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P. MENDENHALL, JOHN N. STAPLES,  
MENDENHALL & STAPLES,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rock-  
ingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, New  
Hampshire, and in the U. S. Circuit and  
District Courts. Special attention given to  
collections in all parts of the State, and to  
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Office on North Court House.

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P. M. Mendenhall, John N. Staples, will attend the Probate  
Court of Rockingham County at Westworth  
on the 1st Monday of every month.

July 15, 1873-ly.

J. H. Dillard, J. A. Gilmer.

## Dillard &amp; Gilmer,

Attorneys at Law

and

Solicitors in Bankruptcy,

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Attorneys at Law

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Solicitors in Bankruptcy,

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875.

New Series No. 387.

## Business Cards.

N. H. D. WILSON,

LIFE &amp; FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

Greensboro, N. C.,

REPRESENTS first-class Companies

with an aggregate capital of over

THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS,

and can carry a full line at fair rates.

Office, up stairs over Wilson &amp; 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-ly

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHOBER

WILSON &amp; SHOBER,

BANKERS,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office,

and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,

Stocks and Bonds, &amp;c.

Receive Money on deposit subject to

SIGHT CHECK; and allow interest

on kind upon time deposits at CURRENT

RATES.

Discount Business Paper!

collections made at all accessible points.

Sept. 16th, ly

Greensboro Book Store,

CHAS. D. YATES,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Has constantly on hand a splendid assort-

ment of Fashionable Jewelry, and some

splendid Watches and Clocks.

Which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Ma-

chines, and Plated repaired cheap and on short

notice. An assortment of Guns, Pistols,

Cartridges, &amp;c., always on hand.

Mar. 14-ly.

Greensboro Wagon WORKS.

If you want a good substantial wagon go to

J. &amp; C. Lewis. Road and plantation wag-

ons with built-in or Thibault skin axles on

hand or made to order. Also Blacksmithing

and general repairing done on short notice

and in workmanlike manner. Workshop

near the Depot. J. &amp; C. LEWIS.

Feb. 10, ly.

ODELL, KAGAN &amp; CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Greensboro, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1875-ly.

N. A. SHERMAN,

Greensboro, N. C.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Plans, Elevations and Specifications

for all kinds of building work, and

styles, furnished at moderate prices.

Jan. 4, 1875-6m.

## 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 re-

spectfully 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.

Old Gold and Silver Bought or Taken in

Exchange. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9, 1875-ly.

W. C. PORTER &amp; CO., DRUGGISTS

AND

APOTHECARIES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Feb. 17, 1875-ly.

JOB WORK

OVERY Description,

Executed in the

VERY BEST STYLE.

And at New York prices, at the

Patriot Job Office.

GREENSBORO

Sash and Blind Factory.

STEEL &amp; DENNY, Proprietors.

Is now prepared to turn out on short notice

all kinds of

Blinds, Doors, Sash,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

TURNING, PLANING, &amp;c.

In fact any thing in building line. A large lot

of seasoned lumber always on hand, which

will be dressed and sold on reasonable terms.

Mar. 4-ly.

CHAS. G. YATES,

DEALER IN

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Stores, Castings and Iron.

House Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturer

OF TIN, SHEET IRON PIPES, &amp;c.

Established in Greensboro

26 YEARS AGO;

Goods sold Reasonable for Cash or Barter.

Oct. 1, 1874-ly.

ACT NOW.

The undersigned represents

several Good Insurance Companies, call and

take a policy upon your life, also upon

your house, and not have to regret it after a

while.

CHAS. G. YATES, Agt.,

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 15, 1874-ly.

## Forty Years Ago.

How wonderful are the changes, Jim,

Since forty years ago,

When girls wore wooden dresses, Jim,

And boys wore pants of tow;

When shoes were made of calfskin

And socks of homespun wool,

And children did a half-day's work

Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim,

Upon the spinning-wheel,

And practiced late and early, Jim,

On spindle, swift and reel;

The boys would ride bare-backed to mill,

A dozen miles or so,

And hurry off before 'twas day,

Some forty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,

In sleds instead of sleighs,

And wagons rode as easy, Jim,

As buggies now-a-days,

An oxen answered well for teams

Though now they'd be too slow,

For people lived not half so fast,

Some forty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,

The Wilson patent stove,

That father bought and paid for, Jim,

In cloth our girls had wore;

And how the neighbors wondered

When we got the thing to go,

They said 'twould bust and kill us all,

Some twenty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,

From what it used to was,

For men are always tampering, Jim,

With God's great natural laws,

But what on earth were we coming to,

Does anybody know?

For everything has changed so much,

Since forty years ago.

## A Jurymen's Story.

We had been out twenty-four

hours, and stood eleven to one—

The case was a very plain one—at

least we eleven thought so.

A murder of peculiar atrocity

had been committed, and though

no eye had witnessed the deed, cir-

cumstances pointed to the pris-

oner's guilt with unflinching certainty.

The recusant juror had stood out

from the first. He acknowledged

the cogency of the proofs, confessed

his inability to reconcile the facts

with the defendant's innocence, and

yet on every vote, went steadily for

acquittal.

His conduct was inexplicable.

It could not result from a lack of

intelligence, for while he spoke but

little, his words were chosen, and

evinced a thorough understanding

of the case.

Though still in the prime of man-

hood his locks were prematurely

white, and his face had a singularly

sad and thoughtful expression.

He might be one of those who

entertained scruples as to the right

of society to inflict the death pen-

alty. But no, it was not that, for

in reply to such a suggestion, he

frankly admitted that brute men,

like the vicious brutes they re-

sponsible, must be controlled through

fear, and that dread of death, of

supreme terror, is in many cases,

the only adequate restraint.

At the prospect of another night

of fruitless imprisonment, we began

to grow impatient, and expostu-

lated warmly against what seemed

an unreasonable capriciousness, and

some not over kind remarks were

indulged in as to the propriety of

trifling with an oath like that un-

der which we were acting.

And yet, the man answered,

as though communing with himself

rather than with the imputation,

"It is conscience that hinders

my concurrence in a verdict ap-

proved by my judgment."

"How can that be?" cried several

voices at once.

"Conscience may not always

dare to follow judgment."



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1875

## Organization.

There is not the slightest question had the Conservative party been properly organized the political complexion of the Convention would not now be in doubt. There are counties which have gone against us with the slightest concert of action we might have carried. Through want of this we lost them. The Radicals, on the other hand, were never better organized, and went into the campaign under the direction of a skilled hand and a clear head. The chairman of their Executive Committee, T. B. Keogh, gave his undivided personal attention to the canvass from the time it opened until it closed, watching every county in the State and striking his blows where they would tell best. There was no beating the air nor waste of energy. The result is due almost wholly to the skill with which he organized his party and the attention he gave to handling that organization.

Will we profit by the experience?

## Death of Ralph Gorrell.

Ralph Gorrell departed this life Saturday morning last, at 4 o'clock, in the 73rd year of his age.

His death had been expected for some time past; but it is not the less mournfully felt by the community in which he had lived, respected and beloved, for over three score years and ten. He had been confined to his house since last February by disease, which seemed chiefly to affect his lungs, and for the last two months had kept his bed, becoming weaker until the lamp of life gradually went out; yet retaining to the last, in a remarkable degree, his mental faculties. Conscious of his situation, his last faltering words to the loved ones at his bedside were, "I am dying—good bye!"

Mr. Gorrell had been distinguished in this community, in professional and public service, since his early manhood. When young, near fifty years ago, he was elected to the General Assembly; and has since, on many occasions, been chosen by his fellow-citizens to the Legislature; and has held other places of honor and trust connected with the improvement and progress of the State. In every station he was distinguished by fidelity and the wisdom and sound judgment of his counsels. Devoted to principle, and acting on deliberately formed plans of action, he never stooped to the arts of the demagogue to secure popular favor. Hence the solid respect in which he has always been held by his fellow-citizens of all parties and classes.

In his profession of the law Mr. Gorrell furnished an example to every young member of the bar who would achieve an honorable and desirable reputation. His practice was marked not only by high honor in his intercourse with his brethren, but by sterling honesty with his clients. A laborious student and a conscientious man he acquired and maintained, through a long and chequered professional career, the character of a safe counsellor, and able advocate.

In addition to losses by the war, and frequent suffering from bodily disease in the latter years of his life, Mr. Gorrell endured family afflictions more than usually fall to the lot of man. He had buried one daughter just blooming into womanhood. Five sons were claimed by the grave—three of them before maturity; one just as he was entering public life with high hope of the future; one on the battlefield at the head of his company; and a son-in-law at the sad conflagration of the Spotswood hotel in Richmond. In all these vicissitudes he was sustained by an unshaken reliance upon Divine Providence.

His religion, without ostentation, was cultivated as part of his being—governing his conduct in all the relations of life. He beautifully exemplified how a man may pursue the profession of the law, and participate in public affairs, and be a Christian too.

Kindness of heart, urbanity of manner, purity of life, and unbending integrity, formed the sure foundation of his enviable public and professional reputation.

The funeral rites were quiet and unostentatious, agreeably to his desire. A large assemblage listened to an affecting and consolatory discourse by his pastor; and his body was committed to the grave by his brother officers of the Presbyterian church.

His memory is an inheritance to be cherished by the generation that comes after him.

## Radical Adjournment Versified.

"We meet to part,"  
Our part is meet.

## The Result.

We know about as much of the result of the recent election now as we will know, in all probability, before the assembling of that body and the swearing in of the delegates. According to our count it stands 59 Conservatives (including the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. W. A. Graham); 58 Radicals; 3 Independents. Of these three Independents, Ransom, from Tyrrell, is a Radical and will very probably act with the Radicals. Wilcox, of Ashe, was a Democrat but the Radicals claim to have brought him out and elected him and assert that he will act with them. Spake, of Jackson, will probably act with the Democrats, while the Radicals claim that Durham, of Cleveland, (who is classed among the Democrats) will act with them. If this be so, and they secure the co-operation of Durham and Wilcox and Ransom, giving us Spake, (which they refuse to do) they will have 61 to our 59, supposing the vacancy from Orange to be filled by a Democrat. For closeness and exciting uncertainty this will do.

The question now is: What will the Convention do? Adjourn or not adjourn? The majority of the Radical delegates are pledged to adjournment but there are a sufficient number of them not so pledged to defeat this measure if they be disposed to do so and the Democrats also oppose it.

Holton of this county pledged himself on the hustings in the event that adjournment, which was promised by the Radicals, was not carried out in good faith, to at once resign and come home. Perhaps there are others similarly pledged. Will they keep their word, or break it? We shall see.

In view of the closeness of the Convention—the small margin on either side to count on in a contest, it is doubtful whether any amendments of material importance can be got through. The programme of the Radicals will be to move for adjournment and, in the event they fail, oppose every measure with the purpose of making the session as protracted and costly as possible—to verify some of that \$500,000 talk. They calculate this will throw the responsibility upon the Conservatives and rebound to their own advantage. But we take it for granted our delegates will have discretion enough, if they find it impracticable to carry through such measures as we desire, to wind the thing up, adjourn and come home and thus leave the responsibility of continued misgovernment where it belongs.

## The Death of Ex-Governor Graham.

We briefly announced last week the death of ex-Governor Graham. The loss of such a man would be seriously felt at any time, but at this particular juncture it is a public calamity. We had hoped to see him presiding over the deliberations of the Convention to which he had been elected, and expected much from his large information and acknowledged statesmanship. In this we were doomed to disappointment. North Carolina had reason to be proud of her distinguished son, and may well lament his departure. There was that in him which commanded respect from even the most thoughtless and the bitterest opponents. Physically he was a magnificent specimen of manhood—tall, erect, of fine figure, graceful, dignified, with a face remarkably handsome. Mentally he stood among the first. He was born to lead, not to follow, and the multitude acknowledged the leadership. His place, however, was in Senates, not on hustings—for he never tried to be popular—and could not be if he did; for it would require more stooping than he was capable of, especially in these days when the morals of our politics are so sadly changed. He belonged to a past age and to a school of public men most of whom have gone before him.

North Carolina may well be proud in being the mother of such a son.

## Square Voting.

The forty-one men at Union Factory, Randolph county, voted to a man for the Conservative candidates for Convention. All honor to them.

## Note This.

The Radical party of Guilford county is composed of 1191 negroes and less than 500 bona fide white voters. Whose party is it?

Among the men who rendered valuable service in the campaign in Randolph county, A. J. Tomlinson, of Bush Hill, is worthy of no small praise. Had the same organization prevailed in other townships and the same attention been given them that he gave the townships he worked in, Randolph would have been good for the Conservatives by at least three hundred. The result in the Bush Hill neighborhood shows what a few live men can effect.

## The Election.

We give below a list of the delegates elected as far as heard from. The counties marked with a \* send Democratic delegates to the Convention, with the exception of Caswell county, which sends a divided delegation:

Alamance, \*  
\*Allegany,  
\*Alexander,  
\*Anson,  
Ashe,  
\*Beaufort,  
Bertie,  
Bladen,  
Brunswick,  
\*Buncombe,

Jas. E. Boyd,  
W. C. Fields,  
Reuben Watts,  
R. T. Bennett,  
J. O. Wilcox, Ind.  
J. E. Shepherd,  
F. W. Bell,  
A. McDonald,  
E. W. Taylor,  
D. Coleman,  
T. L. Clingman,  
A. C. Avery,  
R. W. Allison,  
James Rumley,  
J. L. Chamberlain,  
E. W. Jones,  
E. B. Withers, D.  
Wil. Cary, negro,  
L. M. McKelvie,  
J. M. Manning,  
W. F. Stroud,  
J. W. Cooper,  
John R. Page.

\*Catawba,  
\*Chatham,  
\*Cherokee,  
Chowan,  
\*Clay,  
\*Cleveland,  
\*Columbus,  
Craven,

Cumberland,  
\*Currituck,  
Dare,  
\*Davidson,  
\*Davie,  
\*Duplin,  
Edgecombe,

Forsythe,  
\*Franklin,  
Gaston,  
\*Gates,  
Granville,  
Greene,  
Guilford,

Halifax,  
\*Harnett,  
Haywood,  
Henderson,  
Hertford,  
\*Hyde,  
\*Iredell,

\*Jackson,  
Johnston,  
Jones,  
Lenoir,  
\*Lincoln,  
\*Macon,  
\*Martin,  
\*Madison,  
\*McDowell,  
Mitchell,  
Mecklenburg,

Moore,  
Montgomery,  
\*Nash,  
S. H. Manning,  
J. H. Smith,  
G. Z. French,  
William Barrow,  
J. G. Scott,  
W. A. Graham,  
J. Turner,

\*Pasquotank,  
\*Person,  
Perquimans,  
\*Pitt,  
Polk,  
Randolph,  
Richmond,  
\*Robeson,

\*Rockingham,  
\*Rowan,  
Rutherford,  
\*Sampson,  
\*Stanly,  
Stokes,  
\*Surry,  
\*Swain,  
\*Transylvania,  
Tyrrell,  
\*Union,  
Wake,

Warren,  
Washington,  
\*Watauga,  
Wayne,  
Wilkes,  
\*Wilson,  
Yadkin,  
\*Yancey,

Geo. W. Wilson,  
E. Ransom, Ind.  
T. W. Redwine,  
R. C. Badger,  
M. C. Hodges,  
A. B. Davis,  
J. J. Nowell,  
J. W. Thorne,  
J. O. Crosby,  
J. M. Bateman,  
L. Bingham,  
W. T. Faircloth,  
G. W. Grantham,  
T. J. Dula,

R. Q. A. Bryan,  
R. W. Singletary,  
B. F. Jones.

The Odd Fellows of Danville laid the corner stone of their new temple on the 12th.

The Convention in Alabama was carried by 16,000. The delegates are 81 Democrats, 6 Independents, 12 Radicals.

On religious questions Andrew Johnson is said to have been a free-thinker.

The Raleigh Constitution, having exhausted the supplies, has suspended.

Out of 729 Radical votes, on Convention, in the town of Wilson there was but one white.

Two white men participated in the Radical jubilee at Tarboro and one of 'em got blowed up.

The force in the Southern Home office have been revelling on a hundred-pound watermelon.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, who have been creating such a sensation in England have returned home, where there is quite as good a field for them as across the water.

The mortality among children in New York averages a hundred a day.

The Radicals went back on the "man and brother" on the Convention question and only elected six of them delegates.

## How to Fill the Vacancy in the Orange Delegation.

The death of Governor Graham having occasioned a vacancy in the Orange delegation, many inquiries have been made as to the mode of filling it. An examination of the law shows very plainly we think that it is the duty of Governor Brodgen to issue a writ of election as soon as may be. There is ample time to hold another election before the meeting of the Convention of which the Governor intends to take immediate advantage, as we learn from a telegram from Raleigh received last night.

The Act calling the Convention provides in section 4 that:

"If a vacancy shall occur, they shall be filled in the same manner as the like vacancies are filled by law in the case of vacancies in the General Assembly."

The law applicable to "vacancies in the General Assembly" is to be found in section 33 and 34, chapter 52 of Battle's Revisal, and reads as follows:

33. When a vacancy occurs in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which the late member resided, provided he be in session, to notify the Governor of such vacancy, and in the case the General Assembly shall be in session when such vacancy occurs, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the House in which the vacancy occurs, to notify the Governor of the same, who shall thereupon issue a writ of election to the sheriff or sheriffs of the district or county represented by the late member, said election to be held at such time as the Governor may designate, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

34. Every election, held in pursuance of a writ from the Governor, shall be conducted in like manner as the regular biennial elections, so far as the particular case can be governed by the general rules, and shall, to all intents and purposes, be as legal and valid, and subject the officers and persons elected to the same penalties and liabilities, as if the same had been held at the time, and according to the rules and regulations prescribed for the regular biennial elections.—*W. J. Journal.*

## O'Connell's Eloquence and Courage.

[Wendell Phillips' Oration at Boston.]

O'Connell owed it to his eloquence. I do not think I should exaggerate it I said that God, since he made Demosthenes, never made a man so fit for the great work as he did O'Connell. You may think I am partial to my hero, very naturally. But John Randolph, of Roanoke, as much as he did a Yankee, when he got to London and heard O'Connell, the old slaveholder held up his hands and said: "This is the man—those are the lips, the most eloquent that speak English in my day." And I think he was right. [Applause.] Webster could address a bunch of judges; Everett could charm a college; Choate could delude a jury; Clay could magnetize a Senate; Tom Corwin could hold the mob in his right hand; but no one of them could do more than that one thing. The wonder of O'Connell was that he could out-talk Corwin, he could charm a college better than Everett, delude a jury better than a Choate, and leave Clay himself far behind in magnetizing a Senate.

I have heard all the majestic orators of America, who are singularly famed on the world's circumference. I know what was the majesty of Webster, I know what it was to Webster under the magnetism of Henry Clay; I have seen eloquence in the iron logic of Calhoun; but all three together never surpassed, and no one of them ever equalled, the great Irishman. [Applause.] In the first place, he had the half the power which the other half had. He had the power of a popular orator, the majestic presence, God put that royal soul into a body as royal. He had, in early youth, the brow of Jove or Jupiter, and the stature of Apollo; a little O'Connell would have been no O'Connell at all. [Laughter.] Sydney Smith said of Lord John Russell's five feet, when he went down to Yorkshire, after the reform bill had been carried, the stalwart hunters of Yorkshire said: "That little shrimp! What, he carry the reform bill?" "No, no," said Sydney; "no; he was a large man; but the labors of the State had made him small." Do you remember the story of Webster, that Russell Lowell tells, when we, in Massachusetts, were about to break up the Whig party? Webster came home to Faneuil Hall to protest, and four thousand Whigs went to meet him. He lifted up that majestic presence before the sea of human faces, his brow charged with thunder, and he said: "I am a Whig—a Massachusetts Whig—a Revolutionary Whig—a Constitutional Whig—a Faneuil Hall Whig. And if you break up the Whig party, where am I to go?" And Russell Lowell says:—"We held our breaths, thinking where he could go." [Laughter.] "But if he had been five feet five," said Lowell, "we would have said: 'Well, hang it, who cares where he goes?' [Renewed laughter.] "Well, O'Connell had all that. Then he had beside what Webster never had and what Clay had—his magnetism and grace that melts a million souls into his."

The next annual meeting of the N. C. Dental Association will be held in this city in the second week of August, 1876.

A number of Western politicians and office-holders have written to Grant asking him to run for a third term on the hard money platform, and he won't need much coaxing.

If the North State objects to our "elegant extra" what does it think of the illustrated page of the Raleigh Constitution of the 11th inst?

## Death of Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

This city was startled yesterday morning by the announcement of the death of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, which occurred at Saratoga Springs at 6 o'clock, A. M., 11th inst. The telegram to his son, Dr. Geo. W. Graham, was received at 9 o'clock, and with rapidity the sad intelligence spread over the city. Every household became a household of mourning and gloom, and sadness prevailed everywhere. The distinguished deceased was especially loved in Raleigh, and the news of his unexpected demise has cast a general sorrow over the entire city.

The following extracts from a sketch of the life of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, written last spring by Major Seaton Gales, of this city, fully explains in what relation this good man stood to the State of North Carolina, and to the whole country:

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on the 5th day of September, 1804. His father, Gen. Joseph Graham, was one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolution, and an active and brilliant officer of the State troops in the war of Independence. He was one of the young men present at the meetings in Mecklenburg on the memorable 19th and 20th of May, 1775, and afterwards "shed his blood" in the language of Dr. Hawks, "for the principles which he heard Thomas Polk read that day." Dr. Hawks still further speaks of him as "a citizen and soldier worthy the best days of the Republic," and adds, in his lecture on the Mecklenburg Declaration, delivered before the New York Historical Society, with equal truth and pride, that "they have not degenerated in the present generation."

Mr. Graham graduated at the University of the State, with the highest honors of his class, in 1824—honors, by the way, that have been inherited, as it were his sons in after years, at the same Institution. He studied law with the late Chief-Justice Rufus W. Spaight, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. [In this connection, it may not be amiss to state that "exalted" as is the estimate in which the people of N. C. hold the memory of the private and public virtues, and the great judicial learning and ability of Judge Rufin, that estimate in the latter regard, at least, has been the opinion of two hemispheres.—The writer has before him the journal of an American traveler (from the North) in England, in 1854, who heard Lord Chief Baron Pollock speak, in the most eulogistic terms, of the legal and literary character of his decisions.]

In 1833—1835, under the old Roanoke system, Mr. Graham represented the town of Hillsboro, in the General Assembly of North Carolina, and, under the new constitution, (of 1835), he was elected to the House of Commons, from Orange—a county that has been to the State what Virginia has been to the Union, the prolific mother of Statesmen. He was Speaker of the House of Commons in the years 1838—40. During the latter session he was chosen a Senator of the United States, for the unexpired term ending March, 4th 1843. In 1844 he was elected Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1846. In June, 1847, he declined the mission to the Court of Spain, tendered by President Taylor. In July, 1850, on the accession of President Fillmore, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and resigned that position in June, 1852, upon receiving, at the hands of the National Whig convention, the Vice-Presidential nomination on the ticket with General Scott. During the winter of 1854—'55 he again served his fellow citizens as Senator from Orange in the State Legislature. In 1860 Gov. Graham was an ardent supporter of Bell and Everett, and addressed the people in many parts of the State, in advocacy of their election to the highest offices in the Republic. In February, 1861, he opposed the movement for a convention, and was elected in his county of Orange, by 1,000 majority to the convention, which was not called. Elected again to the May convention, 1861, which dissolved the connection of North Carolina with the Federal government. He was supported by the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger and others, for the Presidency of that body. In 1862 the people of Orange again sent him to the State Senate, and in 1864, he took his seat in the Senate of the Confederate States, serving in that capacity until its final adjournment in Richmond. In 1865 he was nominated to the Johnson convention, but declined the nomination upon the declaration, by the then Provisional Governor that those not pardoned were "ineligible," and for the same reason although unanimously elected to the Senate of the General Assembly of that year, he was not allowed to enter upon his duties. Elected, by the Legislature to the Senate of the United States, he went to Washington in the winter of 1865 and Spring of 1866, and presented his credentials, under the broad seal of the State, which were laid on the table and slept there! His "disabilities" were not removed until 1873, after the elections for the United States Senate were all over.

Major Gales, in his sketch, adds the following, which will be read with peculiar interest at this time: Chronologically, we have thus presented a discursive resume of Gov. Graham's public career and services. As a statesman, and a statesman of great ability, and with great diffidence, we present the eminent subject of our sketch, so far as our circumscribed limits will allow, in some of the manifold aspects of admirable character. And, 1. As a Statesman.—The heraldic inscription on the coat of arms of a great Englishman whose "men aqua in arduis." No device could more aptly illustrate the distinguished character of Gov. Graham's statesmanship. While he has always brought to the consideration

and discussion of public questions—at some of the momentous crises in our country's history—he has exhibited uniformly, at the same time, a sound conservatism, an entire consistency, a just equanimity, and a courage commended for his opinions the confidence and respect of the people of North Carolina, and that appreciation in the days when such qualities were valued. His speech on the "Loan bill," in the Senate of the United States, in 1842, his message and recommendations as Governor of North Carolina, his letter against the United States test-oath, after "Reconstruction" began, quoted, with emphasis, and emphasis, by Reverdy Johnson, in his argument *ex parte* Garland before the Supreme Court of the United States, his speeches and course in the Senate of the Confederate States, in the reflected light of present experience and events, and his memorable and eloquent address as President of the first Convention of Conservatives, held after the war, in 1868, are all illustrative of the qualities of mind and character to which we have referred. That latter address, it will be remembered, was sharply criticized in one of its utterances by friends and foes. Nothing could have been less like Talleyrand's system of waiting for events. Gov. Graham had anticipated, with wise provision an issue which subsequent events have so entirely realized.—He grappled a policy, whose wisdom and necessity time has vindicated.

Outside of merely political considerations, the country has realized and will yet more realize, when calmer times supervene, many of the results of Gov. Graham's far-seeing sagacity and enlarged patriotism. 2. As a Lawyer.—Amid the engrossing cares and exacting requirements of public and political life, Gov. Graham has been faithful to the profession which he embraced in early life, and to the large number of clients who have confided their interests to his charge. He stands in the very front rank of the Bar in North Carolina, and his arguments in the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State, and before that once august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, have been marked by the highest legal learning and great powers as an advocate. One leading principle of duty in his profession seemed to have been the guiding star of Gov. Graham: That while he felt he owed to his clients his best efforts, he has felt, at the same time, that he owed to society the establishment of a principle.

As an Essayist.—Gov. Graham, while occupying, in his State papers, the most elevated tone of official formality, and exhibiting, in his political, parliamentary, and forensic efforts, a wide scope of public learning, has shown, at the same time in and through them all, that he has thoroughly versed in the grace of rhetoric and the polite persuasions of style. He seems, indeed, to have thoroughly adopted the divisions of labor suggested by Sir Edward Coke—not less scrupulously than the segment which he would devote to the Muses, "*saecris cernitis*." His language is always pure and his combinations of it exhibited an accurate knowledge of the genius, spirit and classic vigor of the English tongue. We may simply refer to his "Discourse in memory of the life and character of Hon. George E. Badger," delivered in Raleigh, July, 1866; his "Memorial Oration of Hon. Thos. Rufin," delivered before the Agricultural Society of the State in 1870; his address before the Literary Societies of the University, in June, 1839; and his remarks before the Trustees of the Peabody Fund, relative to the death of that great philanthropist, in 1870—a speech which commanded the warmest eulogiums of so ripe a scholar as the Hon. Robert Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and so eminent a prelate as Bishop Melville, of Ohio.

As a North Carolina Patriot.—No man is more deserving of public gratitude than he who teaches a nation to respect itself—to be true to its prestige—to aim at the highest attainable moral and political perfection. This has been the uniform tendency of Gov. Graham's example and teaching. Identified, as we have seen, by proud and patriotic descent, with the Revolutionary history of North Carolina, no man (except, perhaps the lamented Gov. Swain), has been more active of pains-taking in researches into its authenticity or more zealous in vindicating its truth and emblazoning its glory. His two latest public and acts, in harmony with his entire former career, have been to reside at meeting in Charlotte, preparatory to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence, at which he spoke at length in vindication of the genuineness of that act and the document; and to preside at a meeting of the Trustees of the University, called to devise measures for the re-education of that venerable and beloved institution, benign fountain of learning and nursery of scholars, and statesmen, and heroes—of which, since 1834, with expectation of a brief interval, he has been a Trustee, and over whose last Commencement in 1868 he presided.

Last year Gov. Graham was appointed on the part of the State of Virginia one of the Board of Commissioners to settle the question of the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, the Hon. Jerry Brice, of Pennsylvania, being selected on the part of Maryland, the two sub-committees selecting ex-Gov. Winston, of Alabama. This commission has met on two former occasions, and some three weeks ago met at Saratoga to conclude their labors. Gov. Graham being accompanied by his wife and his son, A. W. Graham, Esq., Secretary of the Commission.

Gov. Graham's health has for some time been failing him, but his friends had hoped he would be spared this State for many years yet.—Some four days since, however, he was taken sick and, as since been confined to his room, breathing his last on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, his death being occasioned from organic disease of the heart.

And thus has passed from our midst one whose name was honored throughout North Carolina and whose presence will be sadly missed from the councils of our State, he having been elected on the 5th inst. as one of the representatives from Orange county to the State Convention to assemble in this city on the 6th of September.

Pay Duties in Greenbacks.

Senator Boggs, of Missouri, comes out very emphatically, and ably in favor of the payment of duties on imports of greenbacks. He contends that it is the effectual way to bring down the premium on gold and pave the way for resumption. It is indeed the most practical step which the government can take in the matter of regulating finances.—If greenbacks, instead of gold, are sought by the importers, they will soon be at par with gold; and gold coming down to par, or near it, the Government will have to make no sacrifice to get it to pay interest on the national bonds.

Whereas if the Government, according to the plan of the Administration, goes to hoarding gold to get ready to redeem greenbacks while the duties are still paid in gold, the premium on gold will rise higher, the pressure will be increased, and the country plunged into disaster. The proposition to pay duties in greenbacks is growing in strength, and we do not despair of seeing the measure pass Congress.

## Chapter CLI.

An Act to Require Officers of the Various Counties to Make Reports of all Public Funds Which Come into Their Hands.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That sheriffs, treasurers, clerks of the Superior Courts, registers of deeds and all other officers of the several counties of the State into whose hands any public funds may come by virtue or under color of their office, shall make an annual report of the amount and management of the same, on the first Monday in September of each and every year to the board in a book which shall be styled "record of official reports," with a proper index of all reports recorded therein, and each original report shall, if approved, be endorsed by the chairman of the board with the word "approved," the date of approval, and the endorsement signed by the chairman, and when recorded by the date of registration, the page of the "record of official reports" upon which the same is registered, sign the same and file it in this office.

SEC. 2. That if any party required by this act to make the report herebefore commissioners of the several counties, such report shall give an itemized and detailed account of the public funds received and disbursed—the amount, date and source from which it was received, and the amount, date and source to whom disbursed, shall be addressed to the chairman of the board of commissioners for which such report was made, and shall be subscribed and verified by the oath of the party making the same before any person allowed to administer oaths.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Commissioners, if they shall approve of any or all of the reports mentioned in the first section of this act, shall cause the same to be registered in the office of the register of deeds in a book to be furnished to the register of deeds by the several counties, which provided for shall fall to do so, or if, after a report has been made, the board of commissioners disapprove the same, such board may take such legal steps to compel a proper report to be made, either by suit on the bond of such officer failing to comply with the provisions of this act, or otherwise, as said board may deem best.

SEC. 4. That any person wilfully and falsely swearing to any report made under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 13th day of March, A. D. 1875.

In Nash county, on the day before the election, at a public speaking, Mr. Jesse Flood, an inoffensive old white man was severely stabbed by a negro, and still remains in a critical condition.

The United States District Court in Oregon has given \$2,000 damage to a young man for the loss of his beauty was permanently spoiled by an accident on board of the steamship Orillamme, of Oregon Company, last March. The Judge gave it as his opinion that "personal comeliness is a consideration of importance in the case of every daughter of Eve," since it may affect her power of obtaining "a secure and independent position in the community by marriage."

The opinion must be admitted to be sound, and not the less sound that it simply translates into law the famous old verse: "My face is my fortune, sir, she said."

Gov. Vance will deliver an address before the "Southern Historical Society" at Virginia White Sulphur on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. He proposes to show that North Carolina has never had due credit for the number of her troops in the field, her special care for the comfort of her troops, nor for their superb bearing in battle. The State had 60,000 suits of uniform for the troops at Greensboro when the bottom fell out of the Confederacy.

## Intimidating Voters.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer at Pineville explains how the negroes were intimidated into voting the Radical ticket in Pineville (Mecklenburg Co., T. Towns). "What! Wm. Patterson, constable for Providence Township, yesterday morning brought to this place one Ephraim Ardrey, charged and convicted before Justice Bryant with having intimidated voters. The circumstances as shown by the evidence, were that on a certain night a few days previous to election the 'colored folks' had preaching in the neighborhood of Bryant's, which continued for several days. At one of their night meetings and just before services were announced by 'de minister,' one Eli Kell, colored, rose and said that the object of 'dis here meetin'' is to decide who of you am givin' to vote wid his color." True to their natural instincts and the infernal Radical plan, all but four or five rose up. Kell said to those who had not gotten up, "we have no further use for you that didn't get up," and it is understood that other things. At this juncture Ephraim Ardrey, the 'minister' aforesaid, and by the grace of Radicalism, the infernal scamp in that whole county, proceeded to open his jaws and reveal his polluted soul thus: "No, we have got no further use for you, and that is not all; every colored man who does not vote with his colored friends, and for the Republican candidates on the day of election are to be taken to Raleigh and hit one hundred lashes on the bare back," and continued in this strain for some time. The witnesses swore this on trial.

## Where are They?

The death of ex-President Johnson in the enjoyment of the highest honor which his native State can confer upon a citizen, brings pertinently to mind, says the Boston Post, the different fortune which has followed the men prominent in the impeachment case and the party in whose interest that scheme was conceived. As for the party itself, the people have removed it from the control of public affairs, and nothing more distinctly characteristic of the great political revolution can be instanced than the return of Andrew Johnson to a seat in the body that once sat in judgment on partisan charges against him. Of thirty-five Senators who voted for conviction, Pomeroy and Harlan have retired to a comfortable but dishonorable privacy; Wade, who voted adversely to Johnson to make himself President, has gone into utter obscurity; Yates died a miserable death; Nye is insane; Patterson, of New Hampshire, was slain politically by Credit Mobilier; Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Frelinghuysen, Stewart, Howard, of Michigan, Morgan, Cragin, Williams, Corbett, Ramsey, and Drake have been repudiated under more or less ignominious circumstances. Of those who yet remain, Cameron, Conkling, Morton and Sherman have seen their several States revolt against their party. These are not the ordinary ups and downs of politics. They show a revolution in popular sentiment whose significance reaches back to the time when honest President was opposed by a violently partisan Congress, and whose work is not yet completed, although so much that looks like retribution has been accomplished.

## A Democratic State.

In 1865 the taxable property of Georgia was \$125,635,570; not it is \$273,0







# FARMER'S COLUMN

## How Deep to Plant

W. J. Beal, Professor of Botany and Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, has published the results of planting corn and peas at different depths, varying from one inch to one foot. The land was sandy and dry at the time of planting, but the corn planted only one inch deep came up first and kept ahead of all the other lots through the season, although that planted a foot deep did tolerably well. Peas covered nine inches deep did as well as any, and stood the drought better than those that were covered but two or four inches. Our own experience in planting on heavy lands is decidedly unfavorable to the practice of covering seeds of any kind more than an inch deep. The present spring, where the ground was dry as ashes, of seeds planted about an inch deep, many of them failed to germinate until they had lain in the ground several weeks, or until soaked by a rain. During the height of the drought we sowed a field with millet and fearing the seed would not long time coming up, we ventured to try the experiment, for once, of working the seed in with a cultivator. The result was most disastrous, as a heavy rain followed the sowing immediately, soaking and packing the soil to such an extent that the seeds came up very poorly, much of it failing entirely. Most of the field and garden seeds have come up this year in battalions, those planted deepest coming up in good time, while those nearer the surface remained dormant until after the heavy rains in June. It would seem that no definite rule can be adopted as to the depth of planting which will not require the judgment of the planter at the time, and even then he may wisely miss the mark.

## Tansy for Bots in Horses.

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture says: It appears from remarks by different writers that none know of any certain remedy. I know of a remedy that is safe and certain, discovered in the following way:—About thirty years ago a friend lost by bots a very fine horse. He took from the stomach of the dead horse about a gill of bots brought them to my office to experiment upon. He made preparations of every remedy he had heard of and put some of them into each. Most had no effect, a few affected them slightly, but none more than anything else; that killed them in fifteen hours. He concluded that he would kill them by using nitric acid, but it had no more effect on them than water; the third day they were as lively as when put in. A bunch of tansy was growing by my office. He took a handful of that, bruised it, added a little water, squeezed out the juice and put some in; they were dead in one minute. Since then I have given it to every horse I have seen affected with bots, and have never known it to fail of giving entire relief. My friend had another horse affected with bots several years later. He gave him the tansy in the morning and a dose of salts in the evening; the next morning he took up three half pints of bots.

## Salt for Cabbage.

A New Jersey gardener considers salt necessary to the development of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of better flavor, and to keep better when salt is used than without. He used it as follows: "A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after a rain or when the dew is on, I take a small dish of fine salt, and walking among the rows, sprinkle a little pinch of salt on the centre of each plant when the leaves begin to grow. I repeat the salting, and when the centre of leaves begin to form the head I apply salt again, scattering it over the leaves. After this I look them over occasionally, and if I find plants that do not head well and appear diseased, I sprinkle the salt over freely. This will save all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, although more can be used with safety."

**Make the Farm Self-Sustaining.**—In an address before a North Carolina Agricultural Society, Col. A. A. McKay, dwelt upon the necessity of making each farm self-sustaining; said that "all cotton" encourages extravagance, bringing cash, which is wasted, as it was last year, when the Southern farmers "gambed away in cotton futures one hundred millions of dollars." Let every farmer, he continued, raise first what he needs to make his farm self-sustaining, and then let the cotton come in, and the cotton money will be clear gain.

**Continued Supply of Guano.**—More detailed accounts of a report made by the Ambassador from Peru at London, on the supply of guano in that country, have come to hand, and are calculated to relieve the fears so widely entertained of an early failure of the guano supply. On some fifty-five different localities on the mainland and islands of the Peruvian dominions guano deposits are found, some of them amounting to millions of tons.

Drains must be examined, least they become choked and water remain upon the crops. Stagnant water is injurious not only to all vegetation, but to stubble land, but much benefit may be gained by turning the spring wash from roads on to meadows or pastures, and causing it to spread as much as possible.

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