

WIFE AND I.

She who sleeps upon my heart
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses my lips
Wakes the warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms
Beats their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come—
Days that may be dreary,
Other hours than these shall come—
Hours that may be weary;
Still this heart shall be thy home,
Still this breast thy pillow,
Still these lips meet thine as oft
Shall meetest pillow.

Sleep, then, on my happy breast,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—
Nay, but thou hast done it;
And when age our bloom shall change
With its wintry weather,
May we in the same grave
Sleep and dream together.

A PERFECT MATCH.

The jewels dangle in her ears,
Her waist is but a slender span;
And as she swings along she says,
"I'm going to catch a dandy man."

His hat is the latest style,
His boots are with dainty hold;
And as he struts about he says,
"I'm going to wed a fool for gold."

They came together at the ball,
The dance and the waltz and whirl;
Her pulse is fine, "demonition fire,"
His purse is land, his hair in curl.
He is "an nice," she is "so rich,"
He lacks for cents, she lacks for brains;
He flatters her, she dazzles him,
They call each other "pretty names."

With gaily course, papa says "yes,"
Mamma says naught, mamma is dead;
His debts are large, her purse is deep,
The top and foot together wed.

A marriage of "convenience" quite,
A very reasonable affair;
"It's just the thing," his friends aver,
"It's just the thing," his friends declare.

Three five "up town," in free stone front,
The lady are grand, the rooms are high;
The maid moves from her roaches trip,
And comes with an envious sigh.

They do not love, they do not hate,
Their only bonds are those of law;
They find no reason for their part,
And each the "dirty noble, aw!"

He held the cards, she held the stake,
The hand was brass, the game was gold;
A perfect match, as men say,
For he was bought, and she was sold.

From The American Farmer.
Drying the Sweet and Irish Potato.

Since the date of my letter to Dr. Marshall, published in your February number, further experiments have been made in desiccating the sweet potato, establishing facts which show that cotton, in its palmetto, never gave such profit to the cultivator as will the sweet potato.

A bushel, when pared with the knife (and this wastes much), weighs 52 lbs.; but when dried, only ten pounds, having lost three-fourths in bulk and four-fifths in weight. Half-a-pound when boiled three-quarters of an hour in an earthen vessel, (in discolored) fills a large dish; in color and flavor precisely like the root upon your table at this season of the year. Twenty cents a dish would not be considered high, and yet it gives three dollars and seventy cents a bushel to the planter, for ten cents will pay the cost of drying, and twenty cents of that of boiling and freight to market. Now strike off one-half for margin and merchant's profit, and let cotton ever pay like this, when you consider that five hundred bushels to the acre is not uncommon.

You are aware that the sweet potato undergoes a chemical change a few weeks after being dug. At first it is dry and mealy, and is an universal favorite; but then it becomes soft and soggy, and by many rejected. You will agree with me that on such change can take place in the specimen enclosed, hard as flint stone. This delicious vegetable there fore can now be placed on the table every day of the year in its best condition.

Cotton had been known for generations, but only to supply the family's need, until Whitney's genius responded to a world's demand. So also the sweet potato can be grown in fabulous quantities, but its profitable nature confines it to home consumption. The present discovery, however, renders this also a staple article of commerce. There will be a great foreign demand for it in Europe. It is so easily transported, and the first trial was a success. They came forth almost black, and I got it up in despair, but subsequent reflection showed that the difference? Heat. As they were submitted for a moment to the action of steam, in order that the outer surface might be cooked to form a marriage impervious to the atmosphere. The result was very gratifying—they came forth bright and almost unmarred. When boiled and compared with others I can perceive no difference.

Preserved thus, will keep during the winter months. How valuable for sea voyagers, with only one fourth the original bulk and low importance in a sanitary point of view, for there is no scum with potatoes twice as much.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.
This is beyond doubt one of the most valuable discoveries made in agricultural history for many years past. And surely no other people can be more deeply interested in availing themselves of the benefits it promises, than the farmers of this State. But can they be induced to make the most of this new and important improvement? We hope they may, but greatly fear they will not.

MATTHEWS AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of *The Baltimore Leader*, a paper from Washington, gives the following as the present programme of the Southern "loyalists." Many of these factionists were responsible for the bloody civil war which has ruined the country, and their thirst for blood is not satiated:

"The men now here, and to whom I have referred as the assumed representatives of the Southern people, demand, in the first place, the conviction of the President. With Wade in the executive chair, they contend they can probably carry, at the point of the bayonet of Grant's soldiers, every State in the South. But, see

only, they demand an earnest, thorough immediate Congressional legislation, of the purpose of the central government, in reference to homesteads for the blacks.—The itinerant rascals, who have been for the past three years exciting the hopes of the negroes, have at length created a stupidity among them that must be satisfied, and that speedily. Confiscation of the domain of the South, and its divisibility into eighty acre farms, under the guardianship of Congress, is therefore a necessity as pressing as the deposition of the President. Thirdly, the Pierpoints, the Holdens, the Browns, the Reagans, the Longstreets, et al genus omne, suggest as an indispensable pre-requisite to complete pacification, the instant adoption by Congress of the infamous Constitutions framed by the negroes under the inspiration of the carpet-bag thieves of the North, with the addition of provisions disfranchising totally the native white Southern voters."

A SINGULAR ROMANCE.—M. De Pane narrates in *The Indifference Beldge* the following extraordinary story:

I knew a young gentleman named (I will say) Charles, who has been the hero of a singular romance. On coming of age he entered on a Parisian life with 25,000 francs a year. Forty years ago the young milord in Paul de Kock's romance played satirically on six thousand francs, rolled in cabriolets, and kept dances.—Times are changed since then, and Charles could not keep a carriage, nor a stylish dandy, and no one ever spoke of his losing money at the club. But he contrived to ruin himself though. He went into the world, he went to the club, and kept a mistress, but did all this within his means. His weakness was that of lending to any friend who asked. He was never repaid, and when he found his fortune more than half gone, instead of economizing, he tried speculating in stocks, at which he lost continually.

Nearly ruined, he had, however, nothing of the air of an unlucky fellow. He went to the first ball of the carnival.—There a lady in a black satin domino and mask showed marked deference for his society. Through her mask it was evident that her eyes and teeth were magnificent, and her figure was tall and strikingly elegant, with a little hand, neatly gloved, waved in graceful gestures. For two hours the pair passed the time delightfully.

"Let us go to supper," said Charles.
The lady unmasked and displayed a face which stops growing old at thirty, though its possessor may be forty. Its lines were perfectly statuesque, and the young man thought he had never seen a more enchanting woman. Suddenly she astonished him by saying:

"I have a son of your age.
This was startling, nay, incredible. The lady continued:
"I am a widow and for reasons which I will explain I have had occasions to make the strictest enquiries as to your life. I find that you have been ruined, not by vice, but by generosity, and that you have rare talents, and are in every respect, save your recklessness, a man to be loved and esteemed. My husband left me two millions of francs, and I have a charming daughter. There are family reasons, unknown to you, which give you a right to my intimacy and a share in our fortune."

These reasons were very singular. The lady's father had been a steward to the grandfather of Charles, and not a very faithful steward, since he had, by abusing his trust, made a fortune and run away to Poland. Here he increased his ill-gotten capital and married in a rich and noble family. Here he died, leaving two millions, the widow and children.

The widow, who knew his history, employed a secret agent to ascertain if Charles was a deserving young man, and found that he was something more. The young man married her daughter, and now all goes well.

WHAT SORT OF RECONSTRUCTION WE ARE TO HAVE.—Forney announces with a flourish of trumpets that one of the new United States Senators from Arkansas is a native of Pennsylvania and the other of New York, and that the new Governor is also a native of Pennsylvania.

The same condition of things will be found to exist in every Southern State.—The South is, indeed, ruled by strangers and aliens. The new Secretary of State for North Carolina is an adventurer from some where up North. The Superintendent of Public Instruction—an officer who is clothed, under the infamous Constitution, with the most arbitrary and unusual powers—is a Massachusetts itinerant and negro-phobe, who belonged originally, it is probable, to the class of fanatics, who resisted the fugitive slave law and did not deprecate the John Brown raid. One of the Judges of our Superior Courts is a man from Ohio, who, it is thought, has no license to practise law—certainly not in North Carolina, and of whom we have never heard a favorable word said by any one whose good opinion is worth having. Three of the members of Congress from the State are imported Yankees, who have no identity of interests with North Carolina or her people, and it is understood to be a part of the compact that another shall go to the United States Senate. The Legislature, too, will be well sprinkled with what *The Baltimore Sun* calls these political hazzards. Offensive and melancholy, however, as it is, to be ruled by such men, they are not a whit worse than the native scoundrels who lead and control the Radical party. We would trust the imported element just as soon as we would any of the contemptible native crew.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Grant interest has been seriously damaged. He has not now nearly so much popularity and party support as he had a month ago. It begins to be doubted whether he can command even a respectable portion of the soldier vote if Hancock should be the Democratic candidate and doubts are entertained whether the Radicals can carry any of the Southern States in the Presidential election. The leaders are looking around nervously and anxiously for some new man, some Abe Lincoln, who will, at least, have no enemies inside of the party. The soldier vote is what they calculated upon for success. There were so many hundreds of thousands of actual voters in the service; each of these unquestionably an influence with father, brother, uncle, cousin, friend,

with a whole regiment of admiring female relatives to work on his side.
When Grant was proposed as the candidate it was supposed that the prestige of his name would secure all this influence, but it is apprehended now that the superior soldier record of Hancock will command the most of it, and other influences are to be invoked. The cry of economy is altogether in favor of the anti-Radical party because the Radicals are the source of taxation complained of. Altogether, as the Chicago Convention approaches, the Radical cauldron is found to be in a rather deplorable condition. They have plenty of candidates but not much prospect of success with either without absolute revolution, and for this they are not prepared. They begin to believe that the masses of the people prefer to stand by the Constitution rather than follow the empty shibboleth of Radicalism.—*Norfolk Day Book*.

From The London Times, April 8th.
Shocking Tragedy in the Isle of Man.

On Friday afternoon last, an awful tragedy was perpetrated near the mining village of Foxdale, in the Isle of Man. A miner and farmer named James Killey, residing near that place, threw five of his children into a draw well near to his own door, and after an unsuccessful attempt to throw in his wife, jumped in himself, and was drowned. For the last few weeks, Killey has shown symptoms of aberration, but no notice seems to have been taken of his state. About five weeks ago the unfortunate man, when returning home a little the worse for liquor, sustained a fall which frightened him considerably, and since that time he has been very much depressed in spirits, and at times talked incoherently. On the Monday previous to this affair, he returned home considerably excited, and said he must prepare for America, as there would be no more work for him in the mines, the captain having received a letter about him telling him not to keep him any longer. This has since turned out to be a hallucination. On Wednesday, after his return from work, he said his cows were to be burnt in the cowhouse, his sheep killed on the mountain, and his house burnt over his head. On Thursday his nephew died, and on the following day (Friday) he remained at home for the purpose of attending the funeral, and about 11:30 o'clock that day he took three of his children down to see the corpse. Upon his return home he seemed greatly depressed, and his wife became very much alarmed about him. He would not answer her, and wandered about the fields, and as she was afraid he would do himself some injury, she sent her brother to watch him. This young man, Archibald Shimmim, did so; but upon Killey's return to the house Shimmim went back to the fields. Presently the husband committed some other actions in the house which aroused the wife's fears again, and she dispatched her second daughter, Emily, a child of some five years of age, to her uncle to tell him he was wanted. Killey then went out to the well, which stood opposite to his cottage, and began playing with the bucket and winch. This well was a draw well, some 20 feet in depth, and containing about 8 feet of water.—He returned to the house, and after a little time went out again, three of his children being at the time playing in the yard.—His wife, who had taken the youngest child, an infant of three months old, out of the cradle, was in the house, when she heard one of the children cry out. Rushing out, still with the infant in her arms, she was horrified to find the wretched man had thrown two of the children into the well, and was about throwing in the third. She seized hold of him, but too late to avert his purpose. He then turned to her, and said, "We are all to go together," and endeavored to take the infant from her arms.

A struggle ensued, but it was short, as he succeeded in taking the child from her and throwing it into the well. He then seized her, but she succeeded in getting away from him, and ran to a neighboring house for protection. She was followed by him for a little distance, but, sad to say, he met his second girl, who, it will be recollected, had been sent by her mother to Shimmim to tell him to come down, and the wretched man seized her, and threw her into the well also, and then consumed the horrible tragedy by jumping in himself. Shimmim, who was a little distance off, talking to another man, heard the screams of Mrs. Killey, and at once came down, but by the time he reached the well all was over. He courageously got into the bucket, and was lowered. As soon as he got down he found four of the children floating on the water. He at once grasped the child nearest to him, and was hoisted to the top, but through excitement and exhaustion he allowed her to slip from his grasp. He then descended again, and was fortunate enough to once more seize her, this time bringing her in safety to the top. It proved to be Emily, the second child, who had been last thrown in. Again and again did the brave fellow descend, each time bringing up a child with him, until he had brought up four.—Another of these four was restored to life. Of the father and eldest child he could not discover anything, although he twice descended in search of them. The last time he descended he fastened a small line around his waist, and on this occasion the rope of the bucket broke, and the brave fellow was precipitated into the water, and had it not been for the line he would in all probability have been drowned. In about an hour after these horrors were procured, and the two remaining bodies got up.—The number of those who perished was four—namely, James Killey, 34 years of age; Selma Killey, 7 years of age; and Madeline Killey, 5 months old.

METHOD CONFERENCE.—The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church assembled in Chicago, May 1st, Bishop Morris presiding.

The question of admitting representatives from the Mission Conferences of the Southern States, two of whom are colored, was then taken up and discussed during the remainder of the morning hour. Dr. Foster, proposed to refer the question to a committee, while Dr. Reed, of Cincinnati, urged their immediate admission. The motion to refer the matter to a committee finally prevailed by a large majority.

The Conference then proceeded to fill the standing committees.

The Richmond Evening News says: "Among the negroes quoted in Rowland's Grave Hospital the mortality must be very great if it is judged by the number of coffins, which wait on route for that institution. Only a few days since we saw four, and the succeeding day four more, and a day or two since we counted fourteen in one wagon, all bound for the same place. And as we cannot expect to see more than a small portion of the quantity consumed, we naturally conclude that the number of deaths must be very large."

COTTON PLANTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—The meeting in New York of Northern cotton manufacturers and Southern planters and manufacturers for the promotion of mutual interests, we may hope was the inauguration of a very important movement, as it resulted in the establishment of the above named association. Rightly managed this organization may become eminently useful to the country in developing the cotton culture and manufacture to the fullest extent in this country, and especially in the South. The time has come when we may undertake not only the progressive extension of the cotton culture to the quantity produced before the war, but the working up of the entire crop in our own mills, from the coarsest fabric to the finest of which cotton is the raw material. As the cotton-growing States have all the advantages of cheap and abundant subsistence and fuel, and any amount of water in or near to every cotton district from North Carolina to Texas, with freezing up in the winter, we cannot understand why cotton manufacturers should not now be springing up all over the South.

The time is approaching when, instead of shipping off the raw material from the cotton States to Old England or even New England, to be worked up into goods for Southern consumption, the South will be not only the great cotton growing but the great cotton manufacturing centre of the world. They have great advantages and facilities around our Southern cotton plantations for cotton mills at a cheaper running expense than are possessed in any other section either hemisphere. They only want a little ready capital to start upon, and a strong tidal wave of immigration from Europe and the North to bring out the wealth of the soil in other products besides cotton, in order to astonish the world during the present generation with the stupendous resources of our Southern States. If this National Association proceed upon this, in they will surely prosper.—*Norfolk Day Book*.

THE SEA ISLAND.—We are informed by a Northern gentleman, who is planting in the vicinity of Beaufort, that great despondency prevails throughout that section in regard to the negro. The colored people are so utterly demoralized that in a general sense there are worthless as tillers of the soil. A large planting for themselves and are lazy and enterprising, but the vast majority spend their time in hunting, fishing, idleness, leaving their wives in true barbarian style to cultivate the little patches of vegetables whereby body and soul might together. They steal money and refuse to labor under any system of remuneration, that has yet been conceived. The consequence is that the once fertile plantations in the neighborhood of Beaufort and on the adjacent islands are fast going to decay.—Our informant says that the crop of sea island cotton there will be very small, the planters preferring secure actual subsistence than trust the chances of being robbed of existing on which they could not personally reap the benefit.—*Charleston S. C. News* April 25.

The Henderson police publishes a list of the colored men who have the infamous moral courage to brave the infuriated clamor of their race and vote the Conservative ticket. We should be glad to publish a similar list this city. The same paper states that the morning after the election, the members of the School Committee of the new school, at Henderson, held a meeting to expel from its membership Ed. Johnson, for voting the Conservative ticket. It adds:

"We have had of threats being made by the negroes make the Conservative negroes suffer. We heard a negro tell Jimmie Galt, that in less than five months, he was very other man who voted the Conservative ticket would have full cause to regret it, inasmuch as they would be punished severely for it."

Such threats, learn, are common in this country. Of does not have to walk far upon our streets, any day, without hearing menacing threats from negroes. And we hear of negroes near Danville, Va. who have been expressing a readiness for a war of races to the extermination of the white race. These things are the legitimate results of Radical teaching, and the white wretches, who have instilled this perverted doctrine, are the negroes deserve the severest reprobation and punishment. They will yet reap their cursed sabbath and ashes.—*W. H. Journal*.

A CHICKEN ALIVE WITHOUT A HEAD.—Mr. W. H. Bennett, of this city, has received a letter from a native in San Francisco, giving an account of a rooster that had his head cut off on the 25th of February, and was alive at the date of the letter—March 22nd—and walking around as large as life! The history of this most wonderful affair is brief: On the 25th of February, the cook of a restaurant in San Francisco decapitated three roosters, and on going out into the yard again a few moments afterwards, he could find but two chickens. On looking around more closely, he discovered the missing rooster walking around without his head.

The proprietor of the restaurant were acquainted with the wonderful circumstance, and they immediately had the rooster carefully taken care of, and fed on boiled milk, by means of a small tube inserted in the throat. Strange as it may seem, the rooster was thriving nicely, and the severed neck had nearly healed over. The chicken was placed on exhibition in a popular garden in San Francisco, and thousands of people were admitted daily to see it. The correspondent from whose letter we derive these items, saw and verified the truth of the story. We have heard no theory advanced to account for this passing strange case.—*Danville O. Journal*.

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THE MORNING STAR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT FOR 1868.

The PATRIOT was established Jan. 21st, 1864, 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 is now published as heretofore in GREENSBORO, N. C., every Friday morning by D. F. CALDWELL, Editor and Proprietor, at Three cents out of the county. Two copies of the paper will be sent to one Post Office at \$2.75 per copy; Twenty copies for \$2.50 per copy; Thirty copies at \$2.30, and fifty copies or more at two dollars per copy.

Wherever it 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 day, and Webster school of politics. Fearless, honest, consistent and independent in 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.

This PATRIOT will firmly oppose all political, local, class and sectional legislation of any kind, as alike dangerous, unconstitutional and in every way detrimental to the Republic. It will, all impost facts laws or orders passed by Congress or the Legislature, having the effect or operation of bills of attainder, it will labor with zeal to maintain the trial by jury of all offenders in violation, as guaranteed never to support. And the day we must never come when the PATRIOT will look with any favor upon measures that would attempt to do 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 of 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 Seminars, Academies and Colleges, will be cared for and aided in every way possible in the columns of the PATRIOT.

No favor will be shown in our columns to universal or even manhood 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 men and parties who stand upon the platform, the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of the Republic, as understood by the founders of the Republic and expounded by the Courts of the country.

Great pains will be taken to furnish the readers of the PATRIOT with the freshest and most interesting items of news and the part of all Congressional and Legislative proceedings, as well as a general summary of State and Local News. Special attention will be given to the "Market."

In a word, we intend to make the PATRIOT the bold and outspoken organ of the freemen of the Old North State and the uncompromising advocate of civil and religious liberty, of the rights and the equality of all the States, and the absolute independence to manage their local and municipal affairs as they may see fit.

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