

probably, we shall have full parti-

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

From The Wilmington Journal.
North Carolina Railroad Freight.
To correct misapprehensions made by recent publications, we refer again to this subject.

The only alteration made of late is, the Raleigh and Gaston Road is required to pay to the North Carolina Road such sum as they would make net if their freights were to pass Goldsboro. If the freights receive no special direction they pass over the Wilmington and Weldon Road as heretofore.

In a former fiscal year the Raleigh and Gaston Road received seventy-eight thousand dollars from its North Carolina Road business. If that business, the present year, should amount to that sum going to Goldsboro, it would add thirty-one thousand dollars to the receipts of the North Carolina Road, and forty-seven thousand dollars to the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

The stockholders of the North Carolina Road, at their last annual meeting took a wise and just view of the subject, and ordered the freights by Goldsboro. Although the distance is greater, we are informed that, in consequence of the easy grades and curves, transportation can be done at less cost and in equal time. The shippers pay the same rate.

The Raleigh and Gaston Company are clamoring for all this business, although it could only be given to them at a public loss. They say they paid for half of the stock in North Carolina State bonds, and are consequently entitled to stand on the same footing as the school fund or any other State investment.

Let us see what the facts are: Whether the State subscribed to the original construction of the road we do not know, but the Legislature of 1888-89 let them have five hundred thousand dollars, secured by mortgage; afterwards the State let them have three hundred thousand dollars additional—the stockholders giving their individual bond of indemnity in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to save the State. The road failed to meet both, and was sold to pay the principal interest, amounting from nine hundred thousand to one million dollars. The State became the purchaser, and proposed to reorganize the road with a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars, which was the principal paid, with the loss of several years interest. The Legislature proposed to give the stockholders one-half if they would advance four hundred thousand dollars, which was about the amount they owed, and give them a release of their obligation, that is, to such as would make up the sum owed, they would give them the full value in stock in a road with a capital stock of about two millions of dollars. Those who had no money were unable to get any of this, and were left with the capital too small to present. Finding the capital too small to present, they "watered" the stock. If our memory serves us, and called the eight hundred thousand dollars, one million two hundred thousand dollars, issuing fifty per cent. of stock to the stockholders.

The Legislature, since the war, passed a bill ostensibly applying to all the roads with the exception of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester, to exchange State bonds for railroad stocks, but in practice it only applied to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that was out of debt and ready to make a dividend. The wapping bill created a great deal of discontent at the time, and was soon repealed. It was considered quite a privilege to give State bonds, on which the payment of the interest had been suspended, for a stock that was about to pay a dividend and that would bear further "watering" by a stock dividend.

The case stands thus: These stockholders owed the State; they were released and allowed to come in and take the stock at about one-half of its value, as subsequent events have shown; then they were allowed to buy the State's interest when they were ready to pay dividends, and pay in suspended bonds, which were worth about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, leaving the amount the State has received for her vast outlay in this road. With all these acts of liberality they insist on appropriating State revenues in such a manner as actually confiscates a part of the school fund income.

We think the State ought to husband her resources to begin, at an early day, to re-establish her common schools and educate the poor. We say it is a bold pilgrimage undertaken by many, as also in the modification of the time in which the great fund went instead of presentism. On one occasion, a few weeks ago, I was witness to these mortifications of flesh. The place was New Wang, a temple close to Ningpo, which has recently gained a high reputation for the piety of the inmates. At the time I entered two priests were undergoing the operation of having the finger burned off. The way it was done is as follows: A string was tied tightly around the finger just below the second knuckle; the hand was then surrounded by a ball of clay, and the fist doubled up, leaving one finger sticking out. Round this finger was tied sandal-wood, which was lighted, and boiled resin and oil poured upon it. The person operated on sat in a chair untied, with the burning hand on the altar. Nothing prevented him moving his hand at any moment. At any time he could have asked and the torture would have been discontinued. I stood for an hour and a half witnessing the strange sight, all which time gongs were beating and prayers being said. Behind one of the sufferers stood an aged priest, his hands on the shoulders of the sufferer, a young, healthy looking man. From the hands of the old Bronze five fingers were missing, they having been burned off. I must confess that though I am used to seeing operations, etc., without a shudder, I sickened at the sight of this needless pain and deformation of God's image.

RELIGIOUS THEATRICALS.—The New York Observer, says: "Within a month, we have had a masquerade at a church social, a live turkey driven up the broad aisle with an offering on his back, a Santa

made at Richmond the other day, told the colored men that they ought, for their own good, to abstain from seeking office. This was wholesome advice, it is true, whether it be applied to blacks or whites, for we don't know any worse calling a man can now engage in than that of office seeking; but the real reason why Iotts and his colleagues dissuade the negroes from it now is because they want the offices themselves. The few whites are to shake the bushes, the chestnuts, while the Radicals will gather (or dip my fingers into the Treasury) is the demand of the white leaders on the ignorant blacks. The result will be that in a short time the party will be split all to pieces. The negroes want it. They will want "sumfin" too.

A Pastoral Letter Concerning American Women.

Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of New York, has issued a pastoral letter in relation to American women, in which he discourses as follows. It will no doubt strike home to many an American household:

When I see the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity and the wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first law of refinement—simplicity in manners and attire. When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers, frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians, I feel that the fields we have wrested from the Indians, when I read daily of the most ungodly divorces, and of crimes against society and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our countrywomen are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training. When I see thousands of households in which young girls are reared for a life of pleasure without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results, nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. So the wind and reap the whirlwind. As a Christian bishop, therefore, I make my appeal to you, Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation by faithfully bearing your testimony against all that tends to the degradation of your sex, and the more so when such crime is not only wicked, but receives countenance in circles which ought to be exemplary.

From the Sussex Coast, Eng., Aug. 3. Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

English Girls.

The glory of the sea-side gathering, as of all that I have seen in England, is the children—the children and the girls. The large boys are mostly at school. Their sisters come down to the sea. The feminine element preponderates in the ratio of five to one. Saturday night's train brings down a certain number of husbands, brothers and so on, who come to spend Sunday, with a return railway ticket for Monday morning. But the fine young Misses who bravely bathe every morning, and fling the wondrous wealth of their black hair to the breeze to be dried, have the beach to themselves during the week; and very brave and beautiful they are, with the clear, openness of innocence, and full, round forms of glowing health. Never was seen so little of coquetry. There is a simple unconsciousness of honesty in British girls, delightful to behold. The girl of 18 is only the happy expansion of her sister at 9, and the robust, gleeful, infantile children are a perfect joy to see. Neither the children nor the young ladies have, but very rarely, the delicate and exquisite beauty so common in America. They are of a more robust type. They can walk 10 or even 20 miles of a morning, and have limbs made for such exercise. They live in the open air of the year round. They are not afraid of cold or wet. They have, however, the beauty of well formed, active, simple-hearted, brave girls, who will make good wives, and mothers, and whose looks and actions show that they have no nonsense about them. And whatever may be thought of Englishmen or Englishwomen, in their full expansion of maturity, their can be no doubt of the beauty of their children. None admire them more than our American visitors. They are never tired looking at the groups of four or six children, with their mothers and nurses, digging for dear life in the sands, sailing their little boats in every puddle, or covering each other in the pebbly banks of flint thrown into winnows by the recent tides.

CHINESE FANATICS.—That the Chinese are capable of enduring much for religion is to be seen by the long, toilsome pilgrimages undertaken by many, as also in the modification of the time in which the great fund went instead of presentism. On one occasion, a few weeks ago, I was witness to these mortifications of flesh. The place was New Wang, a temple close to Ningpo, which has recently gained a high reputation for the piety of the inmates. At the time I entered two priests were undergoing the operation of having the finger burned off. The way it was done is as follows: A string was tied tightly around the finger just below the second knuckle; the hand was then surrounded by a ball of clay, and the fist doubled up, leaving one finger sticking out. Round this finger was tied sandal-wood, which was lighted, and boiled resin and oil poured upon it. The person operated on sat in a chair untied, with the burning hand on the altar. Nothing prevented him moving his hand at any moment. At any time he could have asked and the torture would have been discontinued. I stood for an hour and a half witnessing the strange sight, all which time gongs were beating and prayers being said. Behind one of the sufferers stood an aged priest, his hands on the shoulders of the sufferer, a young, healthy looking man. From the hands of the old Bronze five fingers were missing, they having been burned off. I must confess that though I am used to seeing operations, etc., without a shudder, I sickened at the sight of this needless pain and deformation of God's image.

RELIGIOUS THEATRICALS.—The New York Observer, says: "Within a month, we have had a masquerade at a church social, a live turkey driven up the broad aisle with an offering on his back, a Santa

Claus in a Sunday-School, and now a 'dramatic entertainment,' where nothing ought to be known but Christ crucified."

This is Northern "progressive religion," we suppose. Next we may hear of a religious circus, with Hinnant as equestrian director; Waldro as ringmaster; Brownlow as clown, Beecher and Boynton as tumblers; "Pilgrim" Ashley and "Bruders" Walker as valeters; Madame Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mademoiselle Lucy Stone tight rope performers; with a grand combination stock company, consisting of "saintly" attaches of Yre Bureau and "pious" school marmas.

Introducing upon each and every occasion, a truly "loyal" and orthodox version of the "Black Crook." If a menagerie should be deemed desirable, we would suggest, that as Manager Cowles' engagement in Raleigh is about to close, (and will positively appear for the last time as soon as the eight dollars per diem gives out) that his entire and superb collection of wild and tame beasts, can be secured on the most reasonable terms.—Plain Dealer.

A Fool and his Money.—"Johnny Steel,"—a few incidents of his Career as a Millionaire.

John W. Steel, familiarly known as "Johnny" Steel, and somewhat distinguished as an "old prince," having for a considerable length of time enjoyed the princely income of \$4000 a day, fled in the United States District Court, last week, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His indebtedness, as set forth in his petition, amounts to over \$100,000.

Steel is a Pennsylvania by birth, and is in the neighborhood of thirty-three years of age. He has had but little education, has no business qualifications or shrewdness, and seems to be especially cut by a Dame Nature to attest the truth of the proverb that "a fool and his money are soon parted." Of his early youth we know very little: manhood and riches sprang upon him about the same time. His interest in the famous McCintock farm and oil wells, in Venango county, bequeathed him by his father, for a number of years yielded him an income of about \$3,000 per day. This princely income—few persons possess it—was the means of awakening in "Johnny" an ambition to seek other fields and sources of amusement than those offered in the wilds of Venango. We heard of him first by his lavish waste of wealth in Philadelphia. Here he made the acquaintance of Messrs. Skuff & Gaylord, of minstrel fame, and one of his first rash purchases was an entire new outfit for the minstrels, composed of velvet coats and vests and plaid trousers (in this uniform). To these eccentric costumes he added diamond breastpins of the first water, and a new suit of clothes for each member. Several members of Cairncross & Dixie's Minstrels, of Philadelphia, were also favored in a similar manner.

Another of "Johnny's" eccentric acts in Philadelphia is related as follows:—Walking along Chestnut street one day with a friend, he espied a beautiful span of horses attached to a splendid carriage, just turning down from Second. To see was to covet; so halting the driver, Sam M. who, as it happened, was also the owner, "Johnny" coolly asked him if he would sell his establishment. Sam looked incredulously at his customer, wondering if he was drunk or crazy, when Johnny again put forward the question, "What will you take for the whole rig?" Sam, with a wink, while knocking the ashes from his cigar, doubtless thinking to frighten his unknown questioner, replied, "Well, I guess about seven thousand dollars will take the lot." "Johnny" answered by laying seven one thousand dollar bills on the seat of the vehicle, and taking hold of the reins, coolly said, "Hop out, and 'hop out' Sam, while 'Johnny' drove off, leaving Sam standing in amazement on the corner. The day was spent in riding about the city, and spending money lavishly; toward evening he had employed a man to drive, and while winding up the day, he reached the Girard House; alighting on the pavement, he asked the driver as to his circumstances, and learning that he 'knew the grip of poverty,' "Johnny" made him a present of the carriage and horses, telling the driver not to offer thanks, but to 'drive off quick!'

While in Philadelphia, one of the eccentricities of his morning walks on Market or Walnut street, was to watch for a man with a shabby hat. He would then follow him until he got in front of a hat store, and then, with a swoop, he would land the offending hat in the middle of the street, and asking him into the store, where he would buy him the best hat he had.

"Johnny" never carried any baggage with him while travelling, purchasing everything as he required it. Having resolved one day to stop at the Cincinnati Hotel, instead of his usual retreat, the Girard, he was driven there in company with a friend, Mr. Wm. B. Santering up to the office, he made known his desire to "stop a while." The clerk asked him as to the whereabouts of his baggage.

"Johnny" replied that he had none. "Then," said the clerk, "you must pay in advance; that's our rule." "Johnny" cast a glance at him and wondered that he was not known. So, winking at his friend B, he asked the clerk if the proprietor was in; receiving a reply in the affirmative, the landlord soon made his appearance, when a conversation of the following tenor ensued:

J. S.—"You are the proprietor, I believe, sir.—the responsible man?"

M. K.—"Yes, sir."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with you, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in advance."

M. K.—"Ah, I see."

J. S.—"How much do you consider your whole house worth for a day?"

M. K.—"About three thousand dollars."

J. S.—"I'll take it for twenty-four hours, anyhow, and see how it goes."

Johnny then counted out the money, and, turning to his friend, says, "Now, Bill, jump in and play clerk."

Rumor says that this was B's first and only experience in hotel keeping. There are many anecdotes related about him, but the above will suffice to show the general character of the man. When, more recently, the avalanche of money had exhausted itself, we hear of "Johnny" acting in the capacity of "door-keeper"

for the very same band of minstrels, the members of which he had given the diamond pins and costumes.—Littsburg Leader.

From The Adria Times.

A Man Deserts His Wife—Lives for Nine Years Within Sixteen Miles of Her and is Undiscovered.—Both Marry Again.—Denouement.

Nine years ago there lived in the neighborhood of Manchester, just across the Washtenaw county line, a man and his wife—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whiteside. Robert, from all accounts, was not a very good or attentive husband. He had a habit of absenting himself from home, sometimes for a month or two at a time. But his last voluntary absence proved more lengthy, and

"The sunny and rainy season came and went Year after year," and still he came not back. The truth, welcome or unwelcome, as the case may be, was forced upon his wife that her husband had deserted her. At length there came a man to Manchester with tidings of Whiteside, who had then been missing some seven years. The stranger said he had known him in Saginaw; that Robert had died there and that he had seen him buried.

Putting implicit confidence in the story, Mrs. Whiteside, believing herself a widow, married again, doubtless having hopes of a more happy union than her first had been. A week or two ago she and her husband went to the town of Cambridge, in this county, sixteen miles from their home, with a view of purchasing some sheep, they were informed that a man named Whiteside, living at a short distance, had some for sale. The mention of the name very naturally excited the woman's curiosity, and further inquiry convinced her that, at length, she had got her second husband home to the house, and there, sure enough, found Robert Whiteside in propria persona.

The scene which followed can be better imagined than described. The faithless Robert had, all the while, been living with in sixteen miles of his deserted wife, had gone by his own name the whole time, had married and buried one wife, and was then living with his second matrimonial venture since he forsook his lawful allegiance. He lived in a somewhat secluded portion of the town, on a forty-five acre farm, and was not a little annoyed at this unexpected discovery. At first he feigned not to recognize his wife, but finding this subterfuge unavailing, he at length "acknowledged the corn." Mrs. Whiteside has made complaint against her traitor spouse for bigamy and adultery, and the matter will be brought before the courts for investigation.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday the 6th of March, 1888, by A. H. Lindsay, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, and Miss JULIA A. FARRINGTON, of Guilford county, N. C.

In Greensboro, on the evening of the 10th instant, by Rev. William Barringer, Mr. C. A. SHULTZ and Miss WINIFRED LUMPKINS.

DIED.

In Guilford county, N. C., March 6th, 1888, THOMAS H., youngest son of J. F. and M. E. Hughes, aged 9 years, 3 months and 20 days.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT FOR 1888.

THE PATRIOT was established Jan. 21st, 1874, and is not only one of the oldest largest and most widely read and circulated secular journals, in the State, but it is intended by the proprietor to spare no expense, pains or labor until it shall be pronounced the cheapest, best, and most reliable paper in the State. It will hereafter be published as heretofore in GREENSBORO, N. C., every Friday morning by D. F. CALDWELL, Editor and Proprietor, at Three Dollars invariably in advance, when the paper is sent out of the county. Ten copies of the paper will be sent to our Post Office at \$2.75 per copy; Twenty copies for \$5.50 per copy; Thirty copies at \$8.25, and fifty copies or more at two dollars per copy.

Where credit is extended to subscribers residing in the county, \$2.50 in specie or its equivalent will uniformly be exacted.

THE PATRIOT has ever been, and will continue to be so long as it remains the property, or under the control of its present proprietor, an old line Conservative Whig Journal of the Clay and Webster School of politics. Fearless, honest, consistent and independent at all times, and under all circumstances earnestly devoted to the maintenance of all the great cardinal principles of the Constitution and the Union of the States upon the basis of equality, and an equal independence under the existing Constitution.

THE PATRIOT will firmly oppose all pernicious, local, class and sectional legislation or agitation, as alike dangerous, unconstitutional and in every way detrimental to the Republic as it will, all impost laws or acts passed by Congress, or the Legislature, having for their object the taxation of the citizen. It will labor with zeal to maintain the trial by Jury of all offenders in civil cases, as guaranteed in the Constitution we have so often sworn to support. And the day we trust will never come when The Patriot will look with any favor upon measures that punish innocent and guilty alike, rob and disfranchise the loyal to the same extent and degree as they do the disloyal.

One of the great purposes in publishing THE PATRIOT will be to aid in the development of our resources as a State; to foster, extend and consolidate our works in internal improvement; to revive and diffuse new life and vigor into the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of the State.

Our system of Common Schools, our Seminary, Academies and Colleges, will be cared for, and aided in every way possible in the columns of THE PATRIOT. We will be shown in our columns to universal, or even partial, suffrage military rule, or the longer continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State. On the other hand, we will most cheerfully and zealously co-operate with any and all laws and parties who adopt as their platform; this Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws as understood by the founders of the Republic and expounded by the Courts of the United States. Great pains will be taken to furnish the readers of THE PATRIOT with the freshest and most interesting items of news and the pith of all Congressional and Legislative proceedings, as well as a general summary of State and Local News. Special attention will be given to the markets.

In a word, we intend to make THE PATRIOT the bold and out-spoken organ of the freemen of the Old North State and the uncompromising advocate of civil and religious liberty, the Union and the equality of all the States, and their absolute independence to manage their local and municipal affairs as they may see proper. D. F. CALDWELL.

AWFUL MURDER IN ROWAN COUNTY.—A DEVIL IN HUMAN SHAPE.—Young Harris, (negro), was committed to jail in this place Saturday evening last, charged by the Coroner's Jury of inquest, of having murdered his step son, a young man of about 18 years of age. The circumstances as detailed by the witnesses examined by the Coroner, make up a case of cruelty rarely if ever equalled in this part of the State. The victim was literally whipped to death—beaten from day to day for more than a week, sometimes with hickories; at other times with a leather strap; at others, with a rope; and still at other times with a paddle. On last Thursday morning, his unnatural father commenced the chastisement before it was day, and kept it up until some school children were passing near his house on their way to school. On seeing them approaching, he stopped whipping and drove his son into a kitchen. And after the children had passed, he went into the kitchen, tied the young man by the feet, threw the rope over a joist log, and hauled him up in that position, his hands barely touching the floor. He then commenced beating him with his usual weapons. The sister of the young man, about grown, said this was the condition of things when she left the house to go to the spring for water; and that when she returned her brother was lying on the floor, dead.

During the day the family dressed the corpse for burial. But when the news got out that the young fellow was dead, preposterous rumors of cruel treatment by Harris, induced some of the white men of the neighborhood to call at his house and inquire into the case, when they discovered enough to warrant them in insisting that the corpse should be exhibited. This was opposed by Harris, but the coroner was immediately sent for, when the foregoing facts were brought to light.

This man, Harris, is a tolerably well informed man—can read and write, and is said to be a sort of preacher and doctor. Other members of his family have also shared his cruelty. Even his wife, on being examined, was found scared, and the other members, four children, from fifteen years old down, were all severely marked by whipping—some boys, some twelve or fourteen years old, so badly damaged that he is unfit for any kind of work.—Old North State.

For The Patriot.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Chorazin Chapter, R. A. M., No. 13, held at Greensboro, N. C., February 21st, 1888, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 3rd of February instant, our companion and brother, WILLIAM H. REECE was removed from our midst by an All-wise Providence. Therefore be it

Resolved, That as a fraternity we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, our heart-felt sympathy, and commend them to the care of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be furnished each paper in this town for publication.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Chapter.

W. E. EDWARDS, JOHN CALDWELL, THOMAS OWEN, F. P. CAVANAUGH, M. E. H. P.

For The Patriot.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ELMWOOD LODGE, No. 176, A. Y. M. GREENSBORO, N. C.

At a meeting of the Lodge on the 3rd of Feb. 1888, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, That the great and All-wise God in his mysterious Providence having taken away from our midst our valued and much beloved brother, WILLIAM H. REECE, we feel it our solemn and heart-felt duty to express our profound regret for the sudden bereavement. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That whilst it is our duty to submit to the will of our great creator, knowing that all He does is well, and for our good, though we may not be able to see and appreciate it. Yet we are constrained to express our deep grief for the loss of one of our brightest ornaments in Masonry, and one of our most earnest and useful citizens.

Resolved, That though dead, he yet lives in our hearts, and that we will ever cherish his memory.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of our deceased brother, our most heart-felt sympathy for their great bereavement.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and the papers in the town be requested to publish the same.

JAS. R. MCLEAN, WM. E. EDWARDS, THOMAS OWEN.

Spring and Summer Importation 1888.

RIBBONS.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

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North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Samuel S. B. Smith,

vs.

A. H. Boyd and wife Margaret, John Bird and wife Nancy, James M. Brannock & S. K. Kerner, Adm'rs of the Estate of Jesse Palmer, E. M. Powell, Adm'r of C. Hooper, Amanda Hooper, (Widow), and Martha, William, Hundy, Thomas and E. T. Hooper, minor heirs of C. Hooper.

IN EQUITY.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Jesse Palmer, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks requiring said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House in Wentworth on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1888, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Robt. B. Watt, Clerk and Master to the Court of Equity for Rockingham county, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1887. 77-78

From The National Intelligencer.
Another Rotten Rump in Congress—Leecompton over Again.

The Leecompton Constitution, so-called, was an imposition upon the people of Kansas, in that it was a fraud upon popular rights, and did not reflect their views nor feelings. Nearly all the representatives of the South, based by General Quitman, were at first hostile to it. Executive influence, however, finally overborne this sentiment; but the fact that the Democratic party to a great extent, through its leaders, identified itself with a measure which had not the approval of the people of the Territory of Kansas, was damaging in the last degree, and it was unquestionably the incipient step to its disastrous defeat in the election of 1860.

Strange to say, the lessons of experience take but little hold of the shallow, the shifting, the utterly partisan, and the otherwise debauched of politicians.

The whites of Alabama having lawful, under the reconstruction act of the usurping ascendancy in Congress, taken a justifiable course to save themselves from the anticipated evils, hurts, and horrors of negro ascendancy, are now subjected to the rule of a bogus constitution inflicted upon them by Congress, and which is only the creation of a minority of the people, and that minority composed mostly of negroes. That the whites should be justified in resorting, as they had the right, under the reconstruction bills themselves of the usurping Congress, to adopt any step to avert negro ascendancy, could not but be anticipated by all just-minded men. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. That it will prove to be disastrous policy to re-enact the odious principle of Leecompton in Alabama, and that, too, by a negro minority, and not a white one, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It, in connection with other enormities of Radicalism, will sink the whole rotten bulk to irretrievable depths.

When an editor like him of *The New York Tribune*, who has clamored with apparent sincerity for "general amnesty and universal suffrage" in the South, so far discredits his record as to justify Congressional action legalizing the bogus constitution, just rejected (in part by blacks themselves) in Alabama, what wonder is it that so reckless a partisan as Senator Sherman should introduce a bill renegeing the Leecompton policy. It is as follows:

"Whereas, The people of the State of Alabama have, in strict compliance with the 5th, Section of the Act of March 2nd, 1867, entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, framed a Constitution of government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, framed by a Convention of delegates in compliance with said Act; and

Whereas, The said Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons voting on the question of ratification, and said Constitution contains all the guarantees required by said Act:

Therefore, be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted, on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

To add to the infamy of the Radical record, in so far as it has been exhibited at such short notice, by men destitute of true political principles, we copy from the press of Mr. Horace Greeley, the aforementioned bitter enemy of Leecomptonism, as follows:

"It is plainly the duty of Congress to welcome the members elect to Washington, and at once to admit Alabama to the Union. If there are ten loyal men in Alabama who desire to return to the Union, Congress shall recognize them, and then only as the representatives of the State."

Than the above, no lower depth for a gentleman, and one professing honor and integrity in politics, was ever sounded.—It is a rotten, bold, wanton, and meretricious negation of principle on the gravest of issues.

SCALAWAG NOMINATION.—We learn from *The Roanoke News*, that a meeting of the many congeries and scurvy pale-faces of Halifax county was held at Halifax last week to nominate candidates for the various county offices that are to be filled at the ensuing election. As might have been expected, the vilest scum of debased humanity in that region participated in the meeting, and representative men were selected. Hays, mud-colored nigger, now conspiring in the bogus convention, was chosen as their candidate for the State Senate. Eppe, the "horned-cattle" hero, and Renfrow, the skulking confederate deserter, now exhibiting at the capitol, and another nigger were nominated for the House of Representatives. One Jim Goodwyn, the associate of the debased nigger population of the county, was nominated for the sheriff.

It is to be hoped that the good people of Halifax will not allow these miserable "cankers of a revolution" to again walk over the track without an effort to defeat them. Let them organize, and go earnestly to work.—Raleigh Carolinian.

A VETERAN AND FAITHFUL OFFICER.

We have heard, within a day or two past, of an instance of official promptitude, which deserves to be mentioned. It is generally known—at least among the legal profession—that the Clerk of the Supreme Court is allowed twenty days after its adjournment to make up his certificates, etc., for the Courts below. It is a duty involving a heavy amount of labor and much care. The Court adjourned on Saturday last, 12 M., and by 9 o'clock of the same evening, the veteran, efficient Clerk, Edmund B. Freeman, Esq., had deposited in the Postoffice all of his certificates, fully and with scrupulous exactness prepared. When the age of the present incumbent is considered, this is remarkable; but it will surprise no one who knows Mr. Freeman's energy, capacity and fidelity. He is a model Clerk, and a good copy for all younger officials.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Daniel Webster in a discussion on the influence of the Press spoke as follows: "Every parent, whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence."

Greensboro Money Market.

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