





# The Greensboro Patriot

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The GREENSBORO PATRIOT is published weekly every Wednesday afternoon.  
Terms of Subscription: \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months, free of postage.  
Remittances should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, Check or Draft.  
No paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

Entered at the Post Office in Greensboro, N. C., as Second-Class Matter.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
Wednesday, November 24, 1879.

—Mr. Charles Dickens, widow of the novelist, died in England 22d inst.

—According to Prof. Proctor the earth receives every year 10,000 tons of meteoric matter.

—George Alfred Townsend says that Mr. Tilden is worth \$20,000,000, and yet he is not happy.

—Texans have gone to work in earnest to build a railroad from Dallas to the Gulf of Mexico. 5,000 shares were taken in one day.

—Col. J. P. Ross, a prominent citizen of Raleigh died at his residence in that city last Thursday. He was a native of Greenville county.

—Arrests are being made in Ireland for incendiary speeches. When Irishmen proclaim publicly their grievances they become incendiaries.

—Thirty Chinamen were killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a railroad tunnel in California on 15th inst. Kearney will love that tunnel.

—The latest rumor is that Mr. Tilden is going to pool his issues on Charles Francis Adams, which looks as if he was going into the refrigerator business.

—The steamer Seymour was towing a number of scows on Lake Ontario, on 15th inst. when a storm struck her, broke the scows loose, and eleven lives were lost.

—Bob Toombs says he sent that dispatch but don't see why they make such a fuss about it as he doesn't represent nor aspire to represent any body in Georgia's realm but Bob Toombs.

—Messrs Moody and Sankey are going to wake up the sinners in St. Louis this winter and make a winter job of it. And now we may expect to hear of a big revival in Chicago.

—Chas. Squibb-Yah is the name of a Cherokee Indian who is said to be 141 years old, according to Dr. Miller, in the Charlotte Observer. Dr. Miller saw him at his home in Graham county.

—W. B. Greenleaf, a prominent citizen of Sherman, Texas, killed himself with morphine last week on discovering that his wife and Rev. Conrad Henly, a noted and eloquent preacher, were criminally intimate.

—Judging from a letter which is now going the rounds in print, Patrick Henry's mother was not much on the spell nor write, but she raised a boy who could overtake any hurl choice and vigorous English at 'em.

—Neilson, the charming actress, has given the denizens of "Richmond on the James" something to think about. It is a proof, perhaps, that progress in intelligence we don't part with our common inheritance of human frailty.

—The Central Pacific R. Co. has recently handed in its check to the Government for \$900,000.00 back fees due, which it had quietly pocketed until old man Thurman took it in hand and had a bill passed through Congress bringing that corporation to task.

—Deacon Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, says that Grant will not allow his name to go before the convention except as his unanimous choice, and then he will positively not serve more than one term. The Deacon says he knows whereof he speaks.

—The Wilmington Star thinks that "if Seymour and Hendricks are nominated as sure as fate they will carry New York and Indiana." The trouble is that nearly every man who has a favorite candidate brings in fate to back him, and fate has been so often scooped out of late that we think it is about played out in politics.

—Diphtheria has made fearful havoc in Russia the past year, in some sections carrying off as many as seventy-six per cent of the children, while in others the mortality far exceeds the births. In Michigan, where it has been raging since 1875 there were in 1876, 414 deaths and in the year following 1,308. Its ravages are not confined to children, the adults falling frequent victims.

—Talking about President's, there is no man in America that we'd rather vote for than Horatio Seymour, and there are lots of people of the same mind if popular expression as gathered from the newspapers are any indication. They say he is 70, and too old. That's nothing. Seymour's corpse would make a better president than many other aspirants who are looming up.

—A friend in Springfield, Mass. sends us a copy of a paper with a marked notice of a letter from Mississippi, giving a terrible account of what Republicans have to undergo in the South, and wants us to see it.

—Pshaw. We've got so used to being lied about down here that we don't mind it much. When we tackle the falsehoods and lay them out they just take another shape and a fresh start and go right along as if they had never been laid out at all.

—The Supreme Court, on the 17th inst. rendered a decision which declares invalid the laws of Congress passed in 1870 protecting trade-marks. This decision wipes out about 1,000 which had been recorded, and will mix things up pretty badly for manufacturers of various kinds of goods. Messrs W. T. Blackwell & Co., for instance, of Durham, have spent a fair fortune in the courts to prevent other manufacturers of smoking tobacco from using their Durham Bill.

—Somebody who is afraid that General Hancock may be nominated by the Democrats for President has revived that old charge about his being the hanger-on of Mr. Surratt. He was about as much responsible for the hanging of Mr. Surratt as he was for the assassination of Lincoln. Still if he was a candidate that would be used against him about as effectually as if it were true, for a lie well stuck to answers as well as anything in politics these days. In the language of the Young, all you have to do is "lie like a— and stick to it."

## Hero-Worship.

Hero-worship is one of the weaknesses of humanity, and every age and people have had their idols before whom they worshipped. These idols are sometimes very insignificant creatures in themselves, and not unfrequently after being looked upon as little less than gods by fickle multitudes they are after a while pulled down from the pedestals upon which they had been placed and become again even less than common mud, if not absolutely objects of aversion and popular scorn. That shows what the heroes are and also what the worshippers are.

Popular favor is much like the wind, which veers around and blows this way and then that. A gentle breeze to-day which fans the cheek it caresses, to-morrow the fitful storm which smites and howls and destroys where it just before had lashed and soothed and whispered music.

So it is: the pigmy of yesterday, the colossal of to-day; the idol of to-day, the forgotten of to-morrow.

If this hero-worship be a human weakness it is one of the special ailments of the American portion of the family. From the rat-catcher to the man-butcher the catalogue of "heroes" runs and all find their worshippers. The boor who yesterday munched his food and never thought of fame, goes into the arena, outwakes a dozen other boors and at once becomes famous. Men go wild and get drunk over him, small boys yell for him, excited females wave their little handkerchiefs, brass bands too, town councils meet and resolve to give him municipal receptions, &c., &c., &c., speeches of welcome are made, and the poor bewildered idiot stands wondering with his mouth shut while all the other idiots stand with their mouths open bawling. In a few days he will pass from sight, take his natural level again and the crowd who followed and bawled won't know him any more. So it runs from the hero of stout calves and iron muscles to the man of military renown, whose crowning glory is the skill and heartless pertinacity we evinced in slaughtering his fellow men.

The wilder the havoc he made and the more human good he besmeared himself with the greater the hero he becomes and the more the capricious multitude adore. Big Injun, heap war-paint, much feathers and much furs. Savages have their war dances in which the scalps dangle as trophies, and why not civilized nations, too?

It is a proof, perhaps, that progress in intelligence we don't part with our common inheritance of human frailty.

Think of it. Tender-hearted, pure-souled women; heaven-anointed, Christ-commissioned preachers of peace on earth; sedate teachers of the youth of the land; educators of the masses; popular leaders politically and otherwise down in the dirt with the rabble to crawl before and sing psalms to a man whose only distinction is the bull-dog attributes he possesses and the icy indifference with which he slaughtered his foe and saw his own followers slaughtered. Such is glory, such is fame and such the gods the populace wildly worship.

Anything to be distinguished, from the prize-ring brawler to the soldier butcher. They both excel and both are heroes of a day.

They strut the stage, painted and feathered, but the curtain falls and they drift along in the throng of mortals as little noticed as the smallest of those on whose shoulders they climbed but a little while ago.

It was so in the past, it is so to-day, this hero-worship; as fickle as the wind and meaningless, too.

We have had a surfeit of it in this country of late, from the crazes over prize-fighters, ring walkers and boat rowers to the culminating demonstrations of popular insanity in the recent Grant receptions, when all the animated creations of mud seemed to vie with each other in fulsome flattery of another piece of mud no better than they. When they have stood on their heads for awhile and get on their feet again they will take a square look at the thing they were performing before, and subside—till the next thing to be worshipped comes along.

We believe in honoring worth and rewarding merit, but this insane adulation of men, small or great, according to the feats they performed, is an evidence of weakness that does no credit to a people boasting the intelligence that the American people boast of such exhibitions do not elevate the objects of them but degrade those who participate in them.

To honor Grant does not imply that the American people should get down on their knees, and cringingly hail him as king and master greater than all the others and without whom all the others would be lost. In preserving self respect, with less of this subject hero-worship, Grant would be honored as much and this country honored more.

## Anxious to Know.

Just now a few of the leading journals in the North are anxious to know what position the South will take in the next Presidential contest, and some of them have sent out their correspondents to feel how the popular pulse beats down this way. On this question we are somewhat like Bob Toombs and don't talk with authority for anybody but ourselves, but from our perch upon a tree it seems to us that the Southern people ain't getting a bit excited over this question; the fact is, it is so long since they have had anything to do with making Presidents that they are somewhat out of practice, and don't know whether it would be worth while to go into training or not. As far as the mere politicians are concerned we think there is a chance to do a little dickering, but how much is not developed at the present writing.

The South has a remarkable faculty of minding her own business, which she seems particularly earnest in just now, and of taking her place in the political tilt in proper time, which she will be more than apt to do when the proper time comes. But until then she is not going to get excited and nominate anybody.

With the exception of interviews with a few men who have a weakness for reading themselves in print, that is all our anxious friends will learn about it just now.

## Gen. Clingman's Views.

We publish elsewhere an interview with Gen. Clingman, by a reporter of the New York Herald. Whilst the General refuses to commit himself to Grant, he is evidently ripe for a new party which would help his chances somewhat as he has not entirely lost his hankering for public life, and the probabilities are that he is engineering in that direction now pretty lively. He intimates as much when he informs the reporter that he "may have something important to communicate to the Herald on that subject" at a later time.

The General is entitled to his say and perhaps the people will like to hear what he has to say, whether they attach much importance to it or not.

One thing is evident and that is that he does not underestimate his own importance.

The PATRIOT prints this week "letters from the people." It will be seen that the names of two most excellent gentlemen are suggested for the position of Governor, while another and by the way, one of the most popular men in North Carolina is mentioned for Lieutenant Governor.

## Bankrupt Law.

[Baltimore American.]

It is now a little more than a year since Congress, in response to a strong public opinion and a call for immediate relief, repealed the bankrupt law. The merciful relief which it was the purpose of that law to extend to worthy but unfortunate merchants was so abused in its unlimited use as a means of defrauding creditors that its value in giving a uniform law in all parts of the country was more than overbalanced. This repeal left the State bankrupt laws, which had been in force prior to the passage of the national law, again in force and after a year's experience with them they are found so imperfect, contradictory and confusing that a new national bankrupt law is demanded. The chief sufferers from bankruptcies are Eastern creditors of Western retail houses, the former being mostly merchants and importers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Boston Merchants' Association has taken the initiative step in appointing a committee to confer with other organizations in the other cities in order to secure the enactment of a new law. By prompt and unanimous action on the part of the boards of trade and commerce of the four cities most interested, it is possible that Congress may be induced to take action in the matter during the coming session, and Boston's initiative step should find a ready response everywhere.

Busbee's Criminal Digest.

Hale's weekly of 25th inst. says: Messrs Edwards, Broughton & Co., of Raleigh, have in press, and will soon issue, a Digest of the Criminal Law of North Carolina as contained in the statute laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, edited by Fab. H. Busbee, Esq., a member of the Raleigh Bar. It will be the first digest of the kind ever issued in this State. It will be a complete compendium of the Criminal Law of North Carolina, and contain an analytical digest of every decision upon criminal law made by the Supreme Court and reported in the eighty-one volumes of its Reports. It will also comprise the criminal statutes, including Battle's Revisal and the subsequent additions and amendments. Each topic will be divided and wherever capable of sub-division, sub-divided also. It will, of necessity, be in the library of every practicing lawyer and ought to be in the possession of every Justice of the Peace in the State.

It is the first little step that loses all. After that the road is slippery and we are down before we know it.

## From our Correspondents.

From Durham—Trade Mark Decision—Tobacco—Sad Scenario—Personal.

DURHAM, N. C.,  
Nov. 25, 1879.  
Editor Patriot:  
There is always some great question to agitate the public mind. Now it is the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to trade marks and at the Hotels on the Breaks and in fact wherever you see two or three topics of conversation is the recent Trade Mark decision. However there seems to be but little fear manifested by those interested, and a decided belief predominates that things will work out right in the end.

## TOBACCO.

This being the article that has given Durham a world wide reputation and caused it to be the great manufacturing town of the South, and the thing upon which depends the prosperity of the place, always comes first in our minds. The trade has not fairly opened yet for the new crop, owing to the continued dry windy weather which prevents farmers from handling it. The crop this year in quality and quantity is finer than ever before, and the preparations for handling, manufacturing and handling generally, on our market are more extensive than ever. We have six warehouses in which to sell the leaf. The business outlook we think is very flattering, and every one seems very sanguine of a prosperous year. There is no abatement in improvements, both in business houses and private residences.

Our good citizens have been called to witness a very sad scene at the residence of Mr. Landen Lyon. Some two months since he lost a beautiful little girl by diphtheria. About the same time his wife was taken sick and her sister, a beautiful young lady of Virginia, came to see her, and on last Friday she was carried to her home cold in death. Yesterday another funeral procession moved toward the depot with the remains of Mrs. Lyon, and we are told Mr. Lyon is dangerously ill. We have never seen the sympathy of a people so fully aroused.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Eugene Morehead, after an absence of several days, has returned, and is at his post of duty. Percy Beckwith, assistant agent at R. R. depot, who has been quite sick, is rapidly improving. Messrs. Blackwell and Carr both absent. Gone North. G. E. W.

## From the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
Nov. 24th, 1879.

Editor Patriot:  
Although winter with her "icy fetters" has endeavored to bind this city, yet the musical sound of the skates and the merry laughter of the young and happy tell us that she has failed in the attempt. However, her companion stern necessity, or something equally bad has contributed to cause swindling upon a petty scale to break out like an epidemic in our midst. The victims are principally poor colored people, victims partly, indeed, of their own desire to obtain money without an effort on their own part, and wholly of the arts of rascals who deal in mummeries of inebriation.

Considerable excitement has arisen from the fact that the Park Commissioners have notified the Permanent Exhibition Company to remove the Main building. The question is, shall this grand relic of the Centennial be doomed thus to perish? Shall the exhibition continue? The City Councils, however, have wisely interfered, and have requested the Park Commissioners to rescind their notice. The result which this request will have, cannot yet be determined, but we hope, in the next, to be able to inform the readers of the PATRIOT that this request which is in accordance with the wishes of so many, has been granted, and that we are still to have the Exhibition building.

The new method of manufacturing gas from crude petroleum is worthy of note. A private company is engaged in the enterprise, and it is claimed that this gas is far superior in its illuminating power to the city gas. The method of manufacturing it is a simple one. Streams of crude petroleum and of water pass simultaneously from two pipes into a retort, and as they meet together inside, the water is converted into steam, which, striking the oil, impinges it to the side of the retort, thereby atomizing the oil and converting it into gas. The steam and gas are brought in contact with a stream of cold water which causes the steam to resume its natural state, while the gas passes into standing pipes, where it is cooled before distribution.

The Philadelphia Society for Organization Charitable Relief has just held its annual meeting in the Academy of Music. Joshua L. Bailey, the renowned founder of the Philadelphia Coffee Houses, was called to the chair, and after a short address of welcome, gave a brief synopsis of the workings of the Society. Noted men from different parts of the United States were present, and great interest was manifested in the work.

The large assembly room in the Spring Garden Institute on Broad street was crowded last evening on the occasion of an address to young men delivered by Col. John W. Forney on the "Obscure Origin of some Great Benefactors of the Human Race." He spoke of Franklin, the poor printer; James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine; Lord Beaconsfield, Stephen Girard, A. T. Stewart, George Peabody, and many others who rose from humble birth and paved their way to fame and fortune by rigid economy and untiring industry. The speaker, not forgetting to choose examples from the fairer sex, made mention of Lucretia Mott, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Anna Dickinson, names with which all of our countrymen are acquainted.

The special committee of Council on the reception of General Grant, have decided upon a purely non-

partisan movement in honor of the great American traveler. Chicago has given Grant a magnificent reception, but Philadelphia will show him a welcome upon a scale that has not been equalled in all the journeyings of the ex-President around the world. Such is the language of Colonel Charles T. Jones, chairman of the special committee. Generals Sheridan and Sherman are to accompany him on his visit to this city. He will arrive Dec. 17th. It is expected that the demonstration which is to immediately follow the arrival of the General at the depot will be the most imposing ever witnessed here. Invitations to participate in the reception at the depot and the procession from there to Independence Hall, have been extended to all the trades in the city, the Grand Army of the Republic, the State Military, the Freemasons, Odd Fellows and many other Leagues and Unions, besides the Mayors of all the prominent cities of the Union and the Governors of all the States.

The General will remain in the city about a week and then will sail in the new steamship City of Alexandria for Cuba and Mexico. This trip is in accordance with a desire Grant has had for a long time to visit the scenes of his Mexican Campaign. He has expressed his delight with the climate of Mexico, particularly in winter. How long he is to be gone and the exact places he will visit are not known to his friends here otherwise than that the trip will consume almost if not quite all the winter.

## From Lexington.

Brightening up—Sam Young's Interrupted Prayer—Returning Emigrants.  
LEXINGTON, N. C.,  
Nov. 24, 1879.

DEAR PATRIOT.  
Everything is moving with more life and vigor than usual. Times are surely getting better, and merchants, farmers and laborers all seem to be happy. Merchants sell at good per cent. profit, and farmers buy at reasonable figures and all are pleased. The old town of Lexington is catching the spirit of improvements and is being built up and repaired on all sides. The most noteworthy is that of the March House which has been greatly enlarged and many new rooms added and furnished in good style.

Quite an amusing circumstance happened at a colored church in this place a few nights ago. Our old United States mail carrier, Sam Young by name, is a class leader in the colored A. M. E. church. One night, being called on to lead in prayer and while he was on his benched knees, some mischief making woolly-headed boy got out behind the church and began to too, too, too like the cars when old Sam thinking it was the mail train in the middle of his devotions stopped and jumped up, and asked the good Lord "please excuse me for I must go and carry the mail," and thus broke off and ran to the depot at least an hour ahead of time.

Several emigrants have returned from Texas to this place this week, and say there are plenty more who would gladly come back to the Old North State if they could.

## Yours, &c.,

THE CAPTAIN.

## Letters from the People.

Col. John W. Cunningham for Governor.  
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.,  
November 22, 1879.

Dear Sir—Since the recent elections in Ohio and New York, and the reverses of the Democratic party in those States, it becomes the duty of the party in this State to select as their candidate for Governor a man capable, deserving and popular—one who can unite all factions of the party in the great fight of 1880.

Several gentlemen have been named as suitable for the nomination, and their claims very urgently pressed by their numerous admirers, amounting to almost a boom. There is evidently a great diversity of opinion as regards the winning man before the people. The contest will be very warm for the nomination, and some predict lukewarmness or a split in the party if their favorite is defeated in convention.

There is no doubt of the ability of the Democratic party to carry the State in 1880, but we should nominate the man who can carry it by the largest majority.

The people want a voice in the selection of the candidate and the politicians must be careful how they run the machinery that some of the favorites of to-day will be run down before the race comes off, trotted out too soon, and exercised too freely by their friends.

You already hear much said about the dark horse.

Orange County is not enthusiastic at present for any of the gentlemen so prominently mentioned, but would cast a solid Democratic vote for either of them should he receive the nomination of the party, and while she has several men within her boundaries who are the peers of any gentleman spoken of in connection with the gubernatorial nomination; she does not press her claims, but it would give universal satisfaction through this section if the nomination should be conferred on Col. John W. Cunningham, of Person.

Col. Cunningham would make an admirable Executive officer—a man of unusual business capacity, a successful merchant and farmer; and whenever he can be induced to run for the Legislature in this District never fails to run ahead of his ticket. He is a true and uncompromising Democrat, fair and liberal in his views and actions. He has served his people faithfully in every position conferred upon him. He is of the people and for the people. Generous and enterprising he realizes fully the improvement so necessary in North Carolina to make the State take the stand which she ought, along side of her more prosperous sisters.

Col. Cunningham has winning

ways and makes legions of friends wherever he goes.

Democrats of North Carolina, if you want to nominate a winning man for Governor, Col. John W. Cunningham, of Person is the man.

## OBSEVER.

Fowle and Robbins.

SALISBURY, N. C.,  
Nov. 24, 1879.

Editor Patriot:  
Allow me to suggest the name of the Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake for Governor, and Hon. F. C. Robbins, of Davidson, for Lieut. Governor. Their nomination by the State Convention would give universal satisfaction in this section, and I believe they would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

## A New National Party Wanted.

Any Candidate for President is Welcome to the South Who Guarantees Good Government.

[New York Herald, Nov. 22.]

Having ascertained that ex-United States Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, was temporarily stopping at the New York Hotel, a Herald reporter called upon him there yesterday. About sixty-seven years old, of tall, spare figure, erect as an Indian chief, having hair and beard of an iron gray, which intensifies his somewhat weather-beaten appearance, the ex-Senator, or, as he is better known at home, General Clingman, may be regarded as a venerable connecting link between the present and that era of the past when the utterances of Southern statesmen were all potent in the councils of the nation. Thirty-six years ago General Clingman was elected from the Pine Tree State to the House of Representatives, where he continued to sit for fourteen years, each time being re-elected as an independent candidate. In the spring of 1853 he was first appointed United States Senator by the Governor of North Carolina, and was subsequently elected twice to the Upper House of Congress by the Legislature of that State. About the time the war commenced he had entered upon his second term as United States Senator, but in the early days of the struggle he offered his sword and services to his native State. He had four years of steady service in the Confederate army, the last three of which were passed as a general officer, and with his brigade he participated in some hard fighting, receiving at various times six wounds, some of which he still suffers from. He has not been a candidate for any political office since the war closed.

## GENERAL CLINGMAN ON PARTIES.

Having been asked by the reporter in the course of conversation what he thought of the result of the recent elections, and also as to how the Grant movement was progressing among the Southern people, General Clingman replied as follows: "I have not been disappointed at all in the elections this year. On the contrary, I told our friends last winter, and have repeated it from time to time, that the Republicans would carry the elections in the Northern States this year. After the commencement of the panic the Democrats could have beaten the Republicans as the Whigs did Mr. Van Buren in 1840 on the hal-tissue issue. They neglected to do this, however, and as they failed to make any earnest or united effort to relieve the country from its distress the people have been disgusted with them and have been inclined to leave them. The Democrats have played into the hands of their opponents. The Republicans, seeing that they had lost the confidence of the country by their bad civil government, sought to recover their ground by reviving the animosities of the war. The people at the North connect the war in their minds with the question of State rights. A horse that has been badly frightened at any place, when he comes back to it will be startled with the flutter of a bird. The Democrats, very unfortunately for themselves, accepted the banter of the Republicans and kept up the debate on the subject of State rights. The elections of the past two years have made it evident that neither of these parties has the confidence and support of the majority of the people of the United States. Last year eleven States in the North, which gave more than 100 electoral votes, threw heavy majorities against the Republicans, and with the solid Southern vote could have beaten them overwhelmingly. During the present year the Democracy have been disastrously beaten. Both of these parties are to a certain extent sectional at this time. When the Republicans are assailed in the North, instead of defending themselves they say in effect, 'Though we have done badly you had better bear with us than let the rebels come in.' On the other hand, in the South, when complained of, the Democrats say, 'If you don't stand by us the radicals will get the control. You will be put under military government and be plundered baggers.' One is reminded by the fable of the fox and the lion in the fable, with this alteration, that when the fox complained of the lion sucking his blood the lion replied to him, 'You had better stand up, for if we leave you a swarm of wasps will settle on you and make it much the worse for you.' Intelligent people, both in the North and in the South, see that these parties are mere machines for keeping certain men in office. To that extent has it gone in some places that a respectable gentleman told me in North Carolina some time ago that he had been earnestly urged to join a secret political party that was organized to elect a certain individual to an office."

## SOUTHERN OPINION OF GEN. GRANT.

"What is your impression of the Grant movement in the South?"

"There are two causes for it. First, a general discontent and a desire for a change have something to do with it; second, people in the South generally believe that Grant would be more liberal as a President than such men as Blaine, Sherman or Conkling, who, to strengthen themselves in the North, are constantly repeating malignant calumnies against the Southern people. Both parties in the South complain of the manner in which they are treated by their associates in the North. Though a majority of the Southern States voted for Grant in both his elections, yet the Southern Republicans complain that they are ignored and snubbed by their associates in the North. In fact, Northern men are sent into North Carolina now to fill many of the best local offices, though the natives are very anxious to occupy them. The Southern Democrats have similar grounds of complaint. The course of the Republican party in the North has made the Democratic party also sectional in its action. Though Tilden expected to get a majority of his votes in the South, yet to sustain himself in the North he deemed it necessary to write a letter especially against Southern claims. Any other candidate would have said in former times that he would oppose unjust claims and pay honest ones. But Southern claims were to be rejected without reference to justice. A prominent Northern Democratic member of Congress told me that he would have been beaten in his district if Tilden had not written that letter. Again, Northern Democratic members said that if Southern men got subordinate places in the capitol at Washington they could not stand it at home. The case of the Southern Democracy is like that of a man who is asked to enter partnership and is asked to contribute his full share of money, but is told that he must not enter the parlor or dining room, but eat in the kitchen and sleep in the cellar. Though very few Southern men are really office seekers, yet they feel humiliated by acting with parties that are ashamed of their association."

## A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

"I am satisfied," continued the general, "that a large majority of the people of the South would be willing to enter into a fair and liberal new national organization. At present we are in slack water; but there will be a movement of the waters ere long, and the current will probably prove a strong one. There is, however, in the minds of men at present an indisposition to commit themselves to any particular candidate. They think that man was a wise one who determined not to cross the bridge until he got to it. I mean to say, however, that a majority are ready for something new, and that they will look anxiously to the developments of the next six months. In this connection I may have something important to communicate to the Herald at an early day."

## "Do you think that a majority of the Southern people would accept General Grant as a candidate?"

"While the Southern people are not, I think, settled as to any particular candidate—as their paramount desire is to get good government, peace and quiet for the whole country—they will be prepared to support such candidates as may seem most likely to promote that end. What is most desirable is that we have national parties that may be maintained in all the States. When thirty-six years ago I was first a member of Congress my speeches were as well received in the Whig States of Vermont and Massachusetts as they were in my own district. One day, when dining with Senator Davis, (known as ' Honest John,') of Massachusetts, he said to me: 'I cannot satisfy my people with that speech of yours. I have already sent home seven thousand copies and they are writing for more.' I would like to see a similar state of things as when there was no sectionalism in our politics."

"What truth is there in the reports that the elections are carried on unfairly in the South?"

"I think there is little if any ground for general complaint on that score. In North Carolina the elections have been perfectly fair for the last ten years at least. For two or three years after the war the loyal leagues did endeavor to compel the negroes to vote the Republican ticket. Several negroes that I had previously known well, said to me, 'I would like to vote with you Democrats, but I am afraid of the leagues.' The only disturbance I ever knew in the State on an election day occurred at Asheville, where I live, in 1868, when a number of negroes attempted to kill, by throwing stones and shooting at a mulatto man named Silas, a waiter in the Eagle Hotel, where I board, because he persisted in voting for Seymour and Blair. In fact, from what I have read in the papers and have heard from respectable gentlemen, there was more improper influence, or 'bulldozing,' in Massachusetts last year in Ben Butler than there was in the general election in all the Southern States combined."

## The Maine Muss.

The Council to Hear Personally All Contestants for Disputed Legislative Seats.

AUGUSTA, ME., Nov. 24.—The governor and council have given notice that they will be in session from the 1st to the 13th of December, for the purpose of examining the official returns, and candidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their elections, will have a reasonable opportunity to be heard personally. A telegram from a member of the Republican advisory committee states that the Republican Senators and Representatives elect from every county in the State will be present at the opening of the hearing Monday, December 1st, each to see for himself the precise nature of the returns of his district in order to have corrections made if errors be found.

## ALABAMA JUSTICE.

Samuel G. Grasty, Who Killed a Girl, Halted Her Father and Shot His Brother, is Acquitted.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]  
OPELIKA, ALA., Nov. 24.—After four days of judicial investigation the case of the State vs. Samuel G. Grasty, coming to the jury on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock they returned a verdict of "not guilty." Letters written by Grasty to L. A. Reid, in February last, showing that Grasty knew of the scandal occasioned by his wife's conduct, were read before the jury. This document disclosed the additional fact that the writer stood in fear of a portion of Reid's family, which caused itself soiled by contact with Grasty and Miss Carrie Reid, and in the letters Grasty proposed to her that she discard that portion of her family and turn it adrift upon the world. It is rumored on the street that Carrie Reid has been in since 22nd of September last, the mother of Grasty, in Virginia. It is also said that during the trial she was within five miles of the place, under the control of Grasty and ready at his beck to mount the witness stand and swear in the interest of her paramour.

## Marriage Between the States.

Declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be Legal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Chief Justice Waite yesterday granted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case of Jno. C. Tinsley, colored, versus the Commonwealth of Virginia, involving the validity and constitutionality of the statute of that State which prohibits marriages between white and colored persons. Tinsley, the plaintiff in error, came to the District of Columbia about a year ago and married a white woman. Upon his return to Virginia he was arrested, tried for the offence, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary where, pending this appeal, he remains. The persons interested in the final settlement of the question of the constitutionality of the State law prohibiting intermarriage of the races, have brought the case to this court for its decision.



WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1879.

## Local Miscellany.

The stars shoot to-morrow night.

One day less than a month to Christmas.

Services for to-morrow—Thanksgiving—reported elsewhere.

The Presbyterian Church now looks bright and fresh under a new roof.

About this time to-morrow we would rather be a tramp than a fat turkey.

There is to be another wedding in the Methodist Church, at this place to-night.

Only the turkeys that are meek and gentle will be left to be frightened by their roosters by the falling stars to-morrow night.

Capt R. A. Jenkins, agent for the Virginia Mollard Railroad, supplied seven tickets to Arkansas and Texas, yesterday.

The Rev R. H. Wells, says the Winston paper will leave that place next week to pick up his abode in Greensboro, his old place of labor.

The stores are beginning to put out their Christmas goods and the old folks are reading out biographies of Santa Claus to the young ones.

Rather singular, isn't it, that while rain and snow, falling all around Greensboro last week, not a drop or flake fell in our town or county.

Next Sunday, the last day of this month, Dr. Smith will hold communion services in the Presbyterian church, at this place. Rev. L. McKinnon, of Concord, will assist.

The Post Office will adopt the Sunday hours for opening and closing the mails to-morrow, in order to let the post master and his assistants have a chance to observe the day.

It is said of a school teacher in our town, that when she wishes to secure absolute quiet for a few moments in the school room, she rises and asks the school to give her the plural of "sheep."

An entertainment in aid of some charitable object—most likely the Oxford Orphans—will be given by the Greensboro Ministerial Troupe, in Benbow Hall, one night next week.

On Monday, 17th, Mrs. Caroline Starr, an estimable lady, living near Shaw's Mill in this county, suffered the loss of her house, furniture and the clothing of her family by fire. Her loss is estimated at \$100.

The 4th quarterly meeting for the Greensboro station M. E. Church, South, will be held next Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 6th and 7th of this month. Rev. M. L. Ward, P. H. will do the preaching. The ladies are invited to attend.

Capt Tom Robinson has removed his household and pool tables up town and is now located two doors south of the Benbow House. His hall is elegantly fitted and the constant clicking of the balls shows that he is well patronized.

Our county officials are busily engaged settling things in readiness about the Christmas to the approaching Court, and will convene on the second Monday of December. The list of jurors has already been printed in the PATRIOT.

We call special attention to the new catalogue this week. The firm of Weaver Brothers, Raleigh, is doing an extensive business, and solicit consignments from this section. They are all right. The Planters' Hotel in this city is a gem.

Kind words, many and sincere, come to the Patriot. We printed a long list last week, our readers would think us lacking in modesty. We would publish all the additional commendations we could receive since the last paper was published, but we must thank our press brethren at the same.

The ladies had a dance in one of the houses behind the market, Wednesday night, and about twelve o'clock a deluge of rain descended upon the town. The houses were turned loose, and the regular pandemonium, and next morning the streets were before the mayor, and the treasury just opened its doors and the small change drop in.

Friedrich Michaels has just adorned the Postoffice with a new Campaign Calendar, and now can print rapidly enough to supply his recently increased number of subscribers with their paper promptly. We are glad to know of the prosperity of his paper. It is a first-rate cheap paper and merits the success it has achieved.

The editors and types in the PATRIOT dropped everything last Thursday morning when a waiter appeared in the office bearing cakes and other nice things from the wedding supper of Mr. and Mrs. Harrell Merrimon. They were very much appreciated and the thanks of our readers are returned for the kindly remembrance.

We hear that a firm in Fayetteville wishes to charter the first freight train from this place to Greensboro, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will send up dead loads of good lumber to town. To accommodate the business, who have already signified their interest in being among the passengers, the train about, as long as it is in the stockade, and then some of the lumber will be swinging on to the platform.

St. Barnabas' Church.

The services will be held in St. Barnabas' (Episcopal) Church during the week ending Friday, Wednesday, Thursday, and services at 11 a. m.; Litany, Friday, 9 a. m.

Selling Gold Mines.

In addition to the gold mine sold by Mr. C. C. Cane for \$50,000, which we mentioned last week, we understand he has just sold another for \$12,000, and is negotiating for the sale of one more in which he has a controlling interest, in Moore County. Mining property in this section is coming into notice.

A man turned to Death.

At the house of the Rev. A. W. Lineberry, about four miles from town, Mr. J. M. Bentley Owen went to the dining room for breakfast, leaving his ironing in its cradle near the fire, last

## Both Improving.

If Greensboro is behind a single North Carolina town in anything at all, it is not in the two hotels which she supports. They have been improving for some time in the South and are not only maintaining that standard now, but reaching up a little. The McAdoo House, owned by a tip-top hotelier, W. D. McAdoo, Esq., has been improved in the culinary department by the addition of a cutting room and a doorman in the way of a steam table. New carpeting is being put down on the stairways from top to bottom, in the hallways and in the rooms, and additional comfort added by an entire outfit of new furniture. This house cannot now be excelled in its furnishing, or in its table, by any hotel north of us.

Mr. H. H. Tate, proprietor of the Central Hotel, sometime since commenced the erection of a large building, an extension of the old one, to be a two-story high and the first floor will be occupied as store-rooms, while the second will be divided off into rooms for the use of lodgers. It is now nearly completed and with this addition, the Central will make a very handsome show. Inside, it is furnished in an inviting manner and you sit down to a good table as can be found in the South. Mr. Searcy, of Greensboro, deposes his whole time to his lodgers and exerts all his energy to please his guests.

Mr. J. J. Erwin, one of the most useful, respected and influential citizens of Burke county, died at his residence on the 18th inst. at the advanced age of 69 years.

Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church (colored) is in session at Lincoln, Bishop Hood presiding. A large number of ministers and delegates passed up the N. C. Railroad last evening.

Our countryman, David M. Vance, Esq., son of Gen. Bob, slipped over the 8 C line last week and brought home a wife. We know he is as happy as a clown, and can't believe anybody ever had a wife before— Asheville Citizen.

Mind how you carry guns in your wagons. The Raleigh News of the 24th, says, "A man named D. W. Edwards, of W. C. Fraser, J. J. Harris, J. A. & M. H. Holt, W. J. Rader, and others, were arrested for carrying guns in their wagons."

Judge Dick, of the Federal Court, lectured in the Presbyterian church, at this place, last Sunday, on the Influence of Woman, says the Hickory Carolinian, of the 21st inst. Our informant says the lecture was a success, and that the audience was a high type of female characters.

The Statesville Landmark has shown a piece of gold ore found on the land of Mr. J. R. Davis, about five miles east of that place. This specimen was found on the surface, and Mr. Davis will soon institute a rigid search with the hope of finding the vein.

A correspondent of the Concord Register, writing from No. 5 Township, Cabarrus, tells about Hall Caldwell and another revenue man, who came to this place, and whiskeys, belonging to James Cline, and admits, "a barrel of good liquor is lost to the community."

The Durham Plant says the stamp to-bacco tax in Orange county for the month of October, 1879, was \$77,084.00, a falling off as compared with October, of last year of \$7,227.84. The tax for the months of October and September of this year were about the same.

Mr. Alex. Fleming, Dutchess to township, Greenville county, says the plant says, "his this year's crop of tobacco to be delivered as soon as ready for market for the sum of \$1,200, estimated to be average of 45, per cent, for his entire crop."

The Wilmington Register learns that on last Monday evening, the mill house, which consisted of a saw and grist mill and cotton gin, of Mr. Albert F. Williams, about five miles from Kenansville in Dupont county, was destroyed by fire, and was totally destroyed, together with about six bales of cotton.

Wilmington had an extensive fire, Friday night last. These head lines in the Register tell the story. "Large Conflagration—Terrible Conflagration—The Steam Saw Mill, and Altfater & Price's Saw and Blind Factory—Destruction of Sprites and Kiosk—Loss from \$35,000 to \$40,000."

Monday night when the colored emigrants were boarding the train, says the Wilmington Advance, a colored man, by the name of Allen Farmer, fell between the stone platform and the cars. The train was in motion, and as the room between the platform and the railroad is not wide enough to admit a man's body, the poor man was horribly mangled.

We regret very much to learn, says the Wilmington Register, that Mr. L. A. Angel, for many years past the efficient manager here of the Western Union Telegraph office, has seen fit to resign that position, with a view to removal to Richmond, where he will continue the service of the Company. His successor here, Mr. F. D. Cudlipp, has arrived and taken charge, everything having been turned over to him on Tuesday last.

The Newbern Nut Shell states that rice is coming into that market freely now. The best quality brings \$1 per bushel, in the rough. As an evidence of the large amount of rice now in that section, we have seen a large number of ships from that city this season. Mr. J. J. Wolfenden has shipped about four-fifths of this large amount. He shipped about 400 bushels in one day.

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—Large lot Clothing at very low prices for Cash at BROWN & ARMFIELD'S.

## NEWS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte is to have a bellows factory. The Wilmington localities are feasting on larders today.

Yesterday (Tuesday) at 3 P. M. the steamship Regulator sailed from Morehead City for New York, with a full cargo.

It is reported for the paper that was printed in this State last week that did not have a local beginning, "the meteoric display," etc.

The post office at Newton was broken open Wednesday night, \$150, and \$150 is money which they were taken out, as we learn from the Carolinian.

Mr. Ben Seely, of Wilson, was killed by a mule last week and has been lying in a critical condition since, as we learn from the Advance.

Mr. W. T. Dorsett, of Chatham, suffered the loss of his storehouse, wood caved in, and the building was taken out, on the 11th inst., says the Chatham Record.

Mr. J. S. Watson, Register of deeds of Rockingham, was married in Concord on the 19th, to Miss Mary, daughter of W. A. Smith, Esq.

Col. John D. Shaw, who has been practicing law in Lincoln for the past year, has been removed to Rockingham with his family, says the Charlotte Observer.

Thieves have tried the Shelby Court House and depot unsuccessfully. The safe in the Court House contained \$4,000 cash, but the thieves could not get it.

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18th inst. Miss Katie Hoover, a young lady living near Newton with her step-father, Mr. P. H. Hildebrand, shot herself in the chest with a small pistol. Dr. Jim Campbell, of Newton, was called in, and Campbell, after examining the ball, did not attempt to extract it out. He pronounced the wound not dangerous. The young lady has been in bed health for some time, and when asked why she attempted to take her own life, said she feared she would become deranged, as a sister of hers had, and would rather be dead than in such a condition.

Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, D. D., the presiding elder of this district of the North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, having served it as long as the usage of his church permits, will be transferred, at the conference next month, to another. In view of this change, and as testimonial of their high regard for him several of the charges have been transferred to him. The Monroe Enquirer, having joined together and added a purse for him, and in addition have purchased him a full suit of clothing and an overcoat. In the same paper we see resolutions of a very complimentary character to Dr. Bobbitt, passed by the fourth quarterly conference of the Methodist church of North Carolina.

We are in receipt of the Catalogue of Bingham School for 1879. The number for the current session (the 171st) is 50 per cent. ahead of the last and 25 per cent. ahead of any former Session. Every Southern State we believe is represented and also New York and Wisconsin, Brazil and Siam. The Catalogue claims that the culture of the faculty is broader, the discipline and instruction better, the satisfaction given to pupil and patron greater than ever before. The Prize and Scholarship feature are new and so is a Leipzig School. The increase from 103 in 1876, 122 in 1877, 142 in 1878 to 166 in 1879, is very significant. Board is \$12 per month. Tuition \$50 per Session. See advertisement.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, Nov. 26, 1879.

Henry Alexander, W. H. Boggs, J. James Brown, R. J. Caper, Prof. D. W. Edwards, C. A. Fraser, J. J. Harris, J. A. & M. H. Holt, W. J. Rader, and others, were arrested for carrying guns in their wagons.

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

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

Congress, at its pending session, will have to decide a number of cases of contested elections, two of these from North Carolina: Yeates vs. Martin, from the first district, and O'Hara vs. Kitchens, from the second.

Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, Seedless Raisins, Plain and French Candies, Toys, Crackers, Cakes, Cocoanuts, Staple and Fancy Groceries, at

E. M. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Mince Meat at

E. M. CALDWELL'S.

—Wanted at Brown & Armfield's 1,000 bushels of Corn.

Black and colored cashmere from \$20 to \$25 per yard at C. & M. Pretzfelder.

POWDER! POWDER!—We are Agents for the sale of Dupont & Co.'s Powder, and sell at Factory prices. Buy from us and get your powder at lowest prices—Rifle and Blasting Powder always on hand. HOUSTON & BRO.

—Large lot of Flannel Underwear at BROWN & ARMFIELD'S.

—10,000 Yards Hamburg Edging at BROWN & ARMFIELD'S.

Received at Scott & Co.'s the largest assortment of fancy crackers ever seen in this city, such as Coconut, Pinafire, Tea mixed, Butter Scotch, &c. Also Plain Soda and Oyster Crackers, Mince Meat, Richmond Link Sausage, and lots of other nice goods.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

OBITUARY.

Dr. J. L. Cole died at the house of his son, Capt. R. W. Cole in Texas, Oct. 2nd, 1879, aged 77 years.

Dr. Cole was born and raised in Halifax county, Va. After his marriage, he settled in Salisbury, N. C., where he practiced medicine for several years. He then came to this city and lived until the close of the late war, when with his son R. W. Cole and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Norton, he moved to Texas and remained there until his death.

He married a Miss White, of Italy Virginia county, Va., by whom he had six children—two of whom died in infancy; the others lived to be grown. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Hudson, wife of Rev. H. T. Hudson, died in Salisbury, N. C., in 1878.

He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church, and died in that communion.

Nov. 21st, 1879.

Editor Patriot.—As you have lately come to Guilford to work for the good of our people, you will be glad to devote a few lines to the history of one who was a great blessing to the county for fifty-four years.

Sarah Edwards, wife of Alfred Edwards, was born in Rockingham county in 1801. Married and came to Guilford nearly sixty years ago. Joined the church at Muir's Chapel, under the ministry of Rev. Amos Weaver, in 1825.

She died September 25th, 1879, leaving a husband, one son, one daughter, and several grand-children.

"Aunt Sally," as the people called her, had been so long and so well commanded, so much reverence by her holy life, that she will be long remembered.

Greenboro, N. C., Nov. 20, 1879.

A pretty picture is a healthy looking and well cared for Baby. By the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup you can keep the health of your Baby in splendid condition. Price 25 cents a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET

Corrected by HUSTON & BRO., Wholesale Grocers, South Elm St.

November 26th, 1879.

Bacon, sides 17 1/2 to 18 1/2, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2, 39 1/2 to 40 1/2, 41 1/2 to 42 1/2, 43 1/2 to 44 1/2, 45 1/2 to 46 1/2, 47 1/2 to 48 1/2, 49 1/2 to 50 1/2, 51 1/2 to 52 1/2, 53 1/2 to 54 1/2, 55 1/2 to 56 1/2, 57 1/2 to 58 1/2, 59 1/2 to 60 1/2, 61 1/2 to 62 1/2, 63 1/2 to 64 1/2, 65 1/2 to 66 1/2, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2, 71 1/2 to 72 1/2, 73 1/2 to 74 1/2, 75 1/2 to 76 1/2, 77 1/2 to 78 1/2, 79 1/2 to 80 1/2, 81 1/2 to 82 1/2, 83 1/2 to 84 1/2, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2, 87 1/2 to 88 1/2, 89 1/2 to 90 1/2, 91 1/2 to 92 1/2, 93 1/2 to 94 1/2, 95 1/2 to 96 1/2, 97 1/2 to 98 1/2, 99 1/2 to 100 1/2, 101 1/2 to 102 1/2, 103 1/2 to 104 1/2, 105 1/2 to 106 1/2, 107 1/2 to 108 1/2, 109 1/2 to 110 1/2, 111 1/2 to 112 1/2, 113 1/2 to 114 1/2, 115 1/2 to 116 1/2, 117 1/2 to 118 1/2, 119 1/2 to 120 1/2, 121 1/2 to 122 1/2, 123 1/2 to 124 1/2, 125 1/2 to 126 1/2, 127 1/2 to 128 1/2, 129 1/2 to 130 1/2, 131 1/2 to 132 1/2, 133 1/2 to 134 1/2, 135 1/2 to 136 1/2, 137 1/2 to 138 1/2, 139 1/2 to 140 1/2, 141 1/2 to 142 1/2, 143 1/2 to 144 1/2, 145 1/2 to 146 1/2, 147 1/2 to 148 1/2, 149 1/2 to 150 1/2, 151 1/2 to 152 1/2, 153 1/2 to 154 1/2, 155 1/2 to 156 1/2, 157 1/2 to 158 1/2, 159 1/2 to 160 1/2, 161 1/2 to 162 1/2, 163 1/2 to 164 1/2, 165 1/2 to 166 1/2, 167 1/2 to 168 1/2, 169 1/2 to 170 1/2, 171 1/2 to 172 1/2, 173 1/2 to 174 1/2, 175 1/2 to 176 1/2, 177 1/2 to 178 1/2, 179 1/2 to 180 1/2, 181 1/2 to 182 1/2, 183 1/2 to 184 1/2, 185 1/2 to 186 1/2, 187 1/2 to 188 1/2, 189 1/2 to 190 1/2, 191 1/2 to 192 1/2, 193 1/2 to 194 1/2, 195 1/2 to 196 1/2, 197 1/2 to 198 1/2, 199 1/2 to 200 1/2, 201 1/2 to 202 1/2, 203 1/2 to 204 1/2, 205 1/2 to 206 1/2, 207 1/2 to 208 1/2, 209 1/2 to 210 1/2, 211 1/2 to 212 1/2, 213 1/2 to 214 1/2, 215 1/2 to 216 1/2, 217 1/2 to 218 1/2, 219 1/2 to 220 1/2, 221 1/2 to 222 1/2, 223 1/2 to 224 1/2, 225 1/2 to 226 1/2, 227 1/2 to 228 1/2, 229 1/2 to 230 1/2, 231 1/2 to 232 1/2, 233 1/2 to 234 1/2, 235 1/2 to 236 1/2, 237 1/2 to 238 1/2, 239 1/2 to 240 1/2, 241 1/2 to 242 1/2, 243 1/2 to 244 1/2, 245 1/2 to 246 1/2, 247 1/2 to 248 1/2, 249 1/2 to 250 1/2, 251 1/2 to 252 1/2, 253 1/2 to 254 1/2, 255 1/2 to 256 1/2, 257 1/2 to 258 1/2, 259 1/2 to 260 1/2, 261 1/2 to 262 1/2, 263 1/2 to 264 1/2, 265 1/2 to 266 1/2, 267 1/2 to 268 1/2, 269 1/2 to 270 1/2, 271 1/2 to 272 1/2, 273 1/2 to 274 1



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