

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C. APR. 11, 1876.

H. S. PARKER, Editor. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

It would seem, that almost every accusation, and charge of corruption leads to the White House. We have been told, that in large cities, persons are sometimes astonished at seeing and hearing policemen order, from the midst of crowds, very decent respectable looking men, who were guilty of nothing, so far as their conduct and deportment struck those in whose midst they were. The decent respectable looking men were known to the police to be pick pockets and rogues, yet, they were at large, because there happened to be insufficient evidence to legally convict them of pick up any particular persons pocket upon any particular occasion, or of feloniously stealing and carrying away, from the possession of another, any particular article of property at any particular time. They however were known to belong to a class whose business was pocket picking and stealing, and so cunningly had they, and were they, conducting their business, and so faithful were the individual members of the class to each other, that they defied legal conviction, but accepted the public estimation that reckoned them thieves. In regard to these individuals, the public mind as decidedly considered them thieves as it would, had they been defendants in forty convictions before the courts. So it is with a certain class of Republican officials, which class unfortunately includes the President of the nation. Pierpont's appointment, as Attorney General, was well spoken of by Democratic papers. That he was honest and capable, qualities rarely found in Grant's appointees, was conceded. But, when he took charge of his office, he was thrown in, to the tent of the Grand Council, of official plunderers. Upon his own testimony, he can scarcely be acquitted of becoming an active member, to the extent at least of shielding Grand Councilmen. Babcock, the confidential friend of the President, who had access to all his papers, had been indicted upon a charge, that if sustained, would drop him from the honorable position of an officer in the United States Army, and the bosom companion and trusted friend of the President, to that of a common felon. His conviction almost wholly depended upon the evidence of men, also guilty. The portals of the White House had been entered. In utter disregard of common decency, Babcock was not even suspended from his confidential relations with the President, nor from his privileges of access to all his papers. The Attorney General knew this; and, knowing it, wrote a letter to the District Attorney, who was conducting the prosecution against Babcock, in which he says, that after these trials are over, it must not be said that any man, proven guilty, or who confessed himself guilty, escaped punishment. This letter found its way into the newspapers, in the very city where Babcock's trial was to take place, and, from thence, was copied into the papers of the country. The result was a scattering of witnesses, to places beyond the jurisdiction of Federal courts, and the acquittal of Babcock. That this letter, if made public, would have just the effect it did have, could not for a moment have been doubted. Recognizing the effect that this letter from the Attorney General had in suppressing testimony against guilty parties, a committee of the House of Representatives, prompted to inquire into the reasons why it was written, and the circumstances that gave it publicity; and, before this committee, Pierpont says, that he sent a copy of the letter to the President, and thus, as he must have known it would, it fell into Babcock's hands, and Babcock used to suppress evidence against himself, as Babcock had confessed to him. Pierpont, the Attorney General, representing the Government, and Babcock indicted for swindling that Government, is retained by the President in confidential relations, and has thrust into his very hands, by the Attorney General, the most effective means, to be conceived, of suppressing testimony against him—and he used it. We don't blame Babcock for using it,—a man can scarcely be blamed for keeping out of the penitentiary upon any terms—but how about the President and Pierpont? Don't they bear the same relations to official position that known pickpockets, at large for want of evidence to convict them, do to crowds? The pickpocket is not permitted to remain, when discovered, in a crowd because of the opportunity his position affords him to plunder. Grant and company should not be permitted to remain in official position, for the same reason. It may be impossible to get evidence to convict either, according to law, but then, facts and circumstances sur-

rounding each, point unmistakably to their guilt, and a legal conviction, would not, in the one case, make the pickpocket, more of a pickpocket, in public estimation, and, in the other, would not make Grant, and his favorites more of official plunderers than they are already regarded. Opportunity is dangerous, in the hands of such men, and the public good requires that however decent and respectable in appearance they may be, they must not have the chance to indulge their inclination and desire for gain, regardless of how it is obtained. You have no business in those offices; you can't be trusted.

A correspondent writes from Greensboro to the Raleigh News, nominating John A. Womack, of Chatham, for Secretary of State. It will be recalled that Mr. Womack was on our State ticket four years ago, and though defeated, together with the whole ticket, yet his defeat was by a smaller majority than that of any of his fellows. No man in the State, whose availability has been more thoroughly tested for the office to which this correspondent nominates him than Mr. Womack, because the vote he received for the same office in 1872 shows that no better selection could have been made. He is entirely competent, of the highest integrity, popular where known, an earnest active worker for the party and widely known, as a clever urbane christian gentleman. His friends claim that his canvass in 1872, should be considered. No mortal man could object to John A. Womack of Chatham. From so many eligible candidates for the nomination for the various places on the State ticket there can be no doubt of selections that will add strength to our party;—that is if ordinary prudence governs the deliberations, and actions of the convention.

OUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Genl. Scales made his first speech of the session, on the abuses of the Indian Bureau and the reduction of the President's salary. We have been favored with a copy of this speech and shall next week give some extracts from it. It abounds in information concerning Indian affairs. Genl. Scales is chairman of committee on Indian Affairs. The speech, as we are informed was well received in the House, and added much to the reputation of our member, as a strong thinker, logical speaker, and industrious collector of information pertaining to the special business of his committee. It is said to have been one of the ablest speeches delivered during the session. Like the General, it was plain sensible and to the point.

A CARD FROM COL. S. D. POOL. A correspondent, writing from Raleigh to the Washington Republican, charges that Col. Pool, Superintendent of Public Instructions is a defaulter in the management of the Peabody Fund. The following card from Col. Pool we clip from the Raleigh News. BALDWIN, N. C. April 6, 1876. Rev. B. Sears, Stanton, Va. I will forward by to-morrow's mail a full and explicit statement of my management of the Peabody Fund since November, 1874—viz, the date of my coming into office. Please examine and certify to account. S. D. Pool.

Mr. Editor:—On my return to the city this afternoon I sent the above telegram to Mr. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Fund, to whom I am responsible for its disbursement, as soon as my accounts are examined I will publish the detailed statement sent to Mr. Sears. Until then, I respectfully ask all interested in me, or in this matter, to suspend judgement. S. D. Pool.

It will be recalled that some six months ago one W. H. Houston of Charlotte was charged with forgery, and that he attempted an escape, but was arrested and brought back, and put in jail. He was a man of whom better things were expected. He remained in jail for a short time, and gave the required bail, which he forfeited. He was next heard of in Florida, where he was reported as joining well. And now we learn, from the Observer, that a requisition was some time since sent to his adopted State for him, and that he has been arrested, and is daily expected in Charlotte to answer an indictment for forgery. He was about to enter a campaign for sheriff in the negro county, in which he settled in Florida.

Jefferson Davis will sail for Europe the first of May. His being absent during the campaign will be a blow to the Radicals. They can't very well publish speeches made by him, abounding in treason and rebellion when he is across the ocean. If he would only stay in the country they would manufacture speeches of the rebel kind, and credit him with them. Gaston county is shipping barytes to Bath, Maine. It is used in the manufacture of white lead, and is the heaviest of earths.

Brace the negro United States Senator from Mississippi, in his speech upon Morton's investigating resolutions, said, that the outrages in Mississippi, during the election, were perpetrated by members of the White League, a very small fraction of the Democratic party, and that peace would certainly come when the negro vote was divided. He was congratulated by both parties.

WASHINGTON D. C. April 5th 1876. The sensation of the week is the testimony of District Attorney Dyer of St. Louis before the committee who are examining into "crooked whiskey." C. S. Ball, a rather despicable witness, had already sworn that he was sent to St. Louis by President Grant to act as a spy upon Dyer, and to procure Babcock. He also swore that Babcock and Dyer had paid him to steal the papers that might implicate Babcock. Dyer's testimony corroborated the evidence of Ball which were very high, and went still further, he swore that Fox, a brother-in-law of Butts, who was on the grand jury, sent to Grant all the proceedings in the grand jury room. Ball swore that he notified Grant that he was satisfied that Babcock was guilty, and two days after he was dismissed from his place as a secret agent in the interior department. Supported, as part of Dyer's testimony is by District Attorney Dyer it renders the truth of the whole more probable. Two days after Ball testified he was sitting in the Ebbitt House, when he was severely beaten by a man named Mollair, who was formerly employed about the Senate in some capacity and now occupies a gambling house and pimps for other establishments of like nature. Ball says he did not know Mollair and the inference is that he was hired to assault Ball with the view of intimidating other witnesses.

Mr. Glover has been empowered in his committee to examine into the official conduct of any officer against whom charges have been or may be made, and a resolution calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money paid to newspapers, editors or correspondents other than the payments made for legal advertisements. It is well known that money has been paid to papers and parties connected with them to get certain schemes written up. President Grant has also been asked to tell if he has performed any official acts at any other place than the capitol.

The Democrats are determined to unearth as much as possible of the fraud corruption robbery and law breaking of which the administration has been guilty and when the record is made up they intend to hold the hideous picture up to the face of the public and ask the people to drive the robbers and thieves from office and replace them with honest law-abiding men. The Spencer investigation is proceeding with the evident intention of giving the champion carpet-bagger a complete kalsomning. Senator Morton does not intend to lose so valuable an ally as Spencer, one upon whom he can always depend, for any such trifling reason as this, he bought his way into the Senate.

The board of impeachment managers in the Belknap case, have presented the articles to the Senate. The board consists of Messrs. Lord of Mississippi, Lynde of Wis., McMillan of Ohio, Lapham of N. Y., and Hoar of Mass. The two last named are republicans. The Hon. Montgomery Blair, Judge Jere Black and Ex Senator Matt Carpenter will defend Belknap and the question of jurisdiction will first be argued. Belknap has been indicted in the district court under the bribery act.

The investigation into the Emma mine case has shown that general Schenck was guilty of prostituting his official position to aid in foisting a bogus mine upon the confiding public and that hundreds of poor people lost their all by investing in the mine, many of them no doubt caused to do so by seeing the name of the American minister as one of the directors. The investigation into the conduct of the insane asylum has revealed a most horrible story of cruelty and mismanagement that has hardly been paralleled in history.

The Connecticut election has resulted in a complete triumph for the Democrats. Ingersoll is re-elected by a large majority and the Legislature is Democratic by a large majority securing the election of a democratic United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Ferry and which is now filled by Gov. English.

The administration men are working for the nomination of Conkling at the Cincinnati convention. He is the favorite of Grant and the office holders everywhere have been directed to work up delegations for him wherever it is practicable. Blaine seems to be the most popular of the Republican aspirants with the rank and file of the party, and should he count to grow in favor will probably win the nomination. Among those spoken for for the St. Louis nomination I find that both Senator Bayard and Judge Davis of the supreme court are growing in popularity. It is not probable that either of these gentlemen will be very strong on the first ballot but there is a strong probability that one or the other will be taken as the compromise between the other candidates. They are both able and honest.

The revolutionists in Mexico under Por Faria Dias have captured Matamoros and are showing considerable strength in other sections. Dias is one of the ablest of the Mexican Generals and he will probably overturn the present government and drive out of office Serdo De Tejada, to be in turn driven out himself. As long as Mexico remains as it is under the control of the men who now contro-

it, it will be subject to revolutions and a prey to anarchy and the richest portion of this continent will continue to be merely the abiding place of bands of marauders, instead of being the home of a great and powerful people. The manifest destiny doctrine should prevail and the Anglo Americans give peace to that distracted country. There is great dissatisfaction in England about the royal letters bill by which Queen Victoria is made Empress of India. And the possibilities are that though this bill passes, the ministry will be defeated because of it, or some other measure, and forced to resign. Nothing of interest in France, though the assembly is in session.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, Morton introduced a bill to amend the law to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. The committee on Civil Service in its examination of Cuman of Florida, ascertained that he was offered a thousand dollars a year for a collector's cash, and the trade was broken up. The river and harbor appropriation bill appropriates a million less than last year. Many petitions before the Senate against a change of tariff. The Senate Committee on Claims reported against paying the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad for its use by the United States during the war. Morton stated that the object of his bill amending the Enforcement Act, was to give the Federal courts jurisdiction.

Thurman's bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy passed the Senate. The purpose of the bill is to make the bankrupt law the same everywhere. Gordon reported a bill from the Military Committee, authorizing the Secretary of War to open and readjust the settlement made with the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company of Georgia. In the House, Blackburn offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House whether any executive offices, acts or duties had been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, during his administration, and, if any, what. Lynde offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House regarding the payment of money to newspaper editors and correspondents outside of legal advertising.

Hunter from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions reported a bill amending the pension for the war of 1812. It provides pensions of eight dollars a month for all officers and enlisted and drafted men without regard to color, including the militia and volunteers who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of 1812, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensions struck from the rolls on account of the rebellion. This restoration is to date from May 1st, 1865. An amendment striking out arrears was adopted and bill passed. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution confining Kilbourn to prison for one year, 96; days 49, and the resolution failed, but no quorum voted. A call of the House was made and finally abandoned. Night session ordered and adjourned.

In the Senate, the Mississippi investigating resolutions passed, and the Speaker announced Bondwell of Mass., Cameron of Wis., Oglesby of Ill., Bayard of Del., and McDonald of Ind., as a committee to act under the resolutions. A bill passed the House, extending the time in which indictments may be found to three years. This is intended to reach the safe burglary conspirators. The House Committee on Military Affairs directed an inquiry and report on officers traveling in foreign countries. The impeachment managers, formally presented to the Senate impeachment articles against Belknap, and the usual proceedings were had. The Senate in executive session rejected Dana as Minister to England. The foreign House Committee, with two exceptions, think that Schenck did reprehensible acts in connection with the Emma mine, but is not guilty of intentional dishonesty, and the two exceptions think he was guilty of intentional dishonesty. The Finance Committee in the Senate are much opposed to some points in the silver bill, and its passage as it came from the House is impossible. Brison paid one editor in St. Louis and gave him the appoint of special agent for information concerning crooked whiskey. He said that he had received much valuable information from editors concerning crooked whiskey, but had paid none of them except this one; but, if they had offered their services for pay, he should have paid them. By resolution of the House the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish and itemized accounts of \$300,000, expended for light and fuel for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1876. The bill to regulate the winding up of the National Banks passed. Cox explained that the object was to en-

able insolvent banks speedily to close up accounts in the interest of the public. Chief Justice Waite administered the impeachment oath to the Senators. The Senate organized itself into a Court of Impeachment. Summons were issued against Belknap, returning to 17th, at half past 12 o'clock. In the Senate authorizing the payment of the Alabama commission judgment; passed and goes to the President. The Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi is being investigated. The expenses this year are six thousand against ninety thousand for the same time last year. The entire federal machinery of Louisiana is under investigation. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on bill making persons charged with crimes competent witnesses in Federal courts. Senate bill fixing the President's salary at \$25,000 passed without discussion.

DISTRICT CONVENTION. A Convention of the Democratic Conservative Voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the 13th, of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty given for Merrimon in 1872. By order of the District Executive Committee. H. A. LODON, JR., Chairman. March 31st, 1876.

Ingersoll, democrat is elected Governor of Connecticut, by from four to six thousand majority, and the Legislature is Democratic in both Houses by a large majority which insures the election of a democratic Senator. A large democratic gain in the Legislature. REMOVAL. I have removed my bar and fixtures to the new building, where my old customers and the public may find me. The best of Liquors of all Kinds, Tobacco and Cigars, Canned Goods, Candies, &c., constantly on hand, and sold cheap for cash. JOHN HUTCHISON, Graham, April 7th, 1876. Cheap Fence! The undersigned having bought the patent right for a cheap fence for this county, offer for sale township and farm rights cheap. The fence must be seen to be understood. We are satisfied that it is a good thing. It saves one half of the rail timber. Call on us at Graham, and see. All information cheerfully furnished upon application. Farmers, in sections where it has been tried are pleased with it. W. R. ALBRIGHT, H. M. RAY, Graham, N. C., April 11th, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT. Plaintiff, Daniel Fout Morrow, Administrator of Daniel Fout, vs. Defendant, Peter Fout, Wm Fout, and Hannah Fout, children of Geo Fout, dec., Wm Fout, John Fout, Elizabeth Coble, wife of Stanley Coble, Sallie Dose, Elizabeth Clapp, heirs of Daniel Clapp, names unknown, heirs of Peter Clapp names unknown, Obed Amick, Peter Amick, Wm Amick, Geo F Amick, Mattilda Wilson, Elizabeth A Clapp, and Catherine A Brown. State of North Carolina. To the Sheriff of Alamance County:—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Peter Fout, William Fout, and Hannah Fout, children of Geo. Fout, dec. Wm. Fout, John Fout, Elizabeth Coble wife of Stanley Coble, Sallie Dose, Elizabeth Clapp, heirs of Daniel Clapp, names unknown, heirs of Peter Clapp names unknown, Obed Amick, Peter Amick, Wm Amick, Geo F Amick, Mattilda Wilson, Elizabeth A Clapp, and Catherine A Brown the defendants above named if they be found within your county to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Alamance within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons; and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Herein fail not and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court. W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C. Alamance County. This 14th day of March 1876. Preparing to the satisfaction of the Court that some of the defendants in this action are non-residents. It is therefore ordered that publication of summons be made in the Alamance Gazette for six successive weeks for said non-residents. W. A. ALBRIGHT, C. S. C. March 30th 1876.

THE MASONIC JOURNAL. The only masonic weekly published in the United States! Eight pages, thirty two broad columns. Treasures of all kinds of interest to the craft. Literature pure, and is a household companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud. Terms, one year, \$2. Six months, \$1.25. Remit by P. O. Order of Registered Letter. Send stamp for specimen and get up a club. Address: E. H. WILSON, Greensboro, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. We are Headquarters for everything in the way of Stereoscopes and Magic Lanterns, Being Manufacturers of the Micro-Scientific Lantern Stereoscopic, Camera, Stereoscopes, and Magic Lanterns, School Lanterns, Family Lanterns, People's Lanterns. Each being the best of its class in the market. Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application. enterprising man can make money with Magic Lantern. Out this advertisement for reference.

1875. Fall and Winter Stock. I wish to inform my friends that I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c. I sell the best CALICOES at ten cents a yard. I sell ready-made clothing as cheap as they can be bought at retail elsewhere in or out of the State. Best spool cotton, warranted 300 yards, at five cents a spool. All varieties of LADIES DRESS GOODS on hand. A large portion of my goods I buy direct from the manufacturer. I also keep constantly a full supply of Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, and Family Medicines. \$25 Good Red Sole Leather at 30 cents a pound. I have no old stock on hand,—bought at high prices to work off with my new stock. Barter of all kinds taken. With thanks for the liberal share of trade I have received, I am very respectfully, W. R. ALBRIGHT, N. B.—1200 acres fine land for sale in parcels to suit purchasers. GREENSBORO, N. C.

SCHEDULE. RICHMOND & DANVILLE RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W. CONDENSED TIME-TABLE. In Effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1875. GOING NORTH. STATIONS. MAIL. Leave Charlotte 5:45 A. M. Air-Line Junction 8:30 " Salisbury 10:58 " Greensboro 1:34 P. M. Danville 1:28 " Dunder 6:51 " Burkeville 9:35 " Arrive at Richmond. GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. MAIL. Leave Richmond 5:45 A. M. Burkeville 9:00 " Dunder 1:30 P. M. Danville 1:43 " Greensboro 4:28 " Salisbury 6:54 " Air-Line Junction 8:52 " Arrive at Charlotte 9:15 " GOING EAST. GOING WEST. STATIONS. MAIL. Read up. Read up. Leave Greensboro 11:00 A. M. Arr. 4:10 P. M. Co. Shops 8:30 P. M. Arr. 11:05 A. M. Ar. at Goldsboro 6:40 P. M. Arr. 8:30 A. M. STATIONS. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Leave Greensboro 7:00 P. M. Arr. 9:00 A. M. Co. Shops 5:00 A. M. Arr. 7:00 P. M. Ar. at Goldsboro 11:15 " Arr. 2:00 P. M. Read down. Read down.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. (SALAMANCH BRANCH). Leave Greensboro 5:45 P. M. Arrive at Salisbury 8:45 P. M. Leave Salisbury 8:15 A. M. Arrive at Greensboro 10:38 A. M. Passenger trains leaving Raleigh at 11:05 A. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation train leaving Raleigh at 7:00 A. M. connects with North bound train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points East. Price of tickets same as via other routes. Accommodation train leaving Greensboro at 9:00 P. M. connects with Northern and Southern bound trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Lynnhurgh Accommodation leave Richmond daily at 9:00 A. M., arrive at Burkeville 12:36 P. M., leave Burkeville 1:20 P. M., arrive at Richmond 4:35 P. M. No change of cars between Greensboro, Charlotte and Richmond, 283 Miles. For further information, address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Genl. Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va. T. M. A. FALCOTT, Engineer & Genl. Superintendent, Greensboro, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Alamance County. Edmund Graham and others ex parte. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Graham John Graham Thos. Graham and the heirs at law of James Graham deceased are non residents of this State, and that they are the parties to be affected by and have an interest in a proposed motion, of which the following is a notice. It is ordered, That notice of said motion and of the fact that said parties be made by publication thereof in the "ALAMANCE GLEANER" for six weeks. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Alamance County. To William Graham, John Graham, Thomas Graham, and the heirs at law of James Graham deceased names and members unknown will take notice: That at the Spring term 1876 of Alamance Superior Court, to be held at the courthouse in Graham, on the second Monday before the first Monday in March 1876, a motion will be made in a proceeding now depending in said court, and entitled upon the docket thereof "Edmund Graham and others ex parte" for an order directing the clerk of said court to collect the monies due for the purchase of lands described in the petition in said proceeding, and to pay over the same to the following named proceeding to said parties exclusive of the other parties thereto, viz:—part of said monies. To Fanny Braxton, wife of said part of said monies. To Jane Dixon one third part of said monies. To the heirs at law of Mary Ann Mallette deceased a one third part of said monies. Affidavit for said order filed in Clerk's office Dec. 17th 1875. E. S. PARKER, Attorney.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, New York. (Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.) Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in CHROMOS & FRAMES, Stereoscopes & Views, Albums, Graphoscopes, & Suitable Views, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. We are Headquarters for everything in the way of Stereoscopes and Magic Lanterns, Being Manufacturers of the Micro-Scientific Lantern Stereoscopic, Camera, Stereoscopes, and Magic Lanterns, School Lanterns, Family Lanterns, People's Lanterns. Each being the best of its class in the market. Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application. enterprising man can make money with Magic Lantern. Out this advertisement for reference.

1875. Fall and Winter Stock. I wish to inform my friends that I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c. I sell the best CALICOES at ten cents a yard. I sell ready-made clothing as cheap as they can be bought at retail elsewhere in or out of the State. Best spool cotton, warranted 300 yards, at five cents a spool. All varieties of LADIES DRESS GOODS on hand. A large portion of my goods I buy direct from the manufacturer. I also keep constantly a full supply of Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, and Family Medicines. \$25 Good Red Sole Leather at 30 cents a pound. I have no old stock on hand,—bought at high prices to work off with my new stock. Barter of all kinds taken. With thanks for the liberal share of trade I have received, I am very respectfully, W. R. ALBRIGHT, N. B.—1200 acres fine land for sale in parcels to suit purchasers. GREENSBORO, N. C.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. MEDICAL CARD. The undersigned would announce to his friends and patrons, whom he has served for the past 25 years in the practice of his profession, that he has during the past fall and winter, taken a thorough course in the Colleges and Hospitals in the City of New York, on the Pathology and treatment of diseases peculiar to females, and applied himself with all the instruments and appliances necessary in the branch of his profession. He is also prepared to treat all diseases of the eye and ear. He can always be found at the Drug Store of R. W. Glenn & Son, when not professionally engaged. R. W. GLENN, M. D.

R. W. Glenn & Son. Keep constantly on hand at their Store in the Bentlow House, a full stock of Drugs, Toilet Articles, Paints, Glass, Chemicals, TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS, and everything found in a first class Drug Store. FRESH AND CHEAP. Village and Country Merchants Take Notice.

SEND 25c to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN GREENSBORO, N. C. PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER. DEALER IN FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Sterling Silver, and Plated Ware, FINE SPECTACLES, and everything else in my line. Special attention given to the repairing and timing of Fine Watches and Regulators. I offer you every possible guarantee that whatever you may buy me shall be genuine and as represented, and you shall pay no more for it than a fair advance on the wholesale cost. Goods ordered shall be furnished as low as if purchased in person at my counter. I have made in the handsomest manner, Hair Chains, Hair Jewelry, Diamonds and Wedding Rings, all kinds of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watch Cases, etc., etc. My machinery and other appliances for making the different parts of Watches, is perhaps the most extensive in the State, consequently I can guarantee that any part of a watch or clock can be replaced with the utmost facility. I guarantee that my work will compare favorably in efficiency and finish with any in the land. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, Watch Maker and Jeweler, Greensboro, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, DRY-GOODS, of all sorts, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, READY-MADE, A BEAUTIFUL IDEA. Carpets and MATTINGS of all grades, from the lowest prices up made a specialty. VILLAGE AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to inspect our stock and hear our prices before buying elsewhere. They can examine and select for themselves and we guarantee that we can sell them their entire stock or any part off on such terms as will enable them to sell their goods at a larger profit to themselves than they could do by purchasing by order from a distance. We are Agents for, and sell at manufacturer prices the following goods, viz: Cedar Falls and Deep River Sheetings, Yarns and Sewing Bags, Holt's and Randleman's Plaid, Fries, "Salmon" Jeans, Charlottesville Cassimers, and Erben's Scotch's Straps. ODELL, RAGEN & CO., Greensboro, N. C.

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