

The Patriot

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT GREENSBORO, N. C.
By DUFFY & ALBRIGHT.

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The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1824.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

New Series No. 182.



Remember the DEAD! TOMBS and MONUMENTS.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of monuments and tombstones, of best material, with promptness, and at prices to suit the times.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
All work west of Company Store delivered on the railroad free of charge.
S. C. ROBERTSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

N. H. D. WILSON,
General Insurance Agent,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Represents FIRE Companies with aggregate CAPITAL of Twenty Millions of Dollars.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Organized by act of the LEGISLATURE and Reliability of its Policies.
ASSETS \$12,000,000.

Call and insure your property against loss by fire, and thus secure you a home, and prevent embarrassment in business, in case of accident.
We provide a LIFE POLICY for the support of your wife and children when you are gone. Office—Banking House of Wilson & Shoher, South Elm St.

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHOHER, BANKERS, GREENSBORO, N. C.
(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)
Buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State and Government Bonds, Rail Road Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

Collectors Made at All Accessible Points.
Sept. 16th, 1871.

Chas. G. Yates, MANUFACTURER OF
TUNES, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and Wood Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Dressing Cases, Groceries, and Glass Ware, Groceries, Stoves, and a variety of goods, centrally located at South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C. Goods sold low for cash or barter.

Buchanan & McDonald, Groceries and Confectionery,
Greenboro, N. C.

K. LEE
CANDIES, SWEETMEATS, RAISINS, ORANGES, &c.
A fine stock of Family Groceries at the lowest prices. Also a full supply of the finest Liquors kept in the bar adjoining.
The best brands of Cigars constantly on hand.
Jan 19th.

W. S. RANKIN, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

BOOTS, Shoes, Notions, and general Merchandise.
A large stock and assortment of NEW GOODS, offered at very low prices for CASH or on PROMISE.
A large supply of Cotton just received at 10c, 20c, and 30c per lb, and also a large lot of cotton dressed bales.
Also a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Hosiery, and towels, at reduced prices.
W. S. RANKIN, Jan 19th.

GROCERIES, &c.
Coke, Fire, Soap, Charcoal, &c., &c., always on hand at lowest cash prices.
C. E. LEE & CO., Jan 19th.

GLASS and QUEEN'S WARE.
We have received a large addition to our former stock of Glass and Queens Ware, including, Kerosene Oil, &c., all at low prices for cash.
C. E. LEE & CO., Jan 19th.

BUENA VISTA LODGE, I. O. O. F.
Next meeting on every Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst. The Tuesday night in each month a meeting of SPECIAL INTEREST will be held. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
DAVID SCOTT, Jr., N. O. JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, Secy. Jan 19th.

J. A. PRITCHETT, Cabinet-Maker
Furniture Dealer,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

UNDERTAKER
Furniture Dealer,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford County that he is better prepared now than ever to provide them with

FURNITURE
In great variety, selected with a view to economy and to suit the times. He has two WARE ROOMS where he keeps constantly a supply of everything needed by housekeepers. One of the rooms below the depot, and the other in the front room of the old Farmers' building—where customers will be waited on, in his absence, by J. W. S. FARRAR, who is a well-known agent.

UNDERTAKING
He is prepared to furnish, at a short notice, Coffins of any size and has a fine array of caskets on hand for the public.
All orders for Funerals, Calls, &c., promptly attended to at most reasonable charges. Any necessary funeral taken in exchange for goods, promptly.

BUTCHERIES.
The undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Health, to pay the highest CASH PRICES for all kinds of meat and fat.
FOR \$1.00 A HEAD, I can be found at any time opposite Collins' Coach Shop.
W. W. CAUSLEY, May 19th.

Brick for Sale.
The very best article furnished at reasonable rates, either at the kiln, 14 miles north of town, or delivered at Greensboro, N. C.
D. N. KIRKPATRICK, April 29th.

AD. KIRKPATRICK, at this Office

IM TWENTY-FIVE.

Miss Horton has written a lament, entitled "Because I'm Twenty-five." We think the author is too impatient. A lady with so much sprightliness and poetry ought never to despair!

"Twas wondrous strange, how great the change,
Since I was in my teens;
Then I had beaux and billet-doux,
And joined the gayest coterie;
But lovers now have ceased to vow—
No way they now contrive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves—
Because I'm twenty-five!

Once, if the night were e'er so bright,
I ne'er abroad would roam,
Without—"The blue, the honor, Miss,
Of seeing the safe home."
But now I go through rain or snow,
Parented, and scarce alive—
Through all the dark without a spark—
Because I'm twenty-five.

They used to call and ask me all
About my health so frail,
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheek less pale;
But now, alas! if I am ill,
None cares that I revive,
None asks me to check in vain my speak,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now, if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage;
For that I demand quick proper for
A person of my age.
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive—
They think it won't hurt me to fall—
Because I'm twenty-five!

Oh, dear!—it's queer that every year
I'm sicker and more;
For not a bean pretends to show
His head within the door,
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address,
My spirits now revive;
And one might near as well be dead
As say—"I'm twenty-five!"

N. C. Railroad-Injunctions.
Circuit Court of the U. S.
For the District of North Carolina.
Joseph B. Stafford, et al.,
vs.
Ed. J. Warren, Chas. J. Jarvis,
The North Carolina Railroad Company, Wm. A. Smith, Josiah Turner, Jr., Wm. T. Dortch, Wm. H. Willard, et al.,
In Equity.

To the Honorable Hugh L. Bond, and George W. Brooks, Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North Carolina:

Joseph B. Stafford, of Baltimore, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, brings this bill, on behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, who are not citizens of North Carolina, to compel the said company to pay to them the dividends on their shares of stock in said company.

Thomas J. Jarvis, of Dare county, and Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort county, both citizens of the State of North Carolina, together with all such persons, citizens of said last mentioned State, as by color of any pretended appointment which, during the year 1871, by the said Jarvis and Warren, may have been, or shall hereafter be, constituted proxy or directors upon the part of the State of North Carolina, to represent said State in the North Carolina Railroad Company or among the directors thereof, and the North Carolina Railroad Company, a corporation chartered and organized under an act of the general assembly of North Carolina, together with William A. Smith, Josiah Turner, Jr., William T. Dortch, and William H. Willard, citizens of North Carolina, and herein on behalf of themselves and such other private stockholders in said company, as are citizens of North Carolina.

And then pray your orator complains and alleges:

1. That the citizenship of the various parties to this bill is correctly above set forth, and that your orator is a stockholder in the said North Carolina Railroad Company, holding nine shares of its capital stock.

2. That the said company was chartered by an act of the general assembly of North Carolina passed at its session of 1848-49, being chapter 82 of said session, and that by various acts of the said assembly, passed subsequently, to which your orator craves leave, if it shall in the progress of this suit become necessary, to make reference, the said charter has been amended, such charter and amendments having been duly accepted, and company organized and prosecuting its business under the same.

3. That the capital stock of the said company was originally thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; but that by an act passed at the session of 1854-55, by the said assembly, it was raised to forty thousand shares, and well as except by reference to chapter 32 of the said session.

4. That of said stock, the State of North Carolina had originally twenty thousand shares, and afterwards, by virtue of the act of 1854-55, above mentioned, thirty thousand shares, and well as except by reference to chapter 32 of the said session.

5. That by such charter and the amendments thereto, accepted as aforesaid, the state was authorized, for the protection of its interests, to appoint eight of the twelve directors who control the ordinary affairs of said company, besides a proxy, to represent the State in the meeting of the stockholders, and that the State of North Carolina is still authorized to make such appointment.

6. That by the said charter and various amendments thereto, accepted as aforesaid, the virtually, by the said company, the governor of the State was designated to make such appointment of directors and proxy upon behalf of the State, sometimes by and with the consent of his council, and at other times as president of the board of internal improvement; and that, by the act of said assembly ratified upon the 24th of March, 1870, which your orator is advised and believes to be still in force upon that subject, and which was virtually accepted by said company, the provisions of the original charter were re-enacted, and such appointment vested in the governor, with the advice and consent of his council.

7. That your orator is advised and believes that the right to appoint said proxy and directors upon the part of the State is now rightfully vested in the governor as aforesaid.

8. That by color of a pretended act of the general assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session of 1870-71, and "ratified" upon the day of April last, the above mentioned provision in regard to the appointment of State proxy and State directors is attempted to be repealed, and it is provided that from henceforth, such appointment shall be made by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives of said assembly, jointly.

9. That the said Edward J. Warren is now president of said senate, and the said Thomas J. Jarvis is now speaker of said house of representatives, and that either they have made, or are now about to make, such appointments for the purpose and with the design that their appointees shall intermeddle with, and control, the action of the said corporation and its directors.

10. That your orator believes that such appointments have been made by said Warren and Jarvis, and that their names are purposely concealed from all persons except such appointees, with the view of preventing them from being enjoined by this honorable court from such meddling and control as aforesaid, until the time has arrived such interference by them.

11. That your orator is informed and believes, that such appointments were made on or about the 1st day of July, and that the day upon which the general meeting of the stockholders of said company is to assemble for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the year 1871, is the 13th day of this month.

12. That T. D. Caldwell is at present governor of North Carolina, and your orator is informed and believes, that he is advised and believes that the act of April 1871, above mentioned, is unconstitutional and void, and that therefore he will appoint a proxy and directors to represent the interest of such state in said company.

13. That your orator is advised and believes said act of April, to be null and void, (1) because it conflicts with the charted rights of the said North Carolina Railroad Company, such act not having been accepted by said company as an amendment to its charter, (2) because, in contradiction to article 111, section 10 of the constitution of the state of North Carolina, the said Warren and Jarvis have been elected to an office created by law since the adoption of said constitution, and for other reasons, and (3) because, thereby, the fundamental nature of the sovereignty of the house of representatives, and the presidency of the senate, and the distinctions between the executive and legislative departments of the government of the state of North Carolina, are attempted to be changed and overturned.

14. Your orator represents to your honors, that the confusion necessarily incident to the conduct of jurisdiction between the appointees of the governor, and the pretended appointees of the aforesaid president and speaker, will, of itself, and without reference to the manner in which it shall ultimately be decided, and much more if said pretended appointees shall succeed in taking possession of the affairs of said company, prove very injurious to its pecuniary interests as a stockholder therein, as well as to the interests of all other such stockholders.

15. Your orator also apprehends that from want of consideration, or otherwise, the majority of the private stockholders of said company, residing in said State of North Carolina, may add said appointees of the president and speaker to occupy the offices of proxy and directors, as aforesaid.

16. That such private stockholders, resident and citizens, as aforesaid, are very numerous, amounting to more than one hundred in number, and many of them are unknown to your orator, and therefore he has prosecuted this suit against the said William A. Smith, the said Josiah Turner, Jr., the said William T. Dortch, and the said William H. Willard, who are private stockholders in said corporation, on behalf of themselves and all other such stockholders.

17. That your orator being ignorant of the names of said appointees of the president and speaker, and of the names of said private stockholders, he has heretofore been unable to make them, when discovered, such parties defendant, with apt words to change them jointly, and severally, &c. To the end therefore that the said Edward J. Warren and Thomas J. Jarvis, with their joint, or several, attorneys, agents and servants, however constituted, heretofore or hereafter, be perpetually enjoined from intermeddling in any way, under said

act of April, 1871, with the affairs of said company as aforesaid, and that said company, and said W. A. Smith, Josiah Turner, Jr., William T. Dortch, and William H. Willard, together with the other private stockholders in said company, the same being resident in, and citizens of said State of North Carolina, be also perpetually enjoined from themselves entering upon the offices of proxy and directors as aforesaid, under appointment from said Jarvis and Warren, and also from admitting to such offices of proxy and directors, any persons pretending to have been thereto appointed by said Warren and Jarvis, and that your orator may have such other and further relief in the premises as to your honors seem meet. May it please your honors to order that writs of injunction be issued, together with writs of subpoena, to the said Edward J. Warren, president of the said Thomas J. Jarvis, speaker, &c., and to the said North Carolina Railroad Company, the said William A. Smith, Josiah Turner, Jr., William T. Dortch, and William H. Willard, commanding them and each of them, their agents, attorneys, and servants, &c., &c.

And your orator will ever pray.
S. F. PHILLIPS,
Attorney for Complainants.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CITY OF BALTIMORE.
Upon this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1871, before the undersigned, came Joseph B. Stafford, and made oath that the contents of the above bill are true, except so far as they are stated upon information and belief, and those statements he believes to be true.

Subscribed and sworn before me.
JOSEPH B. STAFFORD,
Clerk Circuit Court, and U. S. Commissioner Ex-Officio.

An old man, with long, gray hair, and clad in the costume of a century ago, for nearly half a century excited great curiosity in New Orleans until the other day, when in the fullness of time he was gathered to his fathers, and the mystery of his life was exposed.

More than 40 years ago he was first noticed in the streets of the Crescent city, and was marked not less by the curious fashion and richness of his garments, than the singular deformity which, while rendering him a hunchback, did not seem to interfere with proportions in other respects noble and dignified.

He made himself a lonely home in the outskirts, and reared about it all sorts of dainty plants and clinging vines, but with no soil to share his sentimental solitude. The other day the anchorite was missed from his usual recreations, and when the neighbors penetrated his lonely cottage, they found his body slumped on a simple pallet of straw, the surroundings being furniture of severe plainness. Near the body, however, was a rich casket of mother-of-pearl and gold, brilliant with a costly setting of jewels, and in diamond dust were wreathed the "filles of France" in a golden coronet. In the box itself lay the lost diadem of the Bourbons, stolen on the 16th of August, 1830, when Charles X abdicated the throne. Besides this there was found in the casket a manuscript in French, with this curious statement: "I am Charlotte, the Vendean General, Maria of Savoy was to have been my wife. She was taken from me and given to the Comte d'Artois. I could have forgiven this but he deserted me when I most needed his help and assistance. I have avenged myself and procured his overthrow, and I am happy since he died an exile."

A charcoal boy on the Bench of the Supreme Court.—An Albany, New York, paper gives some interesting particulars of the boyhood of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Bradley is a native of Albany county, New York, having been born and brought up in the town of Borne. He was a poor farmer's boy, and the eldest of ten children. Very few were the advantages he received to acquire an education, for, until he was fourteen years old, he was constantly employed with his younger brother peddling charcoal through the streets of the numerous villages in the vicinity of where he lived. Yet while thus occupied he managed to do something towards educating himself, by reading with avidity all the books he could get hold of. The memory of Mr. Bradley is said to be wonderful.

After having once read a book he can describe accurately the smallest details of the work, and after reading it the second time he can repeat the contents nearly verbatim. When he was but fourteen he was appointed teacher of the village school, a position he held for one year, and then, by the help of his father and the exertions of Dominus Myers, Joseph was sent to Princeton College, where he remained until he graduated, which he did with the honors in the class of 1836.

Mr. Stephens, the son of the late Governor of New York, who was a great favorite of the State, hit back with some point of his political "anagraph" are five columns long. The Louisville Journal, alluding to the report that the little fellow had gained nine pounds since he was last weighed, remarked that he must have had one of his editorials in his pocket; whereupon Aleck retorts: "If the Journal editor should put one of his editorials in his pocket, he'd go up like a balloon."

Utilizing Fruit.—The New Process of Evaporation.—One Thousand Bushels Preserved in 24 Hours.

The Wilmington (Delaware) Commercial says the great increase in fruit growing in Delaware, which was thought by many would outreach the demand, seems not only to result in the opening of new avenues of transportation to new markets, but in improved methods of condensation and preserving at home, so that the poor fruit the whole year round at less cost than is now paid for the common article of food. The new process of preserving fruit and vegetables by evaporation, though in its infancy, has developed sufficiently to show that a great revolution is to be effected in housekeeping.

One of the reporters of the Commercial being in Middletown recently, called on the firm of Jackson, Tyle & Cox, who have just put in operation in that town one of those establishments for preserving fruit by evaporation. The principal machinery is a steam-engine and what is called an evaporator. The latter is made of wood, being about five feet square and fifteen feet high.

On the outside of the evaporator are four endless chains (one at each corner) which pass up the outside and into the top of the evaporator. Upon these chains are loose bearers, nine inches apart, which, after entering the evaporator, become supporters to wire hurdles, upon which the fruit has been placed.

The hurdles are made 5 feet square, and being put in the evaporator nine inches apart, about twenty are required to fill it.

In the bottom of the evaporator is a coil of 3,000 feet of iron pipe, which is heated by steam from the boiler of the engine, the temperature at the bottom being 180°. A fan is so arranged that the hot air is tempered by a blast of cold air. The fruit is all put into the evaporator at the top and taken out at the bottom.

entirely extracted and the sugar and nutritious elements not only preserved but increased, when compared with its raw condition. The hurdles resting upon the endless chains are lowered by means of a crank, which regulates the temperature of the evaporation, and the temperature of the evaporator.

After the fruit is taken from the hurdles it is placed in paper boxes, generally two pound boxes, and sent to market.

One bushel of tomatoes makes four pounds after having gone through the process. These four pounds are said to equal twelve quart air-tight cans of the same fruit, costing one-half the price now paid for canned tomatoes.

Of berries the proportion of pounds to the bushel is greater and varies according to the quantity of liquid in the fruit, which has all to be evaporated.

Of peaches the proportion of preserved fruit to the bushel is said to be from eight to ten pounds, sold at half the price for canned fruit.

We were shown several varieties of fruit which had been put through this new process, which were quite palatable without cooking, from the fact that all the watery substances had been evaporated, and the sugar, starch, and other nutritious elements had not only been preserved, but increased in quantity and quality. Tomatoes, peaches, and apples, are sliced by machinery for that purpose, and after having gone through the evaporator, appear like water. These waters or slices are placed loosely into cardboard shaped paper boxes, two pounds to a box. The fruit, when taken to be used for culinary purposes, and soaked in water, will resume its original proportions, the two pounds (of tomatoes) making a bushel of fruit. Experimenting upon this new process, Mr. Tyle, one of the firm, sent to Lippincott's Hotel two pounds of blackberries, which were made into pies, and served forty-five persons for dessert, not more than half the usual quantity of sugar being required. Amongst those who partook of these pies was J. E. Pennington and other prominent and reliable citizens of Middletown, who enthusiastically pronounced them the best blackberry pies they had ever eaten.

It is believed that this experiment with peaches will prove equally satisfactory, and the firm is now engaged largely in preserving that delicious fruit.

The entire establishment, when under full operation, will require a force of about twenty hands, principally young ladies, and will preserve 500 bushels of peaches per day, or 1,000 bushels of any day and night. Mr. Jackson informs us that there is no necessity for more than two pile months in the year, as by this process not only fruit but corn and all kinds of vegetables, as well as fish, meat, oysters and clams, can be preserved.

A man in Wisconsin advertises his horse for sale, and thus discourses: "Thou canst bind him with hand in the forelock; he will harrow the valleys after thee."

He will gather thy seed in the barn. The strength is thine, in which he rejoiceth.

He paweth the valley, and wareth proud in his speed. He mocketh at fear; neither turneth his back from the hobbler.

Let how he moveth his tail like a cedar; his sinews are as cables. His bones are like strong towers of brass; and his knees are like ivory.

He can draw up Jordan in his mouth. Who can open the door of his sin? Yet thou canst approach him with a bridle. His teeth are terrible round about.

I will not conceal his parts, nor his comely proportions. And now he is sold. And now he is sold. And now he is sold.

I want to sell him for something I can pay my debts with.

A Stone Worth Ten Thousand Dollars.

A Jacksonville (Illinois) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says a suit, involving probably a million of dollars, was commenced on the 28th inst. in Morgan county circuit court, by Rebecca W. Vail, Wm. H. Carson, Mary Roe, Mary Baker, and eight others, against Kitty Flynn, Thomas M. Carson, Thomas Roe and eleven others. The bill alleges that on a day too remote to be mentioned with certainty, but about one hundred years ago, one A. M. Roe, of the State of Virginia, became possessed by discovery of a certain precious stone, remarkable for its hardness and brilliancy, and so far as has been tested, its characteristics are those of a diamond of the first water; that this stone is one and a half inches in diameter one way and something greater the other way, and is of eight hundred thousand dollars' value; and that this stone is now in the possession of Thomas M. Carson, of Jacksonville. The plaintiffs ask that the defendants be compelled to bring this gem into court, and that a receiver be appointed by the court to sell it and distribute the proceeds among the heirs. The value of this stone was but recently ascertained, although it has been in the possession of William Roe and heirs over a century.

It is reported that Fred. Grant, son of the President, has accepted the position of civil engineer on the Pacific Railroad. As the people of the United States paid for Fred's schooling and fed and clothed him for four years, it would seem proper that he should do something for the people in return. Has he resigned from the army, or is he going to draw two salaries?

Little Things.

A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the best of men.

Cincinnati last year had 365 divorce cases—just one a day.

A female barber out West has retired from business on account of the appearance of a little "shaver."

A few nights since a man in New Hampshire struck another with a soda-water bottle, and now he says he is afraid the man is going to die, just to get him into a scrape, as he always did have a grudge against him. There are some men just mean enough to do that.

An organist of a church at Milwaukee, Wis., has got all the young folks down on him, by playing at a wedding, "Put Me in My Little Bed." He said the bride told him to play something appropriate, and he couldn't think of anything more appropriate.

Use for Loaves.—There haint been a loaf made yet in vain, nor one that want a good job. That is ever lots of human men loafing about blacksmith shops and cider mills over the country that don't seem to be necessary for anything but to beg plug tobacco and swear and steal watermelons, but you let the kokers out once, and then you will see the wisdom of having just such men laying around: they help count.

—Josh Billings.

"The fact is," said a middle-aged wife, "a man does not know how to straighten up things. He does not know how to

The Patriot.

P. F. DUFFY, EDITOR.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, August 17 1871.

A Mistake.

Republicans are elated over the result of the vote on the convention question and construe it into evidence that their party has gained strength, and is now in the ascendancy in the State. They were never more mistaken in their lives. It was not strictly a party question and consequently no test of party strength.

They cast 83,427 votes for Phillips in 1868 just 3,427 over the registered negro vote in the State. Against convention were cast in round figures about 90,000 votes. Shipp received in '68 87,648 votes or 4,221 more than his competitor. It is no difficult matter to account for the difference in the figures now and the defeat of the convention when we know the arguments used and the means applied to bring about that result. In the first place the negroes were massed as a unit against it under the apprehension that their liberties were threatened and if the convention were called that they would be either actually enslaved or deprived of the right of suffrage. This was studiously impressed upon them and they believed it. The negroes were never better united nor under better party discipline than they were in this contest.

Then there were thousands of voters in the State whose minds were not at all on the question of the homestead and preferred to bear the ills the present constitution imposes to running the risk of losing that homestead. Although they knew the convention was restricted on that point, yet they were told that in the reorganization of the supreme court men hostile to it would be placed on the supreme bench who would decide against it and render it a nullity. They feared this might be so, and under the influence of that fear they voted against the convention which they would otherwise have heartily supported. This class was numerous in the State as will be seen by a comparison of the vote now and in '68 especially in the central and western counties. With that homestead question out of consideration we could go before the people and carry the convention by at least ten thousand majority as the legislative amendments will be carried when submitted.

And then came that class, who, we are sorry to say, for the honor of the State, are as numerous as they are, that class who shuddered at the possibility of coming in contact with Ulysses Grant, at the mention of whose name they cringe like fearful serfs before their masters. They were told a convention would breed difficulty and perhaps a conflict with the federal government.

More military and new reconstructions loomed up before their frightened imaginations, and whilst they wanted a convention, impelled by their contemptible cowardice, they went to the polls and voted against it or remained at home and did not vote at all.

In future elections no such issues will arise as did in this and men will range themselves on the side their sympathies are with. There will be no homestead and no fear of conflict with the government to influence the result then, and the thousands who have voted against convention impelled by these considerations will then vote with the great mass of white men for the overthrow of radicalism.

It is hard to tell how much money was scattered in the State by bondholders with whom it was an object of no small interest to defeat the convention which might have deprived them of some of their ill-gotten gains. In a true test of party strength the conservative party has at least a majority of from 8,000 to 10,000 in the State, if we organize as we should, and take that interest in elections which our adversaries do. We had no organization during the last campaign whilst our foes were under good discipline.

All we require to be certain of victory in the future is organization and unity of action. This we must have and the sooner we get about it the better.

George Alfred Townsend, writing from Cape May, says the difference between a Philadelphia girl and a Baltimore girl is that the former "is always wanting something to eat and the latter something to love." We'd rather board the latter.

Virginia has secured a claim of \$400,000 against the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.

The cholera has made its appearance in Germany.

A Trip to the Mountains.

Last Wednesday, a week ago, we took a run up to Salisbury, to join the excursion party which was to leave that town on the 10th for a trip to Old Fort and the mountains, over the Western extension.

We found Salisbury improving some, although complaining of dull times, and met several gentlemen whom we had not seen for some time. Among them Col. Brown the popular and hospitable host of the Boyden House, who, by the way, keeps one of the best hotels in the State and knows how to run it; Col. Burton Craig, an old time democrat, Mr. Reeves, former proprietor of the Mansion House, Major Robbins, State Senator, Mr. Lucky, Representative, Rev. Mr. Mangum, on his return to Charlotte, Mr. Edman formerly of this place, Mr. Stewart, editor of that first rate little paper, the *Examiner*, and others, "too numerous to mention" as they say in the advertisements.

The night train brought us half a dozen gentlemen and a couple ladies from Greensboro, and at half past eight in the morning after the arrival of the train from Charlotte Moss Benoni conductor *pro tem* (and a good one too) shouted "all aboard," Charley Gorden, the engineer blew his whistle and away we started a hundred and fifty of us for the highlands and the fresh breezes of up country. Nothing particularly attractive along the route until you strike the Catawba valley which stretches along as far as the eye can reach under its thousands of acres of bending corn, and verdure, a little paradise in itself and capable of supporting a hundred fold the people that are in it. You pass Statesville which is now hopeful of a bright future since the completion of the Railroad from Charlotte, and the prospect of connection with Danville by way of the Dan River road which it now flatters itself will be built within a little while.

Between Statesville and Morganton you stop for a few minutes at Hickory Tavern, a new town of about three hundred inhabitants which has sprung up out of the ground as it by magic within the last couple years, which now boasts of half a dozen good stores, an academy for ladies and gentlemen, one of the best gotten up country papers in the State, churches, and as a proof of its enterprise they have discovered a mineral spring for the special benefit of invalids. Eight miles from here are situated the sparkling Catawba springs. Time up, fresh water aboard, whistle blows, and we soon leave Hickory Tavern in the distance speeding towards Morganton which we approach we catch the first glimpse of the Mountains. You see Table Rock off to the right looming up solitary and alone among his lesser neighbors that surround him but can't reach up to him. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Benoni and the kindness of Charley Gorden, the engineer, for a seat on the locomotive from which we had a fine view of this magnificent country as we rode through it.

Morganton is too far from the R. R. to get a view of it as you pass. It is located on high ground and commands a fine view of the mountains in the distance, is the home of Gov. Caldwell, and also, they say of some of the most beautiful ladies in the State. Its beauty was increased at this time by the addition of some of the fair daughters of Charlotte on a visit there.

About a mile from Morganton as you move westward you come to a new spring which was purposely discovered by some enterprising genius who hopes by giving away lots to start a summer resort if not a permanent town there. It has just about iron enough in it to make it worthless, not enough to give it the virtues of mineral water and just enough to render it unfit for drinking purposes. A little whisky helps it amazingly as a lever age.

On now to the end of the route the eye lights on beautiful scenery, looming mountains and little valleys and cosy coves between them, and at their feet. We stop at Marion for a few minutes, and then run up to the end of the road a distance of six miles through an almost continuous valley with a mountain range on your right, to Old Fort. We couldn't see the fort. All around you here you have highlands if not mountains and between a beautiful valley through which run the head waters of Catawba river.

Twenty-eight hundred acres of this valley formerly the plantation of a Mr. Davidson, were sold the day before we got there to a gentleman from Canada and another from South Carolina for \$30,000. It is their intention to start a colony there with people from Canada, erect mills, factories, churches, schoolhouses, stores and dwellings. They say they will have in a little while a flourishing and prosperous settlement. They have selected a beautiful location and struck on the right point to ensure success. From this point stages run to Asheville, one of the most beautifully located towns

in North Carolina, a distance of twenty five miles cross the mountains.

A run of twenty minutes brings us back to Marion, a town of about three hundred inhabitants, the county seat of McDowell county. After supper and many trials and tribulations on the part of the two hotel keepers, who were evidently not accustomed to such impromptu crowds, it was announced that the ball would take place in the Academy whither we wended our way, and after depositing fifty cents in currency with the door keeper, as a memento, ascended a flight of stairs and found ourselves amid the festive youths. Among the masculine representatives the best dressed, the happiest man, and best dancer was Mr. Davis, the genial and popular clerk of the Boyden House, in Salisbury. The handsome ladies were, one from Greensboro, and the beautiful and very attractive, Miss M. from Salisbury. She is possessed of a remarkably fascinating face, and of affable manners that would render her a favorite anywhere. As a proof we submit the following evidence of the effect produced on one of the party by one of those "seraphic" smiles. (He says he dreamed it.)

"She's prettiest when she smiles," as roses are
When first they catch the sunbeam's glorious hue.
Her eyes beam brightly as the twinkling star,
Her cheeks bloom fresh as roses bathed in dew.

Her brow is fair as snow that freshly fell
From heaven, unstained and pure from
dross of earth;
Her such a face where fancy loves to dwell
And watch the smile that wreathes the lips
in mirth.

Her voice is musical as softest sound
Of minnie lute—her magic laugh beguiles
From care and thought. Admirers gather
round.

To catch the sunshine of her winning smiles.

No fairer rose that in the garden grows,
No flower rare that buds in sunny side
So fair, as when her eyes with fondness glow
Or ruby lips are wreathed in a smile.

When morning lights the azure eastern sky
And penciling sunbeams lovely sketches
trace
Tis beautiful. So is her sparkling eye,
So is the smile that lights up that sweet
face.

Expression, feature, cast, combine all there,
And voice and laugh, while pleasing man-
ner smiles
The lingering hours away and charms dull
care—
She's pretty. Yes; but "prettiest when she
smiles."

An immediate application of ice-
water, diluted with a small decoction
of the extract of corn, internally is what
saved him. Had it not been for this
timely remedy we don't know what
the consequences might have been.

About two o'clock weary limbs de-
manded rest and the party retired to
their respective apartments to consign
themselves to the embrace of the sleepy
god.

In the morning while the main por-
tion of the party returned to the end
of the route to view the tunnel and
other attractions, we took the mail
train for Hickory Tavern and from
thence over a distance of eight miles,
to the Catawba springs, which we
found to be favored by nature in an
eminent degree, but sadly in want of
judicious and enterprising manage-
ment. It could easily be made a de-
lightful and one of the most attractive
resorts in North Carolina, if there was
a reasonable amount of liberality and
taste displayed by the proprietors of it.

The place is relieved of its monotony
by the Greensboro brass band which
discourses music at intervals during
the day, and in the ball room in the
evening. After a brief stay here, an
hour's drive brought us back to Hic-
kory Tavern where we had a pleasant chat
with Mr. Ellis, editor of the *Eagle*,
met the train and joined the party at
5 p. m., on their return to Salisbury
which we reached about half past nine,
after a pleasant ride and, taken all in
all, a delightful trip.

The gentlemen who had charge of
the excursion did everything in their
power to render it agreeable and give
the pleasure seekers a first rate time.
We understand that it is in contempla-
tion to get up a similar excursion in
the latter end of October, when the
mountain scenery is particularly at-
tractive and charming. Should they
do so we advise those who have not
visited the mountains to avail them-
selves of the opportunity to take a
view of the grand scenery in this mag-
nificent section of the Old North State.
And when you go to Salisbury, if you
want to feel at home and be well taken
care of go straight to the Boyden
House where you will find Col. Brown,
the genial proprietor, and Mr. Davis
the attentive clerk, whose first object
is always to make their guests com-
fortable and at home. Thus ended the
chapter.

The widow of Clement C. Val-
landigham is dead. She never recovered
from the shock occasioned by the
sudden death of her husband.

Over 4271 petitions in bank-
ruptcy have been filed in the city of
Richmond since the law went into
effect.

An Ingenious and Useful Invention.

We were shown a few days ago the
model of a most ingenious and useful
machine, the invention of Col. E. P.
Jones, who is now on a visit to this
city after an absence of 18 months
in the eastern part of the State. It is
called the Planter, and will plant with
equal satisfaction turnip, cotton, corn
or any other kind of seed which is put
in dills or rows. Its simplicity is one
of its chief attractions there being no
cog wheels, nor belts, nor complicated
fixtures about it, it being so plainly
and simply contrived that any one
could repair it if it should get out of
order. In addition to depositing the
seed it will also deposit guano in the
furrow at the same time, and as deep
or as near the surface as desirable. It
marks the row, opens the furrow,
drops the seed, and covers it all at the
same time and as well, if not better
than it could be done by hand. With
this machine one horse and man or
boy will lay off, plant, and cover ten
acres a day with perfect ease.

It is impossible to give an exact
description of it without a diagram; but
we will try to give an idea of it:

Two wheels two and a half feet in
diameter, lightly constructed, support
the framework, with one smaller
wheel in front under the beam which
acts as a roller, making three wheels.
Behind this forward wheel, is a coult-
er resembling the tooth of a cultivator
which marks and opens the ground
and is so adjusted that it may be sunk
deep in the ground or not, as desirable.
Behind this tooth, on the axle is placed
horizontally two conic shaped receivers
with about an inch space between them
in the center directly over the furrow
marked by the tooth in front.

Around this openspace in the center,
when the receivers are filled with seed
are placed in belts perforated to suit
the seed to be planted, one belt for
very fine seed, one for cotton, and
another for corn; on the back part of
this receiver is a semi-circular brush
fitting close and preventing the drop-
ping of any seed where it is not want-
ed. If you plant turnip, for instance,
you put on one belt with holes ar-
ranged for that purpose, if cotton
another belt, and if corn another,
being made at a distance of two, three
or more feet as desirable, every revo-
lution of the wheels depositing the
seed at uniform distance. There being
no spouts running into the ground as
in most planters there is no danger of
filling up with dirt and clogging as is
frequently the case with other ma-
chines.

Just behind the receiver is a move-
able little beam fitted with teeth, and
so arranged that it can be raised or
lowered by a chain. This drags the
ground and covers the seed as it falls
from the receiver and levels the ground
perfectly.

The machine is lightly constructed,
easily drawn by one horse and man-
aged by a boy.

Such is a rough sketch of what we
consider one of the most ingenious and
useful agricultural machines, we have
ever seen; as a labor saver and a
money saver in its way it is unsur-
passed. With this invention the Col.
did the planting on one of the largest
plantations in Perquimans county last
spring.

A model of it can be seen at Sloan's
Store and our farmers when they come
to town should be sure to call and see
it. The Col. will take pleasure in
showing how it works.

He has received a patent on it and
also on a cotton scraper for cleaning
the grass out of young cotton, which
is said to be a very superior contrivance.

Confagration in Goldsboro.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in
the garret of the Exchange Hotel,
sweeping across the street gutting the
Grissold House, and destroying the
entire block adjoining. The loss
amounts to \$80,000. With diffi-
culty, and only after the most persis-
tent exertions on the part of the citizens
the flames were prevented from spread-
ing and destroying the greater portion
of the town.

It is believed to be the work of an
incendiary and the effect of the riot
there previous to the election.

If the negroes begin this game it
may result in something more serious
to them than fires after awhile.

Mayor Hall of New York saved
a child by leaping overboard and
swimming to the yacht from which
the child fell.

Pope Pius IX has declined to
accept a golden chair presented to
him by his admirers. Grant wouldn't
have done so.

They have had another female
shooting scrape in California, in which
a Mrs. Savier shot and killed a Mrs.
Lake with whom her husband was too
intimate.

Dead.

It is with a feeling of more than
ordinary sadness that we announce the
death of David Settle Reid, eldest son
of Gov. David S. Reid, on the 7th inst.,
at the residence of his father, in Rock-
ingham county. Thus at the age of
nineteen, in the budding flower of his
young manhood, which was full of
promise, is summoned away the pride
of fond parents and the admired of all
who knew him. While his filial devo-
tion rendered him worthy of the ten-
derest and deepest affection of parents
who loved as only parents can, he was
possessed of those noble, manly traits
of character that at once gave him a
high place in the esteem of all with
whom he held intercourse, and secured
him a host of friends who will hear
the announcement of his death with
regret and sorrow, and mourn him as
one they loved. The grim destroyer
comes and with his merciless weapon
strikes indiscriminately the loftiest
tree and the lowliest shrub, the wither-
ed bush and the budding flower, and
off as if in mockery of humanity will
pass the banded form, stooping beneath
the accumulated snows and trials of
three score and ten long winters to
snatch the youth, full of life and hope
and fond anticipation, and bear him
away into the far off, mysterious
realms, leaving tottering, trembling
age behind to bear his wearisome
burden still further. But thus it has
been since death first came into the
world and thus it will be.

In this sad bereavement the afflicted
parents have our deepest sympathy,
which we wish had the power to as-
suage the grief they feel and afford
even a little consolation while bowed
down beneath the weight of a trial
like this.

The New York *Scandal*—Letter from
the Mayor and Controller.—New York,
August 4.—Mayor Hall and Controller
Connelly have addressed a letter to
the Hon. E. Dodge, president of the
Chamber of Commerce, and Hon.
George Opdyke, vice-president, in
which they say:

"In view of the gross allegations
made by a partisan journal in relation
to the accounts of the city and the
county of New York, the expenditures
of the public moneys, the public debt,
and the city resources, the undersigned
respectfully request that the Chamber
of Commerce appoint a large and in-
fluential committee of well-known and
upright citizens to make a full and
exhaustive examination of the public
accounts and condition of the public
and then report the result, when com-
pleted, to the people of this city.

The accounts will be published at an
early day, but it is the earnest desire
of the undersigned that the original
accounts shall be at once thoroughly
examined. The undersigned would
feel obliged, in case there is no regular
meeting of the Chamber within a few
days, if a special meeting could be
convened expressly for the purpose
indicated. The undersigned make this
proposition in respect to their own
personal considerations, and because
of the assaults made upon the city
credit, and it is addressed to you
because your body is composed of non-
partisan and commercial gentlemen.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor;
RICH'D B. CONNELLY, Controller."

Scouring the Globe for Presents.—An
Irish Spinning-Wheel for Mrs. Grant.—
On Tuesday we had the pleasure of in-
specting a most beautiful spinning-
wheel, which has been manufactured
by Mr. James McCreery, the well known
wheelwright of this town, for presenta-
tion to the wife of President Grant.
Some short time since the Belfast Lin-
coln Trade Committee requested Dr. Rea,
the American Consul in this town, to
apply to Mrs. Grant for permission to
present her with the wheel, and a reply
was promptly received complying with
the request, and expressing the high
honor which Mrs. Grant felt had been
conferred upon her by asking her to
accept of such an article. The interest-
ing emblem of Irish industry is, of
course, similar to those presented to
Her Majesty, the Countess Spencer,
Mrs. Gladstone, and others, and which
have already been described in these
columns. It is now in the American
Consulate, where through the kind-
ness of Dr. Rea, it may for a few days
be inspected by those who so desire it.
On the clock it bears, on a silver plate,
the American coat of arms, while upon
the scarlet velvet platform on which
it stands are the royal arms of England.
We have no doubt Mrs. Grant will be
well pleased with her Irish spinning-
wheel.

The Salt Lake Tribune says that the
famous Emma silver mine at Little
Cottonwood Canon, in Utah, is now
turning out an average of one hundred
tons of ore a day, which is worth \$135
a ton over and above the cost of rais-
ing it, yielding a profit of \$18,400 net
every twenty-four hours, equal to \$4-
927,500 per annum. From another
source we learn that the Emma mine
includes a vein about sixteen hundred
feet or nearly a third of a mile in length,
extending down into the bowels of the
earth indefinitely. At a depth of twenty
feet the vein of mineral was only
from twelve to eighteen inches in width,
while at its present depth of nearly
two hundred feet it presents a ledge
of solid ore in some places over twenty
feet wide.

We are authoritatively informed that
Edw. E. Thorne, D. D., Grand
Master of the First District, has just
been appointed representative of the
M. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina
to the Grand Lodge of Masons in the
Empire State—an excellent ap-
pointment.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

COUNTIES.	W. M. SHIPP.	S. F. PHILLIPS.	FOR CONVENTION.	AGAINST CONVENTION.
Alamance	788	1043	1177	922
Alexander	604	249	530	291
Alleghany	377	165	314	177
Anson	1062	280	1083	242
Ashe	731	628	582	720
Beaufort	1030	1300	1205	1326
Bertie	879	1301	894	1443
Bladen	1115	1262	919	1489
Brunswick	1436	99	1306	1106
Burke	389	69	709	639
Cabarrus	389	69	709	639
Camden	623	683	661	604
Carteret	851	831	951	737
Caswell	no re- turn	no re- turn	no re- turn	no re- turn
Catawba	1043	140	1230	1070
Chatham	1083	1184	1480	1757
Cherokee	922	304	440	410
Chowan	3217	638	588	729
Clay	816	174	661	400
Cleveland	1212	314	1117	600
Columbia	937	487	951	642
Crawson	1500	1764	1493	1673
Damascus	177	167	1684	1674
Currituck	845	367	681	400
Dare	265	168	194	236
Davidson	1218	1150	1308	1405
Davis	351	471	541	404
DeWitt	1765	928	1421	1089
Edgecombe	776	878	1336	1331
Forsyth	1083	1014	1242	1183
Franklin	1379	1237	1414	1381
Gaston	959	696	860	420
Gates	no re- turn	no re- turn	no re- turn	no re- turn
Granville	2054	1249	1249	1249
Greene	778	1088	685	930
Guilford	1753	1717	1745	1741
Halifax	1267	2820	1556	3504
Harnett	873	401	733	504
Haywood	723	401	733	504
Henderson	403	552	338	737
Hertford	297	373	774	555
Hyde	174	423	440	372
Iredell	1263	407	1407	1191
Jackson	1769	1212	1547	1325
Johnston	629	629	629	629
Jones	911	1214	1438	1179
Lenoir	522	510	543	553
Lincoln	989	248	739	176
Macon	459	459	459	459
Madison	459	459	459	459
Martin	1116	1107	1431	1213
McDowell	989	551	576	483
Mecklenburg	2151	1956	2059	2059
Michoud	261	545	409	597
Montgomery	1113	731	839	540
Moore	989	777	1171	1184
Nash	2627	2216	2122	3702
New Hanover	959	1400	598	1993
Northampton	738	368	600	420
Onslow	738	368	600	420
Orange	1732	991	1752	1266
Perquimans	655	795	584	859
Person	1022	785	923	815
Pitt	1246	1724	1724	1724
Polk	1022	785	923	815
Randolph	1280	1242	1280	1310
Rich	1280	1242	1280	1310
Robeson	1686	1093	1428	1516
Rockingham	1686	1093	1428	1516
Rocky Mt.	1459	473	1242	1330
Rutherford	928	1134	596	1212
Salem	1297	945	1332	1223
Stanley	586	459	507	440
Swain	507	560	633	507
Surry	1067	502	926	99
Transylvania	305	149	296	149
Tyrell	420	38	721	66
Union	788	634	721	66
Wake	3112	3504	2102	366
Warren	634	2026	198	248
Washington	1421	738	499	1070
Wayne	500	2028	499	1070
Wayne	1764	1785	1616	1616
Wilkes	911	911	872	872
Yadkin	1141	942	872	872
Yadkin	879	511	627	85
Yancey	506	245	402	30
	47646	53427		
	53427			
	4801			

