

The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 18, 1869.

THE CABINET.

A T Stewart not having been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the "hitch" in the law, and having tendered his resignation, Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has been nominated in his stead. E. B. Washburne having resigned the appointment of Secretary of State, on account of ill health, Hamilton Fish, of New York, has been nominated for his place. Gen John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, has been nominated Secretary of War. All these nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. So the Cabinet complete now stands as follows:

Secretary of State—HAMILTON FISH, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—JOHN A. RAWLINS, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—ADOLPH E. BOREL, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—JACOB D. COX, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. CRESSWELL, of Maryland.

Attorney General—ERNESTER ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Massachusetts.

THE EAST.

It is remarked, that the weight of the Cabinet influence, so far as men are concerned, commences near the Pennsylvania line, and proceeds northwest to find five of the seven members. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General each hold the seat of the Pennsylvania interest of the East. The Speaker of the House is from Maine, and a Pennsylvanian by birth. In the new arrangement of standing committees in the Senate, we see that of the twelve New England Senators, eight of them are made chairmen of important committees. The Cincinnati Inquirer remarks: "It thus appears that New England, which has only the population of Pennsylvania, is now running the Senate of the United States." It has been so ever since the Republican party came into power, and will be so long as it is retained in it. New England is the head and the West the tail of their organization.

The position of the New England politicians is not only continued, but strengthened, in the late re-arrangement at Washington. Is it any wonder, in the language of the *National Intelligencer*, that "the tariff is so prohibitory for the greedy purposes of extraordinary gain by the class monopolists of the East, that it has been found necessary to resort to the unexampled step in our history of putting enormous duties upon what goes habitually into the uses of the laboring classes, as tea, coffee, sugar, and salt. From the duties on these articles of common necessity most of the revenues are derived. The fact is an inflexible disgrace to our national policy or legislation."

The *Chicago Tribune* (Republican) says that the Western people pay a duty on salt equal to 175 per cent. in order to "protect" the Syracuse Salt Company of New York; yet another Eastern company has a bill before Congress to increase the duty. The *Tribune* says:

"Western members of Congress who sustain the present duty on salt compel their constituents to pay at Syracuse from thirty to fifty per cent. more for salt to come West than the same company sell their salt for freight included, in New York. To vote to add to that duty is to vote to add to the extortion already practised on the people of the West. Twenty millions of people are subjected to a tax of over two hundred per cent. on salt to protect a company which has divided two millions of profits in seven years, upon a paid up capital of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars."

When the blind West shall get its eyes open to the acute intellect and wonderful sagacity of the East will be found terribly overruled by numbers. When the sceptre shall depart, as depart it must, in a few years, we may look for merciless legislation touching Eastern interests. As for the South—"blessed and de man what respects nothing."

A Radical Convention lately held in Petersburg, nominated the present Governor, Wells, for election to the same office, and a mulatto named Harris for Lieutenant Governor. There was a big row in the Convention, in which the negro members are reported to have behaved themselves well, and the white ones disgracefully.

The subject of capital punishment has been discussed by the people of Maine, in their clubs, lyceums and legislatures—nearly every member of the latter having made a speech about it.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SNOWED UP.

The 6th of this month the Postmaster General received a telegram from Laramie city, stating that for fifteen days the Union Pacific Railroad had been blocked by snow for a distance of 200 miles west of Cheyenne. At the last dates from the West the Road was not yet open.

The Report of the majority of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad, made a week before, predicted the very condition of things that now exists. Speaking of the necessity of two additional trunk lines to the Pacific, in order to have uninterrupted communication, the majority of the Committee says:

"It is an undetermined problem if the Union Pacific Railroad between Omaha and Sacramento can be operated throughout the year. Of the elements to solve this question there are: First: The known effects of drifting snow upon the railway lines of central Illinois, and of the hilly districts of New-England and Pennsylvania. Second: The known depths to which snow falls and packs in portions of the Rocky Mountain region. Third: The extraordinary height of the grades and sharpness of the curves in the passage of the Sierra Nevada. Trains in Illinois have often been snowed under, and traffic in and out of Chicago have been completely embargoed. Railroad communication in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, is often suspended in winter. These vicissitudes take place in States where labor is abundant, where the stations on the lines are very near together, where fuel and wood, draught animals and tools, are plentiful and accessible. But the line between Omaha and Sacramento is at present almost a continuous wilderness—portions of it never will be settled. Population is scarce—help in trouble cannot be had out side of the train—the stock of accessible fuel may be limited to the supply on the cars. In the deep cuttings, and in some of the canyons of Dakota, Utah, Nevada, and California, snow is well known to drift chock full to the top and to pack hard. The depth of snow in places traveled by the overland stage-roads has been credibly reported at from 30 to 50 feet, and it was not melted till June. Granting the efficacy of roofing, granting the adequacy of machinery to accomplish as much on the Union Pacific's line as on the Chicago and Northwestern, or the Albany and Boston, there remains a risk, which must be constant with the recurrence of winter, that the operations of this Pacific road may experience long and serious interruptions, accompanied occasionally with shocking misfortunes. If such interruptions should take place, the effect upon the new trade from Asia to Europe, across the United States, would be very damaging. They would characterize the route as one not to be relied on by international commerce. But there is no doubt that a railroad on the 35th parallel of latitude could be operated to San Francisco 365 days in the year. Nor is there any doubt that a line between Puget's Sound and Lake Superior could be operated without serious obstruction by snow. Its grades through the mountains are all comparatively low, and its line is within the isothermal line of mean annual temperature of 50 degrees."

SASSAFRAS.—Passing over portions of Alamance and the eastern part of Guilford, a week or two since, the diggings around the sassafras trees in the old fields, attracted attention. And at Graham the sassafras odor saluted the olfactory at every store. On inquiry, we learned that a considerable business is done in sassafras bark. Large numbers of freed women and children and of white people too, "turn a penny" in this business, more than they ever had chance of making before. They dig and clean the roots and peel off the bark for market. They get about five cents per pound.

On inquiry as to where the bark was sent, and what was done with it, our information is not minute. It is sent to the northern cities, and a portion, we presume, to Europe, to be chiefly manufactured into oil, and used for flavoring and perfumery. It is said, also, that portions of it are done up in small packages and sent far West, where it is used for making tea.

By the way, when a boy, we thought "sassyback" tea by no means bad to take, and yet believe it to be a wholesome beverage in some conditions of the physical system. If sassafras roots only came from India or China, and cost a dollar a pound, it would no doubt be more extensively used.

PENITENTIARY.—A committee from the General Assembly has been at this place, making examinations in relation to a proper site for the penitentiary. An eligible site can be procured, and a quarry of excellent granite for building lies ten miles north of this place, within half a mile of the Piedmont Railroad. What impression was made upon the committee by this showing we are unable to say. We have a suspicion, however, that Raleigh will be determined upon as the point of location: indeed, it must be reluctantly confessed that Raleigh deserves the penitentiary, more than Greensboro, or almost any other place in the State.

The *Richmond Daily Whig*, one of the best papers in Virginia, has been considerably enlarged. We are glad to see such signs of improvement.

GRANITE.—On visiting the granite quarry, in company with the legislative committee, the other day, we were made ashamed of our ignorance of the resources of our own county and neighborhood. We had no idea, before, of the exhaustless supply of good granite near us. There are probably a thousand blocks, already quarried out, from three to nine or ten feet long, ready for the pick and chisel of the stone dresser, or for any rougher work that may be required. The stone is of a light gray color and dresses beautifully. The blocks there were got out for culverts on the North Carolina Railroad near Raleigh; but it was afterwards concluded to build them of brick, and consequently the stone was not used. This quarry is on the lands of John T. Dodson, Esq., ten miles north of Greensboro, and within half a mile of the Piedmont Railroad. It is said that good granite may be procured at other points within more convenient distances of Greensboro.

ENGLISH ESTATES AND AMERICAN HEIRS.—Hon. J. P. Benjamin, formerly U. S. Senator from Louisiana, now a lawyer in London, writes to the *New Orleans Times* exposing the swindling schemes of certain persons in the United States, who offer (for pay) their assistance in procuring estates in England to heirs in this country. He remarks:

"Most of the persons who are duped are ignorant on two points, which, in nearly every instance, would satisfy them at once of the utter folly of the hopes they indulge. The first is, that an alien cannot be an heir in England when there is no will, that he cannot take real estate even if left to him by a will. The second is, that in England estates devolve upon the oldest son alone, and on his eldest son in succession, and are not divided in shares among all the children, as in Louisiana and other States."

COSTS.—Not having been present in Court at the final disposal of the Thomas Case, nor at the first trial, we knew nothing of its merits, nor of the reasons why it went off at the cost of the county. After the preparation of our notice, last week, we learned that the Judge was disposed to save the county from the cost, by requiring the payment thereof from prosecutor or defendant; but no prosecutor had been endorsed, and such endorsement could not be legally made after the entry of the *not. pros.* And after the entry of the *not. pros.* the defendant was at once out of court.

To present a recurrence of such cases, however, the court directed that, hereafter, no indictment founded upon information outside of a presentment of the Grand Jury, should be prosecuted without the endorsement of the name of the prosecutor, (except in the higher offences, where the Governor is always marked as prosecutor.)

Since writing the above (which has been done to vindicate the Court from any blame on the question of costs,) the *Raleigh Standard* has come to hand, with an awkwardly worded communication, commencing as follows:

"I see by the *Greensboro Patriot* of yesterday, in recurring to the case of March, Hampton and Adams vs. John W. Thomas, the editor of that organ alleges that it was the *State vs. John W. Thomas*, which does great injustice," &c.

We certainly do "allege" that the case noticed was that of the *State vs. John W. Thomas*, on an indictment &c., as the docket and other records of the Court undoubtedly show. We know nothing of any suit of March, Hampton and Adams vs. John W. Thomas, though there may be such a one. And we know nothing of any "malicious persecution;" for, as stated we did not hear the investigation last week, and consequently are not competent to judge of the merits of the case. Our feelings toward Mr. Thomas are not unkindly, and were certainly not unkindly expressed. In the same spirit, it is suggested to his friend, who writes for the *Standard*, that the fewer attempts he makes to straiten out matters the better he will manifest his friendship.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—A resolution has passed the House to adjourn on the 29th inst. A bill "for the relief of the people" has passed both houses. We give bill in another column. House bill for laying off widows' dowers and year's support amended and passed the Senate. The House has been considering and voting on the subject of salaries and fees. Nothing yet fixed. The bill to charter the Greensboro and Charlotte Air Line R. R. in the House was defeated on its second reading.

General Edward H. Stoughton, who recently died in Boston, was captured by Mosby in 1863, and it was of him that President Lincoln is said to have remarked, "I don't mind the Brigadier—I can make a new one any time—but I'd like to get those horses back, they cost \$125 apiece."

Jeff Davis and his wife live in a small boarding house close to the Notre Dame Cathedral.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

THE LOWEST RATE OF FARE PAYS BEST.—It is almost impossible to convince the managers of Railroads that they gain nothing by charging high fares and extravagant prices on their freight traffic, and yet the uniform experience of all countries is, that even extremely low charges will really increase the profits of a road, whilst an advance in the cost of freight and travel soon diminishes the average income. The experiment of gradually lowering the fares has been tried with success in almost all the European Railroads, and it is found that the amount received from the third class travelers, although seldom more than one cent a mile each, often much less, is greater than that of all others, and that the profits of the Companies are derived from this class alone, the first and second class travelers barely paying the cost of their transportation. On this most interesting subject, the late Robert Stephenson, the greatest railroad engineer that ever lived, in his address to the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, maintained that anything over five-eighths of a penny (a little more than one cent) per mile per passenger may be rendered profitable—even if the passenger train be only half filled. We earnestly recommend the following extract from the above named address to the attention of the managers of the railroads in this State as we believe the fares are far too high to be remunerative, and that if lowered at once to one-half their present amount per passenger per mile, they would soon greatly augment the average profits of the Companies and of the State.

"Nothing," said Mr. Stephenson, "is so profitable, because nothing is so cheaply transported, as passenger traffic. Goods traffic, of whatever description, must be more or less costly. Every article conveyed by railway requires handling, and conveyance beyond the limits of the railroad station; but passengers take care of themselves, and find their own way without cost from the terminus at which they are set down. It is true passengers require carriages of some kind, more expensive construction than those prepared for goods; but this expense is compensated for by the circumstance that they are capable of running and do run, at a much greater number of miles; that the weight of passengers is small in proportion to that of goods, and that consequently the cost of locomotive power is less. It has been shown that 111,000,000 passengers weighing 8,000,000 tons have been conveyed during the year (1854) over a distance of 12 miles, yielding a revenue of £3,000,000, or \$15,000,000. This gives, at the least 2s. (12s.) per ton per mile for the weight of passengers conveyed. Goods are conveyed the same distance for one cent per mile. The cost of running a train may be assumed, in most cases, to be about 1d. (10c.) per mile, therefore 100 passengers at five-eighths of a penny per mile per passenger would give 5s. 2d. (32c.) per train per mile, which may be taken as about the average train earnings throughout the year. It is obvious, therefore, that anything beyond five-eighths of a penny per passenger may be rendered profitable, even if the passenger train be only half filled. Hence all directors should look to the maximum amount of gross passenger traffic, which maximum amount is only to be obtained by affording enlarged facilities and temptations to travel."

It is stated, in the *London Quarterly Review* for October 1855, that "where Railroad Companies have had the courage and the wisdom to adopt the policy of low fares, it has invariably proved a success. Directors have found it as hard to believe that a line can pay better by charging moderate fares, as the demand of the old letter, carrying system did in the success of the penny post. Year by year the railway returns published by the Board of Trade show that it is not the high priced but the cheap traffic that increases most rapidly, and is capable of the largest development; for while the higher priced class remains nearly a fixed quantity, that of the lower class is almost unlimited and there is nothing that will induce the multitude to travel but low fares."

Now, these are the facts of experience, and actual observation, and surely the same lesson may be learned by our own Railroad Directors. The rate per man per mile in this State is nearly 7 cents—a charge most oppressive to the people, and ruinous to the Companies. Very little more than one cent per mile will pay expenses if the trains are even half filled; and the mass of the laboring classes are now excluded from the accommodation of the Railroads by the high charges. Who among our Railroad Directors will have "the courage and wisdom" to lower his rates to one-half their present value? He will do credit to himself and ensure the prosperity of his road.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE "IRON CLAD."—RICHMOND, March 15.—General Stone issued an order, today, republishing an act of Congress vacating offices within thirty days from the passage of the act, and ordering that all persons who cannot take the oath shall be removed from office on the 15th inst. This means quite a panic in State offices, for nearly one-third of the officers (those that pay no salary) the Commanding General has had no application, and consequently no appointments have been made. For many of the judgeships there have been no applications, which leaves the legal business in a chaotic state.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A joint resolution passed the Senate—that the removal from the civil office in the provisional Government of Virginia, provided for in the joint resolution, which this joint resolution is amendatory, shall not be made until thirty days from and after the passage of this joint resolution.

On railroad line, Richmond, Va., to Greensboro, N.C., George W. Forsyth is appointed route agent at \$900 per annum *vice* Archer.

ITEMS.

The wealthiest man in America is Young Stevens, son of the late Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken who when he reaches his majority will be worth \$150,000,000, by the advance of his estate in New Jersey.

A Boston paper says: "Much sport has been created in Holyoke by the exhibition of an old fashioned spinning wheel as a velocipede. So few of the present generation were familiar with the ancient machine that the hoax was very successful."

In a recent temperance address, Senator Wilson said that he traveled last fall over ten States, and had seen more drunkenness in Massachusetts than any one of the other States.

Mutilated fractional currency in sums of more than \$3 is redeemable either at the United States Treasury in Washington, or at the branch Treasury in New-York, but at the latter only when the mutilation is not in excess of one-tenth of such currency.

A cargo of wheat from California, which recently arrived at Boston and was sold, returns a net loss to the parties interested of over \$20,000.

The remnant of the Maine colony at Jaffa have begun to internary with the Levantine population, and will soon disappear as a distinct people.

A boy in Brentwood, England, recently snapped a pistol at the head of a woman. It was not loaded, but the woman fell dead—killed by imagination.

It is proposed in Philadelphia to bring the remains of William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, and to erect a splendid monument over them. They were buried in a leaden coffin and their transportation to America will not be difficult.

Railroad robberies of the most daring kind become very common on the trains running to and from Chicago.—One man was garroted by four ruffians on the platform between two cars.

Ten years ago the annual exports of San Francisco amounted to \$4,150,611; last year they reached \$22,943,349 exclusive of treasure.

A practical chemist of Wilmington (Del.) has ascertained by actual experiment that raw Cuba sugar has so many insects that each pound of it probably contains 250,000 of them!

There is no "conceded national air column." Probably "Hail Columbia" is the one most generally adopted as a national air, but it must share the honor with "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle."

Two thousand citizens of Indianapolis signed the pledge at the beginning of the year, and eleven of them are believed to have kept it thus far.

There are 550 American students at the various German universities, and over 1,000 male and female American pupils at first-class German boarding schools.

The Siamese Twins have fared so badly in England that it is said they will be embarrassed for need of funds to pay their passage home.

It is said that the Indians of the plains will not take scalps from the heads of negro soldiers killed in battle.

"The Maid of Saragossa" was an itinerant seller of cool drinks, named Agustina, who displayed great heroism during the siege of Saragossa by the French in 1809, taking the place of an artilleryman who was shot down at his gun. She was made a sub-lieutenant in the Spanish army, and is celebrated in Byron's "Child of Harold." She died at Cuenca in 1877.

The son of the Viceroy of Egypt, who is being educated in Paris, has fitted up his private apartments at an expense of over \$10,000. He has thoroughbred horses in his stables, and a cellar stocked with costly wines.

The Post Office known as "Chronicle," in Catawba county, has been reopened and Absalom Vanner appointed Postmaster.

It has been decided to locate the terminus of the Norfolk and Great Western railroad in Portsmouth. This arrangement will save the cost of ten miles of railroad, and the building of two bridges.

The *Milton Chronicle* says: We made the discovery of a chalk mine in this town. It is on the first school house lot, about 150 yards from our Office door. The bed of chalk is a large one, and if the chalk business has money in it, the owner of the mine would do well to work it.

SPAIN.—Madrid, March 9.—There was a stormy debate during the session of the Constituent Cortes yesterday.—The Republican members made bitter attacks upon the Ministry for their alleged monarchial proclivities. They demanded that the Duke de Montpensier be divested of his rank of Marshal of Spain, and accused the Provisional Government of endeavoring to smuggle him into the country for the purpose of placing him upon the throne. General Prim replied that the Duke could not, with justice, be deprived of his title of marshal.

Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, amid great excitement, declared that a kingdom with Montpensier on the throne was preferable to a republican marshal.

Sarrano made a calm and dignified speech denouncing the Provisional Government from the attacks of the Republicans, asserting the sovereign authority of the Cortes, and insisting that the determination of the form of government for Spain and the choice of her future ruler be left to the Constituent Cortes alone. He deprecated the violent pressure brought to bear upon the Cortes by the Republican party as impolitic and unfair.

In the course of the session, Figuerola, Minister of Finance, expressed himself for free trade, and advocated an immediate but gradual reform in the customs by the adoption of a compromise tariff.

NEW STAT LAW.

An Act Suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain Cases.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing of a summons.

SEC. 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the Court, and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found. It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of the county where the plaintiff, or one or more of them, or the defendants reside, and shall command the Sheriff, or other proper officer, to summons the defendants to appear at the next ensuing term of the Superior Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and shall be dated on the day of its issue.

SEC. 3. The officer to whom the summons is addressed, shall note on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

SEC. 4. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the Court at the cost of the plaintiff.

SEC. 5. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

SEC. 6. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term at which such demurrer or answer may be filed, unless the defendant move the Court for further time to make the defence to the action, in which case the Court shall grant to the defendant until the next term of the Court to make such defence as he may desire, and when in the opinion of the Court the pleadings are completed, the issues whether of law or fact shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

SEC. 7. That all writs of summons in civil actions now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the Clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. *Provided*, That all civil actions in which issues have been joined shall stand for trial at Spring term, 1869. *Provided further*, That issues of law or fact which have been joined in pursuance of laws and ordinances heretofore passed and known as "Stay laws" shall be considered as having been illegally joined, and all such actions shall be placed upon the appearance dockets at Spring term, 1869, by the Clerks of Superior Courts, and the pleadings therein shall be made up and issues joined at such term as provided in this act, unless in any county the time of said term shall have passed, in which case such action shall be placed upon the trial docket at Fall, 1869.

SEC. 8. No sale of any property, real or personal, under executions issued from any court in this State, shall be valid to pass title, unless the property, whether real or personal, shall bring three-fourths of the value thereof, and on return of such executions the sheriff or other officer shall make return of the amount bid for the same, and whether the amount was equal to three-fourths of such value.

SEC. 9. In order to ascertain the value of the property exposed to sale, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the creditor and debtor each to choose one appraiser, who shall be a citizen of the county in which the property is situated, to examine and appraise the property to be exposed to sale under execution and shall certify such appraisement to the sheriff or other officer and in case such appraisers shall not be able to agree upon the valuation of any property, they shall choose a third person, and the appraiser of the three or a majority of them shall be taken as the true value thereof and in case either party fail to make the choice, the sheriff shall make the selection for him or them. Such appraisement, certified as before directed, shall be returned by the sheriff with the execution to the court, from which it is issued; *Provided*, That no proceedings under this section shall prejudice the lien of any creditor, or discharge the sheriff from any liability for the safe keeping of such property.

SEC. 10. That no property shall be sold under any deed of trust or mortgage, until the debts secured in said deed of trust or mortgage, are reduced to judgment according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. All executions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; *Provided*, That no sale of property under execution obtained at fall term, 1869, shall be made until thirty days before spring term, 1870.

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allows defendants to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

SEC. 14. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

[Passed March 16, 1869.]

Plant sorghum and gather sassafras.

J. B. HUNTER, N.C. Spotswood Burdell, N.C.

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

Consignments solicited, and liberal advances made on receipts of Bills of Lading.
Orster Shell Lime, \$7.50 per ton.
Ground Plaster, \$14.00 per ton.
All Standard fertilizers, at lowest cash prices.
Refer to Banks of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and North Carolina. 566m

THE RELATIVE STANDING OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(Compiled from the sworn returns of the Companies to the Insurance Superintendent of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1867.)

ISSUED BY
Universal Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE, 69 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
1868.

"It would be entirely idle 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 E. Sanford.

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 surely insolvent, as the Company which owns \$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 \$90,000.

The test of the strength of a Company is how many dollars of real assets it has with which to meet each one hundred dollars of liabilities.

If 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
SECURITY AS REGARDS THE ASSURED.
Of 27 Life Companies doing business in N.Y.

NAME OF COMPANY	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities
Extra. Com.	1853	134	57	46
Berkshire	1851	129	60	85
Brooklyn	1864	141	86	65
Charter Oak	1850	143	89	78
Court Mutual	1856	169	94	84
Centennial	1866	134	97	20
Equitable	1859	121	121	103
Germania	1860	123	123	103
Globe	1864	129	129	96
Guardian	1861	125	134	105
Home	1860	135	74	60
John Hancock	1862	134	89	64
Knickbocker	1853	118	63	29
Manhattan	1860	141	89	69
Mutual Benefit	1845	130	82	77
Mutual Life	1842	144	144	132
Mass. Mutual	1851	117	73	64
New Eng. Mutual	1835	115	81	69
New York Life	1841	132	114	105
North America	1862	122	73	42
Phoenix	1851	149	78	62
Security	1862	134	69	22
Union Mutual	1848	121	73	54
United States	1860	148	125	111
UNIVERSAL	1865	189	189	142
Washington	1860	136	133	109
Widows & Orphans	1864	162	157	139

In the case of the Universal, the liabilities were estimated by the Insurance Superintendent.

The preceding Table exhibits the relative standing of the twenty-seven leading Life Insurance Companies doing business in New York State, during the year 1867, and shows the amount of assets held by each Company for each \$100 of its liabilities.

Column No. 1 shows the ratio of gross assets to liabilities, in the making up of which all assets of every kind have been included.

WOULD I?
Do you think I'd a baby
That I'd let him pull my hair?
Do you think I'd put on collars
Just to let him soil and tear?
Do you think I'd call it pretty
When he bites his little toe?
Yet I have known some silly mothers,
With their babies, do just so.
Do you think I'd let him cry
Just to see him coming from?
Do you think I'd let him walk
Just to see him tumble down?
Would I call my baby pretty,
When he'd rather teeth my hair?
Yet I have known some silly mothers,
With their babies, think they are.
Would I buy him drums and rattles
Just to hear him make a crash?
Would I watch him most delighted
Break my mirror all to smash?
Would I smother him in flannels
Just because his voice was low?
Dose him up with belladonna?
Silly mothers treat him so.
Would I think his brow a frown
Just because it was so bare?
And his head Napoleon
In its shape, though minus hair?
Could I trace the marks of genius
In his eyebrows curved and low?
Yet I've known some silly mothers,
With their babies, think just so.
Would I think my baby destined
To become a man of men,
And go to govern and control them
By the might of sword or pen?
I dare say these silly babies
Play the very deuce I know,
And I've seen the wisest women,
With their babies, think just so.

Fish Story.—The following story will do for a yarn, but is quite as large as we can swallow:

"The following anecdote was told many years ago by a gentleman of Eastport, respecting a cat's fishing, that mayhap you have heard. The gentleman alluded had his shop over a wharf, under which the tide ebbed and flowed, and in the floor was a trap door used for various purposes, and through which he was accustomed to let down a line, now and then, to catch a fish for pussy's dinner. One day, having to leave the line to attend to a customer, he was surprised to see pussy go to it and touch it gently. This led him to watch her, when presently a fish caught hold, and Mistress Grinnalkin immediately commenced hauling in the line with one paw, securing the slack hauled in by placing the other paw upon it. In this way she at last secured the fish. After that, the gentleman baited the hook and let her fish for herself, and hundreds have seen her catch her own dinner."

"Darnel Webster," remarked old Col. Gumpsey, as he triumphed a quid of niggerhead and fastened it securely between two decayed teeth in the left side of his mouth, "Darnel Webster was a great man. There wa'n't any thing mean about him. I've heard him talk, but twain't his talk so much as his generosity that tuck me. He had a kinder careless way like, that kept him from gettin' rich. He never seemed to think what things cost—I was acorn up the Hudson river along with him once, and in the morning Darnel Webster and me was wash our faces and slicken our hair in the cabin, and he took out a toothbrush and brushed his teeth. I didn't see no other toothbrush around, so I borrowed his'n. And after I used it I handed it back to him and what do you think? Why, Darnel Webster just slung that toothbrush into the river. And I spoke next day he went and bought a new one. That's all he cared about money! There ain't no such men as Darnel Webster living now," concluded the Colonel meditatively as he spirted a stream of tobacco juice into the fireplace at the other end of the room.

A woman stood at a country merchant's counter tumbler over a great many goods and buying a few. At length she inquired for needles. These too she examined but concluded not to purchase. The sharp-eyed merchant—sharp-eyed in a double sense—kept up a continual flow of good-natured banter, while he wrapped the goods and made the required change; then, suddenly seizing her in his arms, said in a most insinuating manner, "I believe I must have a kiss." The woman, thrown off her guard, laughed immoderately, and exclaimed, "O Mr. Penn—" when the needles flew in every direction over the counter from her well-filled mouth. She made a hasty exit, while he gathered up his property as well as he could through the tears that would gather as he in turn laughed at the incident.

The "Italian nestie" is a new disease that is to be more popular than the Grecian bend. A contemporary thus describes it: "It usually attacks young people—and always in couples. The symptoms are: a drooping of the head of the young lady lady till it rests on the shoulders of the gentleman, and his moustache sweeps her forehead, and his arm encircles her waist. It usually comes on in the cars, and in other public places; and it is said by those who have tried it to be very nice.

MERCHANDISE.

L. R. MAY

TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his numerous friends and the public generally that he will open this week, in connection with his recent business, a new and fashionable stock of

DRY GOODS, and invites special attention to the following

Articles:

Mourning Goods, in every variety.

DRESS GOODS, latest Paris Styles.

Shirts and

Undergarments.

Hosiery.

Gloves and

Trimmings.

CLOTH, CLOTHING, &c.

House-Keeping Goods of every description, and a complete stock of

Clothing.

Boots

& Shoes.

Hats,

Caps.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

&c., &c., &c.

17 In connection with this advertisement,

L. R. MAY

Takes pleasure to state that he will offer his stock at such prices as will secure a popular and profitable trade.

Bacon,

Flour,

Meal,

Corn,

Flax-Seed,

Rags, &c.,

Goods.

Oct. 19, 1868.

Millers Take Notice!

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A Smut Machine

IN GOOD ORDER.

APPLY TO

D. W. C. BENBOW.

MILK: MILK: MILK!

Parties wishing pure SWEET MILK,

can be supplied at 10 cents per quart if they will

leave their orders at the MARKET HOTEL, op-

posite Bowler's Store, 165 1/2

17 FRESH MEATS always on hand.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

Ware. The subscriber gives notice

that he continues to carry on the above busi-

ness, in his various branches, in Greenboro,

and is selling at reasonable prices. Roofing

and Gutters done well and on short notice.

Tin Ware at Wholesale, in exchange for

Bacon, Rags, &c., &c.

25-ly

C. G. YATES.

Points for Farmers and Others.

The Greenboro Market Hotel, 165 1/2

market, is now open for the accommodation

of parties wishing to stay in the city. The

Hotel is situated in a fine location, and

is well adapted for the purpose. The

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTACHMENT.

Richmond County, Justice's Court.

T. Lynn } Before J. F. Nunnally, J. P.

Philemon Neal }

In this case it appearing to the undersigned one

of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Rich-

mond, State of North Carolina, that the Defend-

ant is not a resident of this State, and it appear-

ing to the undersigned that Plaintiff is duly ad-

vised, the defendant above named is hereby ad-

vised to appear at the Court of the County of Rich-

mond, in the sum of Ninety three Dollars and

sixty cents. It is therefore ordered, that the

summons be served by publication, that the

defendant appear at the Court of the County of

Richmond, in the sum of Ninety three Dollars

and sixty cents, on or before the 1st day of

November, 1868, at the Court of the County of

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GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

One of the greatest absurdities of the day is the proposition that the Govern-

ment shall take possession of the telegraph,

and run it to the exclusion of the private

companies by which it is now owned and

managed. It is argued that because the

Government carries our letters in the mails it

can also take charge of our telegrams. The

two institutions are not parallel. Letters are

sent and delivered sealed, and nobody

knows what they contain but the writer

and the receiver; but a telegram is

handed open to the operator who transmits,

and the contents are also known to the

operator who takes it off the instrument

at the other end, and to every

operator along the line, who may

choose to hear it. If the Government

carried on the telegraph, these opera-

tors would be politicians, they would

be changed as the party in power who

changed, and they would study the in-

terests of their party. Who would want

to trust them with our messages? What

Republican would dare send a political

dispatch through Democratic opera-

tors? It would be just as though we

had to leave our letters open to be read

by the post office clerks, not merely at

both ends of the line, but at every point

of its whole length. The plan won't

work.—*Topic.*

The above is all right, with this ad-

dition—What Democrat would dare

send a political dispatch through Re-

publican operators?

Isn't it very affecting to behold at a

wedding the sorrow-stricken air of a

parent as he "gives the bride away,"

when you know that for the last ten

years he has been trying to get her

off his hands.

The Goodwill Fire company, of Phil-

adelphia, wheeled out of the inaugura-

tion procession in consequence of being

preceded by a negro organization.

Full and Winter Importations

1869. MILLINERY GOODS.

Ribbons, Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Fancy Bonnet Materials

Hoods, Caps, Net, French Flowers, Plumes

and Ornaments, Bonnet, and Ladies' Hats in

Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt.

We offer the largest and best assorted stock

in the United States, comprising all the latest

Fashion Novelties, and unequalled in choice, variety,

and cheapness.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 and 239, Broadway, New York.

555w—pd

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE.

N.C. Mutual Home Insurance Co.

Incorporated December '68

Chartered Capital, \$100,000.00. Assets, \$150,000.00.

Officers:

JAMES H. FOOTE, President.

W. E. PELL, Vice Pres.

W. E. PELL, Treasurer.