

The Greensboro Patriot.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

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Valentines
BOOK STORE.

The Farmer.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

THE USES OF CLOVER.

It would be very difficult to over-estimate the importance of this crop to all farmers engaged in mixed husbandry. Its introduction into England produced an entire revolution in the agriculture of that country. Clover laid the foundation of all those wise systems of rotation that have since made the agriculture of England a model, and a marvel to the world. Nor is its importance much less in those sections of America where its values are appreciated and rightly applied.

Clover is valued:

1. As a forage plant.

2. As a fertilizer.

As a forage crop, its special value is in the quantity and quality of the hay that it produces, and the rapidity with which it comes to maturity after being sown. Clover properly cured, is almost equal to good Timothy, for beef cattle, and much superior to all other hay, for milk stock. In pasture, the same relative values hold, with the addition that, for hogs, clover is a grand specific, superior, perhaps, to all other grasses.

The specific value of clover, however, lies in its wonderful powers as a fertilizer. In this respect it is unequalled by any crop grown on the farm.—The different ways in which it adds to the fertility of lands are chiefly:

1st. *Shading the surface of the soil.*—Owing to its rapid and luxuriant growth it soon forms a close and heavy covering over the soil, that acts as a mulch in protecting it from the scorching rays of the summer sun. At the same time that the soil is protected the weeds are smothered out, and the land cleaned up.

2nd. *By aerifying and disintegrating the soil.* Clover possesses peculiarly long and powerful tap-roots, that penetrate deep, loosening the soil and admitting the air. Thus rapidly changing the physical condition not only of the soil, but of the subsoil also.

3rd. *By effecting important chemical changes, necessary to enrich the earth with plant food.* Its abundance of foliage enables clover to gather from the atmosphere immense stores of gases that give life to the plants, which its far-reaching roots send deep down into the earth. Thus a clover field becomes, as it were, a great reservoir for plant food. And clover itself becomes a great commissary, collecting food from the earth and air for whatever crop that may follow.

4th. *By preventing washing.* The clover mat breaks the force of the hard beating rains, while the roots hold the soil in a mat as it were, thus preventing it from washing.

5th. *As a green manure.* Perhaps no crop is so valuable for turning under in a green stage, as clover. In addition to the immense amount of rich vegetable matter in its abundant roots, the plant itself is extremely rich in all the materials necessary to the healthful growth of succeeding crops.—*Dixie Farmer.*

HOW FARMERS SAVE MONEY.—They take good papers, and read them. They keep account of farm operations. They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to rain, snow or heat.

They repair tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery that is "cheap."

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not found grazing in the meadows or grain-fields or orchards.

They do not refuse to make experiments in a small way of many new things.

They plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half-rotten or moldy.

They do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around their premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in a lifetime.

Lastly, they read the advertisements know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

MANURE.

In reply J. B. Lyman cited the authority of a lecture lately read before the Illinois Industrial University for the statement that rich and fresh as the soil of that State is supposed to be, the average crop of corn per acre is less by nearly one-third than in poor, despised New-Jersey. The average for the United States is 25 bushels an acre. In Illinois, with a soil and climate precisely adapted to corn, the average is no higher. In Jersey it is 43, in South Carolina 63, Illinois ought to give from 75 to 75 bushels of corn per acre. If Salem County, New-Jersey, does it, it is not of the month, if the farms of Eastern Pennsylvania often yield that much, it is because those farmers are awake to the importance of saving and applying all the manure they can.—When Illinois takes the lead of eastern States as a corn-growing surface, when she beats Jersey on her hands and come-tient and her stones, she will cease to wonder why this Club is so much in earnest about fertilizers.

W. S. Carpenter.—They have practiced in these States properly called "chugging." They turn a big drove of hogs into a cornfield and allow them to eat, and trample, and waste, and demolish all the grain they can. No usage can be more at war with a sound and sane system. No wonder their corn and wheat crops grow smaller. One idea usually mentioned in this letter I like. He does not sow clover in his orchards. That is right. Clover draws its food from the subsoil, and its effect is drying in its nature, and will spoil the productivity of an orchard. I never put timothy among my apple trees.

Grapes in Los Angeles County, California.—It is stated on good authority that the village of Los Angeles county will this year produce one million and a half gallons of wine, to make account of the value of table grapes shipped from there to San Francisco and other markets. This wine will average at least half a dollar per gallon.—Los Angeles will, therefore, realize \$750,000 from her wine product. Half of this is said to be from the Anaheim vineyards. Probably the entire area of land from which this wine has been made does not exceed 8,000 acres.—The county of San Joaquin, from 100,000 acres of the best average wheat land in the State will aggregate 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth, at \$1.67 per cental, (the average price this year,) just about \$1 per bushel, or an aggregate of \$2 000 000. From these figures it appears that about 21 000 acres in grapes will yield as much in value, in wine alone, at fifty cents per gallon, making no account of table grapes or brandy, as 1 000 000 acres of the best wheat land cultivated in wheat. Acre for acre, the advantage is nearly five to one in favor of grape culture.—*Union.*

Reseeding Clover.—Guano.—J. H. Cox, Cedarville, N. J.: Can a clover sod be turned and reseeded to clover? Will it pay to top dress clover when it is under a saline influence? Does it make any difference whether guano is plowed in?

Reply.—Clover will grow so long as there are clover elements in the soil, but all crops do best in rotation. A top dressing is useful wherever clover will grow at all. All late experiments concur in recommending the application of manure to the surface.

It is claimed that the following poem was discovered during the past year, in the handwriting of MILTON, and was never previously published or known. Some critics, however, doubt its claim to so high authorship. It seems, nevertheless, worthy the muse of the immortal bard:

AN EPIGRAM.

He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay
Has left some relics in this Urn
As a pledge of his return.

Meanwhile the Muses do deplore
The loss of this their paramour,
With whom he spent the day
Budded forth his tender ray,
And now Apollo leaves his lays
And puts on cypress for his brows;
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Only to the blustering rills,
And while his doom they think upon
Make their own tears their Helicon;
Leaving the two-top Mount divine
To turn votaries to his shrine.

Think not, reader, me less blest,
Sleeping in this narrow chest
Than if my ashes did lie hid
Under some stately pyramid.
If a rich tomb makes happy, then
That Boe was happier far than men,
Who, busy in the thymy wood,
Was fettered by the golden foad,
Which from the amber-weeping tree
Distilled down so plentifully;
For so this little wanton elf
Most gloriously ensnared itself.
A tomb whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulchre.

In this little bed my dust
Incarnated round I here intrust;
While my pure and nobler part
Lies embold in every heart.

Then pass on gently, ye that mourn,
Touch not this mine hallowed Urn;
These ashes which do here remain
A vital texture still retain
A seminal form within the depths
Of this little chaos sleeps;
The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first existence;
Infant nature cradled here
In its principles appear;
This plant though entered into dust
In its ashes rest it must
Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
A softening and ethereal fire,
And in her fostering arms enfold
This heavy and this earthly mold.
Then as I am I'll be no more
But bloom and blossom [as] before
When this cold numbness shall retreat
By a more than chrysalis heat.
J. M. Oct., 1647."

RAILROAD POLICY.

Consolidation—its Benefits.—We find in the March and September numbers of *De Bow's Review* several instructive and interesting articles on the subject of railroads, the chief aim of which is to show how transportation may be cheapened and how the roads may be more successfully operated. These articles abound in details not suited to the columns of a newspaper. There are, however, some important general principles laid down which are interesting to every intelligent reader. One relates to *consolidation*. In an editorial preface to a paper from the pen of Professor Foresey, of Galveston, Texas, under the caption: "To cheapen freights on railroads we must cheapen the roads themselves," the editor says:

"That the railroad system of the United States must undergo revision and improvement is becoming daily more obvious. The first reform must consist in consolidating all radical lines under the largest possible schedule. There must be no transfer from road to road, and no charge for transfer from road to water. The railroad must be assimilated as nearly as possible to water transportation. That is, it must carry long distances without delay, or charge of transfer, and it must transport in one direction with the same cheapness and rapidity that it does in another."

Again, says the editor of the *Review* in the September number:

"The larger the extent of roads conducted under a single administration and upon a common gauge, the more the interests of commerce will be promoted. According to our ideas, the railroads are to be managed for the benefit of the country, and not the country for the benefit of the railroads. We concur generally with Professor Foresey that 'in some portions of the South' the railroads are almost 'an incubus on transportation.' This we attribute to the fact that the direction of these roads is so often entrusted to men who know nothing of railroad policy or management. Hence we have seen much difficulty in connecting the rail with the shipping, in making a continuous gauge, in consolidating long lines under such administrations, in delivering the profits over to express companies, in refusing to make through bills and to pre-empt freights with connecting roads, and generally the opposition made by railroad directors to adopt measures of modern improvement essential to give the public the full benefit of the railroads for which they have paid so dearly."

The *Trade Journal*, of Philadelphia, has an article on "Southern Railroad Policy," which we find copied into the September number of *De Bow*. It says that, "unfortunately for the stockholders in Southern railroads, the latter have very generally been managed by

persons who, by inclination and experience, were utterly unsuitable for the posts they pretended to occupy. Party politics has well nigh ruined many a better institution than a railway, and yet the system has been prevalent at the South of appointing presidents and directors purely on account of their politics, their degree of ability being usually ascertained in proportion to their partisanship. The clerks also, and underlings, have had their merit determined by the closeness of their kinship to the politically selected officers of the corporation; and a few others have sometimes been appointed from injudicious feelings of charity."

The *Trade Journal* designates railroads thus managed as close corporations," operated for the benefit of a few without regard to the interests of the stockholders or the public, and charges that such lines has impeded transportation, and thus given rise to "the express business,"—a business which the railroad companies should do, and would do, if the consolidation principle prevailed. It says their contracts with express companies amount to "selling out the public" to those companies. The *Trade Journal* sums up the advantages of consolidation as follows:

The economy of consolidation will always recommend it to the railroading financier. The rolling stock can always be worked to greater advantage when held and ruled in quantity than when of limited amount. The machine shops can be worked upon a larger and more profitable scale. The salaried officials will of necessity be less numerous under one administration, controlling a thousand miles of road, than they could possibly be under ten different administrations, each governing one hundred miles. The Pennsylvania Central road, combining five different lines between Philadelphia and Chicago—the Atlantic and Great Western—the combination of three roads between Norfolk, Virginia, and the Tennessee line—the Chicago and Northwestern, with eight connections covering 1380 miles, are each the instance of successful consolidation. Passengers now travel from the Potomac to the Roanoke without change of cars. The same arrangement is being made with the whole line of coastwise and gulf State roads, through Georgia and Alabama. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad has effected a similar arrangement in the direction of Louisville and Memphis.

In fact, so many advantages does this system afford, that with gradual death of old fogeyism, we may confidently look forward to its universal adoption. The effect of the adoption in the South will produce a good effect upon the business men of the North. It shows us that enterprise is as prevalent South as North, and it will tend to provide such a fellow feeling between the two sections, as will redound to their mutual advantage, both politically and commercially.

In the consolidated lines reaching from Norfolk to Bristol, we have a shining example of the value of the consolidation principle. One spring moves the whole machinery. There is no conflict of interest or management; no jealousy; no division of power. These roads move in harmony between the seaboard and the Southwest. They connect the fields of production with the ocean, and are building up a direct trade in which all the tributary regions lying beyond may participate, if their railroads will adopt the same principles of management. We invite attention to the above extracts, for they relate to a subject of the first importance to us all.—*Richmond Whig.*

AN EXPLODED THEORY.—An observant friend writes us that the medical faculty have taken some interest in a published report of the singular case of Mr. Daniel Harrison, of Fauquier. This gallant soldier of the Confederate army was so unfortunate while manning an entrenchment in the Shenandoah Valley as to receive a gunshot wound which carried away the left anterior lobe of the cerebrum, which French and a few American physiologists have affirmed to be the seat of reason. His convalescence has been slow; but after the lapse of five years his recovery is pronounced almost entire, and truly wonderful. He is perfectly rational, and his intellect is not in the least impaired by the loss he has sustained. The results attending his case furnish additional evidence of the fallacy of the French theory, and afford another illustration of the truth of the trite adage, "While there is life there is hope."—*Warrenton Index.*

The latest advertisement of an air tight coffin is, that it protects the form from decomposition, "and can be retained in the parlor as an elegant piece of furniture, without any annoyance whatever."

MUSIC IN FARMER'S FAMILIES.

Mrs. West, Avon, Ct.: Can any of your Club recommend to a farmer's family of girls some choice instrument of music which it will not require one's life-time to master? We believe in the Fine Arts generally; in music, both vocal and instrumental. But our girls must "play on the gridiron, with the accompaniment of the frying-pan;" they must keep vigorous in the use of the trowel and spade, as also of their nimble fingers when our berries ripen for market. I am in a great quandary. Can't you tell me of some good instrument besides a piano or cabinet organ, that would be an accompaniment to our children's voices and yet give them time for the various duties and pleasures of their school, home, and the farm?

Reply.—A melodeon is the best instrument to accompany the voices of a family, because the sounds made by the reeds harmonize with the human voice better than do those made by striking upon wires. But it is no easier to learn on one instrument than on another, for the natural scale, the intervals, and the details cannot be changed. Music is a science of sounds, not of instruments, and to acquire it, time, patience, and perseverance are absolutely necessary. Some persons will learn sooner than others, because they have a natural perception to catch and to remember nice distinctions in sounds; others, having more decided taste than gift, supply the deficiency by diligence; while others, naturally dull, will, by constant practice, and with the help of good instructors, come to perform very well. Music gives great pleasure in a family, and in farm-houses where visitors are few, it ought to be a necessity. Everywhere, from New-England to the Missouri, families hunger for music, and in most cases the children grow up with little or no knowledge of it, while for the few who are taught, immense sums, in the aggregate, are expended. The great obstacle lies in the want of teachers for neighborhoods of common families, and so great has been this need for the last generation, that immense numbers of people are now growing old without having even cultivated their voices. From 30 to 40 years ago, singing schools were common, and a vastly greater number of young persons in country places could sing passably well than now. Vocal music is sweeter, and much more admired than instrumental, and of this it is the foundation, hence the true way to revive the study of music is in the cultivation of the voice. This must commence in the family, just as salvation commenced at Jerusalem. Those of us with hair turning to iron gray, and to whom the sweetest moments of life come, when we bring up from the past strains of almost forgotten melodies, remember sadly and well that time in our youth when what was called a reform in church music was commenced, and how rapidly the old-fashioned airs and methods were superseded, until, in a brief time, the crowded church choir dwindled to a weak half-dozen, and the singing was the dreariest, most discordant squall that ever issued from mortal lips. To this day it has not recovered from the deadly blow. However, the reform did not extend to the Methodist Church, and to their music they owe much of their power in these modern days. Following closely came the complicated music for the parlor, and now the greater part of that which is thought necessary for young ladies to learn is in itself so worthless and so difficult to execute that they might as well undertake the study of Greek. The advice to common people, then, is, that the girls first learn to sing well. No grand pianos with carved legs, and æolian or other attachments, can give such sweet notes as their voices, and let the house resound with their melody, even though many of their songs are about love.—*Farmer's Institute Club.*

Many a Mickle makes a Muckle.—It has been estimated, by careful calculation, that if, during the last postal year, stamped envelopes had been used in every instance where postage stamps were put on the letters and packages mailed in these United States, the mere omission of those tiny squares of paper would have lessened the weight of the mail bags by more than forty thousand pounds, and have saved in paper alone fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Fifty thousand miners are expected in the White Pine district of Nevada, to begin operations in the spring.

POSITION IN SLEEPING.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position.

If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organ and that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precip

The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869.

ITEMS.

Gen. Sherman's friends have purchased for him Gen. Grant's house, in Washington, including the furniture. Possession to be given the 5th of March.

General Early, Senator Mason and Gen. John C. Breckenridge have all returned to the United States.

The Judiciary committee of the Senate have reported that President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty, issued last December, was an act exceeding the constitutional authority of the Executive.

The Kansas Senate has refused suffrage to the negro—defeated the proposition to amend their State constitution by striking out the word "white," by a vote of 17 to 14.

It is stated that President Johnson will visit Tennessee, after the 4th of March to arrange his affairs, and about the first of April sail on a visit to Europe.

The Norfolk papers notice, with much gusto, a "great State cock fight" between North Carolina and Virginia. It was a draw fight; so nobody's "State pride" suffered by the result.

Capt. A. B. Andrews has planted out three thousand peach and apple trees at his place just outside the corporate limits of Henderson. A step in the right direction.

The State Assembly of Illinois, by a vote of 51 to 30, has passed a bill restoring capital punishment.

There is canvassing and some confusion and hesitation among members of Congress about the Suffrage Amendment and the Tenure-of-office repeal. It is doubtful if any thing be done with either until after the 4th of March.

Mr. Bayard lately said, in the Senate, that the whole object of the dominant party was to preserve their party by the degradation of the suffrage; they would fail in this, but they would ruin the country.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court have decided that the stay law is unconstitutional and void.

They have declared that the homestead is valid and retrospective. That is, a homestead can be held against old debts as well as new debts.

The question was not before the Court as to the validity of the Bonds issued for the Penitentiary, but we learn that the Chief Justice, in his opinion, supposed a case which was on all fours with the Penitentiary Bonds, and declared them invalid and void.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

THE DECISION ON the Chatham Railroad appropriation has been made at last, as will appear by the following paragraph from the *Raleigh Sentinel* of Saturday:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Gallaway, of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, as one of the taxpayers of the State, filed a bill and obtained an injunction against the Chatham Railroad Company. This injunction has been sustained and made perpetual by the Supreme Court. The bill appropriated 200,000 dollars for the Road; this decision will cripple or stop many other wild schemes. This legislature, paying little or no tax themselves, seem blind, reckless and indifferent as to the tax they impose upon the people."

It is supposed this decision cuts off nearly \$12,000,000 of the recent railroad appropriations by the Legislature.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We copy into this paper, according to request, the proceedings of a preliminary meeting held in Raleigh, the 20th inst., with a view to resuscitating and starting into efficient operation the State Agricultural Society. This is an enterprise in which all parties can heartily participate, and the very nature and purpose of which will tend to smooth party asperities and to unite our people in at least one common bond of interest and feeling. An adjourned meeting will be held on the 25th of March, to which a general attendance from all parts of the State is invited. Such general attendance, we persuade ourselves, will be prevented by the want of "change" than for the want of interest in the enterprise.

THE NEXT HOUSE.—The House Committee on the census have in part matured a bill which provides for taking a census by special officers to be created for that purpose, and not as heretofore, by a United States marshal. The committee has agreed upon amendments of former schedules. It is proposed to increase the number of members of the House to three hundred.—The estimate is that if no increase in the number of representatives be made New York will lose five members, Massachusetts two, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, one each.—The western States nearly all gain.—*Cor. Dispatch*.

LINKING WITH DISABILITIES.

The New York Times is quite tired of the tinkering with disabilities in Congress, by which a general principle is neglected and injustice done to large numbers of persons. The Times strikes at the root of the evil thus: "The rule laid down is that relief shall be granted to those who prove themselves loyal in their relations to the new order of things. In practice, however, it embraces only those who make themselves conspicuous, or in some manner obtain the good opinion of Republican officials or congressmen. The many who pursue their avocations in quiet, and have neither the disposition to seek nor the chance to earn the endorsement of local committees, are left under the cloud. The inferior material which comes to the surface obtains the benefit of remedial legislation; the patient, unobtrusive merit which remains out of sight, continues to suffer the harsh penalties of the law."

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.—The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to adhere to the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution on suffrage as heretofore reported by Mr. Boutwell; and the House will insist on its resolution. The Senate is equally determined on its own proposition; and there is a dead-lock between the two Houses on the suffrage amendment, the difference being that the House gives the negro the right to vote upon the same footing as white citizens, leaving to States the right of fixing qualifications of voters, whilst the Senate insists on giving the negro the right to hold office, and forbids property and religious qualifications. The Senate proposition cannot receive a two-thirds vote in the House. The House proposition cannot receive the two-thirds vote in the Senate. Neither House is inclined to give way or compromise, and so the suffrage amendment is regarded as a failure at this session.—*Cor. R. Dispatch*.

WHITNEY.—Difficulty, vexation and frequently suffering, seem to be the lot of the beneficiaries of mankind.—We find this anecdote of Whitney in a long article from the reports of the Farmer's Institute Club: In earlier days so many obstacles were thrown in the way of inventors, and the combinations against them were so formidable, that Eli Whitney, in trying to establish his right to the cotton gin in a Georgia court, while his machine was doubling and trebling the value of lands through the State, had this experience, which is given in his own words: "I had great difficulty in proving that the machine had been used in Georgia, although at the same moment there were three separate sets of this machinery in motion within fifty yards of the building in which the court sat, and all so near that the rattling of the wheels was distinctly heard on the steps of the Court House."

THE MILTON CHRONICLE.—There are but few of our old confederates of the press remaining at their occupation; and there are certainly none whom we are more gratified to find showing signs of returning prosperity than C. N. B. Evans, of the *Milton Chronicle*. On commencing a new volume the Editor remarks:

"The *Chronicle* may now be regarded an established institution. Its foundation, to-day, may be said to stand upon a rock, 'used up' by the war; and completely 'cut out' of business by the force of circumstances in Danville, beyond our control, we returned here to try the experiment of re-establishing the *Chronicle*, and we have succeeded, far beyond our expectations. Again we begin to feel at home; and there's no question but that we sleep in the United States!"

If the people of Caswell, and all the regions round about, do not give to the *Chronicle* a handsome support, they will be set down as wanting in patriotism, wanting in liberality, and wanting in spirit. They need not claim to be wanting in money enough to support a paper so creditable to them, while tobacco bears so fair a price.

"THE HANDS" is a term ludicrously applied to members of the Legislature, originating, we presume, in a remark made by some sarcastic fellow, that eight dollars a day was a high price to pay for field hands. From an article in the *Raleigh Sentinel*, entitled "A Gala Day among the Hands," we take a few paragraphs illustrative of and true to much of the proceedings and character of our Legislature and State officers. We know there are some good, able and dignified men in our State councils, but unfortunately not enough in numbers and influence to leaven the whole lump.

In the Senate, Mr. Wynne introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State, (carpet-bag Menninger), to inform the Senate what number of Register's books he had ordered, how many he disposed of, and to whom, and the amount of money he drew, to meet the expense of distributing them, and by what authority he did it.

Mr. Wynne, Republican, said: "Que-

stions of veracity, and difference of opinion, had arisen between the Secretary of State, and one of his clerks.—We have, Senators, been abused long enough, and will continue to be, if these things are not thoroughly investigated. We are called a buzzard's nest. The whole world is talking about us. We are called negro loving devils, without sense enough to put on our hats.—We must vindicate our integrity or go down. In Heaven's name let us redeem our honor. If the Secretary of State is guilty, let him be punished; if innocent, let him show it. I make no charges, but his clerk does, and he says he can substantiate them. It is said that the Secretary of State is a bankrupt. It is also said he has purchased a piano for his wife to play Yankee Doodle upon, at a cost of \$1,500. I do not understand these things. I don't understand how a bankrupt, recently discharged, can purchase a piano at \$1,500 dollars. Let us have the Secretary of State at the bar of the Senate, and dispose of this matter at once. If this resolution fail to pass, I have another which will reach the case; but I trust the Senate will not hesitate for a moment."

Mr. Welker, Senator from Guilford, said, in reply to Mr. Wynne: "It seems we have arrived at a period in our history when we have nothing to do but to investigate the charges of our public officers. He was opposed to going into any investigation, unless charges were preferred in a proper form, from some responsible person. He thought any other policy would simply expose the Senate to ridicule and contempt."

Mr. Wynne withdrew his resolution to take such action, that Senators might not touch it. His effort was all in vain; the Senate refused to investigate charges made by the Secretary's own clerk.

How long will drunken carpet-baggers, ignorant negroes, and worthless natives, continue to abuse the patience of the people? We answer, just so long as the people tamely submit, without murmur or complaint.

Harper's Weekly, an intensely Radical sheet, says, in view of the oppression of the South, that "One wonders that the South does not rebel anew, when one considers the miserable vermin who have been sent down there as government officials." And this same Harper's Weekly has done more than any dozen other papers in the North to keep ill feeling stirred up in the South, by its malignant writings and caricatures. Revenge seems to inspire every line it publishes about the South.

"FRIENDS IN NEED ARE FRIENDS INDEED."—The *Raleigh Sentinel*, a week or two ago, noticed as follows the labors of an association of Friends who have their headquarters in this country: Frances T. King, President; Allen Jay, Superintendent of Education, and Wm. A. Sampson, Superintendent of Agriculture, the officers of the "Association of Friends, in Baltimore," have been holding Educational and Agricultural meeting in our State with great success.

The one at Cane Creek, was attended by about 700 persons, and was an occasion of peculiar interest.

This Association is, at present, the only organized effort at the South, for the education of white children. It is a complete system and embraces a Normal School, and forty-two high and primary schools of high grade, with 3,000 pupils.

The agricultural department consists of a Model Farm, near High Point, 17 Agricultural Clubs, 500 members, and an attendance of 1500.

The distribution of clover seed has increased from 300 lbs. in 1866 to about 10 tons this year.

Our Quaker friends started this work for their own members, but they have generously opened it to others, who now receive two-thirds the benefit.

We are pleased to find that our friend, Dan'l. Worth, has opened one of these schools at Company Shops—a model one—and we hope his example will be followed by citizens of other parts of the State.—*Sentinel*.

So prevalent has become a certain unnatural crime in Northern States that Dr. A. C. Cox, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, in a late pastoral address, thus admonishes his parishioners:

"I have, therefore, warned my flock against the blood guiltiness of antenatal infanticide. If any doubts existed heretofore as to the propriety of my warnings on this subject, they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be horrified by the practical results of the sacrifices to Moloch which defile our land."

"Again, I warn you that they who do such things cannot inherit eternal life. If there be a special damnation for those who 'shed innocent blood,' what must be the portion of those who have no mercy upon their own flesh? Dearly beloved, 'save yourselves from this untoward generation.'"

A GENUINE YANKEE.—Rev. Mr. Zineke, Queen Victoria's chaplain, visited the United States some time ago, and wrote a book, consequently. In his description of "a genuine Yankee" he says—"Theoretically he was a strong negro philiatist. He believed that the patriarchs and prophets, the Saviors of the world and his apostles were all negroes."

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN N. C.—A table from the Treasury department, for 1863, shows the number of acres of land in the State to be 26,058,574; valuation of land, \$68,400,444; valuation of town property, \$11,436,961; total valuation of real estate, \$79,837,405.

EARTHQUAKES AND THE GULF STREAM.—A friend informed us of a curious fact the other day, which we think of interest enough to make public, as we have seen no mention of it elsewhere.

Since the earthquakes in California, the pilots on our coast testify that the Gulf Stream is twenty miles nearer the North Carolina coast than before, and it is forty miles further off from the Florida coast.

Does not this account for the remarkable weather we are having and have had the past and present season? While in North Carolina the weather has been unusually pleasant and mild, in Florida it has been unusually bad and cold—freezing oranges and killing the trees, an occurrence that never happened within the memory of man.

And another subject for contemplation is the belief on the part of some scientific men that in this State we will never again experience long cold spells of weather as heretofore, and but very little bad weather of any sort.

We have always contended that North Carolina was the best place in the world. Those who have moved off had better hurry back while there is room.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

Something similar to this statement about the Gulf Stream was published last spring, soon after the great earthquake at St. Thomas, in the West Indies; but the subject was dropped from the public prints, and we saw no more of it. The above account may be a re-hash of that of last spring. Is there any truth in any of them? If so, it is certainly of sufficient importance for philosophical and practical investigation.

In connexion—it is stated that certain European savans are predicting the appearance of a new continent now in progress of formation or upheaval.

RAILROAD LAND BOUNTIES.—The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, says the aggregated quantity of lands certified under existing laws for railroads and wagon roads to States, Territories, and corporations up to January 30, 1867, is 21,561,000 acres, and for canals nearly 4,500,000 acres. The quantity certified to the following named States since that date is as follows:

Minnesota, for railroads.....	670,000
California, for railroads.....	20,000
Wisconsin, for wagon roads.....	72,000
Oregon, for wagon roads.....	13,000
Michigan for canals.....	120,000
Making a grand total of.....	27,500,000

PRINTERS' WIT.—Printers as a class are a sharp set, and their wit is often levelled at persons who write for the press.—We knew an editor once who was dubbed "Belshazzar" by the printers in the office. "Why do you call him Belshazzar?" we asked.—"Because his manuscript reminds us of the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast." "Why so?" we again asked. "Why, because nobody who is not possessed of the gift of a Daniel or the concentrated guessing powers of the Yankee nation can tell what his manuscript means."

The late Judge Sammers, of this State, was noted for his illegible manuscript. On one occasion a printer, who had been perplexing his brain in deciphering an article of the Judge's, said: "I am in favor of sending Judge Sammers to China." "Why so?" asked a young type, "we have no minister to that country." "I don't propose to send him as minister. He could make an independent fortune marketing tea boxes."—*Standard*.

This reminds us of some of our chirographical observations during fifteen years in the County Court Clerk's office. (By the way, we regard the clerical part of our life with much complacency: General Harrison and Sir Walter Raleigh were honored in their day, with similar positions.) The late Governor Morehead wrote a decidedly "bad hand," which, he said, was nevertheless very easy to read, if you knew how. Old Dr. Melane, Clerk and Master in Equity for Guilford, once gave us the key whereby to decipher the Governor's writing. "Wherever," said he, "you find a dot, there is probably an i either below it or above it; and wherever you find a letter crossed, you may be sure there is a t in that neighborhood; if you cannot read it, there are advantages to begin with, you have no gift in making out manuscript."

MRS. GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of a western journal has this to say of Mrs. General Grant:

Few women ever bore the perilous test of sudden fame and fortune with a more hearty happiness or more unassuming grace. Is she pretty? No. She is a roly-poly of a little woman, with beautiful neck, hands and feet. Her features are well cut, but her eyes are crossed. Some of her friends wished her to have them straightened. "No," she said, "Mr. Grant had loved her ever since she was a little girl with her eyes crossed. He had said that they would not be herself to him if they were straight. Crooked they should remain. If he was satisfied, what mattered it to other people?"

The Christian communities throughout different parts of the country continue to send batches of memorials to Congress asking for the recognition of God and Jesus Christ in the constitution. They are always referred to proper committees, where they are likely to remain.

The Eastern Question.—A dispatch from Athens, dated Jan. 31, announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposition of the Paris Conference.

For the Patriot.
Prem. Editors: I see that the Supreme Court has decided that the Homestead law is constitutional. I beg leave to ask the five Judges of the Supreme Court that rendered this most extraordinary decision, how many of them have heretofore given a contrary opinion. Have not as many as four of them declared it in their opinion, to be unconstitutional? JOB.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
COURT HOUSE, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 20, 1869.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the State Agricultural Society, comprising many of the most intelligent and enterprising members, was held this day at the above time and place pursuant to adjournment.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read and approved—an invitation was extended to all present to enroll their names, as members of the Society, when a very large number responded.

Hon. S. H. Rogers, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Secretary of State and the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature, with reference to the organization of the Agricultural Bureau provided for by the State Constitution, and also to consider what changes may be necessary in the Constitution of the Society, to adapt it to present circumstances, to fix its relation to the State Bureau, when established, and to report to the next meeting of the Society.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee, viz: Hon. D. M. Barringer, Rev. J. Brison Smith, D. D., J. H. Shelby, R. Kingsland and Dr. R. L. Beall.

Mr. Rogers informed the Society that the Committee had examined into the Society's title to the land occupied by the Fair Grounds, and that the deed drawn by Hon. R. F. Moore, some years ago, had not been recorded—but that he had seen the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, who were ready to make the deed, upon the terms heretofore agreed upon.

On motion, K. P. Battle, Esq., was appointed to prepare the deed above referred to, and have it duly recorded. The Society proceeded to the election of officers, and on motion of R. C. Badger, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed to make nominations. The Chair appointed on said Committee, Messrs. W. R. Pool, Gen. L. G. Estes, Rev. Dr. J. Brison Smith, R. S. Tucker, and Dr. R. L. Beall, who reported the following, which was unanimously concurred in:

For President: Kemp P. Battle, Esq.
For Vice President: R. R. Bridges, Col. Fremont, Hon. D. M. Barringer, S. F. Patterson, Esq.
Recording Secretary: P. F. Pescud, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. J. Brison Smith, D. D.
Treasurer: W. H. Jones.
By request of the Chairman, C. B. Root conducted the President to the Chair.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to H. O. Parker, Esq., for the very acceptable manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman at this and previous meetings of the Society.

On motion of R. C. Badger, Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint all such committees as may be required on the various subjects calculated to interest and advance the prosperity and usefulness of the Society, and that said Committees be requested to report at the next annual meeting of the Society, in October next.

On motion of Tim. F. Lee, Resolved, That the President of the Society, and the Executive Committee, be authorized and have the power to make a contract with Messrs. G. W. Wynne & Co., or other parties, to print the Fair Grounds in order and to enclose the same, in consideration of certain privileges given them.

Mr. M. A. Bledsoe moved to amend by adding, "said agreement to be submitted to the next meeting of the Society, for approval or rejection," which, after a spirited and lengthy discussion, was rejected.

On motion of Hon. W. H. S. Sweet, Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Society for the purpose of endeavoring to secure from the Government of the United States, compensation for the use and occupancy of the grounds and property of the Society since the close of the war, and until the surrender of the property for the use of the Society. Adopted.

Committee consists of Hon. W. H. S. Sweet, R. S. Tucker, and Richard C. Badger.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to publish these proceedings in the City papers, with a request that they ask every paper in the State to copy.

The Society was entertained by very spirited and interesting speeches from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Smith, J. M. Heck, T. F. Lee, R. S. Tucker, M. A. Bledsoe, R. C. Badger, R. H. Battle, Jr., Dr. R. L. Beall, Rev. W. E. Peil, and others.

On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 25th day of March, 1869.

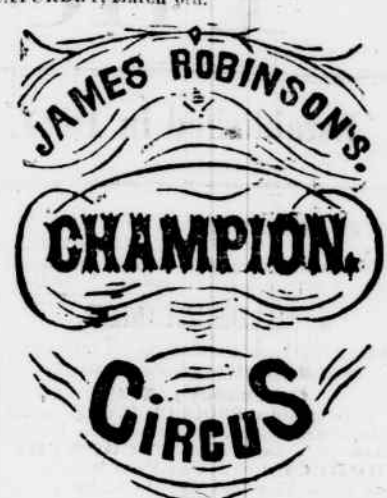
K. P. BATTLE, Pres't.

P. F. PESCU, Sec'y.

FAME OF CONGRESS.—The reputation of Congress is not growing better. "They tell" dreadful stories about it, and few are exaggerated. A correspondent of the *Chicago Republican* declares that "the elegant apartment opposite the main doorway of the United States Senate Chamber is 'notoriously the greatest assignation place in Washington.'"

The World Renowned JAS. ROBINSON COMING

will give two performances at Greensboro on SATURDAY, March 6th.



Under the Menagerial Direction of Mr. JAS. M. NIXON, will exhibit at GREENSBORO, SATURDAY, March 6th.

Two Performances, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT!

Doors open at half past 1 and half past 6. Entertainment will commence punctually half an hour after opening.

The Management takes special pleasure in announcing the positive appearance of the only great rider in the world,

"JIMMY" ROBINSON,



Leading Bare-Back Equestrian! UNSCRIPABLE IN ALL ROLES OF THIS SCHOOL OF ART!

"AN ARTIST WITHOUT A PEER!" "THE SENSATION IN EUROPE!"

THE PRIDE AND BOAST OF AMERICA! Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, in revisiting the South with a Circus of his own, would state that he does so in accordance with a long cherished desire to appear before the friends of his childhood, in the hope of receiving the same marks of appreciation that he has received from the friends of his youth.

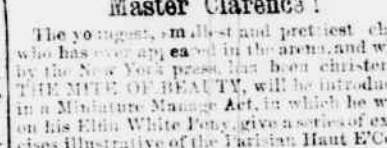
ROBINSON will state, as he alone can, at each entertainment, his

Rapid Bare-Back Act!

Throwing his POLE and BACK SOMERS-AUTS over high barriers and balloons, and carrying his infant son CLARENCE on his head!

Master Clarence!

The youngest, smallest and prettiest child who has ever appeared in the arena, and who by the New York press has been christened THE PRIDE OF BEAUTY, will be introduced in a miniature Circus act, in which he will, on his Elm White Pony, give an exhibition of circus Illustrative of the tactics of Hunt & Cole!



The following Ladies and Gentlemen constitute the leading members of

MISS LUCILLE WATSON, Principal Equestrienne.

MESSRS. SHAPPEY AND WHITNEY, Extraordinary Gymnasts.

PETER CONKLIN, Clown of merit.

JULIAN KENT, Clever Canadian and Jester.

MR. WILLIAM SPARKS, Heretofore Athletic.

THE LOWANDE BROTHERS, Spanish Acrobats, of marked abilities.

MR. JEAN JOHNSON, Heretofore Equestrian.

MR. R. ELLINGHAM, The Accomplished Ring Master.

MR. THOMAS CARR, Equestrian Vault.

SIG. FERRANTA, Contortionist.

And a powerful Auxiliary Circus, who, together with a fine stock of elegantly trained, blooded, and marked Horses and Ponies, constitute the best.

CIRCUS Ever Brought South!



There are "NO SIDE SHOWS," nor other vulgar surroundings, such as

Jewelry Cases, Lotteries, or other Games of Chance.

Permitted on or near the premises of

Jas. Robinson's Champion Circus.

The People of the South will also bear in mind, that the Management does not resort to Outside Displays, to draw a crowd.

THE MERIT OF THIS SHOW is made manifest by the style in which the

Performances are given.

No needless outlay for showy pageants, to catch the eye, and mislead the public! The simple, plain announcement.

The Original Robinson, "Jimmy," Pet Boy of the South.

Only Rider in the world, is COMING! Should be sufficient to insure for the Champion, the support of the people.

Tickets, admitting the holders to the Circus before the opening of the ticket-way, can be obtained at Southern Hotel.

WILL exhibit in Greensboro, SATURDAY, March 6th.

C. F. FELL, Gen'l Business Agent.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., COTTON FACTORS, and GENERAL Commission Merchants, CORNER OF HIGH & WATER STREETS, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Consignments solicited, and liberal advances made on receipt of Bills of Lading. Oyster Shell Line, \$7.50 per ton. Ground Plover, \$11.00 per ton. All Standard fertilizers, at lowest cash price. Refer to Banks of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and North Carolina.

THE RELATIVE STANDING

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, Compiled from the reports of the Companies to the Insurance Superintendent of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1867.

ISSUED BY THE Universal Life Insurance Company, OFFICE, 69 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

"It would be entirely true to establish a standard of reserve, and compute the liabilities of a Company in accordance with it, unless we went one step farther, and required the Company to respond in life and legitimate assets.—Report of Hon. John Z. Butler."

The true test of solvency is not the amount of assets which a Company may have, but the relative ratio of its assets to its liabilities.

A Company may have \$5,000,000 of assets, but if its liabilities are \$5,500,000, it is just as insolvent, as the Company which owes \$500,000, and has no assets.

So also, a Company having \$5,000,000 of assets, and \$4,500,000 of liabilities, is in no better condition than the Company which has \$100,000 of assets, and owes \$50,000.

The test of the strength of a Company is, how many dollars of real assets it has with which to meet every dollar of its liabilities.

It has \$100 of assets to each \$100 of liabilities, it is solvent; and the greater the excess of assets over \$100 for each \$100 of liabilities, the greater its strength, and the more perfect the security it offers to its insured.

Relative Standing AS REGARDS SECURITY OF THE ASSURED, of 37 Life Insurance Companies in N. Y.

NAME OF COMPANY Capital Paid up Assets to Liabilities

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

Albany, Conn., 1853 124 57 36
Brooklyn, 1854 141 86 60
Charter Oak, 1859 145 89 78
Continental, 1846 134 57 39
Equitable, 1853 141 82 103
Germania, 1850 145 125 103
Globe, 1854 120 120 96
Guardian, 1850 125 55 31
Hibernia, 1850 125 74 30
John Hancock, 1842 145 72 42
Knickerbocker, 1854 116 62 29
Marine, 1850 148 90 49
Mutual Benefit, 1845 120 77 37
Mutual Life, 1842 144 144 102
Mass. Mut., 1851 116 73 61
New Eng. Mutual, 1855 116 51 69
New York Life, 1841 135 115 65
North American, 1850 125 72 42
Phoenix, 1851 119 27 42
Security, 1849 120 69 32
Union Mutual, 1848 134 75 34
United States, 1850 145 109 116
FARMERS' &

