

## Greensboro Patriot.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Office on South Elm St.

J. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms of subscription: \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months, free postage.  
Advertisements: 10 cents per line for first insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transient advertisements payable in advance; yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.  
Count orders, six weeks; \$5.00; Administrators notices, six weeks; \$10.00 in advance.  
Special rates for double column advertisements.

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Space	1 wk	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
1 in	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
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3 in	3.00	7.50	12.00	15.00	30.00	45.00
4 in	4.00	10.00	16.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
5 in	5.00	12.50	20.00	25.00	50.00	75.00
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9 in	9.00	22.50	36.00	45.00	90.00	135.00
10 in	10.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	100.00	150.00

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## Miscellaneous

ROBT. A. FOARD,

Attorney at Law,

Greensboro, N. C.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all business connected with law.

Collection of claims a specialty.

Dec. 3, 1879

E. D. STEELE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts.

Collection of claims a specialty.

Dec. 3, 1879

SCOTT & CALDWELL,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in the Superior Court of

Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklenburg Counties. Also in the Supreme Court of the State, in the Federal Court at Greensboro and in the Federal Court at Washington and in the courts at Chambers.

Special attention given to loans of money on mortgage and other securities.

Dec. 1, 1879

D. E. 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.

May 20th, 1879

ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Greensboro, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1879

THE IMPROVED

TENNESSEE WAGON

is the CHEAPEST and BEST in the Market.

Sold and Warranted by

J. & C. LEWIS,

Jan. 7, 1880

Greensboro Female College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Forty-Eighth Session of this well

known Institution will begin on Wednesday the 21st of January, 1880.

Charge very moderate.

For particulars apply to

Dec. 21, 1879

M. JONES, Pres.

ALL FIRE RISKS

Insured at lowest rates by

R. S. DASHIELL,

Gen'l. Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

CHAS. G. MANN,

Mining Engineer & Metallurgist

High Point, Guilford Co., N. C.

Examine samples, gives directions

in prospecting and working mines, washing

of mineral gold and smelting of silver ores.

Always insured gold, silver, copper and iron

on New York rates.

Sept. 10th.

Davenport & Morris,

RICHMOND, VA.

Wholesale Dealers in

ALL LEADING ARTICLES IN THE

GROCERY TRADE.

## Poetry.

## The Southern Soldier Boy.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Young as the youngest who donned the

gray,

True as the truest who wore it—

Brave as the bravest, he marched away,

(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay)

Triumphant waved our flag one day,

He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest, where duty led,

He hurried without a falter;

Held as the boldest, he fought and bled,

And the day was won—but the field was

red,

And the blood of his fresh young heart was

shed,

On his country's hallowed altar.

On the trampled breast of the battle plain,

Where the foremost ranks had wrestled,

On his pale, pure face, not a mark of

pain,

(His mother dreams they will meet again)

The fairest form amid all the slain,

Like a child asleep—'neath the

shroud.

In the solemn shades of the woods that

swept

The field where his comrades found him,

They buried him there—and the hot tears

crept

Into strong men's eyes that had seldom

wept,

(His mother—God pity her—smiled and

slept,

Dreaming her arms were around him.)

A grave in the woods with the grass o'er-

grown,

A grave in the heart of his mother—

His clay in the one lifeless and lone;

There is not a name, there is not a stone—

And only the voice of the wind maketh

moan

O'er the grave where never a flower is

strewn,

But his memory lives in the other.

Glimpses of China's Imperial

Family.

Home and Domestic Arrangements—

Tutors and Pupils—The Watchers of

the

Imperial Palace.

The Hong Kong Daily Press gives

the following account of the educa-

tion of the sons of the Chinese em-

perors and some of the domestic

arrangements of the royal family:

The sons of the Manchu emperors

(hwaung tsu) undergo from their in-

fantancy a system of the strictest

education. Rising at about

three o'clock in the morning they

first take their lesson in Chinese

literature, under the superintend-

ence of the only tutor who has the

title of shih-fu or "master." The

tutor rises from his chair as soon as

the Imperial pupils enter and re-

ceives from the latter a courtesy

(ta-chien), which is then returned

in the same form. The tutor takes

the seat of honor, and when the les-

son is learned the pupil brings up

his book, deposits it before his

teacher and returns to his seat to

repeat the task by heart. If the

lesson is not learned the tutor re-

peats a censure in attendance to

bring the ferule (ching pan), and

makes a show of administering cor-

rection. But each Imperial pupil

is accompanied by eight fellow stu-

dents (pwan-tzu) known in the

Manchu language as ha-chu, who

study the same books as their

young masters. When it becomes

necessary to admonish the latter

## Sitting on the Emperor's left hand.

This is the only occasion during the

year on which the Emperor can see

his wives together and compare

their respective merits. The Em-

press presents articles of food (k'e-

shih), to the eunuchs, who receive

it from Her Majesty on their knees,

and the Emperor performs the same

politeness to the women. The Em-

press is spoken of and to as hwa-

chang—"Majesty"—by all but mem-

bers of the inner banners, who use

the term "chu-tsz"—"dominus."

The Emperor, Empress and concu-

bines are all called by the eunuchs

"fo-ye" or "chu-tsz"—"I, e., "Bud-

dha" or "dominus," and the Imper-

ial princes "ye"—the latter term

equivalent to "sire." They are ap-

peared as "ako." The three inner

princes of the imperial apartments

are never entered, even by eunuchs,

and of men only eunuchs are al-

lowed to pass the fifth gate, which

is watched by a corps of imperial

guards (shih-wei), who are authorized

to strike the shins of even the high-

est officer who may approach with-

out giving the word. If an inmate

of the female apartments wishes

to purchase anything, or to commu-

nicate with the outer world, she must

send a handmaid to sound the iron

plate (chien), or the clapper (pang-tsz)

with which the harem is provided,

on which the eunuch approaches

to inquire who is in want of

assistance. Having learned who

calls, he dispatches the under eu-

nuch specially attached to this de-

partment, who addresses the hand-

maid and takes her orders, either

verbally or on a slip of paper. The

Cabinet Ministers (chun-chi) rise ev-

ery morning at two, present them-

selves at the court at three, A. M.,

and are then received in audience.

Their meals are served up gratis

from the Emperor's pantry and the

whole day is spent at the palace,

until four P. M. on "off" days and

until six P. M. on days when there

is military business to discuss. Thus

the only time they can call their

own is from five P. M. to two

A. M. In narrow gauge roads Ohio

leads with 108 miles, Idaho follow-

ing with 94, and Texas with 67. The

principal development of the rail-

way interest has been in the West

and South, the old States of the

East showing very little progress,

this being probably due to the fact

that most of them are already cov-

ered with a net work of iron lines.

New York built but 78 miles, Penn-

sylvania 19 and Massachusetts only

11. All the Eastern States com-

bined constructed 134 miles out of

the total of 3,738. The Southern

States built 819 miles, Missouri

leading with 183, Texas following

with 157, and South Carolina bring-

ing up the rear with 2. Mississippi,

Florida and Alabama do not ap-

pear on the list. Arkansas built 9

miles of narrow gauge; Georgia, 10

of broad, and 25 of narrow; Ken-

tucky and Louisiana, 75 each of

broad; Maryland, 18 of broad; Mis-

souri, 161 of broad and 27 of nar-

row; North Carolina, 25 of broad;

South Carolina, 2 of narrow; Ten-

nessee, 119 of broad, and 57 of nar-

row; Texas, 120 of broad, and 67

of narrow; Virginia, 29 of broad;

West Virginia, 20 of narrow. Ac-

cording to the figures of the Age,

nearly one-fourth of the miles con-

structed was of narrow gauge. The

general revival of business has

stimulated the building of railroads,

and it is probable that work will

be commenced on a number of new

lines during the next year. The</



## The Greensboro Patriot

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Prop'r.

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, January 21, 1880.

Col. E. W. Hancock, of Westworth, N. C. is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the PATRIOT, to receive moneys therefor and receipt for the same.

The Washington Post is doing its level best on the Seymour boom.

Winston is going to build an \$8,000 Methodist church. \$5,000 has been subscribed.

The Utes must disappear, they say, and so must every other Indian tribe which stands in the way of the gold hunter.

Treasurer Worth has thus far funded between five and six millions of the old bonds of this State.

Massachusetts has abolished the useless and expensive institution known as the coroner's inquest, and other States would do well to follow her example.

Charlotte owes \$60,500, including \$20,000 of city bonds held by the A. T. & O. R. R., suit for which has been pending in the courts for some time. These bonds are about 20 years old, bearing interest in the meantime.

A boy in Catawba county, who was bitten by a dog last November, is suffering with a severe case of hydrophobia.

The recent discovery of Masonic emblems in the foundation of an obelisk at Alexandria, Egypt, is exciting considerable interest among the brethren. Those emblems go back to the time of the Pharaohs.

Edison's little carbon horse-shoe burns all right but he is meeting with some trouble on account of defective lamps, which crack and admit the air. He is trying to remedy that. Some of his lights have been burning forty days.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is assisting E. S. Hamlin in writing a biography of her father. If her husband would do and give her an opportunity to render the same service, she would probably enjoy the work.

Stock gambling is engrossing the attention of Congressmen now so much that they have indicators hung up close by so that they can watch the quotations while munching peanuts. They take much more interest in these indicators than in congressional proceedings.

Republicans are engaged in the effort to change the mode of choosing presidential electors so as to make that State sure for the Republicans. A bill for that purpose has been introduced, providing for the election of electors by each congressional district, and two by the State at large.

The Raleigh Observer of January 17th says: The Raleigh correspondent of the Statesville Landmark writes to that paper that of late Judge Ashe's name is prominently mentioned in connection with the Governorship. We are sure that Judge Ashe would fully appreciate the great honor of a nomination to that office, which is the highest in the gift of the people of his native State. But being on the bench and not desiring that his name shall be brought before the nominating convention, it is hoped that nothing further will be said in that direction.

The Charlotte Observer had fished up to last summer only eleven aspirants for Congress from that district. How many have been added to the list since it does not say. In this list we do not think is counted Col. Chas. R. Jones, himself, the able editor of the Observer, whose modesty, which equals his talent, alone prevents him from pushing his claims among the score of prominent names, claims equal if not superior to those of any candidate mentioned, real or prospective.

General A. M. Scales made a sharp attack the other day upon the House Commerce Committee. The Washington letter in the Richmond State says:

"While protesting that he did not mean to arraign the committee for anything improper, he declared that the River and Harbor bill was passed every year by the votes of men who knew nothing about the merits of it except that their own States were provided for. The committee spent months in preparing the bill and then pushed it through under suspension of the rules without giving members time to examine it even, and no man could master such a bill in half an hour. The aggregate have crept up year after year from one to seven or eight millions, and the money voted away without consideration. That could not be intelligent legislation. He stated that the rules be framed so as to require the bill to be always referred to the Committee of the Whole for debate."

### From the State Capital.

ELECTION OF PHYSICIAN TO THE PENITENTIARY, AND SECRETARY AND TREASURER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

[Special Telegram to the Patriot.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, held to-day, Dr. J. W. McGee, of this city, was elected Physician to the Penitentiary, vice Dr. Little, deceased.

The State Board of Agriculture is also in session, all the members present. Much business of importance was transacted. Mr. P. M. Wilson, of Warren county, but for the past two years city editor of the Raleigh Observer, was elected Secretary and Treasurer to the Department in place of Capt. T. Jeff. Robinson, deceased. **A.**

## The Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Best's Proposition to Purchase the Road.

A short while ago the Charlotte Observer announced that it was credibly informed that a company of Northern capitalists stood ready with a proposition to take the Western North Carolina Railroad off the hands of the State and complete it. Since then a committee representing this company called upon the Governor at Raleigh and submitted, as we learn from an authoritative statement in the Raleigh Observer the following proposition:

Erroneous statements have been published in several papers in regard to the proposition to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad, made by Mr. Best, of New York, in behalf of himself and associates. Mr. Best requested that his proposition be not made public, and though the directors of the road are under no obligation to keep the matter from the public, they would have complied with the request of Mr. Best but for the publications named, which are calculated to work injustice to themselves. The writer will state briefly the proposition as it is.

"Mr. Best proposed that the Legislature should be called in extra session to transfer the road; that he and his associates would form a new corporation, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000; that the new corporation should have power to mortgage the road to the extent of \$12,500 per mile; that they should complete the French Broad Branch by the first of July, 1881, and the Ducktown Branch by the first day of July, 1885; that they should pay the interest on the mortgage of \$550,000, now on the road, after the first day of May, 1880, and, of course, the mortgage itself (for which the State is not bound); that they should give the State \$850,000 of stock in the new corporation; that the State should furnish 500 convicts per annum until the first of July, 1885, to complete the road, the company paying nothing for said convicts except expenses in guarding, clothing, &c."

COM.

As we view it, and we have no prejudice in the matter one way or the other, this is simply a one-sided proposition, in which this company asks everything and the State receives practically nothing. They want a road, a great portion of which has been completed at a cost of about \$4,000,000, for an insignificant payment of \$850,000 for five years, and \$850,000 in stock, which in all probability would never realize to the State one cent, while the control of it was in the hands of this Northern Company. They agree to complete the two branches to Duck Town and Paint Rock, provided however, that the State furnish 500 convicts annually to do the work; that is if the State will do the grading, they will furnish the tools, feed the hands and guard them. It seems to us if the State can furnish 500 men to do the grading for a Northern company she can furnish them to do the grading on her own account.

Whilst, as a citizen of the State, anxious for her prosperity and the speedy completion of her works of internal improvement, we would spurn any such proposition as this as too insignificant for serious consideration. If the State could sell on reasonable terms we would favor a sale but we are heartily opposed to this giving away business. If North Carolina was a bankrupt State such a proposition might possibly be listened to, but she can build the Western road to its proposed terminus and she will do it.

We scorn the political clap trap that is sprung to influence the State authorities to listen to such propositions as this "for the good of the party" &c., &c., as unworthy of consideration and disgraceful to those who indulge in it. It is a part of the trick to get possession of a great and a valuable work for nothing. If our leaders are silly enough to be influenced by such twaddle as this they had better come down and retire to private life.

### Up in Maine.

For the past two weeks the State of Maine, from all appearances, has been on the verge of revolution. Two Legislatures, two Governors, a military commander, claimed to hold the fort while the mob of partisans howled in the halls of the Legislature and at the doors. In all this time not a Federal Soldier was seen. How different was it in similar contests in the Southern States during the regime of Grant, when the Federal soldier popped up on every occasion when partisan success demanded it.

### Census Supervisors.

The following are the names of the Census Supervisors for this State, sent to the Senate by the President: First district, H. D. Robertson; second district, Jos. H. Cardwell; third district, Walter Meares; fourth district, Samuel L. Patterson.

Several years ago women were admitted to the University at Zurich, and the report is that they are generally more attentive and faithful in the pursuit of knowledge than the men.

## When Shall the Convention Meet?

We publish elsewhere an article from the Raleigh Observer on the question of calling the State Convention, some of the journals which have expressed an opinion being in favor of an early calling, while others think that a short campaign is the thing. The election does not come off until November, and we are disposed to agree with those who are opposed to making our nominations at a very early day. August is ample time to hold the Convention. This will give two solid months for a canvass and that is enough. A short, vigorous campaign we believe better than a long one, for enthusiasm is necessary and you can't get that up and keep it up on a six month's stretch.

As to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention which will probably meet in July, each Congressional district might select its own delegates, or it might be done by the Executive Committee, which would, of course, select such men as would properly represent the people of the districts from which they were chosen.

But we agree with the Observer that the work of organization ought not to be delayed, and believe that the sooner it is begun the better. This takes time and a good deal of time, too. With a good, close organization, and active workers in the field, it don't matter so much about the length of the campaign, but without organization a very long campaign may be a very dull and a very useless one. The sooner that work is begun the better.

### Republican Prognostics.

We publish on the outside of the PATRIOT, this week, a letter from Raleigh by the correspondent of the New York Times, giving the author's view of the Democratic outlook in this State.

Of course, the letter is mere speculation, based on such rumors and gossip as may have come to the ears of the writer, but still it is well for us to know what they think and say on the other side. He is right, perhaps, in the opinion that there will be a lively time in the congressional conventions, on account of the preferences for certain gentlemen who figure as candidates, but in this respect the conventions of this year, will not differ materially from those that have preceded it. There is always more or less rivalry in our conventions, but our people have heretofore shown the good sense and patriotism to lay aside their personal preferences for the common good and to support the nominees—just what they will do this year, if the contests in conventions be, thrice as animated and the candidates thrice as numerous as ever before.

Such men will be nominated as will command popular respect and confidence and then the party will rally untriedly to their support. The man who from personal motives would encourage dissension will be crushed.

### A New Railroad.

From the Goldsboro Messenger of the 19th inst, we gather the proceedings of a railroad meeting held in that city on the 15th inst., to complete the organization of the Goldsboro and Harnett railroad. The organization was effected and W. F. Kornegay, Esq., elected President, with a competent board of directors.

It was announced at the meeting that 217 shares of stock had been taken, amounting to \$10,700, and a resolution was passed ordering a survey of the route and an assessment of 5 per cent on the stock to defray expenses.

The Messenger in an editorial refers to the enterprise thus:

"The proposed terminus of the Harnett Road would be Smity Falls in Harnett county, on the Cape Fear River, about 47 miles from Goldsboro. The road would probably pass through Bentonsville, Newton Grove, Harper's and Draughton's X Roads country, to Aversboro and on to the Falls, making it an outlet for Sampson, Johnston, Harnett, and a portion of Cumberland. The resources of those sections would seek our market, but of these we propose to speak hereafter."

There is a wealthy and desirable territory beyond the Cape Fear and would eventually be pierced and the resources thereof, too, would be made tributary to the road and our growing, enterprising city. From the head of Smity Falls the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers may be navigated at a small cost to Tyson's Mill in Moore county, near the Randolph line. The distance by land is about sixty miles, and we are assured not more by water, as that part of the Cape Fear is remarkably direct, and so is also Deep River to the Gulf in Chatham county, and we learn that the needed dams and locks have been formerly built over the whole distance, and all of them except four are now in working order."

We notice these enterprises as an evidence of the progressive spirit that is manifesting itself in our State, and wish every one of them unimpeded success. Every mile of railroad constructed adds so much to the wealth of our State and puts her in so much better condition to compete with other States.

Under the head of "Taxes," Hale's Weekly presents a table showing what North Carolina paid in 1879 for State and county governments, and for support of schools. The grand totals are as follows:

For State government, \$495,542.49  
For County government, \$19,059.13  
For Schools, \$32,757.36

## "The Footprints of Time."

This is the rather sentimental title Charles Bancroft has given a concise history of the Federal government. It claims to be a complete analysis of the American government, contains many facts and statistics from official sources, and as a compilation of historical facts, contains some useful and conveniently arranged information relating to the government of the United States, and might serve in some respects as a citizen's manual. As a compiled history of the Federal government up to the time of the Civil War, it may be correct enough for aught we know.

But when Mr. Bancroft touches upon the war and its causes, it is soon apparent that he is no impartial historian. The events which he seeks to chronicle, are of too recent date, and he, himself, too much in sympathy with the North to be able to write a just and impartial history of the war and its causes. He is honest in some of his statements as regards the causes of the war on the side of the North. He says on page 646:

"While so gigantic a war was an immense evil; to allow the rights of peaceful secession would have been ruin to the enterprise and thrift of the industrial laborer and keen-eyed business man of the North. It would have been the greatest calamity of the age. War was less to be feared."

He admits that secession was damaging to the North, and for that very reason the Northern people resolved not to allow it at any cost.

Behold the interest, and not the right and principle of the cause for which our Northern brethren fought. We always knew that the negroes owed their freedom to the fact that they added to the material interests and wealth of the South, but we never saw it acknowledged quite so candidly before. We quote the following from page 658:

"The South had shown the most determined bravery, and great steadiness in disaster, and activity and ability in making the most of circumstances. The speed with which she collected other levies and armies, and used them within the campaign greatly impressed the authorities and people of the Federal government. They were convinced that the blacks left at home to till the ground or employed in the fortifications and other labor of the war, contributed much to the strength of the South; enabling them to concentrate all their resources on a given point with extreme rapidity, and to use all their best fighting material. After so vast an outlay, to see their immense armies defeated and with invasion was discouraging. Hitherto slavery had not been interfered with much, in deference to the sentiment in the border States, and the views of the Democratic party. The Union administration determined to weaken the South by abstracting as much as possible of the slave element from it, and to use it themselves."

Hence the issue of the proclamation of Emancipation. So the lamented Lincoln did not love the negro for himself after all or pity him because he was a slave. Let the negroes think a little on this matter. Then again, Mr. Bancroft virtually acknowledges that the rights of citizenship were given the negro as a punishment to his former master.

"This," he says, "was the chief punishment inflicted on the Southern people in retaliation for the war they had waged with such fearful energy. It was a clemency quite unexampled in history. On the whole, the conduct of the Northern people was extremely magnanimous. The dissolution of the Union would have been an irreparable loss to them." It took a year to break the will of the Southern people after they were really conquered."

Comment on the above lines is unnecessary. But we may add that the North will, one day, awake to find the will of the South to have her rights under the constitution as strong as ever, although she may never resort to arms again for redress.

We have made these extracts that our people should see for themselves the character of the book, which many of us might place thoughtlessly, and without examination in the hands of the growing generation.

We cannot be too careful that our children should receive only accurate and unbiased impressions of the late war. This can only be accomplished by guarding jealously the history of our part of the struggle. The South should and must preserve her own war records for her own use.

This book is sold by subscription, only at \$4.50 and \$5.00, and thus far the agents have met with great success in our State. Among the subscribers, we notice, the names of His excellency Gov. Jarvis, Hon. A. M. Scales, ex-Gov. Holden, and Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, and a large number of leading men in different sections of North Carolina.

Under the head of "Taxes," Hale's Weekly presents a table showing what North Carolina paid in 1879 for State and county governments, and for support of schools. The grand totals are as follows:

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## From the State Capital.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 19th, 1880.

EDITOR PATRIOT:

The legal fraternity have been kept quite busy here for the past two weeks, both the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of this county having been in session. I notice many gentlemen from a distance in attendance on the Supreme Court. His Honor, Judge Avery, has been presiding in the Superior Court, and has given universal satisfaction, both to the bar and all others having business in this Court. A negro was tried last week for slander, under an act of the last Legislature, and convicted. The negroes seem to have taken possession of this Court, for it is a hard matter to get anything else attended to, except to try them.

On last Friday night we had Joe Jefferson at Tucker Hall in his rendition of Rip Van Winkle, in which his reputation is world-wide. He was greeted by a crowded house, every seat being filled, and I have yet to hear of one who was not delighted with the night's entertainment. His acting was faultless, and he was sustained by a company every one of whom acted his part well. He went from here to Wilmington.

The meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to-morrow will decide the fate of the many applicants for the position of Secretary of the Agricultural Department, and I hope by to-morrow night to be able to give you the name of the lucky one.

The time for the meeting of the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this district in Congress is still distant, but the friends of certain aspirants are beginning to bestir themselves, and to make the political cauldron begin to boil. At present Gen. Cox, of this city, and Hon. John Manning, of Chatham, are the most prominent for the position, with the odds largely in favor of the first named gentleman, and this, a large majority hereabouts think, is as it should be. Gen. Cox, as the Democratic party is well aware, has done as much for it as any one man in the State, at least of those of office, if not of more. His devoted recognition of our hands, and the people of this district will see that he receives it. He would be pleased to go to Congress, and they will send him. Certain others of less note, have, it is said, been trying to form a combination of the odds and ends to defeat him; unto such, we would in all kindness say: "Beware; bide your time, and if you deserve well, you, too, will receive recognition and your reward in due time: do not be rash and let an overwilling ambition destroy your hopes for the future."

Your correspondent had the pleasure yesterday of listening to one of the best sermons he has heard for many a day. It was delivered at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smith, of your city. His theme was the "Gospel," or why the New Testament is called the "Gospel," or Glad Tidings of Good Things." He has been several days assisting the Rev. Mr. Watkins, the pastor of the Church, in a series of meetings, and always has large congregations.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, also of your city, the Presiding Elder of this district, preached at the Edenton Street Methodist Church yesterday. It was the occasion of his first Quarterly Meeting for this year. I hear his sermon of the morning spoken of as one of great power. Mr. T. H. Selby, another one of our oldest citizens, died at his residence here on Saturday last. He was nearly 79 years old, and had been sick for some time. He was a native of Hyde County but had resided in this city since 1833, and had held many positions of trust and honor. He was buried yesterday evening from Edenton Street Methodist Church, of which he had long been a faithful member and a bright and shining light.

On to-morrow night we are promised a rich literary treat. The Rev. Dr. Mendelssohn, a learned Jewish Rabbi, will lecture at Tucker Hall on "Woman, Her Conservatism and Station in the Talmud."

The weather is warm again; no one here has been able to put up ice this winter, and from present prospects our supply of that luxury will have to be brought from a distance.

The Cotton receipts for last week were 1344 bales, an increase of 493 bales over the corresponding week of last year. The market closed Saturday evening steady, at 12 1/2 cts for middling.

### OCCASIONAL.

Organization.

[Raleigh Observer, January 17.]

The Charlotte Observer, we believe, and several other papers, suggest holding our State Convention at an early day. The Tarboro Southerner is in favor of postponing the matter. Much can be said on both sides. Sometimes we are constrained to do what we do not wish. The National Convention will be held, probably, early in July. The delegates need not be appointed until June. The State Executive Committee, we are sure, would hesitate to appoint the delegates, such not having been the custom in this State. If they are to be appointed by a Convention, it would not be necessary to hold two Conventions! Is a long canvass in a Presidential year objectionable? Was it so in 1876? Did it not aid us in bringing out the immense vote of that year? The candidate for governor ought to go into nearly every county; to do this will take four months, one hundred days, for we have ninety-four counties. It is a tremendous undertaking, but nothing less than a long and thorough campaign will bring out the voters. The candidate for Governor, whoever he may be, ought to have an opportunity of going among the people and making

## Edison's Life.

Sketch of the Lifetime Labor of the Great Inventor—A Family Memoir by Louis F. Post.

[New York Herald.]

There are probably but few persons in the world outside the crowded heads whose probable length of life is canvassed by the public at large with more interest than that of Thomas Alva Edison. And the interest is not without foundation when it is remembered that although only in his thirty-second year he has made more inventions than any man living. In the Patent Office at Washington is a department marked "Edison," where his numerous inventions are placed side by side, forming not the least of the curiosities of that institution. Nearly two hundred and fifty patents are placed to his credit, making exceedingly *apropos* the description given of him by a late Commissioner of Patents, who styled him "the common American who made the Patent Office hot with his steps."

It is no wonder, then, that the frequent exclamation is made by those who reflect on the tremendous amount of labor involved in such a record, "Oh, Edison can't last much longer; he is working himself to death!" The prophecy is not a little strengthened, too, by the inventor's well known disregard of many of nature's requirements. Napoleon, it is related, did not average four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His energy was untiring and his perseverance unconquerable. His rest was in the saddle and his recreation on the battlefield. The same is true of Edison in his sphere of life. His only pleasure is his laboratory, where he can be found day and night from one end of the year to the other, with scarcely an intermission. He seldom seeks rest in bed. A bench or cot among his chemicals and machinery form his couch six nights out of the seven. Not that there is any real necessity, perhaps, for such self-inflicted hardship, but "roughing it" is his delight. Life in the Menlo Park laboratory partakes more of the character of a camp pitched near the battlefield than of anything else. An average daily routine of the great scientist, beginning at a time when he has actually ceased work and is at home is as follows:—

### THE DAILY ROUTINE.

At ten A. M. he starts for his office, where for about two hours he is intensely occupied in attending with his private secretary to the mass of correspondence piling in upon him at the rate often times of over two hundred letters a day. After disposing of his correspondence he devotes his time to a perusal of the numerous papers, pamphlets, documents and books, scientific and otherwise, that come to him from all parts of the world. He reads with great rapidity and yet with astonishing thoroughness, as days afterward he readily recalls what he has been over. By two P. M. he is in his laboratory reviewing the results of the experiments and work of his assistants performed in his absence. Consultations with Mr. Batchelor, his chief assistant, next occupy him for a considerable time. After this is over he may be said to be fairly in the midst of his labor of love. A recital of the plans he devises and the suggestions he offers would seem exaggerated were it not that hundreds of record books in his laboratory bearing the marks of his labor attest the same with unimpeachable accuracy. The majority of days his meals are served at his work. The hard labor of the inventor, however, begins after dark. The work of the day is more of a preliminary character—a getting ready for the herculean efforts that one by one grow and develop, until they finally reach as a whole a perfected invention.

### A MIDNIGHT REPEAT.

The midnight lunch is a striking feature of the laboratory life. At twelve o'clock every night two men and a dog enter the laboratory laden down with baskets of edibles from a neighboring caterer. The dog, a huge Newfoundland, plays as important a part in the performance as his biped companions, for with a lighted lantern hanging from his mouth he leads the way from over the railroad track and across the fields to the abode of the Wizard. He also assists at times by having strapped to his back a basket or can containing some of the lunch. The repeat without the dog to participate would be barren. He seems to know his standing and he is always to be found at his post of duty.

Around the lunch table gather the inventor and his assistants, and as the good things disappear they discuss the day's work, tell stories and gossip generally. A freer or gayer set could scarcely be found. The jovial good nature of the chief spreads to all, and fun and fancy reign supreme. After lunch once more begins the work of science, and continues until, one by one, the assistants drop off to sleep. A few retire to their homes; the larger number, however, follow the plan of the leader and utilize their benches for beds. Edison himself goes in generally about four A. M., selecting some unoccupied spot, where, with his coat for a pillow, he sleeps soundly sometimes until ten o'clock, other times until six, for his time of rising varies.

This mode of life continually repeated while calculated to wear out most men seems to cause Edison to thrive. At the present time he is the picture of good health. His height is five feet ten inches and his weight 185 pounds.

### A LONG LIVED FAMILY.

The ancestry of the great inventor for generations back has been renowned for remarkable longevity. His father, Samuel Edison, is now seventy-five years of age and is as hale and hearty as the general average of men of forty-five. His hair and beard to be sure are snow white, but they are the only indications of old age. Erect as a soldier of the "Queen's" battle of Gettysburg, he stands six feet one inch in his stocking feet and can to-day run a foot race with all the vivacity of a youth. When the news of his son's great

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## Agricultural.

### Health in the Farm House.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

[New York Times.]

It goes without saying that health is the first of temporal blessings. With dyspepsia constantly vexing one's stomach, there is no relish for the pleasures of the table, though laden with roast turkey and plum pudding. With the aches and rheumatism cracking the joints, and the pains of neuralgia darting through the body like the flashes of lightning through the sky, and anon striking down the back and passing off through the great toe, the corners of the month will turn down even though one is surrounded by wife and children and all the comforts of a pleasant home. Worse than all, when the seeds of putrefaction have taken root in the blood, inducing typhoid fever and a tendency to disintegration in the whole system, the body is so depressed as to be insensible to all pleasure, and the mind often becomes as diseased as the body. Pulmonary consumption acts more slowly, but even more fatally, than typhoid fever. The consumptive is apt to be hopeful, but is generally doomed to disappointment. As one who has suffered long from this scourge of the North once expressed it to me: "It is terrible to look death in the face so long, and to lose one hold after another on life to which I had clung hopefully till hope itself has dried, and I give up in despair."

Great as is the blessing of health, few appreciate it till struck down—generally by their own ignorance or neglect of its laws—by disease. Dr. Young never said a truer thing than when he said: "All men think all men mortal but themselves." This is particularly true of the most vigorous men least mindful of the laws of health. A strong, healthy man thinks and often says: "Other men are liable to disease, and must be careful of themselves, but I can stand exposure with impunity, can eat when and what I please and not suffer from indigestion, can strip off my coat when perspiring and let the winds cool me with their refreshing breezes, without any racking rheumatic pains, can inhale foul air and reject all seeds of malarial fever, can expose myself to rain and fog, can even sleep on the ground or between damp sheets, and not excite lung disease." Now, statistics prove that farmers are longer lived than any other class of men. The Massachusetts registration reports show that the average age, at death, of farmers is 65.13 years, while that of professional men is 50.81, and that of all classes and occupations is 50.94. This is a good showing in favor of the health of the farmer. Their average term of life is some 14 years beyond that of those engaged in other occupations. This is doubtless due to many causes, but chiefly to their working in pure air, their simple diet, sweet sleep—"the sleep of a laboring man is sweet," says the Book—freedom from the vexations and anxieties of more exciting occupations. But healthy as the average farmer is acknowledged to be, it must be confessed that this very vigor often leads him to neglect the laws of health. There are some dangers and temptations peculiar to their calling, and the fact that they now live 14 years beyond the average is no reason why they should not endeavor to prolong this industry still higher in the sanitary scale. If their average age can be prolonged to the Bible standard of three score and ten years, the subject is certainly worthy of their consideration.

The first danger to the farmer's health is that arising from overwork. This, we are happy to say, is not as great as formerly. Our fathers were accustomed to get up before cock crowing, eat their breakfast by twilight in Summer and candle light in Winter, and be on the mountain chopping wood or in the meadow mowing by the time the sun was up. This was disrespectful to the sun, as the glorious king of day should always have precedence of his subjects, but the farmers of those times generally made up for their want of respect to the sun in morning by letting him retire at night before they quit their labors. These long work hours have been greatly modified by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the use of coal as fuel, and more especially by the general change in the hours of labor in all industries. Still, with all this improvement, the occupation of a farmer calls for much hard work, and the temptation of the ambitious is to strain his muscles till he finds them stiffened with rheumatism and himself "bungled up," as he says of his horse that has been strained and lamed by overwork. Farmers seldom spend their horses in this way; this is done by hirelings; and if they would have the same consideration for their own muscles which they have for those of their horses they would prolong life and enjoy it more. No man should do two days' work in one. He may possibly try it once with apparent impunity, but let him follow it up for a succession of days and time will show him his revenge. Sufficient unto the day is the labor thereof.

Another drawback to the health of farmers is working in the rain. Wet clothes and wet feet have many doled tuberculous deposits in many lungs. Ducks can live in water, but man was made to live on dry land, and did not the duck's feathered skin water better than man's clothes, even this aqueous bird would suffer from exposure to wet. Farmers must go out more or less in all weather, but if at any time their clothes are soaked, or their feet are wet, change the clothes and dry the feet. With the change give the body a good rubbing with a coarse towel. This will produce a glow on the skin, denoting a healthy reaction in the circulation of the blood. Most persons can stand a showering, but only the most vigorous can resist the chilling effect of evaporation. It is well to avoid it.

## Seasonable Notes.

[American Agriculturist.]

### PRUNING ORCHARDS.

The present is a good time for pruning orchards. This work is often done, apparently, for no other purpose than to do some sort of perfunctory work in hatching up the trees should be pruned and thinned out, and so, with axe in hand, the owner goes over them and butchers them miserably. The rough wounds inflicted do not heal, but rot begins, and in a short time the trees are useless, if not dead. How rare is it to come across a good-looking old orchard, venerable with age, but yet trim, neat and sound in limb and trunk. Fruit trees exist in Europe that are historical in their age, and in this country there are trees from which the old Indian tribes gathered fruit before they were crowded from the banks of the beautiful Delaware. But now, an orchard 30 years old is a ruin, and unless trees are planted every few years, a farmer must buy his fruit. Much of this is due to the rough pruning the trees undergo, and more to the continual cropping of the orchards. Perhaps something of it is owing to the root grafting which does not seem to produce long-lived trees, top-grafted trees seem to be more vigorous than others. But bad pruning has much to answer for. One cannot prune by system. Each tree must be studied separately and in regard to some definite principles. For instance, pruning is intended to remove the tree of useless or superfluous wood; to take away less important branches that crowd and press upon others; to reduce the quantity of bearing wood, and so preserve the vitality and balance of the tree; lastly, to remove diseased, blighted, and diseased wood. Now, with these rules in mind, let one examine carefully each tree before he cuts away a twig, and note where and how he should cut away, and then mind how he cuts.

### PRUNING IMPLEMENTS.

No axe should be used about a tree except to cut it down when it cumber the ground. A sharp, fine-toothed, long, narrow-bladed saw is the proper pruning implement. A sharp knife with a curving blade that makes a draw cut, and a pot of shellac varnish should go with the saw. Everything that is removed should be cut close to the main wood, trimmed smoothly with the knife, and the wound covered with the varnish. The varnish is shellac dissolved in alcohol. This leaves a water and air proof covering over the wound. The work may be begun now and continued as opportunity offers. There need then be no hurry. Young trees should be put in training now for future pruning. Three or four main limbs only should be left, so as to balance the tree. All in growing shoots should be removed close to the main branch, so that no bud is left to sprout. Each main side limb may fork into two or three sub-branches, spreading fan like around the central limb, if there is one. The sub-branches should be encouraged to start low, so that a low, round, compact, spreading head may be produced. Much may be done in forming the head by tying down, or hanging weights upon, limbs that are inclined to wander from the way they should go, so that when they are old they will not depart from it. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined, and a piece of hemp twist will soon bring a crooked young tree into a regular and handsome form.

In the year 1852, through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, a little boy, named Arthur P. Gorman, was appointed to the place of page in the United States Senate, and a few days ago the Legislature of Maryland elected this former page to the high position of Senator. So that, he will now occupy a seat as a member of the body which he once waited upon. This shows what talent and energy can accomplish, and should be an encouragement to the boys of the present day.

It is curious to note, says the New York Star, how a flaming new silk handkerchief will struggle up into the deepest breast pocket into the light of day and linger there, while the soiled cotton one skulks at the bottom, making only now and then a hasty sally into the open air.

### New Advertisements.

CHARLES D. YATES.

Bookseller & Stationer,

DEALER IN MUSIC,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

A full assortment of the SCHOOL BOOKS used in Guilford and adjoining Counties all in stock. Country merchants furnished at favorable prices.

I keep also a full supply of the books recommended by the State Board of Education, and approved by the Commissioners of Guilford County, for use in the Public Schools, viz:

HOLMES' SPELLER.

HOLMES' READERS.

HOLMES' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MURRAY'S HISTORY.

MURRAY'S GEOGRAPHIES.

REYNOLDS' COPY BOOKS.

SANFORD'S ARITHMETICS.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES.

sold at introduction and exchange.

"THE GREEN ALMANAC"

by the same, dozen or single copy.

Thomas' Jet Black Ink

for which I am sole Agent, at wholesale and retail.

Peck and Snyder's

AMERICAN CORK SKATES,

and a variety of other styles, from \$1.25 to \$5 a pair.

In connection with my Book Store I also have a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

the use of which I offer to the public at very low rates.

January 7th, 1880.

## Miscellaneous.

[American Agriculturist.]

### 1880.

I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of those wishing to buy goods in my line to an inspection of my present stock, as I am offering a great many goods at

### REDUCED PRICES.

notwithstanding the recent advance in almost every class of goods. My stock consists of a large and well selected stock of

### Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

Dress Goods, Silks and Satins,

a specialty. All wool fine black and colored Cashmeres, the best assortment in this market; Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats; a large lot of ladies' fine Trunks; Carpets, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c. Ladies wanting a nice pair of Rensselaer Vests should not fail to see my styles before buying.

Also a good assortment of Gents' Red and White Fannel Shirts and Drawers.

W. R. MURRAY,

Jan. 7, 1880. Greensboro, N. C.

### Sale of Real Estate.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Guilford Building and Loan Association, and by virtue of power conveyed in Deed of Mortgage to said Association, the following tracts of Land will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, February 21st, 1880:

HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs of Greensboro, the property of Aaron Donnell.

HOUSE AND LOT in Waverlyville, the property of Albert Dunn.

HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs, the property of Wm. McConnell.

HOUSE AND LOT in Western suburbs, the property of Warren Morehead.

HOUSE AND LOT on Washington St., the property of Seymour Steele.

LOT corner of South Elm and Lee Streets, containing one acre.

LOT on South Elm Street, adjoining above, containing one acre.

Also one LOT on corner of Bragg Street and road leading to Waverlyville, containing 14 acres, property of Joseph H. Shields and wife.

R. M. SLOAN, Jr., Sec.

Jan. 14, 1880.

### Lynch's Select School.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

An English, Mathematical, Classical, Commercial and Scientific Academy.

MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

B. P. REID, A. B., ASSISTANT.

Spring Session of 1880 begins Jan. 21st. For circulars address the Principal.

Dec. 17, 1879. 6w

### NEW STORE!

Having just returned from the Northern Markets I am now offering a new stock of staple

### Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,

HATS AND NOTIONS.

on East Market Street, opposite Planter's Hotel. Having bought my goods FOR CASH I expect to sell them

LOW FOR CASH OR BARTER,

and I hope my old friends and customers will give me a helping hand in my new venture.

W. E. BEVIL.

April 2, 1879. 572-ly.

### Self-Improving Shuttle.

Send for Circular of the

NEW AMERICAN Sewing Machine.

The Best in the World.

Agents Wanted.

Address: B. H. & O. E. W. & C. BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 13th, 1879. 591-ly.

### Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., and all the so-called agues which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, and rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy, the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and no unvarying has been its success. It has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and gives the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the miasmatic poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Biliousness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasmodic Affections, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodic, have no speedier remedy than Ayer's Ague Cure, which cures them all alike, and restores the system from future attacks. It is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it cures the development of the disease in its earliest stage, and prevents the prostration and exhaustion. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of this protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy. It stimulates the organs into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

### THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Now is the time to subscribe for this old and reliable Agricultural Journal. It is in the XXXVII volume, and stands at the head of agricultural papers. It is published by the CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Price,.....\$ 1.50 per annum.

Clubs of 10,.....12.50 "

Clubs of 20,.....20.00 "

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

The Great Southern Family Paper.

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The Cultivator and

Weekly to the same

address,.....2.50 "

Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

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CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 19-3t.

## 1880.

I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of those wishing to buy goods in my line to an inspection of my present stock, as I am offering a great many goods at

### REDUCED PRICES.

notwithstanding the recent advance in almost every class of goods. My stock consists of a large and well selected stock of

### Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

Dress Goods, Silks and Satins,

a specialty. All wool fine black and colored Cashmeres, the best assortment in this market; Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats; a large lot of ladies' fine Trunks; Carpets, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c. Ladies wanting a nice pair of Rensselaer Vests should not fail to see my styles before buying.

Also a good assortment of Gents' Red and White Fannel Shirts and Drawers.

W. R. MURRAY,

Jan. 7, 1880. Greensboro, N. C.

### Sale of Real Estate.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Guilford Building and Loan Association, and by virtue of power conveyed in Deed of Mortgage to said Association, the following tracts of Land will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, February 21st, 1880:

HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs of Greensboro, the property of Aaron Donnell.

HOUSE AND LOT in Waverlyville, the property of Albert Dunn.

HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs, the property of Wm. McConnell.

HOUSE AND LOT in Western suburbs, the property of Warren Morehead.

HOUSE AND LOT on Washington St., the property of Seymour Steele.

LOT corner of South Elm and Lee Streets, containing one acre.

LOT on South Elm Street, adjoining above, containing one acre.

Also one LOT on corner of Bragg Street and road leading to Waverlyville, containing 14 acres, property of Joseph H. Shields and wife.

R. M. SLOAN, Jr., Sec.

Jan. 14, 1880.

### Lynch's Select School.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

An English, Mathematical, Classical, Commercial and Scientific Academy.

MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

B. P. REID, A. B., ASSISTANT.

Spring Session of 1880 begins Jan. 21st. For circulars address the Principal.

Dec. 17, 1879. 6w

### NEW STORE!

Having just returned from the Northern Markets I am now offering a new stock of staple

### Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,

HATS AND NOTIONS.

on East Market Street, opposite Planter's Hotel. Having bought my goods FOR CASH I expect to sell them

LOW FOR CASH OR BARTER,

and I hope my old friends and customers will give me a helping hand in my new venture.

W. E. BEVIL.

April 2, 1879. 572-ly.

### Self-Improving Shuttle.

Send for Circular of the

NEW AMERICAN Sewing Machine.

The Best in the World.

Agents Wanted.

Address: B. H. & O. E. W. & C. BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 13th, 1879. 591-ly.

### Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., and all the so-called agues which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, and rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy, the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and no unvarying has been its success. It has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and gives the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the miasmatic poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Biliousness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasmodic Affections, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodic, have no speedier remedy than Ayer's Ague Cure, which cures them all alike, and restores the system from future attacks. It is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it cures the development of the disease in its earliest stage, and prevents the prostration and exhaustion. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of this protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy. It stimulates the organs into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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Nov. 19-3t.

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Castings of all kinds

Also on

"PLANTERS"

"PRIDE" PLOWS

and Plow Castings,

STRAW CUTTERS

Corn Shellers,

HOSE POWERS

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SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDING, AND

Dressed Lumber at lowest possible rates.

WM. A. LEA.

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