

Grant in the Role of Protector.

Our readers are aware that Grant has, after consultation with certain prominent Radical politicians, authorized his Attorney General, Williams, to distribute troops throughout the South under the hypocritical plea of protecting colored men in the exercise of their civil rights. The excuse for this is that disturbances had occurred in some few localities and that some negroes had been killed by the mob—which was true. But nowhere were these disturbances other than mere local outbreaks which could be and were suppressed by the civil authorities. In no instance was it alleged that the civil rights of any one were interfered with, and in no instance was it established that the arm of the State authorities was powerless. Had there been an insurrection which defied the civil power there might have been some reason for this Federal military display, but there was nothing of this sort. The Constitution authorizes the President to send troops into a State when the State Authorities are powerless, and such aid is applied for, but it does not leave it with him to order troops when and where he pleases, as his caprice may suggest.

But there is a purpose in all this and Grant is only acting his part in carrying out that purpose. Observers of passing events have noticed that every election of any importance in the country since the war has been preceded by fearful accounts of Southern outrages and atrocities for the purpose of firing the Northern heart and making the people up there believe that the rebellious spirit still lives down here and that the war is not yet over. This is the old, old story repeated with all its numerous variations, and heralded on the wires and through the press from one end of the country to the other. The unsuspecting masses believe it because they never take the trouble to think or investigate. The lie is circulated, it goes uncontradicted and is believed. And thus the sectional agitation is kept up and Radical ascendancy maintained.

They have watched with anxious concern the drift of public sentiment in the North and seen state after state slipping from their grasp, and the overwhelming defeats they have recently met with in the Southern States where elections have been held have convinced them that unless some desperate effort is made their doom is sealed.

Hence this outcry against the South, the call for troops, federal interference, congressional action and more reconstruction.

The mere sending of troops into the South amounts to nothing. Their presence, in itself, is not objectionable. It is the purpose for which they may be used by the class of men whose orders they are temporarily required to obey that we object to, and the deliberate plot to slander the South and deceive the people of the North. And we protest against it the more when the President of the United States and officers of the Government in high positions lend their influence to such infamous proceedings. We will venture the assertion without fear of contradiction that taking the South from one end to the other, in proportion to the population, there is less criminality, less disturbance and less disregard for law than in any portion of the country on the other side of the line, and yet we never hear of federal intervention there. The reason is this: there is no political party to be made there and no party necessities to be subserved. During the war they did and kept up the howl about Democratic conspirators just as they do now about Southern outrages, and they arrested Democrats and quartered troops in Democratic States, and controlled elections, but they can't play that game now. They turn their attention from Northern Democrats to the South, where they find a better field for their work and a better prospect of success.

The history of the Radical party up to the close of the war was bad enough, but since the surrender it has been infamous beyond description. Such a record of broken faith, secret plottings, and bold usurpations is looked for in vain in the annals of any set of men that ever lived or breathed. Their treatment of the South has been simply hellish, without one single noble or generous action to offset their uniform meanness. At the hands of such men it is the absurd folly for the South to expect anything like generosity or justice, and not until, in the providence of God, they are hurled from the seat of power, may she look for anything like fair play or honest treatment.

Greenpoint, N. Y. furnishes another stolen child sensation.

Suggestion to Our County Commissioners.

As the question of the building of a Jail is now under consideration we offer the following suggestions and respectfully commend them to the attention of our commissioners. In the present condition of the county finances such a building as is consistent with the construction of a building that will answer the purposes for which it is intended and at the same time be durable should be aimed at. Such a building, erected with a view to comfort, security and also with some respect for outside appearances would cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. This would not be a large sum to pay ordinarily, but with the present burdens on the tax-payers of the county it would be.

Instead, then, of undertaking the building of such a jail as should be built, if built at all, we would build near the Court House a small, substantial house, sufficiently large to hold prisoners during session of court who are to be tried, with a couple of cells for prisoners charged with capital offences. A building say twenty feet by thirty would be large enough for this purpose. Perhaps a smaller one would do. Then lease or purchase a few acres on the suburbs of town somewhere adjacent to a good quarry, erect a plain, substantial house, and here confine prisoners held under indictment for minor offences. Let them be put to work under guard, and the result of their labor be disposed of to pay the expense of maintaining them.

There are various ways in which they could be profitably employed and kept busy. Those who were not skilled at any trade might be employed in dressing and breaking rock, which would easily be disposed of for building and paving purposes. Thus the prisoners instead of being a burden to the county, and supported at an expense of twelve dollars a head per month, would support themselves and be industriously employed instead of passing their time in vicious idleness as they do in our jails.

In addition to this it sometimes happens that innocent parties are incarcerated and after months of imprisonment acquitted on trial. With this work-house system an account could be kept of the amount realized from the labor of each person, and when the innocent who had been unjustly held in confinement, had been tried the amount earned by such one could be handed over when acquitted of the charge preferred. This would be but simple justice.

It would serve also as a house of correction for juvenile culprits, who should not be sent to jail and who generally come out from such institutions worse than they went in.

These are only a few of the many reasons which might be urged in favor of our suggestion. Others will urge on reflection and we earnestly urge our commissioners to give the subject their attention. It will save the people of the county thousands of dollars, not only in the building of a jail but in the support of prisoners annually.

The latest Radical dodge is the convention which is to meet at Chattanooga on the 13th of next month, to expatiate on the condition of the South and tell what is further necessary for a perfect reconstruction? The delegates to this convention are not to be chosen by the people but appointed by the Chairmen of Radical State Committees.

Won't they be a sweet set to render an opinion on the condition of the South and say what ought to be done. They can get together, however, concoct a first-class batch of lies, to be scattered through the North, and then adjourn. That's all that will be required of them.

Our limited space this week prevents us from giving a description of the scenes we rambled through in our last swing round. We'll get in a chapter or two next week.

Thomas Jefferson, colored, was before the Mayor yesterday, for beating his wife. The matter was compromised, the statesman paid the cost, gave a bond to keep the peace, and was dismissed.—Char. Observer.

What's in a name? The "Order of the Blue and the Gray" is a new one organized by Federal and Confederate soldiers residing in Vicksburg. Its object is to cultivate a friendly feeling between the sections.

David S. Reid and David Settle associated in the practice of law, at Wentworth, have dissolved partnership.

The Legislature of California has passed a law prohibiting the importation of lewd women, a business extensively carried on by the Chinese who imported large numbers of their women to stock the dens of prostitution. The legality of the act was tested and brought before the Supreme Court which decided in favor of its constitutionality.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

A Mrs. Skippin undertook to cowhide a treasury clerk in Washington on the other day for Beechering her daughter.

Several arrests have been made in Tennessee of parties suspected of being engaged in the shooting of the negroes in Gibson county.

M. Labieux has a thirty-five acre vineyard at Ridgeway, in this State, and finds it profitable.

The Piedmont Warehouse at Reidsville, was sold on the 8th for \$6,000, Maj. Oaks purchaser.

E. B. Higgins, formerly of this county, is associate editor of the Milam Messenger, published at Rockdale, Texas.

Moulton's last statement against Beecher takes seventeen columns of the New York Tribune. Nice Sunday reading.

Two of the Military companies in Raleigh have been ordered away.

Joe Holden created a sensation in Raleigh the other day by walking into the Mayor's Court, tight as a brick, and dismissing a case pending against a policeman. The commissioners were indignant thereat, and talk about impeaching Mayor Joe.

Three stores burned in Charlotte Saturday.

From present indications it is estimated that the cotton crop will reach from 3,600,000 to 3,700,000 bales, provided no injury be done to it between now and gathering time.

Several cases of arms belonging to private parties in New Orleans have been seized by the police.

The border Agricultural Fair begins at Danville on the 5th of Nov.

Ben Butler has started out on his congressional campaign. He says he wants to go back to Congress to fix matters in the South.

The Democrats of Colorado have elected their delegate to Congress.

Work has been commenced on the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad.

Destructive fires in the pine woods of New Jersey.

Several cases of yellow fever reported at the navy yard in Pensacola, Fla.

Guizot, the French author and statesman is dead.

Forest fires raging in Massachusetts, and Ben Butler, too.

Iowa has 7,000 square miles of coal field.

They are discussing the question now as to who wrote Shakespeare. It has never yet been settled "who struck Billy Patterson."

To correct an erroneous impression which seems to have got abroad in some portions of this county, we will state that it was not Walter W. King who ran as an independent candidate in Stokes county. Walter is a square Conservative and always pulls straight in the harness.

The contest at Surry court between Judges Wilson and Cloud was disposed of without trouble. Judge Cloud took the bench when Wilson entered court and requested the sheriff to announce court open. The sheriff seemed to be in a dilemma and appealed to the solicitor for instructions who informed him that the act of the legislature must be regarded as legal, whereupon the sheriff recognized Wilson as Judge and proceeded accordingly. Cloud refusing to vacate the sheriff under instructions from Wilson took him by the arm and led him down, he protesting and claiming to be judge. So the matter ended and Judge Wilson proceeded with business.

The Rads had a stormy time in their convention at Columbia. There was any amount of cussing, wrangling, and digital demonstration, but the loyal wouldn't gratify the public by basting each other's heads open, as it was hoped they would.

The New York Herald is discussing the subject of a national convention to take into consideration the condition of the South. A very good idea if it could be carried out in good faith and the right sort of men be sent to it. Such a convention would in all probability consist simply of partisans, but little qualified to speak for the country and take a calm, impartial view of the actual condition of affairs and the necessities of the times.

If such a convention composed of the representative men of the commercial, mechanical and agricultural interests of the county could be called much good might come of it; but this is hardly practicable.

Judge Sandford E. Church and S. J. Tilden are the prominent Democratic candidates for the governorship of New York.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is so sick that his recovery is doubtful.

Chamberlain has been nominated for the governorship by the South Carolina Radical convention. He is a bird of the same feather with Moses, &c.

A Good Suggestion.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from New York, asks the following question, and as the suggestion is one that might result in much benefit to the South if carried out we commend it to the attention of the fraternity:

Why can there not be in Richmond this winter a convention of Southern editors, from all the Southern States? Such a meeting would be of great advantage to the South. There is no power in a country like that of the press. A yearly convention of editors (Democratic) would be of incalculable value to the South now and for years to come, but not particularly. The ports of Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah must be opened. The revival of business in New Orleans and Mobile must be effected, or the Southern States can never do more than raise cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, etc., to enrich the despotic North.

Only the press of the South can prevent the continuance of this vassalage. What editors will call a convention? Would it come more forcibly from any, than from those at the capital of the "Mother of States?"

Nothing is so much needed South as annual conventions of the office and professional branches of trade. When any great object is to be attained, you will know that next to a united press, all working in the same direction for the accomplishment of their object, is a united people, working understandingly for the same end. This can only be done by annual conventions. It is these conventions which make such unity of feeling and action in the powerful and desperately wicked North.

The Red River Affair.

Statement of a Leading Citizen of Shreveport.—The Facts Elucidated by the Citizens' Investigating Committee.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 4.

The Times publishes a statement of Mr. Abney, a leading merchant of Coushatta, to the following effect: Editor, Shreveport Times: We are glad to be able to report all quiet in the Red River Parish. We are investigating the charges of inciting to riot, &c., against some twenty-five negroes, now under arrest, before a citizens' committee of the best men that we have. The investigation is bringing to light the most damnable plot that ever was concocted by a set of men. On the night of the 27th of August, in the presence of our town and vicinity had assembled to christen the new brick store of Messrs. Abney & Love by a dance. It is in evidence before the Citizens' Committee that a number of negroes had been brought to town, armed, for the purpose of an indiscriminate murder of the men, women and children assembled there; that Frank Edgerton, Sheriff; Homer Twichell and R. A. DeWees, and Henry Smith, a notoriously bad negro, were to lead them in the assault upon these defenceless citizens. The negroes were brought from the adjacent farms to a corn field near and under the residence of S. J. Twichell. R. A. DeWees rode from several times to the dancing party and back to the residence of H. J. Twichell, where the armed negroes were concealed, and was heard to say to the negroes, "The party is too strong for us." Learning that a large number of negroes was assembled about the town, the dancing party broke up.

About 10 o'clock the young men formed themselves into a scouting party and began patrolling the place. As young Dickson and James B. Dickson were riding in the vicinity of Twichell's house they saw and talked with H. J. Twichell and saw near him several armed negroes. He remained to report what they had seen, they were fired upon twice, and J. B. Dickson was dangerously wounded. Couriers arrived just at that time from Capt. W. A. Hersey at Brownsville, some 12 miles below, stating that the negroes were assembling in force and with arms, and bore a very threatening attitude. A squad of some young men returned to the place, and they returned to Brownsville and the clubs in the county were called upon to come to the rescue of the people. Their prompt response proved our salvation. In a very few hours a thousand men were here. Being enraged at the damnable attempt to assassinate a whole community, their demand amounted to clamor for the prisoners. Seeing that they had no safety here, and that aid could be obtained by the best and most responsible citizens of the place could not protect them many hours, the prisoners submitted a proposition to leave the State and never again return. This proposition seemed to appease, to some extent, the wrath of the people, and it was accepted by the citizens. They (the prisoners) chose from the people at large their own guard, with brave men at their head, and selected the route up the river for Shreveport, where they were to take cars for the North. About 30 miles above here the party were overtaken, the prisoners rescued from the guard and shot.

Since Mr. Abney's statement was received a report reaches this city that two negroes charged with shooting Mr. Dickson have been murdered by the mob at Coushatta. These negroes were among those examined by the Investigating Committee, who remained two negroes to jail, and recommended that they be tried by the District Court, but the mob removed them from the jail and killed them. The affidavits referred to by Mr. Abney have been received here, but they contain nothing in addition to the matters stated by him.

Connecticut Tobacco.—Tobacco is turning out finely in Connecticut, and this will help to offset the damaging reports that are coming to us from Kentucky and Virginia.

Some of the growers have already commenced cutting, and the best authorities say the crop of 1874 will be much superior in quality to that of the preceding year.—New York Bulletin.

Exhibition at New Garden School.

To the Editor of the Patriot. DEAR SIR: It was my privilege to attend an exhibition of the students at the Boarding School, New Garden, on Thursday the 10th inst., and being a stranger in this part of N. C. I really did not know what to expect, never having been present at a similar meeting, and this Institution being under the management of the sect denominated "Friends," I felt a certain amount of curiosity with respect to the proceedings.—The result of the educational system practised at this school so far exceeded my expectations that I beg you, dear sir, to give the following brief account space in your widely circulated paper.

The room into which the visitors were ushered is a spacious and airy apartment very tastefully decorated with wreaths, &c., on one side of which sat the much loved Superintendent and one of the Trustees, the other side was occupied by the professor and his wife, both of whom have so ably fulfilled their duties as teachers, and the centre was reserved for those students who were to take part in the entertainment.

I dare not trespass on your valuable space by giving a detailed account of the whole recitations, essays, songs, &c., all of which were given with a purity of pronunciation and elegance of expression which reflect great credit on both teachers and students.

The subjects for the essays were well and thoughtfully chosen, and the composition such as all lovers of good English would be delighted to hear read, and the productions consist only in the beauty of the language; all were written with a desire to show to those present the admirable training which had developed the power thus to express themselves.

Two or three of the essays so strongly impressed me by the skillful and earnest manner in which the subjects were treated that I cannot resist the desire I feel to testify fully I appreciate the sentiments expressed.

The first was "Little Troubles," a very modest title, but one that would have proved a very great trouble to many writers, the young lady to whom it was entrusted however, evidently found it no trouble, she very cleverly made palpable how very important was her life, and how troubles of every kind resist the inclination to often feel to magnify them. Then came a delightful oration from a young gentleman who bids fair to become an elegant speaker as well as writer. His subject was poetical, "All things pass away," and he did it justice. The next which struck me as having been very ably dealt with, was an essay by a young lady, "Press On," delivered with a power and vigor worthy the composition and which would do honor to a much more experienced writer, but I have great my delight whilst listening to the preceding pieces, it was considerably enhanced on hearing the "Valedictory Address" given with much feeling and beauty of expression by the author, a young lady of no mean talent, who, as a writer and elocutionist merits the greatest praise, and the earnestness with which she expressed the deep love and gratitude felt by all who are deservingly loved wife was thrilling, and must have been most gratifying to them on their retiring from the management of the school, where for many years they have labored diligently, and won the esteem and good will of all who know them. The teachers, too, were not forgotten; my young friend was eloquent in expressing the gratitude felt by all for the kindness and his paths of learning as pleasant as possible, and their sympathy with their young friends in all their pursuits. I was pleased to hear that the professor and his wife were to succeed the present superintendent when he leaves. I congratulate them on their appointment and most heartily wish them every success.

I remain, Yours, &c.

Excursion to Old Fort.—Moses Benigni is getting up an excursion from Salisbury to Old Fort, next Tuesday, leaving Salisbury at 7 A. M., remaining at Old Fort overnight and returning next day. The Salisbury silver band accompanies it, and will be reserved especially for ladies and their escorts. This presents a good opportunity to take a pleasant trip and a view of some of the grand mountain scenery in Western North Carolina. Mr. Benigni understands the management of such things and will make everything agreeable for those who accompany him.

The Michigan Democracy.—The Michigan Democrats, at their late State Convention, adopted a platform in which, among other things, they demand an immediate abandonment of all efforts to rule States for corrupt party purposes by an infamous alliance of carpet-baggers, scalawags and bayonets.

The Indians or the Ku Klux.—The Western Whites or Southern Blacks—Which?—Gen. Sherman, it appears, has expressed the opinion that all our regular troops in the West are needed there for the pacification of the Indians, and that there is not an available man that can be added to the soldiers already in the South. It seems, too, that he does not believe that the reported atrocities in the South are half as black as they are painted by the agitators. But what does General Sherman's opinion amount to when the authority over the Chief, but of the commander-in-Chief, has been turned over to a lawyer, the head of the Department of Justice?—New York Herald.

On such a day as yesterday full-grown shade trees on the sidewalk are worth ten thousand dollars apiece. The man who sets out a single shade tree is beto outdo the founder of four base-ball clubs, bold as the assertion may seem.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

STATE ITEMS.

A colored man named Benjamin Jackson met with a horrible death at Humphrey's saw mill near Goldsboro, on Friday last. While engaged in clearing the lumber his clothes became entangled and he fell on the saw, then revolving all on full speed, cutting off almost in an instant a hand and foot and severing one side of the face from the other, from effects of which he died some two hours afterwards.—Raleigh News.

A Promising Raleigh Boy.—Master Charlie Holden, of this city, son of Ex-Gov. Holden, a lad about 14 years of age, is a regular correspondent of Young America, published in New York city, and has recently contributed a charming little story to that periodical entitled "Lum Weather Holiday." We understand that the story is exceedingly well written and would reflect credit upon a much older head and more experienced writer.—Raleigh Crescent.

An Unnatural Mother.—In the report of the police court in yesterday's issue mention was made of the case of a young and virtuous girl who had to be taken from the care of her mother to save her from a life of shame and degradation. At the urgent request of a number of persons we withhold names, but mention the fact that the mother may receive from the public that excretion which her hellish conduct richly deserves. The unnatural parent has made we learn from high and good authority persistent attempts to prostitute her daughter for the sake of pecuniary gain for herself, and the unfortunate girl was only saved by the timely arrival of her father in the city, and his prompt interposition. The girl has, we are glad to know, been taken from the guardianship of the vicious mother, and is under the care of friends who will watch over and care for her properly.—Raleigh Crescent.

Life of J. Allen Ketchey.—The much talked of life of this notorious character, of that which purports to be, made its appearance on our streets a few days ago. We have not read it, but are informed by those who have, that instead of being a sketch of J. Allen Ketchey's life it is simply a vulgar, libelous, low flung production, unfit to be found in the hands of decent people. The villainous attacks it has made upon the character of good citizens are therefore unworthy of notice.

The publisher of this libelous book, Lewis Ketchey, brother of our John Allen, has been bound over to answer at the next Court for circulating it; and we suppose proceedings will be commenced against all who are known to take any part in selling or circulating it. We have been requested by John L. Ketchey, one of the State's witnesses against the said John Allen, to state that he is prepared to show the falsity of material statements made in this book against him.—Salisbury Watchman.

The State press having generally spoken upon the Convention question, are now quiet upon the subject. Of the number that had spoken, some 30 thought it not advisable to agitate the question, while some 7 favored the calling of a Convention.—Raleigh News.

A Marriage and a Fight.—A runaway couple from Pittsylvania, Va., attended by four groomsmen, came over to Milton last Tuesday and got Squire N. M. Lewis to "splice the main brace." Pretty soon afterwards two of the groomsmen got into a fight and one knocked the other on the head with his pistol, inflicting a wound.—Milton Chronicle.

We understand that a man was shot last Monday night on the farm of Mr. Geo. Best, while in the act of cutting down and destroying Mr. B.'s corn. Unmistakable screams have been paying nightly visits to Mr. Best's for a long time, and inflicting much damage upon him in various ways, destroying his mill, burning his barn, hay, and committing other outrages. Of late they have been engaged in cutting down his growing corn at night. Mr. B., with a friend or two, was on the alert Monday night, and it is to be hoped saved one of the rascals.—Salisbury Watchman.

The Newberne Times says: We learn that President Humphrey, of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, in connection with his other efforts to make our road one of importance, has entered into an arrangement with a New York firm that will result in the running of a new line of steamships from that city to Morehead City and Newberne.

The Dentists of North Carolina will notice the call for a meeting in this city during the approaching Fair for the purpose of organizing a State Dental Society. The State press will confer a favor to those interested by noticing this meeting.—Raleigh News.

Vale! Vale!—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock ex-Sheriff Lee surrendered, under protest, the office of Sheriff of the county to Sheriff Sid. M. Dunn. The good people of Wake will rejoice at this result of the difficulty, and we express the heartfelt wish of the honest-thinking people of the county when we say that Sheriff Dunn will be enabled to keep his office for the next two years, despite the efforts of Mr. Lee to dispossess him.

It is understood that Lee will at once sue out a writ of quo warranto and bring the matter before the Courts.—Raleigh News.

George Cooper, of Guilford county, enters a lot of fine Durham cattle for the approaching State Fair. Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus, enters a lot of Brahmal cattle.—Raleigh News.

On Saturday last, a gentleman of this community exhibited on the street a two-headed moccasin snake, which created quite a sensation for a short time. The snake was about eight inches in length, with two as prettily formed heads and necks as if they belonged to two distinct bodies.—Surry Visitor.

A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.—W. D. McAdoo has had considerable difficulty in procuring watchmen around his new hotel who would not go to sleep while on duty. He had not concluded to try no more until application was made for the post-poning a colored citizen whose name was forgotten. He avers he would not go to sleep, and agreed if caught asleep Mr. M. might thrash him to his heart's content. Last week Mr. M. returning from the country at a late hour, concluded he would walk around and see how his man was progressing, when he found him comfortably stretched, and enjoying a delightful snooze, not caring a snap for the civil rights bill or the troubles in Tennessee. His employer proceeded deliberately to remove the sleepers hand from its proximity to the alarm window and thereupon went to his man in vigorous style with a carriage whip, which brought the sleeping beauty to his feet instantly and resulted in some of the best time ever made by a watchman in these parts. He took it good naturedly as part of his contract, and confessed that "Massa Walk kin handle a whip."

I wish to remind the public that I am still engaged in the saddle and harness business in East End of Albright block. Those who appreciate good work and fair dealing will find it to their interest to go there by buy. THOM.

I have just received one of the largest and finest stocks of cigars ever brought to Greensboro. E. M. CALDBLEUGH.

JUST ARRIVED.—A variety of styles of the Florence sewing machines at F. G. Cartland's machine store, High Point. Numbers of other styles of machines taken in exchange for the Florence, for sale at very low prices. F. G. CARTLAND. 340-11.

The real estate advertised by me will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation, qualification or undebarring of any kind, to have and to hold to him, his heirs and assigns in fee. Sale to take place on the premises at 12 o'clock sharp. THOS. M. OWEN.

FREE DELIVERY.—We are delivering goods, free of charge, for our retail customers only. Wholesale customers will take notice that we will not deliver goods for them unless we make agreement to that effect. Respectfully, W. M. HOUSTON & Co.

At a call meeting of Franklinville Lodge, No. 45, I. O. G. T., held on Monday evening, Sept. 7th, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father the Grand Chief Templar of the Universe to remove from our midst, our beloved and worthy brother, Susan Speed. Therefore be it resolved, 1. That we bow with reverent submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, knowing that God doeth all things in wisdom, justice and mercy. 2. That we tender to the afflicted family on account and sympathetically in this their hour of bereavement, that we feel with them their loss but rejoice with them that we hope she has gone to the Temple above. 3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Greensboro Patriot with the same be spread on the journals of the Lodge. MISS L. A. FUGH, Com. M. L. MULINIX, Secy.

Greensboro Price Current. Corrected by W. M. HOUSTON & Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 225 E. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Bacon per lb 14 1/2
c sides 14 1/2
shoulders 14 1/2
do bulk 14 1/2
corn 10 1/2
peas 7 1/2
hams 12 1/2
lard city 15 1/2
Flour per bush 7 1/2
herring 6 00
Rice 8 1/2
Butter 20 1/2
Sugar brown 10 1/2
yellow 10 1/2
crushed 10 1/2
Coffee No. 1 25 1/2
Molasses per gal 30 1/2
Mead per lb 7 1/2
Rags per lb 2 1/2
These prices are subject to fluctuations.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Dr. R. K. Gregory, Physician and Surgeon, Greensboro, N. C., offers his professional services in his various branches to the public. Fifteen years experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases—Chronic Ulcers or Old Sores, Tumors, or Swellings, Scrofula, Syphilis, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy of the Lungs, Diseases of the Liver and Spleen, neuralgia, diseases of the throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Eyes, Ears and Nose, Uterine Diseases, and Diseases peculiar to women and children, Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Dyspepsia, and all other chronic affections of the Stomach and Bowels. Offices, South Elm St., opposite Express Office. Patients requiring daily attention and desiring to place themselves under my care, will be furnished excellent accommodations in Greensboro, N. C., as cheap as in any town in the State. Patients will be visited at any point in the State when desired. Letters addressed to R. K. Gregory, Dr. Greensboro, N. C., will meet with prompt attention. aug 6-ly

THROUGH ST. LOUIS TO THE FAR WEST. St. Louis is attracting general attention as being the shortest and most desirable route to reach the far West. This great metropolis of over 450,000 inhabitants, located in the Valley of the Mississippi, affords the most of the Missouri, rivers waters, lying upwards of 6,000 miles of country, lays invitingly in the shortest possible route to the West, and runs two more trains formed by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, and connections.—This line reaches all the great land grants and all the great cities of the West, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers than any other road. The enormous expense of over two million dollars, expended in the construction of this road, with its steel and iron rails, on broad new ties, and in new equipment, supplied with all the modern appliances for speed, comfort, speed and safety, has made it, in all respects, the best road in the country. A great promoter of comfort to passengers, the substitution for ordinary cars of rolling dining chairs, elegantly carpeted, with dressing rooms for ladies, gentlemen and families traveling with children, and the substitution of Pullman's extra first class cars, we cordially commend the route through St. Louis to the West, over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Short Line, as the shortest and best, and feel assured that every ticket agent who sells through tickets to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Utah and California will fully corroborate our commendation of its excellence, being the only line running through cars between St. Louis and Omaha. For maps, circulars and time tables, address J. P. McCarthy, Cincinnati, O.; or P. B. Grant, St. Louis, Mo., either of whom will furnish information desired. 3061r

Notice. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has this day been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Martha K. King, dec'd, and that all persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment of their claims, and that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them for payment on or before the 9th day of September, 1875, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their claims. J. SULLIVAN, Adm'r. Greensboro, Sept. 7th, 1874-5w.

Notice. All persons are hereby notified that Beam Mitchell, colored, who has been bound to me according to a certain contract, and who has since been with him runaway and who has since been notified not to employ, harbor or entertain said Beam Mitchell in any way, and who has since been notified that I will give a one hundred dollar reward for the delivery of said Beam Mitchell to me. JOSEPH HARRIS, 328-2w.

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DEED.

In this county, Sept. 4th, 1874, Mr. Thomas Deany, of the fifth year of his age, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a deed of land, which was made and executed by the said Thomas Deany, on the 1st day of August, 1874, and which is as follows: Whereas, the said Thomas Deany, of the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a deed of land, which was made and executed by the said Thomas Deany, on the