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GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Farmer.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

COTTON CULTURE IN EGYPT.
Egyptian Competition with American Cotton.

The competition of Egyptian with American cotton, under normal conditions, never can be anything very serious, for the following reasons:

Firstly. The area of land adapted for cotton culture in Egypt is limited, and during the late war its full capacity was developed. We know precisely now the bounds and limits of its production, under the greatest stimulus, and that production cannot be made to exceed 650,000 bales.

Secondly. Under ordinary circumstances and at ordinary prices, it pays better in Egypt to cultivate grain; of which from two to three crops can be raised on the same land annually to one crop of cotton, which is, besides, more exhausting to the soil.

Thirdly. The labor in man is limited in comparison with that which the South soon will command, both black and white; and the labor of Egypt is unskilled in cotton culture. Besides which, the Egyptian lands cannot continue so good a yield for consecutive years, because they use no fertilizers or modern improvements.

Fourthly. Labor-saving contrivances, of which machinery and steam supply human muscles, are available to us, but are not to the Egyptians. More than once during the last few years, the cattle plague has burst a sweep away their beasts of burden—a loss which as yet has but partially been supplied.

Fifthly. The superiority of the American cotton to all other kinds for the manufacture of England and of the world, according to the testimony of the best authorities, including the English experts themselves.

The India *Surats* have long since been withdrawn from the competition; but lately an effort has been made to set up the Egyptian "*Mako*" as a successful rival to the cotton of our Southern States.

A few years ago, Mr. J. B. Smith, member of Parliament from Stockport, after thorough practical examination of the whole matter, made a most exhaustive report on the different qualities of cotton required for English manufacturing purposes, in which he arrived at the conclusion that "our (British) great consumption and demand are for the soft, white, silky, moderately long cotton of America, the quality usually called 'Uplands,' 'Bowed Georgia,' and 'New Orleans.' It can be consumed in any quantity, for it is available not only for warp, but for weft, except for the finer numbers. We need and consume nine bags of this cotton for one bag of all other qualities put together." And the reasons he gives for this are conclusive. The long staple is used for making the warp, as it is technically called—that is, the longitudinal threads of the woven tissue. Those threads of the finer sort—say above 50's—must be made of long staple cotton, such as our Sea-Island and the Egyptian. For numbers below 50, best medium staple will do. The medium staple cotton, on the contrary, is used partly for the lower numbers of "warp" (and enters largely into the production of the vast quantities of cotton-yarn and sewing-thread exported), but mainly for the "weft,"

or transverse threads of the woven tissue. It is softer and silkier than the long staple, makes a fuller and rounder, and fills up the fabric better. The long staple cannot be used for this purpose to advantage: It is ordinarily too harsh. For the warp, strength and fibre are required; for the weft, softness and fullness. Now, as the lower numbers of yarn require a far larger amount of raw cotton for their production than the higher, and constitute the chief portion (in weight,) both for export and consumption in Great Britain, and as every yard of calico or cotton-cloth is composed of from two to five times as much weft as warp, it is manifest that the cotton of medium staple is the kind for which the demand must be most constant and greatest, in the proportion of one to five.

The short staple cotton (*Surats*) is used almost exclusively for weft (except a little for candle-wicks,) or for the very lowest number of warp—say 10's and under; but it is different in character from the second description as well as shorter in fibre. It is drier, fuzzier, more like rough wool, and it cannot be substituted for it, without impoverishing the nature of the cloth, making it thinner after washing, and can only be blended with it with much caution, and in very moderate proportions. This species of cotton is found in Upper-Egypt, as well as in India. After thus classifying the cotton and going fully into the peculiar characteristics of each, this great British authority goes on to say: "It will be seen, therefore while we require for our manufactures a limited quantity of the first and third qualities of raw cotton, we need and can consume an almost unlimited supply of the second quality. In this fact lies our chief difficulty; for while several quarters of the world supply the first sort (long staple), and India could supply enormous quantities of the third (short staple), the United States have hitherto alone produced the second and most necessary kind, (medium staple.)"

Although the stoppage of the great bulk of this cotton for three or four years compelled the manufacturers to adopt substitutes for it, yet it must resume its previous position now, since none of the substitutes have proved equal to the original article. Both Australia and Egypt produce fine long-staple cotton, though Mr. Smith declares our Sea-Island cotton to be the finest long cotton in the world, and in classifying the Egyptian, thus describes it: "Another species, long, strong, fine, yellowish, is grown in Egypt and imported in considerable quantities." And he sums up thus: "The point we have to bear in mind then, is this: Our desideratum is not simply more cotton, but more cotton of the same character and price as that now imported from the States." That problem British ingenuity has never yet been able to solve; and, although American cotton has more competition now than before the war, when Mr. Smith's summing up was made, it still must bear away the palm, and the Egyptian neither in quality nor quantity, much less the Indian, can never dispute it.

With regard, also, to the gathering in and preparation of the cotton for market, the American article has the advantage. The cotton-gin was not found suitable to the Egyptian cotton in any of the experiments I have witnessed; it cut the fibre of the cotton—"mako," and much of the cotton was lost in the cleaning, under the primitive Egyptian process.

The experiments I saw made were with the American saw-gin, and experts from the United States, who were trying to introduce the article into that market made the essay. The cotton is cleaned by roller-gins, manufactured in the country, and consist of two rollers—one of iron, the other of wood—placed obliquely and moved by the foot. The yield of fibre was only estimated at sixty-six per cent. by this process.

The cotton is packed in round bags, in the country, and pressed by roughly-made screw-presses, on the model of our old-time Southern ones. In Alexandria it is prepared for exportation by being pressed into square bales by hydraulic pressure. It cannot be doubted that the impulsion given to cotton culture, its improvement, and the immense profits realized from it during the past six years, have elevated Egypt in the scale of competition. But natural as well as artificial causes, and the character, both of its labor and of its government, are ever at work to render competition with

American cotton a losing game on the part of the former.

Sixthly. The labor and expense of irrigation in Egypt must be taken into account. A cotton-plantation there is as troublesome as a rice-field with us, and therefore it will not pay to grow cotton there at a price which would be remunerative to our Southern States. It did pay very handsomely at the prices which ruled during the stoppage of the American supply, but the question is now to be solved whether the grain-crops will not pay better hereafter, as they did formerly.

A tabular statement will show more strikingly than words the great and rapid development of cotton culture in Egypt, verifying the promise made by Said Pacha, in 1861, to the then American Consul-General, on his taking leave of him: "If your people will stop the cotton supply for Europe, my people must go to work and make it for her."

POUNDS OF COTTON EXPORTED.
Great Britain France To all Countries
1853 36,439,000 10,738,000 43,885,000
1854 25,000,000 7,000,000 43,646,500
1855 33,980,000 9,500,000 56,874,500

Total three years 144,400,000
Average 48,133,333

In 1858 Egypt exported to England 100,000 of 450 45,000,000
In 1862 Egypt exported to England 144,000 of 450 64,800,000
In 1865 Egypt exported to England 650,000 of 450 292,500,000
In 1860, England received 1,115,800,000

Thus Egypt's best year fell short of the American average contribution before the war nearly three fourths, which will show the character of the competition.

Commencing with the year 1863, the exports of Egypt, chiefly owing to her cotton, have actually doubled, thus making our loss her gain, and making an annual difference to her of at least \$50,000,000 increase from that source alone. The year which has just expired will test whether the demand for cotton can keep pace with the supply, and demonstrate whether our dethroned "King" will "enjoy his own again."

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

BY G. W. BUNGEY.

Out on the street with naked feet
I saw the drunkard's little daughter;
Her tattered shawl was thin and small;
She little knew, for no one taught her.

Her skin was fair, her auburn hair
Was blown about her pretty forehead;
Her sad, white face wore sorrow's trace,
And want and woe that were not before her.

Heart-broken child, she seldom smiled,
Hope promised her no bright to-morrow;
Or, if its light flashed on her night,
Then up came darker clouds of sorrow.

She softly said, "We have no bread,
No wood to keep the fire a burning";
The child was ill, the winds so chill,
Her thin, cold blood to ice was turning.

But men well fed and warmly clad,
And ladies robed in richest fashion,
Passed on the side where no one cried
To them for pity or compassion.

That lone night fled, and then the light
Of rosy day in beauty shined;
Set dome, and spire, and roof on fire,
And shone on one beyond repining.

Asleep—alone—so cold as stone,
Where no dear parent ever sought her,
In winding shed of snow and sleet,
Was found the drunkard's lifeless daughter.

An Act to Amend Chapter 2, Title 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That so much of Chap. 2, Title 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure, as requires that deeds, conveying lands and powers of attorney and other instruments concerning the same, shall be offered for Probate and proved before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which the land or some part of it is situated, be altered and amended, so that it shall be lawful to offer any such deed, power of attorney or instrument, for Probate, and acknowledge or prove the same, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of any county in the State, who shall have full power to take the private examination of married women as provided by law.

Sec. 2. That any Clerk before whom such deeds, power, or instrument is acknowledged or proved, or the private examination of married women taken in relation thereto, shall certify the fact upon said deed, power of attorney or instrument, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, wherein the land lies, upon the exhibition of such certificate to him shall adjudge the said deed or other instrument to be duly acknowledged and proved in the same manner, as if made or taken before him.

Sec. 3. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after the date of its ratification.

A \$5,000 monument is to be erected over Sam Houston's grave, at Houston, Texas.

For the Patriot.
TOBACCO.

"Mankind would be better off if frost or worms should destroy every tobacco plant that sprouts this spring."

GREELY.
Messrs. Editors:—I would like to have a brief confab with the readers of your paper, on the use, or rather on the habit of chewing and smoking tobacco. Especially, do I wish to elicit from your medical readers some response to the interrogatories that may be put, or some expression of opinion on the several propositions that may be suggested in the course of this brief article. But I confess there is some hesitancy in submitting the ultimate decision of the matter, to the award of the medical tribe at large,—for many of them may be daily seen walking the streets with a cigar or a pipe hung in their jaws, or befogging their rooms, if not their brains, with the smoke and stench of this nauseous weed; I fear, therefore, that these may already have prejudged the case in their own favor. I shall, therefore, depend very much on the common sense of your common readers: especially on the judgment of those who had once been enslaved by the habit, and have wrought out their reformation in spite of the pernicious example around them. Specific answers must, however, be expected to come mostly from scientific physicians; happy shall I be if any considerable number of these shall come from those whose judgments are not warped by an unfortunate indulgence in the use of this foul narcotic.

First, then: Does the use of tobacco, in any form, quicken the mental perceptions, or does it not for the time produce a sort of pleasing intoxication of the brain, prejudicial to mental activity?

How does its effect on the patient, or the victim, differ, except in degree, from opium, which has made the Turk the stupid slave of his lust and revenge, for which the tobacco chewing christian has anathematized him through long centuries?

Is it a poison whose active virus can only be overcome by slow and gradual approaches to its fashionable use?

Could arsenic or strychnine be taken in the same gradual way, till a man might swallow enough at one dose to kill half a dozen even?

Has there ever been, to the critical eye of observation the least quickening of the perceptive powers of the mind, or the finer feelings and sentiments of our common nature, in any man, after being fumed in the smoke or steeped in the juice of tobacco?

That a man may retain his manly obstinacy, his dogged ambition, &c., is not to be doubted: but that all the finer feelings and more ethereal attributes of his nature are blunted and deteriorated must yet be an open question.

Tobacco chewers have often told me that they throw off from a pint to a quart of saliva each day. Now can the glands and secretory vessels bear or stand such an unnatural action with impunity? Is not their vital functions impaired and the way made easy for the approach of numerous diseases?

Is not the entire nervous system often ruined and turned topsyturvy by the excessive habit of chewing and smoking tobacco?

Is it ever useful as a medicine? If so, let me appeal to every son of Golem if he knows of nothing in his whole Materia Medica, that will answer the same purpose without invading the sanctity of the parlor, the steam-bath, or the rail-car with that dreadful scorch, which is known to kill the honey-bee instantly, and from which every quadruped recoils in disgust.

I am aware that it is attempted to draw an argument in its favor from the fact of its almost universal use; to prove that it comes in opportunity to supply some latent want or demand of our nature.

This hypothesis can not be allowed, without further, and better proof; the bare conjecture of the existence of such a want cannot be allowed in this discussion.

Nature's wants, during the progress of our bodies to maturity are limited to such nutriment as can be elaborated into bone and muscle: after the system is matured, she only demands nourishment, and such nutriment as will replenish or indemnify the vital powers for the wastage, through the numerous secretions of the body. Nor will it mend the argument to say that nature needs the aid of such a stimulant.

And now, gentlemen, unless these interrogatories can be answered in such a way as to exculpate the tobacco plant from the implied charges against it—why then we shall hold you bound to set your face as a flint against it, as an enemy to the end and object of your healing art, so useful to our race.

And let me say to the Rev. Clergy—if it shall turn out on a full investigation, that it blunts the moral preceptions obscures the distinctions between right and wrong, ignores the smaller morals, decency, good manners &c., while it injures all the functions of our mortal bodies, of which it is our duty to take care to preserve them in health and purity, then you should inquire, if it be not the legitimate fruit of original sin, and commence forthwith your pious labor for its extirpation. One or two of your ecclesiastical bodies, have already entered their christian protest against it: by solemn prohibition of any one exercising Ministerial gifts, who has no more restraining grace than to chew tobacco or smoke cigars.

Will not the statesmen also look into this, perhaps have a committee appointed to enquire if a tax amounting to prohibition would not be of more value to the nation than all the revenue, enormous as it is, that we derive from this filthy source. It might, is hoped, reclaim the president, who seems unfortunately to be as fond of tobacco smoke as of the smoke of gunpowder.

In her great laboratory, where the food is converted into chyle and blood.

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And lastly, whenever it shall be settled, as I trust it will be that, tobacco and its slaves are obnoxious to the incipient charges which my questions indicate, then ladies I shall make a last appeal to you as the last hope of befogged humanity. In the mean time I pray you consider well if you have not long suffered the foulest trespass on "woman's rights" and that henceforth on detecting a bean with a quid or a cigar in his mouth,—or on circumstantial evidence that he has offended in the premises; you will immediately, without favor, affection, or mixture of mercy, forthwith give him the mitten.

The Patriot.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NOTICES.

We have laid by for future use the Speech of J. W. Graham, of Orange, in the Senate, March 17th, on the Revenue bill. It presents a well-condensed account of the public indebtedness, which every tax payer ought to be acquainted with.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has been chosen President, *pro tempore*, of the United States Senate.

The article on cotton culture and manufacture, and the relative qualities of cotton of different countries, presents much valuable and satisfactory information. It was written by Mr. De Leon, late consul-general in Egypt.

The Greensboro Brass Band, led by one of "ours," discourses mellow music, the result of much practice, skill and a genuine love of the art. Called, occasionally, to other towns, on public occasions, their excellence is appreciated abroad as well as at home.

It has been remarked, that no one is, in dreams, surprised at "the stuff that dreams are made of." No matter how strange and fantastic may appear the representations in a dream, the dreamer is not at the time surprised at their occurrence. That which to the waking eye would be utterly amazing, is to the dreaming eye all natural and proper.

NEW STATES.

In early times, shortly after the old Revolution, there was an attempt made to establish, in the territory now comprised in East Tennessee, a State called Frankland. The project of making a new State in the same territory is said to have been lately considered by Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee.

It is probable that the citizens of the Western District would rather be cut loose from the East, than to have martial law declared, for their own benefit, by the Governor. And what is there in the West, to be so much desired by the East, as to require it to be drawn to her loving embrace by martial law? Would it not be better, indeed, that the two communities should be allowed distinct governmental organizations, than that one should have to resort to the expedient of martial law in order to force upon the other social and political regulations radically distasteful to them—contributing more to the wretchedness than the happiness of the body of the people of both sections?

In all seriousness—why not be allowed to separate? While all are properly bound to the Federal head, why not permit each homogeneous community to regulate its internal affairs in its own way, so long as it does not interfere with the great rights of the United States citizen? If the people of two sections of a given territory cannot assimilate—if their habits, manners, interests are diverse—why hold them bound to constant association, to constant irritation, to a continual endeavor to force each other into each other's ways?

Now that old State lines are so nearly obliterated by the centralizing process, so popular and successful since the war, and that State pride is vanishing with State lines, we see little to hinder, but much to commend in arranging the territories of States according to geographical convenience and oneness of popular interest. It would save to the people a vast yearly outlay, of cash and ill feelings, expended in legislative wrangling—endeavoring in vain to reconcile sectional interests now unavoidably existing in many States.

We have an eminent instance of the necessity and the success of such arrangement, in the separation of Virginia into Eastern and Western, brought about by the war. While all that portion of the old State lying east of the mountains, owing to the peculiarity of the "peculiar institution," went into the Southern Confederacy—all that other portion, lying on the other side of the mountains, being unalterably assimilated in habits, feeling and interest with the free Northwest, naturally took position with the old Union. The consequence has been the erection of two States instead of one, which, we have no doubt, will be found to contribute to the social comfort of the inhabitants of both parts of the old State, and to the smoother running of our complicated governmental machinery. And, we presume, this comfort would be further successfully consulted by a cession of the "pan handle" portion of West Virginia to the State of Pennsylvania.

The idea is not altogether a new one, that when the new State of Frankland shall be cut out, it ought, in addition to East Tennessee, to comprise all that part of North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge, and all of old Southwest Virginia. This would make a State as geographically compact as could be made in any mountain country. With its mountain peaks towering higher than any in the great Appalachian chain; its full clear rivers, the Holston, Clinch, New, Watanga, Nolichucky, French Broad, Tennessee, flowing out in all directions, making it the best watered section of the globe;

intersected every where by valleys of exceeding fertility and beauty—it would be the Switzerland of the Union—one of the grandest of the States. And then the population, with the exception of a little spot about Asheville and another at Abingdon, would be, perhaps, more homogeneous and congenial than could be found on the same extent of territory outside of the Mississippi valley.

In this connection—we call to mind a proposition lately introduced into the North Carolina House of Representatives, for the annexation of certain counties of Virginia, including Norfolk, to this State. It got a very respectable vote. Whether the State of Virginia, or Norfolk, had been or were to be consulted, we are not informed. Presume not, however—quite unnecessary in these days, when every body knows so well what is best for every body else. We however recollect to have heard it stated, some years ago, that Norfolk had no objection—in fact, rather desired, to be annexed to North Carolina, as its more natural place in geographical position, as well as in commercial and social affinity.

This idea of rearrangement is favorably entertained by Michigan, she being willing to get shut of her Green Bay possessions in order to cede out a new State to be called Superior. Gen. Butler wants Texas cut up into three or four States; and he is right. In laying off new Territories west of the Mississippi, Congress has had due regard to symmetry; and if California were cut in two, and Dakota were properly sliced up (as it will be), the western half of the map of the Union would be as convenient as a checker board.

The development of our idea in practice, you no doubt perceive, would make more congruous States, and would, in many cases, foster a more thorough and enduring State pride, because there would be fewer causes of alienation among the people of any one State.

Under the new order of things established in consequence of the war, there is another matter, which must soon be pressed to practical consideration—whether the smaller States shall continue to enjoy equal Senatorial representation with the larger ones. As the Federal and State Governments were first arranged, the identity, power and dignity of each State commanded consideration as such, which justified equal representation in the Senate. But all is now overshadowed by the Federal power. Aaron's rod has swallowed up all the rest. In the altered condition of affairs, we fail to perceive any good reason why Delaware or Rhode Island should be allowed as many Senators as Ohio or Pennsylvania; or why six of the New England States, with a population of 3½ millions, should be allowed 12 Senators, while the State of New York, with about the same population, is allowed only two. This thing is bound to make a fuss in the family at no distant day.

INDIANA.

When the proposition came up, recently, before the Legislature of Indiana, for the ratification of the Fifteenth Article (suffrage amendment) of the U. S. Constitution, the Democratic members at once resigned their seats and went home, declaring that, as the question had not been submitted to the people, they were thus justified in preventing the ratification by the Radical majority of the Legislature. New elections were ordered, and every member who resigned has been re-elected. It is believed that this election settles the question of the popular sentiment in Indiana upon negro suffrage, and that, upon a direct vote upon that issue, the State would give 75,000 majority against the proposed constitutional amendment.

Indiana is entitled to very profound respect for her very consistent position: she sustained, by a big majority, the Radical position of the Chicago Convention, that negro suffrage was right and proper in the South! THE NEW SPEAKER.—Comparisons between the late Speaker of the House, Mr. Colfax, and the present one, Mr. Blaine, are made very unfavorable to the latter. Mr. Colfax sustained throughout his career a well earned reputation for impartiality in the whole of his conduct as Speaker. In the arrangement of the standing committees he gave to the opposition their full weight. But the new Speaker, in the appointment of these committees, has studiously so arranged them as to destroy the little influence the opposition might otherwise have had, and to which they were fairly entitled. It is said to be the first time that the spirit of party has ever been openly carried into this fundamental arrangement of the business of the House.

A row between the whites and blacks occurred at Franklin Depot, Va., on Tuesday last—in which firearms were used by both parties—two negroes were wounded, but no lives lost.

FRANCIS T. KING'S TALK.

We had the pleasure, last Thursday night, of listening to an address from Francis T. King, President of the Educational Association of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. His discourse was not "put up" in the methodical style of a lecture or set address, but dropped out in the free and easy way of talk.

He mentioned that he came out here immediately after the war, on a mission from his own Society, in Maryland, to Friends in North Carolina, with the purpose of affording relief, if needed, after the privations of war. He found that relief, of the kind proposed, was not needed; but as the whole system of schools had been broken up, Friends were willing to receive the assistance of their Maryland brethren in affording the means of education to their children.

After some time spent in conferences and intercourse between Friends of the two sections, the Educational Association was formed in Baltimore, and schools began to be established in North Carolina as the result. We gathered, that the general plan was for the Association to furnish qualified teachers, and the people here to furnish school houses, &c., and that, so far, about half the expense of supporting the schools had been borne by each party. The plan had succeeded admirably. From a small beginning there had been a steady increase until now, when there are forty two schools and over three thousand pupils. The most useful and practical branches are taught, and the most approved modern methods of instruction adopted.

Such had been the prostration—in fact, the annihilation—of the old common school system of the State; and such the advantages presented by these new schools of the Friends, that those not of the same church desired that their children might also share in the benefits of the system. The way was accordingly opened, and the children of other churches, and of no church at all, admitted to the privileges of the schools on the same terms with Friends. So that now there are some seventeen hundred children of the latter class attending these schools. Indeed, some fifteen other schools, conducted on the same plan, have sprung off from this foundation, and are carried on outside of the original organization.

All this has been done in some six or eight contiguous counties. It is the only organized system of schools in the whole South. The system is capable of indefinite expansion; and incalculable good to the rising generation is hoped for in its practical working. The lecturer dwelt upon the necessity of putting our strength into normal schools—institutions for the preparation of teachers. Ten good normal schools are better than one hundred ordinary or sorry schools.

Some eight or ten years—near a third of a generation—have been lost, since the breaking up of our old schools; and the speaker dwelt with earnest and eloquent emphasis on the necessity of immediate improvement of our time and opportunity in respect of popular education. No more time should be lost, now that a way was opened for its proper improvement in this regard.

One fact he mentioned, and recurred to repeatedly. He had visited N. C. nineteen times since the commencement of these educational operations. With this opportunity of observation, he had never known children so easily governed at school. Their minds are remarkably quick and lively, and their readiness and good nature with which they submit to discipline makes their tuition a pleasure to their teachers.

Such is a brief outline of his remarks on the subject of the schools. Of equal interest was the information given by Mr. King on the agricultural operations connected with the Association. Seventeen agricultural clubs have been established in this region in connexion with the agricultural department. A model farm has been established, in the southwestern part of Guilford county, under intelligent and competent management. On this has been built a model barn, and the modern improvements in farming have been successfully introduced.

The increased yield of clover on this farm has been remarkable, and the seed of seed very considerable. This seed has been bought by the surrounding farmers, who have at the same time availed themselves of observations made at the model farm, to give efficacy to their efforts at improvement.

Mr. K. was struck from the first with the situation of Greensboro, as a point, more than any other that he knew in the interior of the State, inviting a concentration of trade. He thought it would eventually become an important place of exchange, affording a reflex influence upon the country in the midst of which it is growing up, and that a prosperity, such as we had not deemed at all probable, awaited our town and country.

The hopeful visions of so intelligent a stranger are grateful and encouraging. We had the pleasure, last Thursday night, of listening to an address from Francis T. King, President of the Educational Association of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. His discourse was not "put up" in the methodical style of a lecture or set address, but dropped out in the free and easy way of talk.

ing to us. Wake up! fellow citizens, and let us do our part to fulfil his prophecy!

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT sticks in the gullets of some very good Radicals in the North. A "Veteran Observer" writes to the New York Times:

"My opinion has always been that what is called the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution cannot be adopted in either Ohio or Indiana, or probably Illinois. If I understand that amendment, it forces the States to admit Chinese as well as negroes to vote, and Hindoos if they shall come. Now, I want to ask you in the Times: First, if it is right to admit Pagan Chinese and Hindoos to vote if you could? Second, if you have a right to force upon any State, even by an amendment to the Constitution, a change in its fundamental structure—viz., the members of the civil community? And third, how do you propose to enforce that amendment on the States that reject the amendment? If the State of Ohio should reject that amendment, what can you do to enforce it? These are very serious questions; and if that amendment is to be carried into party issues I think the Republican party has more to dread than at any time since its formation."

There is here (remarks the Richmond Dispatch) matter for much reflection. The "Observer" is taking a sober view of things. But, true to the strange obliquity of vision of most of northern politicians, he can only see that Congressional interference with suffrage is outrageous when it extends to the northern States! Congress may do what it pleases with the southern States.

The objection to Chinese and Hindoos on account of their paganism is quite Puritanical and very convenient. There are no Chinese and Hindoos here, and of course no votes of such to be employed for party objects. Therefore, objection to their being allowed to vote may be safely made. It is a case in which the "Veteran" and other Radicals may be perfectly honest, and express their real opinions without damage to their interests. Now, what becomes of their principle of "manhood suffrage" when they propose to exclude pagans? Why, "manhood" was the great test. It was the broad basis of the universal-suffrage philanthropy of the great ruling party, which had—at least in its own conceit—found the solution of all problems of human rights and virtue. Is there no "manhood" among Chinese and Hindoos?

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

In our estimate, last week, of the advantages of the West over North Carolina in the business of building railroads, elicited by Mr. Lassiter's speech, we made a big omission—an omission for which we do not know whether Mr. Lassiter or ourselves are more culpable. We allude to the congressional subsidies granted to western railroad companies. Our State and people, though entitled, up to the time of the war, at least, to an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, never directly received any benefit therefrom, except what came, for a year or two, into our literary fund; while millions of acres were given to railroad companies in the West. These grants of public land were enormous, before the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad; and the appropriations to that Road alone are said to amount to more than has been given to all the southern States in all time since the foundation of the Government. Indeed, the northern States received as little, directly, as those of the South: the advantage to the North has been in the profits naturally accruing from a close commercial connexion with the West—the constant travel and trade kept up by emigration, and the produce of the West seeking markets at and through the ocean ports of the North. This advantage has always been great, while the South realized nothing.

If these things were done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If, before the war, and under Democratic policy, we failed to share in the Federal appropriations of land, can we entertain any rational expectation of such justice or liberality now? Judging from the temper manifested by the present Congress, we may look for anything else.

We know that we must depend upon ourselves for our public improvements. The present population of the State, with the hardy and enterprising immigrants from the North, who shall bring industry, skill and capital into our borders, must make up the only sources of the future public prosperity. The conviction that time must elapse, and patience must be exercised, before we can afford large appropriations for railroad improvements, induces our counsel of prudence as to legislation in this regard. In this connexion, we commend to the consideration of our readers the following paragraph from the Wilmington Journal:

"For one reason or another, interested or disinterested, patriotic or selfish, honest or dishonest, a perfect mania to appropriate money to build railroads, with discretion and without discretion, has seized upon a large majority of the members of the present

Legislature of North Carolina. Doubtless some are influenced by the patriotic purpose of developing the hidden resources of the State and eventually adding to its wealth. However honest such may be in their aim, they certainly do not consider the extreme poverty of our people. Thousands of those now struggling for a livelihood, and who will be entirely ruined by the onerous taxes which these appropriations will entail, are as anxious as the members of the Legislature to see railroads built and all sections of the State provided with cheap and speedy transportation to market. A few years of good harvests, after quiet has been restored and our laborers have forsaken politics for work, these people will be in a condition to contribute freely, either directly, or by taxes through the State, for this purpose. But now when the Treasury is absolutely empty, the interest on our State debt unpaid, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State government accumulating with fearful rapidity, we submit that North Carolina is in no condition to lend her aid to foster works of internal improvements."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Revenue bill has passed and become a law, and will be printed, in full, in the Patriot next week.

The Raleigh Methodist of yesterday says:

The School Bill is still pending, and elicits much discussion in the House. There is no likelihood of its passage in its present shape; it will probably be relieved of some of its arbitrary and obnoxious requirements relative to text-books, &c.

Sundry bills for the relief of sheriffs and authorizing levy of special taxes in many counties of the State have passed both Houses.

Any number of one-horse towns and manufacturing companies have been made "bodies politic and corporate." The majority report of the Penitentiary Committee, locating the Penitentiary at Greensboro, has been adopted.

Adjournment on the 12th of April has been agreed upon, and such adjournment is probable, as a two-thirds vote is requisite to rescind the joint order.

SUGAR.—From a pamphlet compiled by Mr. Beasley, the agent, in this place, for a western company who own the process of refining the syrup and making sugar from the sorghum cane, the following paragraph is taken, in relation to the production, consumption and trade in sugar in the United States:

"Before reciting the cost of machinery &c., I desire to call your attention, briefly, to the amount of sugar imported and produced by the United States. By referring to the statistics of 1867, I cannot obtain them for 1868) you will discover that the United States imported during that year \$49,108,931 pounds of sugar, besides a corresponding amount of syrups and molasses. Of this amount we re-exported to Ontario and Quebec 12,210,501 pounds and consumed the remaining \$36,898,430 lbs. During the same year our sugar lands produced about 50,000 hogsheads or 50,000,000 lbs of sugar, of this we exported 8,130,175 lbs. and consumed 41,869,825 lbs. This makes our total consumption amount to 878,768,255 lbs. This it will be seen we consume over twenty times as much sugar as we produce."

Mr. B. exhibits fine specimens of sugar and syrup from the sorghum cane. If he can satisfy the public that they can be produced much cheaper—which he proposes to do—he will confer a popular benefit which will not fail to meet due appreciation and reward. The high prices which will probably prevail during the West India troubles, should make our people look about them for cheaper supplies. If these supplies can be had at home, that much the better.

VIRGINIA.—The military commandant, Stoneman, has displaced Wells, the civil Governor of Virginia, and of course, now exercises the functions of that office himself. The Virginians appear to consider this a happy exchange.

Wells is up before the U. S. Commissioner, on a charge of procuring a letter directed to another man.

North Western N. C. Railroad.—Governor Holden on yesterday issued a requisition on the Public Treasurer for bonds to the amount of \$1,440,000 as a loan to the North-Western N. C. Railroad Company—it having been certified to him by the President and Chief Engineer that \$150,000 in solvent subscriptions had been made and five per cent of said amount paid to said company.—Standard.

Little Rock, Ark., March 23.—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature yesterday notifying them that he had removed martial law from Crittenden county, the last one in the State; also recommending the reestablishment of the court of claims; also a bill making the State bonds receivable for the taxes. Bonds rose from 60 to 90.

The Air-Line Railroad from Atlanta to Charlotte.—We visited the Air-Line road yesterday, and found the work progressing with vigor and dispatch. Hands are actively engaged in excavating earth to make several large fills. The culverts (and their name is legion) are being constructed. They will be well done. Ere November's blasts are heard, the first twenty miles of the road will be completed. We consider the "Air-Line" a fixed fact, and bound to go through.—Atlanta Constitution.

NEAT.—The following, from Tom Evans, of the Hillsboro Recorder, is done up with decided neatness:

Sunday in Milton was a beautiful day. We attended church. They handed round the hat, and in the pride of the height of our hearts we pulled out an old pocket book to "throw in" the stamps. There was a hole in it. And out of that hole rolled seventeen copper cents striking the hard floor and going "ting," "ting," while the man with the hat passed on and left us gathering up the coppers. A small boy presented himself after church with a cent he had found somewhere down the aisle—and like Franklin Pierce we gave him the cent. He bowed; we smiled; and the handsome donation "went glimmering like a school boy's dream, the wonder of an hour."

Paying One's Debts.—What pleasure it is to pay one's debts! In the first place it removes that uneasiness which a person feels from dependence and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection. It promotes that future confidence which is so very interesting to an honest mind. It opens a prospect of being readily supplied with what you want on future occasions. It leaves a consciousness of our virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation.

This paragraph is respectfully dedicated to some who have never experienced such a sensation.

If you haven't business, advertise; if you have business, advertise. People go to places that are advertised, and they go by those that are not. A place that advertises is known to the world; that which does not is only known to the few that may pass it, and pretty much everybody does the latter. This latter fact must have become evident to the minds of some of our old fog merchants during the past few months.

Georgia.—It is said in Republican circles that the Committee on Reconstruction, seven against five, will early this week report back the bill reassembling the original Georgia Legislature, imposing the test oath qualification, and declaring the expulsion of the colored members void.

The New York Commercial says:—"There is scarcely any doubt that an expedition is being fitted out in this city to co-operate with the insurgents in Cuba. It was freely talked about in the lobbies of Steinway Hall last night."

President Grant has signed the bill erasing the word "white" from the laws of the District of Columbia. The negroes in the District have all rights, including those of holding office and serving on juries.

The school bill passed by the Louisiana Legislature, which provides for mixed schools, has become a law, and the Governor has appointed two negroes on the commission to carry it into effect.

The clergymen attached to Trinity Church, New York, have had their salaries raised, and in one instance there has been the very handsome advance from \$2,500 to \$10,000.

John Sanford Young shot Richard Powell, son of ex-Governor Powell, through the heart, at Henderson, Kentucky, Thursday, killing him instantly.

The Orthodox Quakers of this country it is stated, number 44,000. They have 765 churches that furnish sittings for 269,000 persons.

The Baltimore Sun mentions among the arrivals in that city Thursday, the steamer Liberty, Dr. Samuel Mudd from the Dry Tortugas.

Judge Thomas, at the Craven County Term of Superior Court, decided that the second proviso of Section 7 of the "Act suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases," known as the "Stay Law," is unconstitutional.

A young man by the name of Hilton, in Mecklenburg, was brutally murdered or last Sunday.

A man by the name of Sykes was taken from the jail of Jones County, a few nights ago, and it is thought was foully dealt with.

A Number of European Emigrants will arrive in Goldsboro in a few days. There are already a colony of 500 in that section of the State.

Gen. Wm. Polk, formerly of Salisbury, died in Mississippi on the 15th inst.

A white man was killed on the N. C. Railroad near Durham's station on Saturday morning last.

Died on the 18th inst., Col. W. W. Leach, of Randolph County in his 93 year.

Why is Athens like a worn-out shoe? Because it once had a Solon.

A man to ask favors of—General Grant.

The stone to do a good turn—The grindstone.

The most tender hearted man ever heard of was a shoemaker, who always shut his eyes and whistled when he ran his awl into a sole.

Spend your money where you make it. Buy your goods at home and not abroad. Encourage your own mechanics. Let each be for the other, and all for public improvement—"Charity begins at home." Our town first—others afterwards. Remember "deceit liddle dings."

J. B. Hunter, N. C. Spotswood Barrett, 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 receipt of Bills of Lading. Oyster Shell Lime, \$2.50 per ton. Ground Plaster, \$14.00 per ton. All Standard fertilizers, at lowest cash prices. Refer to Banks of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and North Carolina. 555th

THE RELATIVE STANDING OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Compiled from the annual returns 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 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 nearly 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 a better condition than the Company which has \$100,000 of assets and owes \$80,000.

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

NAME OF COMPANY	Org'd.	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities			
		1	2	3	4
Edwa. Condo.	1853	124	57	46	
Berkshire.	1851	120	60	53	
Brooklyn.	1864	141	66	66	
Charter Oak.	1860	143	89	74	
Comm'l Mutual.	1846	163	94	94	
Continental.	1866	134	97	80	
Equitable.	1859	121	121	103	
Germania.	1860	133	123	103	
Globe.	1864	120	120	96	
Guardian.	1859	128	55	24	
Home.	1862	135	74	66	
John Hancock.	1862	134	89	64	
Knickbocker.	1853	118	63	29	
Manhattan.	1860	148	90	69	
Mutual Benefit.	1845	130	82	77	
Mutual Life.	1842	144	114	126	
Mass. Mutual.	1861	117	73	64	
New Eng. Mutual.	1855	115	81	69	
New York Life.	1841	137	114	106	
North American.	1862	132	73	42	
Phoenix.	1851	119	78	62	
Security.	1862	131	69	22	
Union Mutual.	1848	131	73	54	
United States.	1850	115	125	116	
UNIVERSAL.	1860	189	189	163	
Washington.	1860	156	123	100	
Widows & Orphans.	1864	162	127	130	

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.

Column No. 2 gives the ratio of gross cash assets, excluding from the gross assets the amount of premium notes, inasmuch as in nearly every instance the insured are inclined to give such notes under a guarantee on the part of the agent that they should never be called upon to pay the same, but that they should receive them back after a given time in the form of dividends; and if the premium returns are not so returned, they should not be included among the assets of the Company set apart for the purpose of meeting its present and contingent liabilities.

Column No. 3 is based upon the actual realized assets, or such assets as the Companies have actually on hand in cash, and immediately available to meet maturing obligations.

It will be observed that the UNIVERSAL stands at the head of all these calculations, which test the real solvency of these Companies.

Under columns 2 and 3 but few Companies have sufficient cash assets to meet their liabilities; while in column 3 only seven Companies besides the Universal Life have the needed assets many falling below fifty per cent, and some below thirty per cent.

This table proves the exceedingly favorable financial condition of the Universal Life, particularly when it is borne in mind that the premiums charged by the Company are only seventy-five per cent of the rates of the other Companies, and that its assets are entirely free from all dividend obligations to policy holders, and are held in reserve for the sole purpose of claims.

Apply for Prospectus containing full and valuable information. Don't insure your life before doing so. It will save your money. It will pay.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

The superior standing, Advantages, and Popularity of this Company, recently indicate the fact, that agents are wanted to Life Insurance Agents and Brokers.

CALDWELL & BRENZER, 604 Adams for North and South Carolina.

Traveling Agents for N. C. Capt. H. F. Price, Geo. W. Howlett, 201 E. James S. Foster.

INSURE IN THE Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Company OF VIRGINIA.

BECAUSE it is a Southern Institution; because its success is beyond all precedent in the history of Life Insurance in Europe or America, a fact of the greatest importance, as all who are insured are stockholders, and are interested in its dividends; because it is the strongest Life Company in the South, and is controlled by a directory strictly first class, both in business capacity and in moral standing; because its investments are money have been already acknowledged and secured. We do not deny the merits of other Companies. All we ask is a comparison between our respective tables, and between our respective claims upon the confidence and support of the Southern People.

WM. H. CHILTON, 43rd

Gen'l Agent for the Carolinas. The Arlington organized about 2 years ago, and having done a larger business by 50 per cent. than any other Company in the World, for a like period from its foundation, of course promises larger dividends than any other.

Applications will be taken

