage, Carriages, Clocks, Castings, Doors, Dairy, Engraving, Excavations, Fences, Files, Glass, Gins, Garden, Grinding, Hoisting, Hydraulic, Harrow, Harvesters, (Cutter Bars saved) Journals and Bearings, Lime and Cement, Masonry, Mechanical Power, Metallurgy, Metallic Working (7 classes), Mills, Saws, Nails, Needles, Orchard, Paving, Presses, Pumps, Pneumatics, Polishing, Plows, Planters (very few saved), Roofing, Railways (4 classes), Rivers, Stone, Saws, Seeders (4 saved), Sheet Metal, Stabbing, Threshing, Tobacco, Tubing, Wagons, Wire, Water Wheels, Wire Working, Wood Working.

Lieut. Bullis, commanding a detachment of Federal soldiers on the Rio Grande, has crossed the river in pursuit of a squad of Mexican marauders into Mexico. It is said that he captured a Mexican town. This is practically an invasion of Mexico, but it is about the only way to put a stop to the depredations perpetrated by Mexican thieves along the border, who when they are pursued to the verge of their own soil and laugh at their pursuers. If the government backs up Bullis, as it should, there will be less plundering on the border.

Civil Service Reform.

We clip the following from an interview with Grant by an English reporter. He seems not to be as much of a civil service reformer as he was when he was seeking for votes.

"General, they are running civil service reform very strong just now?"

"So I see; but it will not work, because the theorists have disagreed among themselves as to its practical application. I do not attach much importance to that matter. I do not believe it will succeed, though I wish it could, in some practical way. Take Schurz, for instance. He is making a business of civil service reform. But he is a humbug, and Mr. Hayes will find him out before long. It is a good thing, but it is hard to apply to our country. It is all very well to say that the business of office seeking shall be abolished, but the office seeker cannot easily be abolished, and the more the theorists quarrel among themselves the further practical civil service reform seems to recede."

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

"What do you think of the dissolution of republican State organizations in the South?"

"That is one of the usual violent effects of government after a scene of turmoil like we had last fall. For myself, I do not care for party. You can always depend upon the good sense of the people of the United States. They believe in the Republic. Their flag is to the fore, with strong arms behind it, and they are sentimental, loyal and brave. They will never elect a high official except upon a common sense basis. For that reason I believe the republican and democratic parties of late being so evenly divided that the people will be compelled to vote in large majorities for the republican candidate, no matter who he may be, because the democrats will do some silly thing that will drive the thinking people from their ranks at the last moment. The modern democracy always does it. It has made me smile frequently as I have thought of it; but there is some fatality at work in the premises."

The General, so talkative at times, is a very different man from the Grant in office who was so recently our President. He inquires very particularly of the best informed people of the neighborhood of affairs connected with candidates, and occasionally, and occasionally, as did Edmund Burke, when he traveled, he surprised the native by pointing out historic spots that he had never seen before, but has learned of through books and local legends, as the students of Greek and Latin would point out the ruins of public buildings in the city of Athens. He can fully describe the scenes of his visits, and likes to do it, evidently with a view to extend his information through a friction of ideas upon the subject under discussion or in doubt in his mind.

EDITORIAL QUIES.

Turkey and Greece are locking horns.

Cassius M. Clay shot a negro bully in Kentucky the other day.

There is a famous oak in Halifax county thirty feet in circumference.

The grand jury of Baltimore, has indicted two Judges for misbehavior in office and one drunkenness.

Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Methodist church, died at Ashland, Va. last week.

There were 80,000 models burned by the fire in the Patent Office last week.

Failures of savings banks are the order of the day now in the North and West.

Capt. Shotwell of Charlotte will take the editor's management of the Farmer & Mechanic to be issued at Raleigh.

Three hundred and seventy thousand deaths from starvation in India this year. It is said that 750,000 have died thus far from famine and diseases arising from it.

And now approacheth the tournament season when the fearless knight will mount his championing steed and dashing boldly on with poised lance will heroically plunge it through that pendant ring and while he carries it off in triumph will exclaim "hyla!"

P. M. G. Key finds it difficult to please every body in his speeches. A little reflection would have satisfied Mr. Key of this before he started out on his administration circus tour. His position is a "peculiar one," as he says himself, and he should have realized this and governed himself accordingly from the start.

Instead of increasing the standing army to 40,000 men as proposed by some, why not make it about 1,000,000 to take in the unemployed men in the country? That would be humane, and we have as much use for a standing army of 1,000,000 as we have for 40,000. The truth is we don't want any standing army at all.

Grant was interviewed by some newspaper man in England. The gist of the interview is that Grant pronounced Charles Sumner a liar of the first water, and Carl Schurz a first class humbug. He doesn't believe much in civil service reform which in the abstract may be a very good thing but in practice is one of the impossibles. Yet when he was in office he talked much civil service reform—But nobody ever thought he meant anything when he talked about it.

The Courts again—Rejoinder to "Citizen."

The pith and substance of "Citizen's" article in reply to "Leonard" is fairly stated as follows:—That it is better to wait patiently the meeting of another Legislature, and see if it will not extend the jurisdiction of the Justices so as to cover the cases proposed to be tried by the Interior Courts.

Well, it has already been decided by the recognized authority of the county, that we shall wait for something; for the plan proposed by "Citizen" or something else. And we may make up our minds for a weary wait, if we understand that for the representatives of the good people of North Carolina to confer upon the several Justices the power to pronounce judgment upon any citizen entailing perpetual infamy, even if the process be simplified by the assistance of neighborhood juries, summoned from their business every law day, in the several townships, where the Justices reside.

The proposition is preposterous in a practical point of view, and is so contrary to the spirit of our institutions, so repugnant to our established maxims of our old English law, such an outrage upon American liberty, as to preclude the necessity of serious discussion. We doubt whether "Citizen" and those who think with him have considered the revolution in the criminal jurisdiction of the country which their hasty proposition involves. Our State intends that hereafter, as now, no man shall be convicted of infamous crime, or subjected to extraordinary penal forfeitures, without due indictment by a grand jury in the first place, and conviction afterwards by a unanimous jury in court.

Now, after our patient waiting upon the Legislature, suppose that contrary assembly shall conclude not to upset the Interior Court system, and not to confer its jurisdiction upon the individual Justices, what will "Citizen" and all our citizens, do about it? Wait for something else? And while we are waiting for something else, what will the multitudes of suitors and witnesses in the Superior court do about it? And what will the tax payers of the county, who pay for the extra terms of court, extra jurors, and the swarms of court witnesses attending half of every term, do about it? These questions are for "Citizen" to answer—"Leonard" can't do it.

The writer means no disrespect to any one, and does not attempt to bulldoze any body, when he states that the Interior Courts present the only alternative to the delay and expense of the system existing in the county. It is a plain statement of a plain fact, and that's all there is of it. After the Legislature has, with due deliberation, established the system of Interior Courts, and it has been so extensively accepted by the Justices of the large and populous counties of the State, it is not at all likely that another Legislature will upset the whole system, without a thorough trial of it, merely to gratify a few, or a majority, or even all the citizens of our county of Guilford. There are ninety odd counties in the State beside Guilford, and one hundred and seventy representatives in the General Assembly, among whom we only count three, the interests and views of all which and whom have to be consulted on public affairs. You may find in this a potent reason why we cannot have every thing exactly our own way.

The wisdom of determining to have nothing at all, because we cannot have it all just the way we want it, is yet to be made manifest, in this as well as other matters.

Having noticed the only point there is in "Citizen's" communication, I might here stop; but respect for the Citizen who writes, and for other citizens of our county, including the Justices, who all doubtless desire to do that which is right and best for the county, will justify a few paragraphs more in elucidation of this matter.

The statement made by "Citizen" touching the county canvass last fall, that "the remedy proposed was not an Interior Court, but by extending the jurisdiction of magistrates," is news to the writer of this article. He is not aware that there was any such remedy proposed.

The necessity for some remedy was brought to the attention of the people every day, and confidence expressed that the Legislature, under the proposed constitutional amendments, would be able to provide a remedy. But, that the extension of magisterial jurisdiction was made an issue, is a piece of news which the writer never heard before.

We are compelled, in charity to "Citizen," to doubt whether he has founded his article upon proper information in this matter. He speaks of the Interior Courts as being the same with the county courts, meaning the old county courts. He ought to have known better than this, besides the fact that the proposed courts have no civil jurisdiction, nor any thing to do with the probate of wills, appointment of administrators or guardians, laying off dowers or allowances, or other matters pertaining to the old county courts. They are simply criminal courts, allowed to be established expressly to meet the wants which Leonard and Citizen and every body else admits to demand a remedy.

As further evidence of Citizen's lack of information, he says that besides the four regular terms, "the balance of the year may be filled by special Inferior Courts." This is the law written down expressly that there should not be more than four terms in a year, nor more than six days in a term.

Wonder if "Citizen" has ever read the Act of Assembly establishing Inferior Courts?—If he knows any thing whereof he writes! The writer of this is not a "betting man," but he would be willing to stand the charges on a dozen gin-rackets, if "Citizen" can show, or will say, that he has read the Act. If he has read it, he will have to make a better showing than he has

done, to convince any body that he understood it.

Attention would not be called to these slips, were it not that there are other persons, perhaps, who are likewise predisposed to look at this thing with their eyes shut.

Notwithstanding the contempt with which "Citizen" treats my figuring, it approximates satisfactory correctness, and amounts almost to absolute demonstration that the expense to the county would be materially lessened by the proposed courts. The probability is—and I state it after having taken pains to understand whereof I write—that from five hundred to a thousand dollars would be annually saved to the tax payers of the county; and this in addition to the saving of time and money by individuals who now so unavailingly spend their time in attendance from term to term on the Superior courts.

The writer has no interest in this matter more than all other citizens of the county, to whom it is of common concern. Having done what he conceived to be his duty in the premises, he does not propose to trouble the public with any further discussion.

LEONARD.

(Correspondence of the Observer.)

Tragedy in Madison County. Dock Davis a Condemned Felon is Shot and Killed—The Crime of Davis—His Pursuer a Probable Victim—Bloody Deeds.

WARM SPRINGS, Sept. 25, 1877.—A tragedy was enacted on Bull Creek, in this county, on Saturday last, the particulars of which are hastily gathered from meagre information, and presented as follows:

A MURDERER'S BLOODY END.

Dock Davis, an escaped felon from the jail of Haywood county, was ascertained to be lurking near his old home in Madison. By watching the movements of a boy who regularly visited the woods, bearing provision, Noah H. Rice, a former Deputy Marshal, found that Davis had his hiding place near his farm, and on Saturday morning, arming himself, he started in pursuit of the fugitive, for whom the Governor had offered a reward of three hundred dollars. As Rice approached within thirty or forty yards of the camp of Davis, the latter, when Rice began firing on him, emptying the six chambers of his revolver, two of which shots took effect, one in the right hip, the other through the left lung from the back. But Davis continued to run, Rice however overhauled him, when turning on his pursuer, Davis fired his pistol, striking Rice in the muscle of the right arm extended, the ball traversing through the shoulders towards the left and was cut out under the left shoulder blade. The condition of Rice is considered critical. After receiving his wound, and seeing Davis fall and die at his feet, Rice turned to ward home, but in thirty or forty yards fell from pain and exhaustion. Parties in the distance hearing the firing, went to see what was up, when they found Rice in a supposed dying condition, who informed them that further up they would find the dead body of Dock Davis.

THE CRIME OF DAVIS.

Dock Davis was at last Spring term of Madison Court, Judge Furches, convicted of the murder of one Inman, whom he found asleep in the still house, and Davis poking his gun through a crack close to the head of his victim, firing, blowing his head into atoms. Upon conviction Davis appealed to the Supreme Court, and for safe keeping—to prevent rescue by his friends—was transferred to Haywood jail. The Supreme Court affirmed the sentence of the court below, but in the meantime, Davis broke jail and made his escape, turning it appears to his old home in this county; only to meet his doom in another form than the gallows.

INQUEST AND IDENTIFICATION.

Upon information of the occurrence the Coroner with a jury went up to hold inquest on the deceased, and the Sheriff went to identify the body as that of the escaped felon. Judge Dock and Prof. Doub both had interesting speeches.

The 7th Convention was held with Pleasant Lodge, at High Point, on the 24th inst. and was very successful. The people there bear the witness of the name (Pleasant) under which they work. Much work was done and in great harmony. The Lodge reported progress. Doubless the enemies of the Temperance cause would say, we are not in so prosperous condition as a few years ago, but we are not the workers and are standing by their colors and invite the outside world to help battle for humanity. Our motto is to do good to all, and to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, whose use, it is so wonderfully felt in our own country, and the tidings of its grand success, that comes up from people from every corner of the world, and out of it, who come here, and observe the general good order and sober quietness we enjoy, over many other people, less fortunate are inducements to cheer us on in the good work.

THE CAREER OF RICE.

The career of Noah H. Rice has been a bloody one. This is the third man whom he has slain. On the day of the Presidential election in 1872, he killed at the polls at Ivy Precinct, a man named Jarvis, and maimed for life another brother. In September, 1874, on Spring Creek, in this county he shot and killed Swann Moody, whom he wanted to arrest for some violation of the law. In both instances above he was aided by a Deputy Marshal under the immunity or special privilege which that class of officers have seemed to enjoy in this District.

The Effects of Cheap Railway Transportation.

The railways of Belgium are among the most remarkable in Europe, not only on account of the financial success which for the most part has attended their management, but by reason of the exceptionally low rates of freight and passenger transport. We find some interesting data on this head in a recent official report.

The first lines opened in Belgium were constructed by the Government, and a large part of those whose creation is due to private companies are now operated by the State. At present about two-thirds of the whole network, or an aggregate length of about 1,250 miles, is run on public account, the net profit accruing to the national treasury. It appears that, including the sum of ten million dollars paid for the Luxembourg railway, the aggregate of the Government's outlay for construction expenses had reached about a hundred millions by the beginning of 1876. Of this amount, however, about one-fifth has been paid back, and it is worth while to note how this reimbursement was effected. Up to 1852 the State roads had been operated at a loss, and there was then an accumulated indebtedness on this account of

more than six million dollars. By the end of 1858 this deficit had shrunk to less than three millions, and in the seven following years was transformed into an aggregate net profit of nine and a half millions. This change was coincident with successive reductions in freight and passenger charges. In 1856 the freight rates had been diminished about thirty per cent., and this step had been followed by a gain of three million tons in traffic. Since 1864 the reduction of rates has been steadily progressive.

The extreme moderation of the Belgian railway tariff at present can only be appreciated upon comparison. A first class passenger who travels fifty miles by rail pays in Germany about \$2, in France about \$2.50, and in Belgium \$1.45. Traveling third class, you pay in Germany \$1, in France \$1.35, and less than 75 cents in Belgium. The contrast is still more favorable to the latter country, if, as is usual on the Belgian lines, return or excursion tickets are used. Turning to freight charges, we find that a ton of merchandise (not including coal) pays for sixty miles' transport over German roads \$2.35 to \$2.90, for the same extent of carriage over French lines from \$1.35 to \$3.20, while in Belgium the rates range, according to the nature of the freight, from a minimum 90 cents to a maximum of \$2.10. We need not point out what advantages are thus insured to native producers, as compared with those of the neighboring countries.

The administration of the railway express business also deserves attention. Hitherto a package weighing four pounds or less has been delivered at the consignee's domicile anywhere within Belgian territory for ten cents. Naturally such modest charges gave rise to a remarkable movement of such packages, which yielded the treasury last year almost a million and a quarter of dollars. Even with the rates enforced by law, it has been possible for private express companies to make a good deal of money by forwarding, for instance, in a single parcel, a score of one pound packages, for which they receive ten cents apiece, but for which they pay the Government only twenty. Accordingly it is now proposed to charge only six cents for conveying twenty pounds or less of express matter any distance within Belgian territory. Under the new tariff it is intended that parcels, like letters, may be prepaid by affixing a Government stamp.

We observe that in 1875, the last fiscal year whose accounts have been digested, the total number of passengers conveyed on Belgian Government lines fell but little short of thirty-five millions, producing a revenue of six million dollars. During the same year the quantity of freight transported exceeded fourteen millions of tons, on which the charges amounted to ten million dollars. In 1876 the gross receipts from all sources were almost exactly eighteen million dollars, showing a trifling deficit as compared with the outflow. This apparently unfavorable exhibit is due to the large expenses lately incurred through the absorption by the State of private roads which had been wastefully constructed, were overloaded with debt, or which can only be operated at a loss. It is this attempt to shoulder such a burden, by absorbing and overloading Government lines, that has brought about the present state of affairs. It is not easy to arrest the process of absorption once begun, yet, should it go on, there seems to be no doubt that the scheme of Government management, instead of being a source of profit, must prove a heavy burden on the State.—N. Y. Sun.

GREENSBORO, Sept. 26, 1877.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—We would not say your valuable space or your readers' time, by oft repeated stories, but it is well, that our people should not lose sight of the work done, and desired to be done in time, by the Temperance Convention, held at the Hotel Empress of Guilford, a cause (that of Temperance) that should be very close indeed to every heart. The 6th General Convention and picnic, held at the Hotel Empress of Guilford, was a very large crowd on a pleasant day, the 7th of August, at Muir's Chapel, with Morning Light Lodge, kind treatment and much enjoyed.

Judge Dock and Prof. Doub both had interesting speeches.

The 7th Convention was held with Pleasant Lodge, at High Point, on the 24th inst. and was very successful. The people there bear the witness of the name (Pleasant) under which they work. Much work was done and in great harmony. The Lodge reported progress. Doubless the enemies of the Temperance cause would say, we are not in so prosperous condition as a few years ago, but we are not the workers and are standing by their colors and invite the outside world to help battle for humanity. Our motto is to do good to all, and to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, whose use, it is so wonderfully felt in our own country, and the tidings of its grand success, that comes up from people from every corner of the world, and out of it, who come here, and observe the general good order and sober quietness we enjoy, over many other people, less fortunate are inducements to cheer us on in the good work.

Look at the names of the Lodges under which we work, Gibsons' old No. 7, the seventh one formed in the State, now looks round your friends, and you have done any good for the restoration of any man from the drunkard's ditch. Morning Light, may her light ever shine on the hearts of her members. Fidelity may our fidelity to the cause never grow weary; Unity—to live pure, is one of first principles and our aim is to see none but pure examples and pure cold water in the way of erring.

Pleasant—the name is suggestive of many scenes that transpire in our Lodge room every week.

Summerfield—where the fields have been so burdened with the harvests, and these good people are reaping much good from their labor.

We ought to have a lodge on Deep River and at Friendship, when our army of good names would probably exceed any county in the State.

To the people of the county: I would say I hear of people from other points of the State holding your county up as an example worthy of the crowd of excellent names in prohibition and general sobriety, and your county commissioners for the stand they taken in refusing to grant licenses to the county.

W. S. MOORE, county Deputy.

From the Memphis Ledger, April 3.

Cole's Circus.

Yesterday morning dawned rather cold and chilly, although the vast spread of canvas on the bluff at foot of Madison street announced to the crowd of expectant observers that at last W. Cole's Great New York and New Orleans Circus, Menagerie, Museum, Egyptian Caravan, Aquarium, Aviary, School of Gymnastics

and Trained Animal Exposition of Wonders was here. Some were led to expect that the street parade would not be seen in all the glory; but nature smiled, and at last the clouds cleared away, and as the bright sun poured down it shone on the handsomest street display that any city has ever made in the streets of our city. The principal streets through which the procession passed were blockaded with spectators who were evidently amazed at the long line of gold and glitter, banners, flags and curiosities.—Conklin's open den of performing lions was one of the principal features, while the "Hilltop" rings in his plate glass den of writhing serpents, the chariot of Neptune and the steam organ were also extremely handsome and attractive. The display was unexpectedly excellent, the large tent of the circus, the magnificent performances which were witnessed in the afternoon and evening by vast crowds of spectators, completely filling the large tent of the circus. The Menagerie is a costly collection of rare and splendid animals, and one where the student of zoology can pass hours pleasantly and profitably.

Mr. Cole introduces a rare curiosity—the mermaid or woman fish, eating and drinking under water in such a way as to almost lead one to believe she was amphibious.

This exhibition is something which every one should see, and seeing, be delighted. Cole has exhibited a great deal of energy in putting such an elegant show on the road, and an appreciation of what the people want these hard times by reducing his prices to the nominal admission fifty and twenty-five cents. After two more exhibitions here he will journey through Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, etc., and then give rural brethren a chance of enjoying the rare treat which he has presented us here. In fact, every point was complete and thorough in finish and detail.

Premium List.

NEW GARDEN FAIR.—The New Garden Agricultural Society will hold its sixth Annual Fair on Friday, October 26, 1877. The following is a list of the premiums:

CLASS I. HORSES.	1st prize, 2nd prize	3rd prize, 4th prize
Stallion	150 00	100 00
Brood Mare	100 00	50 00
Span of Horses	200 00	100 00
Saddle Horse	150 00	100 00
Buggy Horse	150 00	100 00
Foal of 1877	100 00	50 00
2 year old male	100 00	50 00
Colt, two years old	100 00	50 00
Jack	200 00	100 00
Jenny	150 00	100 00
Span of Mules	200 00	100 00
Mule Foal	150 00	100 00
Mule Colt, one year old	150 00	100 00
Mule Colt, two years old	150 00	100 00

CLASS II. CATTLE.

Bull—Native	200 00	100 00
Bull—Thoroughbred	200 00	100 00
Cow—Thoroughbred	200 00	100 00
Cow—Thoroughbred	200 00	100 00
Yoke of Oxen	200 00	100 00
Bull—Native	100 00	50 00
Heifer—Native	100 00	50 00
Heifer—Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00
Bull Yearling—Native	100 00	50 00
Bull Yearling—Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00
2 year old Native	100 00	50 00
2 year old Native	100 00	50 00
Heifer Yearling—Native	100 00	50 00
Heifer Yearling—Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00
2 year old Native	100 00	50 00
2 year old Native	100 00	50 00
Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00

CLASS III. SHEEP.

Ram, 2 years old and upward	150 00	100 00
Ram, 2 years old and upward	150 00	100 00
Ewe, 2 years old and upward	150 00	100 00
Ewe, 2 years old and upward	150 00	100 00
Ewe Lamb—Native	100 00	50 00
Ewe Lamb—Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00
Shearling Ram—Native	100 00	50 00
Shearling Ram—Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00
Shearling Ewe—Native	100 00	50 00
Shearling Ewe—Thoroughbred	100 00	50 00

CLASS IV. SWINE.

Best thoroughbred Boar	150 00	100 00
Best Sow	100 00	50 00
Best native Improved Boar	150 00	100 00
Best Sow	100 00	50 00
Best Fat Hog	100 00	50 00
Best pair Pigs under six months old	100 00	50 00

CLASS V. POULTRY.

Pair of Dorking Chickens	50 25	25 00
" Brahma "	50 25	25 00
" Coshin "	50 25	25 00
" Leghorn "	50 25	25 00
" Game "	50 25	25 00
" B'k' Spanish "	50 25	25 00
" Geese "	50 25	25 00
" Turkeys "	50 25	25 00

CLASS VI. FARM PRODUCE.

White Wheat, one bushel	1 00	75 00
Red Wheat, " "	1 00	75 00
Corn in the ear " "	75 00	50 00
Oats, " "	75 00	50 00
Barley, " "	75 00	50 00
Buckwheat, " "	75 00	50 00
Rye, " "	75 00	50 00
Cornfield Peas, " "	50 25	25 00
Wheat Flour, one sack	1 00	50 00
50 lb. Meal, one bushel	1 00	50 00
Sweet Potatoes, " "	75 00	50 00
Butter, one pound	75 00	50 00
Sample of Tobacco in leaf	1 00	50 00
" " " " " "	1 00	50 00
Cotton, five pounds	1 00	50 00
Grain Seed, half bushel	75 00	50 00
Clover Seed, " "	75 00	50 00
Best collection of Grasses for hay or pasture, in bunches six inches in diameter	1 00	50 00

CLASS VII. GARDEN PRODUCE.

Beets, one bushel	5
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LOCAL ITEMS.

RECEIVING THE PATRIOT with a cross before their names are reminding that their subscription will expire in two weeks, and that the paper will be discontinued if not renewed within that time. Send \$2.10 and you will receive the PATRIOT twelve months free of postage.

New Advertisements. We will pay you to read our new advertisements this week.

The trial of the fire-engine Thursday was not satisfactory.

Judge Settle will deliver his departure to the trial of the yellow fever now prevalent there.

A. Ellison fell from a tree at the bank and blind factory last Monday and injured both arms.

Notice is called to the advertisement of J. N. Staples, Commissioner in the case of the Bank of Cape Fear, bankrupt.

Dr. Hall was called to the Company's store last Saturday to attend Mr. E. O. Russell who was severely ill, but, we are glad to learn, improving.

We publish this week a statement of the brothers and the widow of J. C. Stuart. Having published one we are in justice to the parties publish another.

Mr. G. L. Anthony places us under obligations for a basket of very fine apples and a superb bouquet of dahlias. He also sends us specimens of the native almond, fair quality, raised on his place.

Lost—on the road leading from Rocky Mount to Greensboro, the Cross Roads and leather valise belonging to J. P. Bridgman. The finder will be rewarded for leaving it at Odell, Ragan & Co. store or at this office.

John. We regret to learn of the death of Samuel J. Walker, one of the most respected citizens of Randolph county, at Albemarle, on the 27th ult. from typhoid fever. But a few months ago he passed through here on his bridal tour, full of life, hope and happiness. He was buried at Greensboro last Saturday, the funeral being attended by several thousand people.

Homicide.—We learn that a homicide occurred at the home of J. M. Crutcheff, at his estate, at the point where this creek, Rockingham and Forsyth join, between Geo. Goode, of Stokes co., and Keweenaw McKinnis of this County quarrelled over a game of cards last Sunday, ending in a row and the death of the former by the latter, who made his escape and has not since been heard of.

W. H. Foster.—Last Saturday morning a man of miles belonging to Mr. Jesse R. Wharton got frightened at the depot and ran on two-forty time up street. They were loaded with something. Mr. Wharton and son and driver sitting on the load, Mr. W. and son jumped off, but the driver went to his lines. Near the Baptist Church he struck for the sidewalk along which they ran as far as Mr. Armfield's residence where they ran foul of a lamp pole, breaking the wagon tongue and stopping their progress. Several children were on the walk at the time some of whom fell behind the trees, and Mr. Armfield's horse and the presence of mind to pick up baby carriage and all and sent them over the fence, escaping to the street herself and in time to prevent being run over.

Federal Court opened Monday, Jury charged and business begun yesterday.

There are 24 cases on the district criminal docket; 11 cases on the Circuit Court docket; 24 civil suits; 23 appearance civil cases; 31 cases on equity docket; 21 civil trial cases.

Today there were three trials for larceny, two convictions and one acquittal. L. L. Young of Davidson co. and Wm. Hester of Rockingham, convicted.

The Surry county tobacco cases, in whose trial an effort is being made in Washington University, is set for to-day but will hardly come up.

Tomorrow is set for the hearing of civil cases, after that cases will be taken up in the Judge Bond arrived last night and will reside jointly with Judge Dick.

Attendance at court small.

To Mothers.—Should the Baby be suffering with any of the disorders of Babyhood as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once soothe the trouble, 25 cents per bottle.

Beautiful Homestead is the title of a very fine new song, by Miss Anna C. Childs. This song has taken a strong hold on the popular fancy. No doubt there are thousands who never forget the "Dear Old Homestead" where so many happy hours were spent in joyfulness and gladness, with a splendid lithograph of a homestead.

To young folks I shall ever remember, should I live to be fifty years old; take the home of us all in our childhood, and we prize it, yes, higher than gold. Address all orders to T. W. Helmick, Publishers, No. 50 West Fourth Cincinnati, O.

W. B.—Over 200 second hand pianos for sale cheap.

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought on fever and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, she put on blankets and sent our faithful dog for a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke with the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to who need such a medicine.—Tehucana (Cincinnati) Progressive.

The Rob. Steele, published by D. L. Top & Co., Boston, is a charming magazine for young people. In addition to the interesting reading matter it is handsomely gotten up and elegantly illustrated.

Dr. Glenn is putting an extension to the rear of his drug store.

We wish to say to our friends and customers that we will receive in a few days a large and better selected stock of goods than we have ever had, and that we will continue to sell the best goods at the lowest prices.

Our Mr. Trogon is now in the northern markets where he will purchase every thing essential to the wants of our customers, our stock will be varied and complete. We have just received an assortment of Ziegler's best French kid shoes for ladies which we offer at \$4.50, \$5 and \$6. The ladies are respectfully invited to an inspection. Also, a large lot of Keep's best Scotch gingham umbrellas which we will sell at lowest prices. A new lot of Keep's shirts just received—all kinds and sizes. These shirts are still preferred by those who like to be neatly and comfortably dressed. Keep's "Coaching" and "Leader" collars are as fashionable as ever. We have a full assortment. Call and examine our Gents' hand made gaiters, also our stock of boots, hats, suspenders, ties, &c.

We have a full line of samples from the ordered department of Wamaker and will receive orders for clothing at Philadelphia prices. A fit guaranteed.

TROGDON & CO.

If you want nice Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Toys, Plain and French Candy go to 474-47 E. M. CALDCLEIGH.

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

Ask your Merchant for J. W. Scott & Co's Best Gingham Umbrella, 25 inches, \$1.50, 30 inches, \$1.75. Examine also their Silk Umbrella for only \$1.75, worth \$6.00 each. Be sure and ask for J. W. Scott & Co's. Umbrellas, as they are the best made, and lower in price than was ever known before.

Keep's best Scotch gingham umbrella for \$1.50 at TROGDON & CO'S.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—I offer my residence recently built, on Washington St., for sale at a bargain. For terms apply to me at Cartland's Clothing House.

W. H. FOSTER.
Greensboro, Sept. 19-494-47.

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE FALL TRADE.—Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Kerosene Oil, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Tea, Pepper, Alspice, Soda Crackers, Vinegar, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon Bark, Candies, Potted Hams, Sardines, Cove Oysters, Preserved Ginger, Soap, Starch, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

E. M. CALDCLEIGH.

CALL AND SETTLE.—I would respectfully give notice that from September first, 1877, I will sell for cash or its equivalent.

All persons indebted to me, or having claims against me, will please call and settle promptly.

C. G. YATES.

On meeting a friend the first inquiry is always regarding his health. Why? Because health is of the first consideration; yet many will sit in a cold, damp theatre, regardless of weak lungs and hacking cough. Discard some of the ephemeral pleasures of the day, such as theatre-going, cigar-smoking, &c., and invest your small change in something that will be a lasting benefit. For instance, Conness's Compound Honey of Tar costs only 50 cents, and will cure your Cough, Cold, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Try it. For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. April 18, 1877-472-17.

The following note was picked up on the street yesterday, can be had by calling at this office:

DEAR JOHN:—Please come home. We need you very much, as several sad accidents have befallen us. John sprained his ankle badly, and Sarah's frosted feet are troubling her. My corns are increasing in number and severity, and the knots on our mule's back are growing larger. Uncle Dick is laid up with the Rheumatism, so do come home, and bring a bottle of Conness's Lightning Liniment, which is successfully used by all of our neighbors, for each of the above afflictions.—You can buy it at any drug store for 50 cents a bottle.

MARY.

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. April 18, 1877-472-17.

How it is Done.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich," the second how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (Good health,) by using GIBBS' ARCTIC FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Halpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of ARCTIC FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S. Oct. 9, 76-17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

EASY RUNNING & NOISELESS!

EXAMINE THE

NEW MODEL IMPROVED WEED "FAMILY FAVORITE" SEWING MACHINE,

And you will be convinced it is far in advance of any Sewing Machine ever offered to the public.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Send for Circular and Price List.

AGENTS WANTED.

WEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
66 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
H. S. DAWLEY, Manager.
496-14-w.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING.—Mrs. C. C. Gortell will open at her store on West Market Street, Saturday, October 6th, 1877, Patterns, Hats, Bonnets and Notions. All are cordially invited to call and examine goods and prices.

October opens up beautifully. Bright sunny days, with cool mornings and evenings.

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER BAGS
AND
PAPER FLOUR SACKS.
Richmond, Va.

Wholesale Dealers in
Wrapping Papers,
Envelops,
Letter Cap,
Note Bills, and
Legal Papers,
Pens, Ink,
Shipping Tags, &c.
RICHMOND, VA.

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
Printers.
Job Printing in all its Branches
Neatly Executed at the lowest
PRICES.
RICHMOND, VA.

10 TIMES LARGER!
100 TIMES MORE GRAND
THAN ANY SHOW EVER SOUTH
AT GREENSBORO, FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Positively Only two Performances at 1 and 7, P. M.

COMING ON THREE SPECIAL TRAINS!
Fifth Tour of the Continent by Railroad.
A Congress of Bawling Attractions! 10,000 Separate and distinct Novelties!
The Earth, the Sea, the Sky are all represented in a

VAST WILDERNESS OF EXHIBITION TENTS
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL!

THE
Most Famous
OF FAMILY
SOCIALS,
A PANOPLY
OF
SPLENDOR.

SIX
FUNNY
CLOWNS
100
Performers
HAVING
NO EQUAL.

W. W. COLE'S
New and Greatest Show on Earth.
ZOOLOGICAL AND EQUESTRIAN
EXPOSITION.
A Mammoth Museum! A Stupendous Menagerie! A Famous Circus!

W. W. COLE,..... SOLE PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of this vast and unparalleled consolidation of interesting and attractive features has for the season of 1877, through a lifelong experience and a lavish outlay of money, the pleasure of placing before the public the grandest effort of his life, by procuring all the attainable novelties of the brute creation from all quarters of the world, and in connection therewith will be found the most conspicuous riders, gymnasts, grotesques and acrobatic, male and female artists, to be found in any part of the world. This grand and classic entertainment is wholly exempt from the inequalities and coarseness too frequently permitted in most of tent exhibitions. In this great show there is nothing ever presented that a gentleman would hesitate to bring his family to witness, or the most exacting take exceptions to.

OUR SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER SHOW IN AMERICA.
The Wonders and Beauties of Nature! Ten Thousand Ocean Marvels! The Gascho Horsemen of the Pampas! Superb Display of Arctic Powers! Monarchs of the Rivers and Jungles of India, Africa and South America!

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO EQUAL MY NEW AND GREAT SHOW.
Worth of Golden Tablet Cars and Chariots, like Mountains of Burnished Gold in Sunlight.

\$100,000

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES JUST ADDED:

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wrapping Papers,
Envelops,
Letter Cap,
Note Bills, and
Legal Papers,
Pens, Ink,
Shipping Tags, &c.
RICHMOND, VA.

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
PRINTERS.
Job Printing in all its Branches
Neatly Executed at the lowest
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Blank Book Manufacturers.
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Worth of Golden Tablet Cars and Chariots, like Mountains of Burnished Gold in Sunlight.

\$100,000

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES JUST ADDED:



LIVING ALASKA OCEANIC LIONS
(The only specimen of Real Seals ever upon exhibition.)

Baby Elephants,
Baby Dromedaries,
Baby Lions,
Baby Leopards,
Den of Monster Serpents,
(Some of which are 50 feet long.)
A Drove of Bactrian Camels,
A Herd of Elephants,
A 20,000 Hippopotamus.

Baby Camels,
Baby Monkeys,
Baby Tigers,
Baby Sea Lions,
A Sea Elephant,
(Captured in the South Sea.)
The Walrus,
Trained and Performing Wild Beasts,
(A Specialty in this great Show.)

30 CAGES, DENS AND CORRALS OF
RARE AND CURIOUS ANIMALS.

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
Blank Book Manufacturers.
Richmond, Va.

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
Blank Book Manufacturers.
Richmond, Va.

BAUGHMAN BROS.,
Blank Book Manufacturers.
Richmond, Va.

Miscellaneous.
NEW ARRIVAL!
C. & M. Pretzfelder
Respectfully announce to the citizens of GREENSBORO AND VICINITY the arrival of their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Boots & Shoes,
HATS, CLOTHING, &c.
Every branch of goods will be complete and in great variety.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine our stock.

C. & M. PRETZFELDER,
Lindsay Corner,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
March 21, 1877. 460-17

Plows, Plows.
The Watt Plow—all sizes, Double Shovel, Wood and Iron Beam, Starke's Dixie Plows, Little Monitor Wheat Fan. At prices very low for Cash.

JAMES SLOAN.
Sept. 19-494-47.

The South-Atlantic.
A monthly Magazine devoted to Literature, Science and Art, published in Wilmington, North Carolina. The corps of contributors includes several of the most distinguished authors of the present day. A Serial Story, Poems, Sketches, Reviews, Scientific and Historical Articles will appear in every number. This magazine will contain only Original Literature.

Subscription one year \$3.00.
Single copy 25 cents.

ADVERTISING TERMS:
1 page one year \$125 00
" " " 50 00
" " " 25 00
1 page one insertion 25 00
" " " 10 00
" " " 5 00

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. CIGERO W. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

STIEFF
HIGHEST AWARD
AT THE CENTENNIAL
Diploma of Honor and Medal
of Merit, for
GRAND, UPRIGHT & SQUARE
PIANOS.

The principal points of superiority in the Stieff Pianos as brilliant slinging quality of tone, with great power—crucial of touch throughout the entire scale, facilities action unexcelled durability, and unexcelled workmanship.

A large variety of Second-hand Pianos of all makers, constantly in store, and ranging in prices from \$75 to \$300.

We are also Sole Agents for the Southern States of the
"MATCHLESS" BURDET ORGANS,
THE BEST NOW MADE.

A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most liberal terms. For Terms and Illustrated Catalogues of Pianos and Organs, address
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
No. 9 N. Liberty Street,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 19, 1877-17.

TARRANT'S
SELTZER
WATER
MOTHERS WHO DARE their Darlings with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, invigorant (yet effective), laxative, and antispasmodic operation of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children.

100 A week in your own town. Terms \$100 and \$500. Free. H. HALLETT & Portland, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with names, 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER
Must be kept in good order. For this purpose, Dr. SANFORD'S LIVER PURGATIVE is the best. It is a gentle, invigorant, and antispasmodic operation of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children.

For particulars address Dr. SANFORD, New York.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home.—For the cure of all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

OF Sassafras.
Of prime quality bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers and Exporters of
DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.
88 William St., New York.

WORK FOR ALL.
In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireweed Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World with Mammoth Chromo-Fire. Big commissions to agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address
P. O. VICKERY,
Augusta, Maine.

GRACE'S SALVE.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD
Stolen from my stables, on the night of the 29th inst., a set of double harness (without breeding), gold mounting and flat traces.

I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for the recovery of the harness, uninjured, and Fifty Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Also Ten Dollars for the recovery of a set of double harness, silver mounting, round traces and red saddles, stolen about the 20th of August from Eugene Morehead's stables, and Fifteen Dollars for arrest and conviction of the thief.

JULIUS A. GRAY.
Sept. 25.-21.

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Stolen from my stables, on the night of the 29th inst., a set of double harness (without breeding), gold mounting and flat traces.

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JULIUS A. GRAY.
Sept. 25.-21.

BUY no more STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
From Dry Goods and Drug Stores

When you can get First-Class Goods from your Bookseller

at prices as low, and frequently LOWER, than you pay to firms outside the regular business, for inferior goods

I have recently received a large quantity and variety of
HEAVY STATIONERY, PAPETERIES, BLANK BOOKS, &c.,
which will be sold low. Having bought these of Manufacturers and their agents, I offer
BARGAINS to all who Buy for CASH.

I would say also to
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
That I can furnish ANY SCHOOL BOOK as LOW as they can buy it North counting the freight to this place.

CHAS. D. YATES.
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 26, 1877. 505

SERGEANT & McCAULEY,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"TROPIC" COOKING STOVES!
PRICES GREATLY
Reduced on
Cooking & Heating
Stoves, Hollow
Ware, And - Irons
and
Castings of all kinds

Also on
"PLANTERS"
PRIDE" PLOWS
and Plow Castings,
STRAW CUTTERS
Corn Shellers,
HORSE POWERS,
Saw Mills, &c.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS BRACKETS, MOULDING, AND
Dressed Lumber at lowest possible rates.

Martha Washington
COLLEGE,
Abingdon, Virginia.

This institution, beautifully situated in the mountains of Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, having accommodations for one hundred and fifty boarders, offers to young ladies superior advantages for instruction in all the branches of a liberal education. Country around abounds in fine mountain scenery and excellent mineral waters. The College grounds are intersected with one mile of raised walks bordered with shade and fruit trees. The extensive verandas and piazzas afford ample room for exercise in bad weather. Chambers all carpeted and well furnished. Music department superior. Board and tuition for 20 weeks \$105. Session begins 20th September, 1877.

WARREN DU PRE, President.
487-5w.

Greensboro Telegraphic
INSTITUTE.
The School will commence March 1st, and will continue four months, in charge of Mr. G. W. Alley, Jr., Instructor, who is well qualified to teach

TELEGRAPHY
In all its branches, sending and receiving messages, also, of making usefully returns and keeping books in good order. The terms are \$10.00 per month in advance. Any information will be given by corresponding with
W. B. FARRAR.

To Business Men.
The Sundry Visitor, Published at Mt. Airy, Surry County, N. C., is one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Send for sample copy and lowest advertising rates. Address,
J. D. & T. J. LOWRY Editors,
487-47.
Mt. Airy, N. C.

REMINGTON
SEWING MACHINES.
No Machine has sprung so rapidly into favor as possessing the qualities needed in a family Machine—namely: Light Running, Smooth, Noiseless, Rapid, Durable, with perfect Lockstitch.

Within the past year important improvement have been added and no trouble will be spared in keeping the Remington ahead of all competitors.

Agents Wanted in all Unoccupied Territory.

REMINGTON
GREEDMOOR RIFLE.
VICTORIOUS AT
CREEDMOOR, 1874.
DOLLYMONT, 1875.
CREEDMOOR, 1876.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE
BREECH LOADING
SHOT GUNS.

WEBB'S
PATENT CARTRIDGE LOADER.
The only complete apparatus ever invented, combining in one complete and portable machine all the various implements employed in loading paper and metallic shells.

Revolvers, Repeating Pistols, Ammunition, Gun Mountings, Iron and Steel Rifle and Shot Barrels, for Custom gun Smiths.

REMINGTON
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
PATENT CLIPPER
STEEL AND CARBON
PLOWS.
Cultivators, Solid Steel Cultivator Teeth, and Points, Wrought Iron Standard Cultivator Teeth and Points, Sayre's Patent Horse Hoe, Shovel Plows, Shovel Plow Blades, Plain and with Wings, of all sizes and qualities. Special inducement to large planters and dealers. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue furnished to applicants. Local city agent, Jas. Sloan's Store, near McAdoo House.

J. VAN LINDLEY,
Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO
Sash and Blind Factory.
S. STEELE, Proprietor.
Is now prepared to turn out on short notice all kinds of
Blinds, Doors, Sash,
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES
TURNING, PLANING, &c.

In fact any thing in the building line. A large lot of seasoned lumber always on hand, which will be dressed and sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Mr. R. A. Stone, Superintendent.

Large Stock of
FAMILY SUPPLIES,
Embracing every article usually kept in a First Class Family Grocery, all of which have been selected from first hands with great care. An examination of the above stock is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully,
SEYMOUR STEELE.
Feb. 21, 464-17.

Business Cards.

W. B. FARRAR
WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER, OPTICIAN
AND ENGRAVER
Greensboro, N. C.

Has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of Fashionable Jewelry, and some splendid Watches and Clocks.

Which will be sold Cheap for Cash. EP Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, and Pianos repaired, cleaned and on short notice. An assortment of Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, &c., always on hand.

Mar. 14-ly.

NEW
JEWELRY AND WATCH
ESTABLISHMENT
To the People of Greensboro and surrounding Country.

Having opened in your midst a first-class Watch-Making and Jewelry Store, I respectfully ask a share of your patronage. Having served a long apprenticeship, with one of the most celebrated Watch and chronometer makers in the country, and having had Thirty Years Experience in this business, I confidently believe I can give Entire Satisfaction to all who may entrust their work to my care. I shall keep constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of all kinds, Spectacles, Silver and Plated Ware, and Everything in my line. Fine Gold Rings and Hair Jewelry Made to Order.

My Store is the Book Store of C. D. Yates, under the Bank House.

Old Gold and Silver Bought or Taken in Exchange.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 9, 1875-17.

J. A. PRITCHETT,
CABINET-MAKER.
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker,
ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Greensboro and its vicinity that he is better prepared now than ever to provide them with

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

REMINGTON
GREEDMOOR RIFLE.
VICTORIOUS AT
CREEDMOOR, 1874.
DOLLYMONT, 1875.
CREEDMOOR, 1876.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE
BREECH LOADING
SHOT GUNS.

WEBB'S
PATENT CARTRIDGE LOADER.
The only complete apparatus ever invented, combining in one complete and portable machine all the various implements employed in loading paper and metallic shells.

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STEEL AND CARBON
PLOWS.
Cultivators, Solid Steel Cultivator Teeth, and Points, Wrought Iron Standard Cultivator Teeth and Points, Sayre's Patent Horse Hoe, Shovel Plows, Shovel Plow Blades, Plain and with Wings, of all sizes and qualities. Special inducement to large planters and dealers. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue furnished to applicants. Local city agent, Jas. Sloan's Store, near McAdoo House.

J. VAN LINDLEY,
Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO
Sash and Blind Factory.
S. STEELE, Proprietor.
Is now prepared to turn out on short notice all kinds of
Blinds, Doors, Sash,
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES
TURNING, PLANING, &c.

In fact any thing in the building line. A large lot of seasoned lumber always on hand, which will be dressed and sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Mr. R. A. Stone, Superintendent.

Large Stock of
FAMILY SUPPLIES,
Embracing every article usually kept in a First Class Family Grocery, all of which have been selected from first hands with great care. An examination of the above stock is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully,
SEYMOUR STEELE.
Feb. 21, 464-17.

Dr. Richard H. Lewis,
(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.)
PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE
EYE AND EAR.
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.

Our Little Ones.

Chad and Seth.

Chad and Seth were great cronies, though Chad's father was a lawyer, and Seth's was a blacksmith. But, then, the one was a very good blacksmith, and the other a very poor lawyer, and this lessened the social gap.

There was an opinion floating about the village, that Chad and Seth were bad boys. But the evidence for this was very intangible. People were ready enough to pronounce them "a pair of precious young rascals," but when a man was asked for and instance of their rascality, he could assert nothing more definite than that they were always up to some mischief.

The truth of the matter was that Chad and Seth were two young democrats, full to the brim of life and spirit, who liked fun better than anything else. Indeed, they considered fun the chief end of boys. They sometimes pursued it thoughtlessly, perhaps recklessly, often violated the proprieties in its pursuit. But there was nothing mean about these two boys. To use Chad's favorite word, they were not sneaks. They were fair on the play ground, often generous, and Seth especially, had a softer spot under his sooty jacket. He was tender with all the weak. Little boys and "them girls" knew very well their knight.

Chad and Seth were near the same age—just turned thirteen. She worst thing I knew about Seth was that he didn't keep his hands and face clean. As for Chad, the greatest fault I found in him was that he persisted in his companionship with Seth, when he knew that his mother would have preferred him to look higher for a friend.

His mother had raised no serious objection to the association, but Chad knew her preferences, and should have respected them. But Seth had a great fascination for Chad. He was a more important factor in Chad's enjoyment than all the other boys in the village combined.

"But his father's a blacksmith," Chad's mother said one day. "How can Seth help what his father is?" Chad asked wisely. "If we had the blessing of our father, Seth might have had his lawyer, and I'd had nine a blacksmith. I'd rather be a blacksmith any day than a lawyer. A lawyer don't do any thing that I know of except to read old papers, and then go to the court room and speak his piece. I hate to read writing, and I don't like to speak pieces, any way, if there are girls. But a blacksmith's work's jolly—blowing his big bellows till the forge is red and splendid. I love to see the red hot iron, and to hear the hammer ring on the anvil, and to see the sparks fly, and the strong iron bend just the way it's wanted. It's better in fire crackers and rockets; makes a fellow feel like giving three cheers and a tiger. And a blacksmith works with horses. My sakes! I just wish I could be a blacksmith. Say, may I go, mother?"

Chad was teasing to go and play with Seth.

"Why, Chad, I should think you'd feel mortified to be seen with Seth. His clothes are dirty and sometimes ragged," the mother said.

"I ain't got back on Seth for that," said Chad, stoutly. "He can't help it. His mother's the one to haul over the coals for that. Any way, I'd like to wear dirty clothes myself sometimes, 'stead of being kept all the time starched and ironed. I could play lots better in old clothes. You ought to see Seth play; he just pitches in—rumbly-tumbly. He can turn the jolliest somersaults that ever I saw. I've seen him turn 'em, one after another, all the way from the top to the bottom of that big red sand hill—don't you know?—by Squire Bowers'. Tell me, mother if I may go."

"I'm afraid Seth's a bad boy; people say he is."

"He ain't bad," said Chad, firmly. "He ain't any sneak. Folks think if a fellow don't stay in the house and read all the time, he's bad. Seth ain't any of your sickly kind. He's the jolliest boy in my kind. And I can't have any fun without Seth. That's all there is about it. There isn't another boy to play with, now."

"There's Frank Finley," the mother suggested.

"Frank Finley?" exclaimed Chad, with a tone of contempt. "Why, mother, he's the spooneist, the dumbest, the funkiest, the chickenst milkstap that ever I saw. He parts his hair in the middle, and wears curls strutting down his back. All the fellows call him 'Fanny,' all except—" and Chad's cheeks flushed and his eyes brightened with the triumphant vindication of his friend.

"Seth, mother; Seth never calls him names; he always stands up for Frank. He takes Frank in his lap on the sled, just like a baby, to keep him from tumbling off. And Seth's the best skater on the pond; but he often loses the race, when we boys race, because he's got Frank Finley, tugging him along. And Seth always chooses Frank in his side in toss-up, 'cause the other fellow won't have him. I tell you, Seth's high old tramp. Mayn't I go, mother?"

"Yes, I suppose so; but I don't see why boys have to catch all the slang that's floating around," said the mother.

But Chad did not hear the remark. With the first word of his mother's reply, he had rushed for the street, slamming and banging the doors after him—Sarah Winter Kellogg, St. Nicholas for October.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a sufferer from the disease of the blood. I have tried every remedy, but have not found relief. I have been told of your Pills, and I have purchased a box. I have taken them, and I feel better than I have for ten years. I have been told of your Pills, and I have purchased a box. I have taken them, and I feel better than I have for ten years.

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12th, opposite Bank Hotel and Capitol Square

RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. HOENIGER, Proprietor.

A new and first-class hotel, furnished in

1874 equal to any in the United States. The

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pleased to see his old friends and patrons.

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1011 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

With greater facilities than ever before

I am able to furnish the merchants of

North Carolina with goods by the original

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I ask is a trial.

My stock is complete in every particu-

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FRENCH CHINA, H. G. & C. C. WARE,

GLASS WARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Manufacturer of Stone Ware.

C. S. TAYLOR, Salesman.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Salesman.

E. B. TAYLOR, Richmond, Va.

Aug. 16.

Great Reduction

in the prices of the

THE FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE 35 DOLLARS.

This popular and really FIRST-CLASS

machine is reduced in price to meet the

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unacquainted with it that it merits the