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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

{New Series No. 368.

Business Cards.

N. H. D. WILSON,

LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

REPRESENTS first-class Companies

with an aggregate capital of over

THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS,

and can carry a full line at fair rates.

Office, on stairs over Wilson & Shober's

Bank, under the efficient supervision

of

W. H. HILL,

who will at all times be glad to wait on

all who desire either

Life or Fire Policies.

mar 14:1y

N. H. D. WILSON. CHAS. E. SHOBBER

WILSON & SHOBBER,

BANKERS.

(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)

BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,

State and Government Bonds, Rail Road

Stocks and Bonds, &c.

Receive Money on deposit subject to

SIGHT CHECK; and allow interest

in kind upon time deposits of CURRENCY

or SIGHT.

Discount Business Paper!

collections made at all accessible points.

Sept. 16th, 1y

Greensboro Book Store.

CHAS. D. YATES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Has constantly on hand a splendid assort-

ment of Fashionable Jewelry, such as

diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Ma-

chines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on short

notice. An assortment of Guns, Pistols,

Cartridges, &c., always on hand.

Mar. 14:1y

E. M. CALDWELL.

Family Grocer and Confectioner,

South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of

Groceries and Confectioneries, such as

sugar, coffee, molasses, syrups, tea, meat,

flour, bacon, candy, canned fruits, and

fancy groceries of every description, also

the largest stock of cigars, tobacco, pipes,

and in workmanship manner. Workshop

near the Depot. J. C. LEWIS.

Feb. 10:1y

ODELL, KAGAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Greensboro, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1875:1y

Lime, Lime, Lime.

100 Barrels BEST Lime, Fresh

and in large barrels. Call and see it.

G. G. YATES.

N. A. SHERMAN,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

PLANS, Elevations and Specifications

drawn for all kinds of buildings, and

styles, furnished at moderate prices.

Jan. 4, 1875:1y

NEW JEWELRY AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT

To the People of Greensboro and surrounding

Country:

Having opened in your midst a first-class

Watch-Making and Jewelry Store, I

respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

Having served a long apprenticeship

with one of the most celebrated Watch

and chronometer makers in the country,

and having had Thirty Years Experience

in this business, I confidently believe I

can give Entire Satisfaction to all who

may entrust their work to my care.

I shall keep constantly on hand a Good

Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches,

Clocks, Jewelry of all kinds, Spectacles,

Silver and Plated Ware, and Everything

in my line. Fine Gold Rings and Hair

Jewelry Made to Order.

My Store is the Book Store of C. D. Yates,

under the Benbow House.

Exchange. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9, 1875:1y

W. C. PORTER & CO.,

DRUGGISTS

AND

APOTHECARIES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Feb. 17, 1875:1y

We Study to Please

OUR GUESTS.

When you visit Salisbury, don't fail to stop at

THE BOYDEN HOUSE;

A fine House, fitted with new and elegant

Furniture, Carpets, Silver Ware, &c. Clean

and neat rooms. We guarantee something

good to eat, polite servants and a hearty

welcome. W. T. LINTON,

March 3, 6m. Proprietor.

JOB WORK

OBEYED Description,

Executed in the

VERY BEST STYLE,

And at New York prices, at the

Patriot Job Office.

CITY ART GALLERY.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Executed with the Latest Finish and

in the Best Style of the Art.

L. W. ANDREWS,

Garrett Building, Greensboro, N. C.

July 14, 1874. Feb. 17, 73:1y

Lines Suggested by

"The Harvest is past, the Summer is ended

and we are not saved." Jer. 8 Chap. 20 Ver.

BY LIZZIE O.

Waiting, only waiting, till the gentle

Spring is past,

For the tiny buds to blossom and their

fragrance round me cast;

Till the purely brook is bursting from its

bed of ice and snow,

And o'er mounds and glistening pebbles

its silvery waters flow.

When the gentle Spring has left us,

Then, I'll follow thee, Oh Death!

Waiting, only waiting, till the Summer

days are gone

Till the Autumn sun has risen and the

day begins to dawn,

Till the birds have ceased their singing as

they warble forth their praise

Till the roseate hues are flinging on us

their golden rays.

When the Summer time is over,

Then, I'll follow thee, Oh Death!

Waiting, only waiting, till the Autumn

days are fled,

Till the winter steals upon us with its

silent chilly tread,

Till the brilliant leaves and flowers have

left their parent stem

And we trample thus unheeding on na-

ture's withered gems.

When Autumn days have left us—

Then, I'll follow thee, Oh Death!

Waiting, only waiting, till the wintry

days have flown,

Till the frost has tipped each blossom

and the bleak winds cease to moan;

Till the leafless, naked forest has donned

its robe of white,

And the peerless crown of heaven has

shed her silvery light—

When the winter time has left us,

Then, I'll welcome thee, Oh Death!

Let me wait, oh let me linger, for I can-

not, cannot go,

I fear to cross that river and stand upon

The Centennial.

The Centennial Celebration at Charlotte on the 20th of next month promises to be a grand affair and will probably be the largest assemblage of people ever gathered in the Southern States. We are glad of it, for it is an indication that the people are waking up to the fact that North Carolina has a past that her sons and daughters may be proud of, but of which they have been shamefully forgetful. And perhaps it will inspire some patriotic pen to write her history.

Trouble in Texas.

It will be seen from dispatches we print elsewhere that the Mexicans are having a high old time on the borders of Texas, and that life and property are held by a slender tenure down there. Grant has been informed of the state of affairs and it seems has concluded to do something about it.

For the past two years these depredations and murders have been perpetrated there with impunity by armed bands of invading greasers, who when pursued would recross the Rio Grande and find a safe refuge on Mexican territory. The attention of the Government at Washington was early called to the condition of affairs, but so absorbed were our paternal rulers in furthering their own ambitious schemes and bolstering up with bayonets the infamous usurpations in the South that they couldn't spare the time nor the soldiers to protect the lives of citizens who were ruthlessly murdered.

The Administration has rather encouraged these Mexican aggressions by its criminal inaction, as it was considered a sort of a nest egg out of which a difficulty with Mexico might be hatched at any time, and thus leave the opportunity in the hands of the third-termers to precipitate a war with a view to securing the re-nomination of Grant. This is what they have been playing for, and this is one of the reasons why they have made no effort to protect the citizens of Texas who have been slaughtered with impunity. But what matters the lives of people when a third term for Grant, and an extension of the lease of power to his plundering supporters are in question? Nothing.

A Few Queries.

Divesting the change of gauge matter of all rhetorical ornament and pretty talk, we would like to ask a few plain questions and have them as plainly answered.

1st. As it is asserted that the object of making a 4.84 gauge on the North Carolina Railroad was to build up Morehead, how much of a town has it built up?

2nd. How much of the freight passing over the N. C. road went further than Raleigh or Goldsboro?

3rd. Was not the great bulk of freight switched off at these points and thence carried to Portsmouth, and Norfolk—Virginia cities?

4th. What North Carolina city was benefited by the 4.84 gauge?

5th. What difference does it make to North Carolina, since her own ports are out of question, whether Richmond or Norfolk receives freight carried over the North Carolina road?

6th. Would it not be more apt to build up Morehead if the five foot gauge was established clear through, connecting with the Western Extension, thus cutting off Norfolk and giving Morehead all the advantage?

7th. Is not much of the commotion raised over the gauge question simply the result of business rivalry between the Raleigh and Gaston and Richmond and Danville Railroad companies?

8th. How many railroads in the State are leased to or controlled by "aliens"?

We ask these questions in good faith, and would like to have them plainly and pointedly answered.

Connecticut, Democratic—Grant Laid out Flat, and the Third Termers Routed.

The election on Monday in Connecticut was a clean Democratic victory, notwithstanding the determined efforts of the Administration to carry the State. The Democrats elect their Governor, both branches of the Legislature, and three out of four Congressmen, a gain of two, by an increased majority over last year.

The municipal election in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Annapolis, Md., also went Democratic by large majorities.

More news to make Hiram sick. We suppose Bro. Ball's chicken will stay upon the roost.

According to the Charlotte Observer, the town of Morganton "elevates the linen from the shrubbery" in the baby line. Out of a population of 800, 300 are babies—What a field for Mother Winslow.

Letter from Judge Pearson on the Change of Gauge.

In view of the fact that the papers at Raleigh which have taken position against the change of gauge on the North Carolina road, allege as one of their arguments that the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court was a minority opinion, and therefore did not reflect the sentiments of the Court, we publish by permission the following from a letter of Chief Justice Pearson, giving his position on the question. We are also informed that Judge Rodman assented to the opinion although he did not sit on the case. Thus four of the Court favor, while one, Judge Bynum, dissents from the decision rendered, which settles the question as to its being a minority opinion. This much we say in behalf of the truth and as a matter of fact.

We quote from the letter:

"When the Railroad case was taken up for consideration, I expressed an opinion adverse to the right of the Company to authorize its lessee to change the gauge—I read over the Charter with a view of finding a dissenting opinion and found no such room for doubt, as to induce me not to file an opinion. The Charter has no restrictions. The Company has power to construct one or more tracks and to use such gauge as it sees proper. It has power 'to farm out' (that is to lease) the right of transportation. If the Company has power to change the gauge, of course it could authorize its lessee to do so. The objection to the right to change the gauge is that the 4 foot 8 1/2 inches gauge is adopted and the 5 foot 6 inch gauge fixed their gauge at 4 feet 8 1/2 inches.

REPLY.

The Charter of the N. C. Road does not treat it as a main trunk and the Charters of other roads were granted without any concurrence on the part of the N. C. Road, so as to bind it by estoppel and work a restriction not set out in its charter. As to 'public policy' I suppose the courts are not at liberty to make the charter conform to what may be supposed to be public policy. But even in that view much may be said on both sides. It is certain that the conduct of travel and freight is North and South, and facts show that President Caldwell and Gov. Morehead were mistaken in the notion that either travel or freight could be forced to go East and West. So it is narrowed to this, does public policy require that travel and freight should be obstructed by a change of cars and breaking bulk at Charlotte and Greensboro in order to force things to go to Raleigh or Goldsboro and then turn north for as to driving things to Morehead City that is out of the question."

Gov. Brogden's Instructions.

Governor Brogden has issued the following to Solicitors:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, March 30, 1875.

Sir:—I transmit herewith a certified copy of a law passed by the General Assembly at its late session entitled "An act in relation to changing gauge of railroads," ratified the 15th of March, 1875, and you are respectfully and earnestly requested to exercise due diligence in prosecuting and bringing to trial any President, Director, Secretary and Treasurer, or any other officer, servant or employee who has either directly or indirectly advised, aided, encouraged or assisted in any manner whatever changing the gauge of any part of the North Carolina Railroad or what is commonly called the "North Carolina Division of the Richmond & Danville Railroad."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. BROGDEN, Governor.

To F. N. Strudwick, Esq., Solicitor 7th Judicial District; J. O. Dobson, Esq., Solicitor 8th Judicial District; W. J. Montgomery, Esq., Solicitor 9th Judicial District.

Suppose solicitors proceed to act on this, and parties are arrested and tried. Wouldn't appeals be taken to the Supreme Court which decided that the parties in question did what they had a right to do and did in pursuance of such decision? Wouldn't the Supreme Court be apt to sustain its position, thus acquitting the parties of any violation of law? This will be the upshot of the whole matter.

Local Prohibition.

At the term of the Legislature before the last—a local option bill was passed, leaving it to be decided by the voters of a township whether license be granted for the sale of liquor or not. Under the act a vote had to be taken on it every year, but at the last term it was so amended as to obviate the necessity of voting on it yearly. The law when once carried is binding until reversed by a subsequent election as will be seen from the following:

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That Sec. 5, Chapter 138, laws of 1873-74 be amended by striking out in line six, all after the word "Township," down to the word "and" in line seven, and insert the following: "Until an election shall be held, under the same permission and in the same manner, as prescribed in said chapter, and a majority of the vote so cast shall be against 'prohibition and in favor of license' all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Ratified 25th day of Feb. 1875.

It is reported that Judge Pearson will be the candidate of both parties in Yadkin county for the Convention.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Jefferson Davis will deliver the oration at Lexington, Va., on the anniversary of the death of General Lee.

Judge Emmons, who decided that the Civil Rights bill is unconstitutional, at the last term of the U. S. Court in Tennessee, hails from the State of Michigan. He has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party.

Geo. W. Hill, nicknamed "Cool-ey Keys," a noted gambler, passed in his chips in New York last week. He won and lost fortunes, and had the reputation of being the most fastidiously and elaborately dressed man in Gotham. He changed suits three times a day, and sent to Paris for shirt bosoms that cost \$250 a dozen in gold. His gloves he bought by the \$1,000 worth and threw away four or five pairs a day. He died broke.

It is rumored that Whitelaw Reid will retire from the editorship of the N. Y. Tribune and be succeeded by Rufus Hatch. We hope not.

Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned and it is thought will be succeeded by Cobb, Radical ex-congressman from this State.

Edgewood claims the champion rail splitter. He amuses himself by cutting down and splitting a hundred rails an hour. If he had lived in Abe Lincoln's locality what a rival he would have been for the Presidency.

Talmadge says "God will get even" with the newspaper men who print the reports of the Beecher trial. And he never misses an opportunity to be present when he can.

The Mecklenburg Centennial will be the biggest thing in the way of a celebration ever seen in this part of the vineyard. There will be people there from all directions, and Charlotte will have to spread herself to hold them. But the committees are actively at work and no efforts will be spared to have everything in apple-pie order.

The Emperor of Brazil talks of abdicating in favor of his eldest daughter and then taking up his residence in this country.

The Radicals are holding out the idea that the calling of a restricted convention by the Legislature is unconstitutional. If they believe so why do they purpose making a struggle to elect a majority of the delegates and thus get control of it? If they succeed in doing this it will be constitutional enough for them. If the people consent to elect delegates that settles the question, even if it were in doubt.

David Dickson, the great Georgia farmer, died on the 16th ult.

The price of the Raleigh weekly News has been reduced to \$1.50 a year. To those wanting a paper from the Capital we commend the News.

Judge Kerr delivered a temperance discourse at Lumberton during the session of court there. The Robesonian speaks of it in the highest terms.

Yellow fever has made its appearance at Key West, Fla.

Rev. Mr. Warren, a Baptist minister in Ulster county, N. Y., had one wife there and two more in Chicago, which led to a row between him and his flock, who concluded to disperse with his services.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 31st ult.

Earthquakes in Mexico, and the volcano Ceboru giving pyrotechnic exhibitions.

Coal miners are rioting in Pennsylvania, and setting the authorities at defiance. It is only in the South what a beautiful text it would afford our revilers.

The Sentinel and "Madison."

The Raleigh Sentinel of last Saturday notices at some length the communication which appeared in the PATRIOT of last week over the signature of "Madison," and tries to weaken the force of what is said by expressing the opinion that our correspondent "had some of the construction bonds which it was proposed to buy with the mortgage bonds of the North Carolina Railroad."

Our correspondent is no bond holder of any sort, nor is he connected with any bond holder. He is under the influence of no Ring nor corporation, nor is there money enough in one nor all of them to control his line of action. He is one of the original stockholders, who did as much by voice and pen and work and money to start the North Carolina railroad and push it to completion as any man in the State. There is no truer nor incorruptible citizen within the borders of the commonwealth, nor among all the sons of the State is there one who can show a cleaner record—one without blemish. And we think the editor of the Sentinel if he knew to whom we allude, and he can have the name if he wishes, would agree with us.

This is all we deem it necessary to say on this subject.

An Act Concerning the Maintenance of Lunatics.

The following act will be found of great interest to the people of the State, and we request that the State papers copy it:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Auditor shall not audit any claim or account presented at the instance of any county, for the maintenance of lunatics who have hitherto been or may hereafter be, refused admission into the Insane Asylum, unless it shall appear upon the affidavits of one or more respectable practicing physicians that the person or persons on account of whom such claim is presented were for such times as such claim shall be presented, in his or their opinion entitled to be admitted into the Insane Asylum as lunatics, and upon the affidavit of the Chairman of the board of Commissioners of any such county made before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county to the effect that the expense has actually been incurred by such county for the support of such lunatics and that the charge does not exceed the actual amount expended and such claim or account shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum showing that during the year for which such charge is made said lunatic or lunatics have been refused admission therein;

Provided, That the said amount shall not exceed the rate of one hundred dollars per year.

Sec. 2. That the Board of Commissioners of any county presenting any claim shall make out and render their accounts annually.

Sec. 3. That any person wilfully or falsely swearing to any part contained in the affidavit heretofore mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and on conviction shall suffer all penalties prescribed by law for that crime.

Sec. 4. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. In General Assembly, third day of March, 1875.—Raleigh News.

Change of Time of Holding Certain Courts.

The following act of the General Assembly will be found of interest to the citizens of Rowan and Davidson and to those having business transactions in the two counties:

An act to change the time of holding certain Courts.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. That hereafter the Superior Courts for the county of Davidson shall be held on the fourth (4th) Monday after the third (3rd) Monday in March and September, and the Superior Courts of Rowan county shall be held at the times as now prescribed by law for the holding of the Superior Courts of Davidson county.

Sec. 2. That all process and recognizances heretofore issued or taken from said Courts shall be deemed to have been made to conform to the change of said Courts as above provided for.—News.

The following amended list of jurors for the next term of Superior Court, for Rockingham county, we copy from the Reidsville News, which made an error last week:

J. W. Saunders, James M. Jone, Pinkney Chambers, Elijah Thompson, W. W. Stratford, Jno. W. Jones, J. P. Dillard, Richard Gentry, J. Alex. Jones, Elijah B. Vance, Green Dillard, R. P. Richardson, Henry C. Comer, T. P. Benton, Jas. T. Reynolds, S. R. M. King, R. T. Jarrell, Nathan Canaby, P. H. Price, J. R. Dilworth, Alex. Moir, Nathan Mobley, Robt. Lindsey, Jno. Barber, J. A. Mcbane, A. J. Hudson, Yancey H. King, Peter D. Wade, Jno. J. Nance, A. J. Carter, Jno. B. Amos, Reece Price, Thompson Wilson, R. H. Dallis, Jno. W. Barber, J. A. Jones.

Second Week. R. B. Henderson, J. C. Brown, Jas. H. Thomas, R. D. Harris, E. H. Boswell, R. T. Fitzgerald, J. B. Carter, R. J. Young, David Purrell, J. P. Young, P. D. Hopper, Hartwell Johnston.

Fifty Indiana ladies, accompanied by thirty ladies, have been taking a Southern excursion.

The business portion of Ticonderoga, N. Y. was burned on the 31st ult. Loss \$200,000.

Dan Rice, the showman, busted, went into bankruptcy, and then borrowed money enough from his wife to start out again.

The Supreme Court, in a case of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow gauge railroad company against the Commissioners of Caldwell Co., has decided that the levying of a special tax to aid in the construction of railroads and other public enterprises is not legal unless endorsed by a majority of the voters in the county, not simply by a majority of the votes cast.

Sentence of Death for Malpractice.—Brackville, Ont., March 30.—In the case of G. G. Greaves and Dr. E. B. Sparham, on trial there for murder in causing the death of Miss Sophia E. Burnham by performing an abortion the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of June. Greaves was the girl's seducer and accompanied Dr. Sparham when the abortion was performed.

A son of Dan Vorhees, of Indiana, is a member of the Fanny B. Price travelling troupe.

"Fortunately for the victim," says a Kentucky paper, "the bullet struck him in the centre of the forehead, and glanced off."

Some scoundrel tore up the bridge at Gordon's crossing the other side of Hillsboro and it was on the ground in the centre of destruction of the mail train and great loss of life. There should be guards stationed at such places.

The Mexican Raids.

TEXAS, March 30.—A special dispatch to the News from Corpus Christi, dated the 29th, says: "A letter from the postmaster at Nueces, who was robbed and had his house burned by raiding Mexicans, says: On the 26th inst., about 4 o'clock P. M., while conversing with a man named Smith, I discovered three Mexicans approaching my store. I went into the sitting room for my rifle, and in with a Mexican following him with a gun pointed and prepared to fire. My wife interfered and prevented him. He then pointed the gun at me, but I proved too quick, and saved my life by taking his. I then aimed at the nearest of the cut-throats in the store, when, discharging about fifty of them outside, I did not shoot, knowing my only chance for life was to secrete myself, which I did,

where I found Smith. The robbers completely sacked my store, packing the valuables in wagons. About this time the mail rider from San Antonio arrived. They took him prisoner, and the mail never reached me. Smith now left his hiding place and murdered him. The grave chase was fired, and I was compelled to leave my place of concealment, which I did unnoticed. I remained near and witnessed the destruction of my home. The Mexicans left believing me to be consumed in the flames. My children were shot at twice while they lay prostrate on the ground from fright. Before leaving my store the Mexicans had SEVERAL AMERICAN PRISONERS, whom they subjected to the most cruel treatment, stripping some of their clothes and compelling them to go barefooted before them. One man who fainted from exhaustion was beaten and left on the roadside. (Signed,) Q. L. NOAKES.

One of the leaders was captured and lodged in jail here on Saturday. HANGING OF THE CAPTURED MEXICAN.

A meeting of the citizens was held here to-day to consider what disposition should be made of the prisoner, and resulted in his immediate trial by the people. A court was formed, the prisoner arraigned, counsel for the prosecution and defence were appointed, and a jury empanelled. The evidence showed the prisoner to be guilty of murder, arson, robbery, false imprisonment, and torture of Americans. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was immediately executed.

Depredations by the Mexican Robbers in Texas.—Correspondence between Governor Coke and the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following telegram was received here to-day from the Governor of Texas:

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Sir.—The depredations of organized bands of robbers from the Republic of Mexico have of late increased in frequency and atrocity to an extent which threatens the depopulation of the lower Rio Grande country. The alarm in the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, consequent upon these raids, in which our people are ruthlessly murdered and their property forcibly taken by these foreign desperadoes, is wide spread, and unless relieved by some assurance of protection, must result in a general break up of the settlements.

On the 26th of this month a large party of these robbers penetrated the interior as far as within eighteen miles of Corpus Christi, robbing stores and ranches and murdering and capturing citizens, and capturing and destroying the United States mails. I appeal to your Excellency for protection for the people of that country against these invasions of outlaws from Mexico, since they have been of almost weekly occurrence, and for several months past, are increasing in force and boldness. The citizens of that country have been compelled, for the most part, to move to the towns for protection, and no security exists outside of these corporations for life or property, and the people in the towns even hold themselves in constant readiness for defence.

I trust that your Excellency will deem it proper to give security to the people on the Rio Grande border in view of the assurances I now give you that an extreme necessity exists for it.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD COKE, Governor of Texas.

The Secretary of War sent the following answer:

WASHINGTON, March 31.

To the Governor of Texas:

The President being absent, your telegram has been sent to me. Orders will be given to the military authorities to take immediate steps towards the protection of the people of Texas on the Mexican frontier.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War to-day telegraphed to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas to distribute troops along the Rio Grande to prevent further outrages by Mexicans.

Salsbury Watchman: Little Johnnie Beall, a bright six-year-old went to the orphan's entertainment the other night and on the way was told by his father that those poor little children had no papa nor mamma to take care of them or to feed them. On the way home he gave the result of his observations by saying: "I thought you said them little children didn't have no papa nor mamma to work for them; well I'd like to know what makes 'em so fat then?" Quite a compliment to Mr. Mills' treatment.

Three wards in Philadelphia have more population than the new State of Colorado.

The Governor and the Gauge.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

Some of our cotemporaries, and some highly esteemed ones too, are very indignant about the change made in the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to Charlotte. One of them has gone so far as to say the Governor ought to issue a proclamation declaring the parties engaged in making the change to be "banditti," and that had Mr. Brogden been a proper Governor he would, when he heard that the change was being made, have called out the militia and taken possession of the road, and if resistance had been offered by "the army of Virginia hirelings," that he would have shot them down in their tracks.

Another cotemporary earnestly appeals to the Governor for prompt, decided and strong action, and declares his belief that he will be "held responsible for the injury," if he fails to do so. If he stands by with folded hands and looks on with seeming indifference to this wrong, at our humiliation."

Now it may be that the change of gauge recently made on a part of the North Carolina Railroad by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is both the insult and the injury that our cotemporaries assert it to be. Suppose it is, how is the injury to be repaired and how is the insult to be avenged? Has the Governor the power to do so, as claimed by our cotemporaries? We think it is beyond dispute that as Governor of North Carolina, Mr. Brogden has no such power. If the Governor of North Carolina has any authority to declare persons by proclamation to be "banditti," we do not know in what part of the Constitution it is to be found. If the Governor had any authority to take possession of the North Carolina Railroad and to shoot down the men engaged in changing its gauge, we know not whence he derived it. If the Governor of North Carolina has any authority to punish those who may offer it other than by due course of law we know not whence the authority is derived.

The Governor of North Carolina possesses no such extraordinary and arbitrary powers, and we are heartily glad of it, for the reason that they are entirely to dangerous to any one man, we care not who he may be, nor what his political affiliations. The sufferings inflicted upon the people of North Carolina by Governor Holden when he exercised powers like those Governor Brogden is called upon to exercise are too fresh in our recollection to permit us to look with favor upon any proposition that involves so wide a departure from the old landmarks.

But what can Governor Brogden do? As we understand the matter the change in the gauge was made by the Richmond and Danville Company after the delivery of an opinion by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, that under the laws of North Carolina that Company had a perfect right to make the change. The opinion was plain and explicit in affirming the right of the Richmond and Danville Company to alter the gauge from the North Carolina Railroad Company to make any change in the gauge that may be desired. How then could Governor Brogden interfere in any way with the action of Colonel Buford and the workmen engaged in making the change? Least of all how could he justly interfere with force and arms? With this decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State staring him in the face how could the Governor do other than stand with "folded hands" while the "army of Virginia hirelings" was insulting the State? Was he not perfectly helpless and for the reason that the "Virginia hirelings" had the law of North Carolina on their side? And is not the Governor of North Carolina of all men in North Carolina the most obliged to obey and respect the laws of North Carolina?

But that it may be said was true only before the passage of the act of Assembly making it a penal offence to change the gauge of any road, and that the Governor, by virtue of authority conferred by that act, is no longer obliged to stand with "folded hands." What authority does that act confer upon Governor Brogden? If we read its provisions correctly it only empowers "the Governor of this State to cause to be instituted immediate proceedings for the recovery of such penalty and infliction of such punishment in case of any violation of said act?" Are any extraordinary powers conferred here, or is any extraordinary mode of exercising ordinary powers prescribed? We think not. Can the parties be indicted except in due course of law by a Grand Jury and during Court week? Can the penalties be collected except by due process of law?

Can he hasten or in any way affect the termination of a trial of an action for the recovery of any penalty imposed by the recent act of Assembly in reference to the change of an existing railroad gauge or can he hasten or retard the trial of an indictment for such unlawful change of gauge? Are the Courts of Justice in North Carolina to be tried by either civil or criminal cases, subject to the will of the Executive? God forbid such a thing say we!

When the Executive of North Carolina can control the Courts of North Carolina, the liberties of the people will be held by a frail tenure.

We have felt it to be our duty to say this much not as an expression of opinion in favor of the policy or of the parties that made the change in the gauge, but because we are opposed upon principle to the exercise of all dangerous and doubtful powers by public servants, and because further, we are opposed to the breaking down of the barriers between the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, and distinct. We may have been greatly injured, it may have been grossly insulted, but for

all that not even our righteous anger must make us set a precedent that may so easily be used hereafter to destroy our liberties. Our liberties are worth more to us than our railroads.

Jefferson Davis's Tribute to John Mitchell.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, who is on a visit to New Orleans, sent the following telegram to a meeting held in Memphis, Tenn., to express regret at the death of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot:

"Unable to be with you, I send my heartfelt sympathy in your proposed tribute to the patriot and devotee of liberty, John Mitchell. Together we struggled for State rights, for the supremacy of the Constitution, for community independence, and, after defeat, were imprisoned together. As my friend, I mourn for him, and regret his death as a loss to mankind."

Sneering at Honesty.

The press is sneering at Vice-President Wilson for refusing to go to Mexico on a pleasure tour at the public expense, and the Washington Chronicle says it is just like the old shoe-maker who was to prefer to pay his own expenses when traveling on private business. Yes, says the Richmond Enquirer, and that's the way with all those silly old mechanics. Andy Johnson for instance is vulgarly honest because he was only a tailor. Really if we continue to put these low people in public office there is great danger the country will get to be honest—and what a terrible calamity that would be!

Beecher and the Pope.—Mr. Beecher in a recent sermon said of the Pope—"He is a good Christian man, and I shall sing hymns with him in heaven." The sublime impudence of this remark is only equalled by the remarkable picture of heaven which it presents. Think of it! Beecher and the Pope singing a duet in heaven!—the angelic choir while listening in rapt attention to this extraordinary combination of his Holiness and the Pastor of Plymouth church. We believe the Pope would desire to be excused from assisting at the entertainment. But the idea is a novel and striking one, and the picture of that heavenly duet could never have occurred to any one but the man who preaches temperance, and chastity and virtue in Plymouth church on Sunday and is being tried on every other day of the week for seducing his neighbor's wife.

The Portsmouth Chambers Star Fire Company will probably visit Charlotte during the Centennial.

The Wilmington District Conference will be held at Magnolia, commencing on the 19th inst.

The President has appointed Senator Ransom as one of the visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

Col. Fremont will transport all the military and fire companies passing over the Carolina Central Railroad to the Mecklenburg Centennial free of charge, and the rates for passengers will be reduced to one half.

In the House of Senate all things become valuable by adaptation, and salary by their application. Thus, Dr. J. Walker has obtained from certain vegetable products of California, that have been applied upon the countries by the government, the invaluable curative known as the California Vinegar Bitters, a medicine which is exciting the wonder of the community by its medicinal properties in the worst cases of Rheumatism, Pulmonary Disease, General Debility, Congestion of the Liver, Constipation, Scrofula, and Malarious Fevers. April 7-4.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—One of the most interesting occasions of the season, will be the Sunday School Convention at this place, on the 30th of April, and 1st and 2nd days of May. The exercises will be held in the Methodist Church. The following is the programme:

Friday, April 30th.

10:30 A. M., Meeting of the Society.

11:40 A. M., Address of Welcome, by Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D.

11:50 A. M., Subject for discussion, "What is a Sunday School?" A. M. Merritt, Esq.

12:30 P. M., Subject for discussion, "What books should constitute the Sunday School Library?"

3:30 P. M., Meeting of the Society.—Subject for discussion—"Who shall attend Sunday School?" Rev. M. V. Suggs.

4:30 P. M., Subject for discussion—"How shall we secure the spiritual and religious efficiency of the Sunday School?"

7:30 P. M., Opening sermon, by Rev. W. C. Norman. Subject: "Filling the Mission assigned."

Saturday, May 1st.

10 to 11 A. M., Meeting of the Society and election of officers.

11:00 A. M., Address by Rev. J. J. Keen. Subject—"The demands of the church, Sunday School, and the home."

12:00 M., Subject for discussion—"The use of the Blackboard in Sunday Schools." By Prof. G. W. Carr of Ohio College.

1:00 P. M., Subject for discussion—"The Teachers' outside work."

7:30 P. M., Address by Rev. J. R. Brooks. Subject—

Sunday, May 2nd.

11:00 A. M., Sermon by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D. Subject: "Advantages of Early Piety."

3:00 P. M., Sunday School Convention.—By the Greensboro Sunday School. Address by Rev. E. A. Yates. Subject—"The object of all Sunday School instruction."

REIDSVILLE.—The Raleigh News publishes a lengthy account of the rise and progress of our sister town—Reidsville, from which we clip the following, showing what enterprise and public spirit can do in building up a town:

To-day the population of Reidsville closely approximates two thousand souls, and its career is upward and upward. It contains the best talent of the tobacco region, and is actively engaged in the manufacturing and handling of tobacco; fourteen first-class stores, three hotels, three churches, a steam plow mill, two good schools, one drug store, a number of restaurants and saloons, and last, though by no means least, a live, real, and enterprising newspaper, the Reidsville News. The establishment of first a tobacco warehouse, and then a plug manufactory by Messrs. Oaks & Allen, about five years ago, was the incentive and motive power to the subsequent rise and progress of the town. This firm succeeded, and others followed. Only one warehouse, the Piedmont, at that time, sold all the tobacco produced in the market; now it requires three, one of which, that of Messrs. Reid, Wooten & Co., is the largest in the State. The manufactory is principally plug, only one or two of the fourteen, that manufacture the smoking, at all. The brands are sold in the South to large dealers, and have already won an enviable reputation for their excellence.

A Whole Town Full of Babies.—A gentleman writing us from Morganton says: "A private census of the town was taken the other day which developed the astounding fact that in a population of not quite 800, 300 are babies, or if not exactly babies the eldest are not able to keep the youngest out of the fire." Young man, go West!—Charlotte Observer.

The cold snap of the 22nd, killed about one-fourth of the peach trees in bloom in this vicinity, and if we have no more frost and freeze, if we have for a fair average fruit crop is very good.—Wadesboro Argus.

Ransom on Lee.

In Senator Ransom's speech in the Senate he paid the following noble tribute to General Lee:

"I was not present when the discussion took place between my friend, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) and the distinguished Senator from Vermont. (Mr. Edmunds) I did not hear the Senator when he alluded to the name of General Lee. I regret that I did not, and for a very different reason from what the Senator may suppose."

"The mention of that name, Mr. President, can never give me any thought but pleasure. If for a moment at any time in this debate I had lost sight of my duty; if I had permitted personal resentment and sectional passions to obscure the path I should tread; if I had forgotten the high character that should attach to a Senator of my country, let me assure the Senator that he could have mentioned no name with so talismanic power to bring me back to the line of my own and my country's honor. The very memory of the

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Best Breed of Hogs.

In answer to an inquiry which gives the following reasons for naming this Poland China as such a breed:

1. They do not get mangy. I have never had one that was troubled in this way; and this is something of so much importance that it should not be overlooked of the evil.

2. This breed is excellent on account of its early fattening qualities and yet for its continued growth it has no equal. When one nine or ten months old will readily fatten into clear pork weighing 300 pounds or more. Or they will continue to grow until twenty months old, and then weigh, when fattened, from 450 to 525 pounds.

3. It is the best feeder on clover and blue grass that I know of. I have witnessed test weight experiments which went to show that hogs of this breed will make more gain and thrive better on grass alone than those of any other breed.

4. They are naturally quiet at all times, unless a contrary spirit is stirred up by abuse. They fatten well, eating their fill and then lying down. The sows are good and prolific breeders, kind in litter and good sucklers.

5. I claim that the Poland China is the hog for the packers, because of the proportion of weight behind the shoulders and the amount of high priced meat it carries, and a correspondingly small amount of offal produced. It has a small head and small feet.

6. It is the breed that we can do the most with between April and January. I claim that pigs should come to grow, so that they can be fattened without having to winter them. Or, if we deem it good policy to hold them over, we want them to keep on growing during the second summer with the least cost.

I believe the Poland China is the hog for the farmer. It is small-bodied and long-bodied. It has short legs and a broad strait back. It has deep sides, with square heavy hams and shoulders; it has drooping ears and fine hair, in color nearly always spotted black.

The Stock Pea versus Corn. D. C. A., of Fort Mill, S. C., in Rural Carolina, for February.

The writer, having occasion to visit a neighbor when he was gathering in his corn, and knowing that he had been raising the "stock pea" for several seasons, selling them at two dollars per bushel, took the opportunity of "interviewing" him on the comparative yield of the pea and corn.

He brought into the room a good sized ear of corn, and upon counting, we found it to contain eleven rows, of eighty-six grains each. We both agreed that such an ear would represent the average yield per stalk, for his best.

He then stated that he had counted the peas on a single stalk, and found the number five hundred. Four pea stalks would grow on the ground occupied by one stalk of corn; making the yield in grains fully to one. He further stated that he had pastured his hogs on the peas, and found that they thrived and fattened as when fed on corn. He had not tried them for other stock, though they would no doubt make excellent feed for horses and cows, if ground into meal. Another neighbor used the green vines, cut and cured, as forage for his horses and mules, and they seemed very fond. On examination of these vines, as grown on good land our calculation was that four vines would be equivalent to one heavy bundle of fodder. Allowing twelve good stalks of corn to one stalk of peas, and four stalks of peas to one stalk of corn, would give twelve times as much forage from the peas.

Tabulating the above comparisons, we have: As forage peas two, corn one; money value peas four, corn one; or putting the prices equal (which would be the case were the pea raised abundantly) we would still have peas two, corn one.

Space in Planting Corn. There is more or less disagreement as to the distance corn should be planted apart and the number of stalks in a hill. Good crops are realized from three and a half feet planting, three to four stalks in a hill. Better have been grown as feet apart, with the rows four feet apart, including the hills (which make the space between the hills about three and a half feet), with three to four stalks in the hill, the difference in this case being mainly in the greater number of ears grown usually two to a stalk, and large at that, the larger space between the hills giving chance for the sun and air to circulate. I have also witnessed a growth of corn where the space between them was but half that last mentioned. I want the sun and the fresh air in our corn as in our fruit trees. That result being secured we can plant as close as we please.

Calves.—The best heifer calves should be selected to replenish the dairy. Male calves should be castrated when a week old. There is never any trouble with them at this age. Calves to be raised should be well fed from the first and never allowed to go back. Treat them kindly.

An Illinois granger is about leasing 8,000 acres of land in Monroe county, Mississippi, upon which fifty Illinois families will settle when the negotiations are completed.



REGULATOR.

Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Torpidity of the Liver, and if left always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Chills, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and even violent symptoms, for which **Simmons' Liver Regulator** is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectively, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantity that can be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and thousands of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or medicine is harmless. It is no drastic violent medicine. It is sure to cure if taken regularly. It is no intoxicating beverage. It is a faithful family medicine. It is the clearest medicine in the world. It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. Does not interfere with business. Does not disarrange the system. For Sale by ALL DRUGGISTS.

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RECOMMENDATIONS: Hanover National Bank, New York. Mechanics' National Bank. First National Bank, Garrettsville, Ohio. Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal. Oct. 14, 1874.

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