THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1878.

P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

Blaine's Speech

We surrender much of our space this week to the speech of Senator Blaine, of Maine, on the elections in the South. It is intended as the Radical key-note for the presidential campaign. It was made in pursuance of a full understanding between certain Radical leaders, who realize that their only hope of success is in keeping alive the sectional contention by which they profited so much in the past. It is a very cunningly framed and worded speech, an appeal, under the disguise of a plea for justice, to the Northern people, especially those who bore arms for the Union. It is full of sophistry in argument, of falsehood in fact and deduction, both of which can be easily exposed. But in the meantime it will be printed and circulated broadcast to do its devilish work.

It seems ridiculous to hear a Radical Senator protesting against the non-representation of the minority in his party when the fact is his party has been in the minority ever since it was first organized, notwithstanding which it has held the presidency since 1860, and both branches of Congress until recently. On a fair, square vote it is in the minority of half a million or more. Carry out Blaine's programme, let the majority rule, and that will end the Radical party. Had it prevailed the Radical party would never have had a national existence, and Jim Blaine, of Maine, would not now be in the Senate uttering his slanders against the Southern people to keep alive his dying party.

The fact is they are determined to keep up the discord between the North and the South and this trumped up "outrage" question is the pretext they have seized upon for the present. If that were disposed of they would find some other.

It is a severe reflection on Radical sagacity and capacity that they should have enfranchised the negro in spite of the Southern people, sent their Freedman's Bureau agents and Northern politicians to organize them into secret societies and make Republicans out of them and after all to let the Southern men outgeneral them and capture the whole vote.

to hold the negro vote and thus Republicanize the South, but they miscalculated; they didn't anticipate the failure of that little scheme, nor the ultimate advantage it would prove to the Democracy and that's what makes them mad and inspires such speeches as Blaine's. They loaded the gun too heavily and it kicked the Radical party heels over head. They are hurt, badly hurt, and Blaine has gone to damning the gun for them.

Next week we will publish Senator Thurman's reply.

Railroads of North Carolina.

From the very first THE SUN threw its influence in the scale in favor of a system of North Carolina railroads. While there may be some doubts as to the feasibility of the particular plan of a system the backbone of which should extend along the greatest length of the State, from Morehead to the Tennessee line, yet we imagine no true son of North Carolina will for a moment dispute the general proposition that a North Carolina system is just what we have all along needed and now require more than ever.

THE SUN, looking beyond Wilmington and local interests, hopes still for the good time coming when all our roads, from the extreme West to the Virginia coast line, shall bring freight at the lowest rates possible to the leading port of the State. This city ought not to be isolated from the rest of North Carolina. It is the largest of our cities, and does a larger business than any other. The foreign trade of the port of Wilmington has been steadily growing ever since the war. If the railroads of the State were so run as to draw trade, which now flows out of its natural channels to Richmond, Norfolk, and Charleston, to Wilmington this whole State would be immensely the gainer. We suppose there is hardly a merchant in the city who has not felt that something ought to be done. And there is hardly a planter or country merchant who has not done some thinking on the subject. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." We all sit down and think while others are acting. There is probably no cause for alarm. The trade of a place is not stolen away in a night, nor does it fold up its tent like the Arab and silently steal away. Wilmington is in no imminent danger of losing any considerable portion of her business. Yet time need be lost, and much could be gained.

Agitation is the life of the world. Sloth begets no wealth. What Wilmington needs is better communication with the State of which she forms so considerable a part, and in the history of which she has played so conspicuous a role. Give this city lines of railroads to Tennessee, Kentucky and the Mississippi Valley; give her a water line to Norfolk; open her harbor to the fleets of the world, and she will shoot along the starry path of progress like a full-orbed planet in queenly glory.—*Wilmington Sun.*

The Radical Programme. Jim Blaine Blows His Trumpet on Negro Suffrage.

In the Senate, yesterday, Dec. 11, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, opened the debate on the resolutions offered by him directing an investigation into alleged frauds and outrages in the recent elections. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The pending resolution was offered by me with a two-fold purpose in view:

FIRST, To place on record, in a definite and authentic form, the frauds and outrages by which some recent elections were carried by the Democratic party in the Southern States:

SECOND, To find if there be any method by which a repetition of these crimes against a free ballot may be prevented.

The newspaper is the channel through which the people of the United States are informed of current events, and the accounts given in the press represent the elections in some of the Southern States to have been accompanied by violence, in not a few cases reaching the destruction of life; to have been controlled by threats that awed and intimidated a large class of voters; to have been manipulated by fraud of the most shameless and shameful description. Indeed in South Carolina there seems to have been no election at all in any proper sense of the term. There was instead a series of skirmishes over the State in which the polling places were regarded as forts to be captured by one party and held against the other, and where this could not be done with convenience, frauds in the count and tissue-ballot devices were resorted to in order to effectually destroy the voice of the majority. These, in brief, are the accounts given in the non-partisan press, of the disgraceful outrages that attended the recent elections, and, so far as I have seen, these statements are without serious contradiction. It is but just and fair to all parties, however, that an impartial investigation of the facts shall be made by a committee of the Senate, proceeding under the authority of law and representing the power of the nation. Hence my resolution.

But we do not need investigation to establish certain facts already of official record. We know that one hundred and six Representatives in Congress were recently chosen in States formerly slave-holding and that the Democrats elected one hundred and one or possibly one hundred and two and the Republicans four or possibly five. We know that thirty-five of these Representativee were assigned to the Southern States by reason of the colored population, and that the entire political power thus founded on the numbers of the colored people has been seized and appropriated to the aggrandizement of its own strength by the Democratic party of the South.

The issue thus raised before the country, Mr. President, is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the day when the rights of any American citizen, however black or however poor, shall form the mere dust of the balance in any controversy; nor is the issue one that involves the waving of the "bloody shirt," to quote the elegant vernacular of Democratic virtuperation; nor still further is the issue as now presented only a question of the equality of the black voter of the South with the white voter of the South; the issue, Mr. President, has taken a far wider range, one of portentous magnitude; and that is, whether the white voter of the North shall be equal to the white voter of the South in shaping the policy and fixing the destiny of this country; of whether, to put it still more boldly, the white man who fought in the ranks of the Union Army shall have as weighty and influential a vote in the Government of the Republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the Rebel army. The one fought to uphold, the other to destroy the Union of the States, and to day he who fought to destroy is far more important factor in the Government of the nation than he who fought to uphold it.

Let me illustrate my meaning by comparing groups of States of the same representative strength North and South. Take the States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. They send seventeen Representatives to Congress. Their aggregate population is composed of ten hundred and thirty-five thousand whites and twelve hundred and twenty-four thousand colored; the colored being nearly two hundred thousand in excess of the whites. Of the seventeen Representatives, then, it is evident that nine were apportioned to these States by reason of their colored population, and only eight by reason of their white population; and yet in the choice of the entire seventeen Representatives the colored voters had no more voice or power than their remote kindred on the shores of Senegambia, or on the Gold Coast. The ten hundred and thirty-five thousand white people the sole and absolute choice of the entire Seventeen Representatives. In contrast, take two States in the North, Iowa and Wisconsin, with seventeen Representatives. They have a white population of two million two hundred and forty-seven thousand—considerably more than double the entire white population of the three Southern States I have named. In Iowa and Wisconsin, therefore, it takes one hundred and thirty-two thousand white population to send a Representative to Congress, but in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana every sixty thousand white people send a Representative. In other words, sixty thousand white people in these Southern States have precisely the same political power in the government of the country that one hundred and thirty two thousand white people have in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Take another group of seventeen Representatives from the South and from the North. Georgia and Alabama have a white population of eleven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, and a colored population of ten hundred and twenty thousand They send seventeen Representatives to Congress, of whom nine were apportioned on account of the colored population. But the colored voters are not able to choose a single Representative, the white Democrats choosing the whole seventeen. The four Northern States, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and California, have seventeen Representatives, based on a white population of two and a quarter millions, or almost double the white population of Georgia and Alabama so that in these relative groups of States we find the white man South exercises by his vote double the political power of the white man North.

Let us carry the comparison to a more comprehensive generalization. The eleven States that formed the Confederate Government had by the last census a population of nine and a half millions, of which in round numbers five and a half millions were white and four millions colored. On this aggregate population seventy-three Representatives in Congress were apportioned to those States—forty-two or three of which were by reason of the white population, and thirty or thirty-one by reason of the colored population. At the recent election the white Democracy of the South seized seventy of the seventy-three districts, and thus secured a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. Thus it appears that throughout the States that formed the late Confederate Government sixty-five thousand whites—the very people that rebelled against the Union—are enabled to elect a Representative in Congress, while in the loyal States it requires one hundred and thirty-two thousand of the white people that fought for the Union to elect a Representative. In levying every tax, therefore, in making every appropriation of money, in fixing every line of public policy, in decreeing what shall be the fate and fortune of the Republic, the Confederate soldier South is enabled to cast a vote that is twice as powerful and twice as influential as the vote of the Union soldier North.

But the white men of the South did not acquire and do not hold this superior power by reason of law or justice, but in disregard and defiance of both. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was expected to be and was designed to be a preventive and corrective of all such possible abuses. The reading of the clause applicable to the case is instructive and suggestive. Hear it:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The patent, undeniable intent of this provision was that if any class of voters were denied or in any way abridged in their right of suffrage, then the class so denied or abridged should not be counted in the basis of representation; or, in other words, that no State or States should gain a large increase of representation in Congress by reason of counting any class of population not permitted to take part in electing such representatives. But the construction given to this provision is that before any forfeiture of representation can be enforced the denial or abridgment of suffrage must be the result of a law specifically enacted by a State. Under this construction every negro voter may have his suffrage absolutely denied or fatally abridged by the violence, actual or threatened, of irresponsible mobs, or by frauds and deceptions of State officers from the Governor down to the last election clerk, and then, unless some State law can be shown that authorizes the denial or abridgment, the State escapes all penalty or peril of reduced representation. This construction may be upheld by the courts, ruling on the letter of the law, "which killeth," but the spirit of justice cries aloud against the evasive and atrocious conclusion that deals out oppression to the innocent, and shields the guilty from the legitimate consequences of willful transgression.

The colored citizen is thus most unhappily situated; his right of suffrage is but a hollow mockery; it holds to his ear the word of promise but breaks it always to his hope, and he ends only in being made the unwilling instrument of increasing the political strength of that party from which he received ever-tightening fetters when he was a slave and contemptuous refusal of civil rights since he was made free. He resembles indeed those unhappy captives in the East who deprived of their birth right are compelled to yield their strength to the upbuilding of the monarch from whose tyrannies they have most to fear, and to fight against the power from which alone deliverance might be expected. The franchise intended for the shield and defence of the negro has been turned against him and against his friends and has vastly increased the power of those from whom he has nothing to hope and everything to dread.

The political power thus appropriated by Southern Democrats by reason of the negro population amounts to thirty-five Representatives in Congress. It is massed almost solidly and offsets the great State of New York; or Pennsylvania and New Jersey together; or the whole of New England; or Ohio and Indiana united, or the combined strength of Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon. The seizure of this power is wanton usurpation; it is flagrant outrage; it is violent perversion of the whole theory of republican government. It inures solely to the present advantage and yet, I believe, to the permanent dishonor of the Democratic party. It is by reason of this trampling down of human rights, this ruthless seizure of unlawful power that the Democratic party holds the popular branch of Congress to-day and will in less than ninety days have control of this body also thus grasping the entire legislative department of the Government through the unlawful capture of the Southern States. If the proscribed vote of the South were cast as its lawful owners desire, the Democratic party could not gain power. Nay, if it were not counted on the other side against the instincts and the interests, against the principles and the prejudices of its lawful owners, Democratic success would be hopeless. It is not enough, then, for modern Democratic tactics that the negro vote should be silenced; the demand goes farther and insists that it shall be counted on their side, that all the Representatives in Congress and all the Presidential electors apportioned by reason of the negro vote shall be so cast and so governed as to insure Democratic success—regardless of justice, in defiance of law.

And this injustice is wholly unprovoked. I doubt if it be in the power of the most searching investigation to show that in any Southern State during the period of Republican control, any legal voter was ever debarred from the freest exercise of his suffrage. Even the revenges which would have leaped into life with many who despised the negro were buried out of sight with a magnanimity which the "superior race" fail to follow and and seem reluctant to recognize. I know it is said in retort of such charges against the southern elections as I am now reviewing that unfairness of equal gravity prevails in northern elections. I hear it in many quarters and read it in the papers that in the late exciting election in Massachusetts intimidation and bulldozing, if not so rough or rancorous as in the South, were yet as widespread and effective.

I have read and yet I refuse to believe that the distinguished gentleman who made an energetic but unsuccessful canvass for the Governorship of that State has endorsed and approved these charges, and I have accordingly made my resolution broad enough to include their thorough investigation. I am not demanding fair elections in the South without demanding fair elections in the North also. But venturing to speak for the New England States, of whose laws and customs I know something, I dare assert that in the late election in Massachusetts, or any other neighboring Commonwealths, it will be impossible to find even one case [illegible] polls, where a voter did not have the fullest, fairest, freest opportunity to cast the ballot of his choice and have it honestly and faithfully counted in the returns. Suffrage on this continent was first made universal in New England, and in the administration of their affairs her people have found no other appeal necessary than that which is addressed to their honesty of conviction and to their intelligent self interest. If there be anything different to disclose I pray you show it to us that we may amend our ways.

But whenever a feeble protest is made against such injustice as I have described in the South the response we get comes to us in the form of a taunt, "What are you going to do about it?" and "How do you propose to help yourselves?" This is the stereotyped answer of defiance which entrenched wrong always gives to inquiring justice; and those who imagine it to be conclusive do not know the temper of the American people. For let me assure you that against the complicated outrage upon the right of representation lately triumphant in the South, there will be arrayed many phazes of public opinion in the North not often hitherto in harmony. Men who have cared little, and affected to care less, for the rights or wrongs of the negro suddenly find that vast monetary and commercial interests, great questions of revenue, adjustment of tariff, vast investments in manufactures, in railways, and in mines are under the control of a Democratic Congress whose majority was obtained by depriving the negro of his rights under a common constitution and common laws. Men who have expressed disgust with the waiving of bloody shirts and have been offended with talk about negro equality are beginning to perceive that the pending question today relates more pressingly to the equality of white men under this Government, and that, however careless they may be about the rights or wrongs of the negro they are very jealous and tenacious about the rights of their own race and the dignity of their own firesides and their own kindred.

I know something of public opinion in the North. I know a great deal about the views, wishes and purposes of the Republican party of the nation. Within that entire great organization there is not one man, whose opinion is entitled to be quoted, that does not desire peace and harmony and friendship and a patriotic and fraternal union between the North and the South. This wish is spontaneous, instinctive, universal throughout the Northern States; and yet among men of character and sense, there is surely no need of attempting to deceive ourselves as to the precise truth. First pure, then peaceable. Gush will not remove a grievance, and no disguise of State rights will close the eyes of our people to the necessity of correcting a great national wrong. Nor should the South make the fatal mistake of concluding that injustice to the negro is not also injustice to the white man; nor should it ever be forgotten that for the wrongs of both a remedy will assuredly be found. The war, with all its costly sacrifices, was fought in vain unless equal rights for all classes be established in all the States of the Union; and now, in words which are those of friendship, howe differently they may be accepted, I tell the men of the South here on this floor and beyond this Chamber, that even if they strip the negro of his constitutional rights, they can never permanently maintain the inequality of white men in the nation; they can never make a white man's vote in the South doubly as powerful in the administration of the Government as a white man's vote in the North.

In a memorable debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Macaulay reminded Daniel O'Connell, when he was moving for Repeal, that the English Whigs had endured calumny, abuse, popular fury, loss of position, exclusion from Parliament, rather than the great agitator himself should be less than a British subject; and Mr. Macaulay warned him that they would never suffer him to be more. Let me now remind you that the Government under whose protecting flag we sit to-day sacrificed myriads of lives and expended thousands of millions of treasure that our countrymen of the South should remain citizens of the United States, having equal personal rights, and equal political privileges with all other citizens. And I venture now, and here, to warn the men of the South, in the exact words of Macauley, that we will never suffer them to be more!

The Defence of Oak Ridge.

We take it for granted that the writer in the last PATRIOT is a resident of——(well not of Oak Ridge.) We take it too that she(?) is one of those too numerous bodies who, failing to make a millennium in their own families try it elsewhere. If an Oak Ridge paragraphist penned that article, we beg pardon; she(?) was a perfect right to correct the many wrongs her neighbors cannot.

But in reply to your correspondent we would say you have done us a wrong in throwing the blame of a certain small gathering upon the shoulders of our school. Our Principal and Trustees are emphatically opposed to dancing. Every influence is brought to bear to prevent it, because they believe, even if there is no immorality connected with it, that does it not conduce to the advantage of their Institution of Learning.

So practical is their antipathy to dancing that not a Trustee or patron of the School in the entire neighborhood permits dancing at his house or allows his daughters to dance at all. There is but one respectable family in the neighborhood in which it is allowed and this is wholly disconnected with the School.

There is but one young lady in the neighborhood who dances at all.

The very fact that only when there were two young ladies from G. and by driving five miles and making a fourth lady by tying a white kerchief around one young gallant's arm, could there be a dance gotten up at all, is proof of the above assertion. This with one or two failures since ought to be sufficient to show your fair(?) correspondent which way the tide set.

There is no school in the State that has so few things to lead the young astray. There is no school that is so free from vice of every kind as Oak Ridge Institute. Only a jealous eye can find faults where they are so little glaring.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES OF O. R. I.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, eight folding machines, five job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welch, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1879 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

SEWING MACHINES CHEAP.—All disinterested parties, who are capable of judging of the merits of the different Sewing Machines on the market, without hesitation pronounce the "Domestic" one of the best, lightest running and most durable. Having given up the agency for that machine and wishing now to go out of that business, and devote my time exclusively to my own particular calling, viz., that of selling and repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. &c., I hereby propose to sell the few Domestic Machines that I have LEFT VERY LOW FOR THE CASH. A word to the wise is sufficient. If you want a BARGAIN in one of the very best Machines in the world don't hesitate nor delay to call on me, at my old stand, where you can see five or six different priced machines, and judge for yourself.

Very Respectfully.
W. A. HORNEY.

Greensboro, N. C. Dec., 18, '78. tf.

W. A. Horney would call the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to the fact that he has bought a beautiful and select stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Bridal and *Christmas and Holiday Presents*, &c., &c. And he would be pleased if they would call, at least, before they buy, and compare his goods and prices with the goods and prices of those whose chief stock in trade consists in "brass" and "gas."

558, 2 w.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that I will continue the business of buggy making and repairing at the stand formerly occupied by Daniel Coble, and solicit work with a guarantee of promptness and entire satisfaction. Prices low.

Those who are indebted by note or account to Daniel Coble will please call and settle the same at once, and those having claims against him will please present them for settlement. G. H. COBLE.

557 4w.

1,000 yards Holt's Plaids, 2,000 yards Randolph A, A. Sheeting just arrived at

S. S. BROWN'S.

125 pairs men's, youth's and boy's Boots, 50 pairs counter and seam protected boots, 120 pair of those 1.00 shoes and an endless variety of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's shoes opened this week at

S. S. BROWN'S.

A Handsome Christmas Present.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S COMPLETE WORKS. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS Philadelphia, have just published an entire new, complete and uniform edition of all the celebrated works written by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the popular American Authoress, whose position is at the head of all female writers, for there is no America author now living whose writings secure such immediate and general circulation. In all her works, the highest and purest sentiments are brought into tales of intense interest, while the darker shades of life are used only as lessons of instruction or to offset the more winning characters she creates. There is great originality of character in all her works, fine descriptive powers, strange and startling incidents, stirring adventures, scenes of pathos, and pages that quicken the pulse and thrill the heart with interest and pain. There is also great ingenuity in the construction of her plots, and in the pure moral tone which characterizes all her writings. Her novels are all full of the strongest interest—exciting to the verge of sensationalism, yet contains nothing to offend even the most fastidious delicacy. Their names are as follows: "Ishmael; or in the Depths," "Self-Raised; or From the Depths," "How He Won Her," "Fair Play," "Victor's Triumph," "A Beautiful Fiend," "The Missing Bride," "The Spectre Lover," "The Artist's Love," "A Noble Lord," "Lost Heir of Linlithgow," "Trod For Her Life," "Cruel as the Grave," "The Maiden Widow," "The Family Doom," "The Christmas Guest," "The Bride's Fate," "The Changed Brides," "Fallen Pride," "The Widow's Son," "Bride of Llewellyn," "The Fortune Seeker," "The Lost Heiress," "Lady of the Isle," "The Bridal Eve," "The Deserted Wife," "The Three Beauties," "The Fatal Secret," "The Phantom Wedding," "Vivia; or, Secret of Power," "Prince of Darkness," "The Fatal Marriage," "Love's Labor Won," "The Gypsy's Prophesy," "Haunted Homestead," "The Wife's Victory," "The Mother-in-Law," "Retribution," "The Two Sisters," "India; or, Pearl River," "Curse of Clifton," "Discarded Daughter," "Allworth Abbey," and "Mystery of Dark Hollow." This edition of Mrs. Southworth's books is printed on the finest white paper, is complete in forty-three volumes, bound in vellum, black and gold, with a full gilt back, and is sold at the low price of $1.00 per volume, or $75.25 for a full and complete set. Every family and library should have in it some, if not a complete set of Mrs. Southworth's books. They will be found for sale by all Booksellers, or copies of any one, or more, or all of them, will be sent to any one, any place, at once, per mail, post-paid, on remitting $1.75 for each one wanted, in a letter, to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

GREENSBORO MARKETS

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

Dec. 18th 1878.

Bacon, sides, lb	6a10	Molasses,	35
shoulders	5a8	Syrup,	50 1.00
Pork,	5a6	Nails,	4
Beeswax,	20a25	Salt, coarse,	1.10
Butter,	12½a20	" Fine,	1.35
Beef,	5a10	Sugar, brown,	8a10
Candles,	15a20	" Crushed	12½
Coffee. Rio,	12½a25	" White,	12½
Laguayra,	25	Potatoes, irish,	30a50
Java,	30	" Sweet	50
Cotton,	9a10	Eggs,	15 16
" Yarns,	1.00	Hay,	40
Sheetings,	6½a7	Onions, bushel	25
Feathers,	30a40	Apples, green,	75a100
Flour F'ly,	6.00a7.00	" Dried	1a4
Superfine,	5.00 5.50	Peaches, Dried	2a8
Grain, corn	40a50	Rice,	10
Wheat	90a1.00	Kerosene,	25
Oats	30a40	Chickens	8a10
Peas	50a75	Flax Seed,	1.00
Hides, Dry	8a10	Soda,	10
" Green,	4a5	Tallow,	7
Lard,	12½	Eggs,	1½

RICHMOND MARKETS,

CORRECTED BY

J. R. HOCKADAY,

Wholesale Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

1528 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Fruits, Vegetables and Country Produce Generally, Solicited. Fresh Fish, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples and Potatoes, a Specialty.

Liberal Advances on Goods in hand or Bill of Lading.

Charges only 5 per cent. Cos.: Tobacco and Grain 3 per cent.

F. J. VAIDEN, W. B. RATCLIFFE, Assistant, Salesman.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 16th, 1878.

Butter, choice, per lb	$ 15	16½
" Medium, "	10	12
" Common, "	6	10
Beans, white, per bush	1.75	1.50
" Mixed, "	1.00	1.25
" Colored, "		
Peas, Black Eye, "	1.00	4.40
" Mixed, "	70	75
" Black, "	70	75
Peanuts, Va. choice,	1.00	
" " Common, dull		
" N. C. "	1.15	1.00
" Tennessee "	1.00	
Beeswax, per lb	20	25
Eggs, per dozen in cake	18	20
" " Barrels	17	19
Egg Crates (Patent) each	1.75	2.00
Flour, Family, per bbl	5.00	6.00
" Extra "	4.00	4.75
" Superfine "	3.50	4.00
" Fine "	3.00	
" Rye "	3.00	4.00
" Buckwheat, per lb	3½	3
Flax Seed, per bush	1.00	1.10
Feathers, as to quality per lb	35	40
Apples, Green, per bbl, choice new	2.00	
" " " Common		
Apples, Dried, per lb	3	3½
Peaches, per "	5	7
Venison, per lb.,	8	10
Rabbits, each,	8	10
Turkeys, wild, each,	50	75
Geese, " "	50	75
Ducks, wild, per pair	25	50
Pheasants, each,	16	20
Pigeons, wild, per doz	50	2.00
Partriges, per doz.,	25	1.50
Robins, per doz.,	00	1.25
Turkeys, Dressed, per lb	8	10
Geese, " "	8	10
Ducks, " "	8	10
Chickens, " "	6	7
Turkeys, Live, each	75	1.00
Geese, " "	60	75
Ducks " "	25	30
Chickens, old, "	20	25
" Spring,	15	20
Apple Butter, per lb	4	5
Tallow, "	6	7
Wool, Washed, "	25	30
" Unwashed,	20	25
Rags, Cotton, "	1½	2

Miscellaneous.

WANTED. A good man, no crop. One that provides his own team. References required.

556-1m. L. W. JAMES & COURT.

NEW JEWELRY AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT

To the People of Greensboro and surrounding Country:

Having opened in your midst a first-class Watch-Making and Jewelry Store, I respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

Having served a long apprenticeship with one of the most celebrated Watch and chronometer makers in the country, and having had Thirty Years Experience in this business, I confidently believe I can give Entire Satisfaction to all who may entrust their work to my care.

I shall keep constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of all kinds, Spectacles, Silver and Plated Ware, and Everything in my Line. Fine Gold Rings and Hair Jewelry Made to Order.

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

Old Gold and Silver Bought or Taken in Exchange. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9, 1878-1y.

☞ We wish to purchase 200 bushels yellow Peas and 250 bushels Bolted Corn Meal. J. W. SCOTT & CO.

☞ Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, at Post Office.

☞ To avoid Lamp explosions use the Celebrated Red "C" Oil, for sale by J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WM. B. BOGART,
Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Shoes, Hats, Notions, and Gents Furnishing Goods.
Odd Fellows Hall Building.

After a retirement of a few months it is with the most happy feelings that I again resume business. I cordially invite my many friends and former customers to call and examine my ENTIRELY NEW stock which is now ready for inspection.

I shall receive new goods every week to which your attention will be called.

Respectfully,
April 15, 1875-1y WM. B. BOGART.

ALL FIRE RISKS Insured at lowest rates by R. S. DASHIELL, Gen'l Life and Fire Ins. Agency, 530-1y. Greensboro, N. C.

JOHN A. GILMER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office over National Bank of Greensboro.

Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Aug. 29, 1877.

SINGER
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Surely Ahead in Sales of all Competitors.

THOSE WHO USE THEM
Speak High Terms of their Merits
Machines Made Especially for
Tailors, Shoe Makers And Harness Makers,
WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

We are prepared to sell on
MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,
For Country Produce, good Notes or Cash, at low prices, as will best suit purchaser.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine until you have tried the SINGER.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
F. G. CARTLAND, Manager.
September 21st, 1868. 545 tf

Clothing! Clothing!!

We would announce that we have just opened a large stock, and are receiving
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
which we are determined to sell
As LOW as the Quality of the Goods will Permit.

We are manufacturing for THE CUSTOM TRADE from the **Best Goods the New York Market affords,** which we keep on hand ready to be

CUT AND MADE TO FIT

at short notice. ☞ We have AS GOOD WORKMEN as can be found in the country,
Warrant all Work to Give Satisfaction.

We have on hand for manufacture, or sale by the yard, cheap

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
and a variety of cloths for men and boys' wear from 25 cents up, also
SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Samples of goods and directions for self measurement sent by mail upon application.

FOR CLOTHING
GO TO
F. G. Cartland & Bro.,
Under Benbow Hall, Greensboro, N. C.

ODELL, RAGAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Greensboro, N. C.
Jan. 20, 1875-1y.

Pomona Hill Nurseries.
200,000 FRUIT TREES, VINES, &c., for Fall, Winter and Spring sales of 1877-'78. My stock of Apple and Peach is unusually fine, well grown, young and thrifty. Early Peaches for market orchards, my great specialty including Amsden June and Alexander. I am prepared to fill large orders. Special inducement to large planters and dealers. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue furnished to applicants. Local city agent, Jas. Sloan's Sons, near McAdoo House.
Address, J. VAN LINDLEY,
May 1y. Greensboro, N. C.

Valuable Property for Sale.
All the property conveyed by Deeds in Trust by Wilson & Shober, N. H. D. Wilson and C. E. Shober is offered for sale privately.

Persons wishing to buy are referred to the several deeds of the parties for information in detail as to the property.

We call special attention to the large amount of real estate in Guilford, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Alamance counties.

Bids for any piece of property will be received, considered and responded to.

R. M. SLOAN,
W. F. BOWMAN, } Trustees.
F. E. SHOBER.
July 16th, 78-tf.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. Original and only absolute cure. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating. to W. B. Squire, Worlington, Greene Co., Ind.

Wharton & Wharton
Having, at the recent sale of James Sloan's Sons, purchased the most desirable portion of their stock, will
Continue the Business,
under the management of Maj. JAS. SLOAN. We will keep constantly on hand a full line of
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Agricultural Implements,
LIME, PLASTER, FERTILIZERS,
and everything except dry goods.

We have a large stock of Agricultural Implements, Cement, Lime, Plaster and Fertilizers, which we are offering on most favorable terms, for cash. 545-3m

BOOKS For the MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A complete Guide to Wedlock, with Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Evidence of Virginity Sterility in women, Advice to Bridegrooms, Husbands, Load of Woe, Choice and Matrimony compared, Impediments to Marriage, Conjugal duties, Secrets of Reproduction, Law of Marriage, Laws of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc. also on Diseases of Women, their cause and Cure. A Confidential work of 300 pages, with full Plate Engravings, sent for 50 cents. "The Private Medical Adviser," on the results of impure associations, &c. 4.0 pp. on the sacred habits of youth and their effects on after life, causing Varicocele, Seminal Weakness, Nervous debility, Loss of Sexual Power, etc. making marriage improper or unhappy, giving many receipts for the cure of private diseases, same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents. "Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanood, 10 cents; or all three $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for 10 cents in stamps, Silver or Currency. (The author invites consultation, and letters are promptly answered without charge.) Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 18 Numa St. N. St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1847.)

I earnestly ask persons suffering from RUPTURE to send me their names and address, they will learn something to their advantage—Not a Truss.

New Advertisements.

Money Saved is Money Made.
If you are in need of any of the following goods, go to
W. R. MURRAY'S
on East Market Street, before you buy and examine carefully the quality, styles and prices of his goods. Dress goods of different styles, including
Black and Col'd Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas, Black and Col'd Silks,
all colors of Silk Satins for trimmings all colors of.
Worsted Fringes, Waterproofs,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS,
Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
for men women and children.
MEN' & BOYS' CLOTHING,
Men' Boots, Boys' Boots.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES,
Ladies' Cloaks and Carpets,
in beautiful styles, and exceedingly attractive,
Ladies' Shawls, Felt Skirts.
Men' and Boys' Hats & Caps.
W. R. MURRAY.
549-3m. Greensboro, N. C.

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In 1879, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its thirty-sixth year, admittedly unrivalled and continuously successful. During the year it will furnish to its readers the productions of the most eminent authors, *above-named and many others*; embracing the choicest Serial and Short Stories by the *Leading Foreign Novelists*, an amount UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER PERIODICAL,

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