

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

{New Series No. 397.

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MENDENHALL & STAPLES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Will practice in the Courts of Guilford, Rock-

ingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Ran-

dolph, Alamance, Jones, S. C. and in the

Supreme Court of the State, and in the

Federal Court at Greensboro, N. C., and in

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SLOWLY.

BY HANNAH W. PAYSON.

Whatever is of rapid growth,

And springs to ripeness at a bound,

As swift and sure upon its way

Encounters undisturbed decay

And falleth to the ground.

Whatever, with impatient haste,

Its tissues weak and ill shall set,

Will find its stem a withered thing,

To which no perfect flower can cling,

But odorless and rot.

Whatever waits for good to come,

Nor seeks it with anxious care,

While idling off the sunny hours,

Exhale its earlier, richer powers,

And finds the good nowhere.

Whatever yields to craven fear,

Nor fights its way with purpose high,

Shall find no peace in its retreat—

No welcome to a restful seat,

But, all inglorious, die.

There's not a thing of solid worth,

But grows with slow and sure persistence

Like the oak, in rising strength

Spreads broad its arms, and knows its length

A vast and rich existence.

Slowly and diligently done,

The best is worth the best endeavor;

And life, wrought into noble things,

That better thought and action brings,

Immortal, blooms forever.

ROBERT'S WIFE.

"I am real sorry about Uncle

James!"

There was real sorrow in Robert

Franklin's voice and eyes as he

spoke, and the lady who listened

drew her merry, saucy face into

dolorous puckers to suit the occa-

sion.

"Because, you see," continued

Robert, "he fancied because you

have twenty thousand dollars that

you are a fine lady, affected and

useless, not the wife for a poor

farmer."

"We must show him his mistake,"

was the reply.

"But he will not see you. He

positively forbids your coming

over to the farm."

"Does he know we are

married?"

"I have not dared to tell him—

Cowardly, is it not? But he is my

only relative, and I love him dearly.

It is not because he owns the farm

and can leave a little money, Daisy."

"Hush, love, I know," Daisy an-

swered, putting a soft, white hand

over her husband's lips.

"I have had no other father or

mother, either for that matter, in

all my life," continued Robert, "and

if the farm is dreary, it is home."

"And you do not like to be ban-

ished! Well, if you will keep your

promise and send Jane over to see

me, you shall not be. Now, talk of

something else. Oh, how can I let

you go for two long months!"

For Robert Franklin had under-

taken to go in person to see about

some Western lands in which his

uncle had invested, and which

threatened to involve him in loss.

Daisy could not well take the long

journey, and besides, Daisy had

other schemes in her little head.

Loving Robert well, she

resolved to remove the only shadow

from his life—the resolute opposi-

tion of his uncle to a fine lady wife.

Yet when James Franklin sank into

the smile of the grimace lips—

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THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1875

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MT. AIRY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

There will be meetings held by the engineers and canvassers, to solicit subscriptions to the Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad, at the following times and places:

Greensboro, Friday, Oct. 23, 1875.
New Garden Station, Saturday, 24.
Oak Ridge, Sunday, 25.
Blakely, Monday, 26.
Wendell, Tuesday, 27.
Walton Cove, Saturday, 28.
Danbury, Monday, 29.
Franklin, Tuesday, 30.
Westfield, Wednesday, 31.
Mount Airy, Thursday, 1.
Boyle's Store, Friday, 2.
D. N. Tilton's, Saturday, 3.
Germantown, Sunday, 4.

Hon. D. F. Caldwell, B. M. Jones and other distinguished speakers will certainly attend. Every friend to the development of this section of the country is requested to attend and bring his neighbors.

Our Senior, who presides over this side of the PATRIOT, has been out of harness for the past two weeks, but, the Junior, with a sharp pair of scissors and a good exchange list has been on hand.

Mt. Airy Railroad.

The Wilmington Post is in favor of the Mount Airy Narrow Gauge Railroad being built, and urges Wilmington to lend a helping hand. Wilmington and the Western part of the State should have more direct communication—and this is the aim. The Post says:

It is unfortunate that all attempts heretofore to secure a line of railroad from Wilmington to the northwestern part of the State, have proved failures. There is no present prospect of the Western road, running out from Fayetteville, reaching Greensboro, or of the Greensboro and Salem road being extended towards the northwestern counties. And even if both these roads should be pushed to completion according to the original plans there would be no connection with Wilmington, except by the river from Fayetteville. It is true there is a road partially graded from Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, but it would be more than two hundred miles by that route from Wilmington to either Greensboro or Raleigh, or about the same distance as it now is via Goldenrod to Greensboro. So far as Wilmington is concerned there is no road in that direction now under process of construction which is satisfactory to her.

The Mt. Airy line is to be a narrow gauge road, and can be constructed very much less than the broad gauge. The charter authorizes the company to take land along the line for stock, at an appraised value. If this project meets the approval of the counties through which it might run, it is feasible to build it most certainly will have the countenance of the business men of Wilmington.

The Danbury Reporter says of this road:

The proposed narrow gauge railroad from Greensboro to Mt. Airy, via Danbury, strikes us as not only an important improvement, but also as giving certain promise of success. This route will run through and open up a section of country comparatively level and rich in agricultural interests and abundant in mineral resources. It will be of importance by affording quick transportation to market and by the enhancement of property value along its entire route. Danbury is located almost on a direct line and about midway between Greensboro and Mt. Airy. The mineral interests of this county will be considerably improved by the completion of this enterprise. On the narrow gauge plan, the cost of the road will be much less than on the broad gauge plan, and the engineers assert that a road through a mountainous country can be constructed as through a comparatively level country. We have no doubt but that the people of this section will exert themselves in favor of the road. There will be public meetings held at a number of places before long, when speeches will be made on the subject.

The editors of the Albemarle Times have "cut their eye teeth" in the newspaper business, and now discourse thusly:

"Happiness Now—Hereafter Waiting and Gnashing of Teeth."
We were very green when we started the newspaper business. A gourd vine was ripe compared to us. We are good and mellow now. Those who get the Times pay in advance. In the meantime all the fellows who soaked us out of a year's subscription are happy. At least we hope so. Anyhow they had better be for hereafter there will be walling and gnashing of teeth.

As cold water to a thirsty man, so is back pay from an old subscriber to an editor.

Messrs. Handy & Charles J. Jones late of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and Jas. H. Beals, Jr., late of the Boston Post, have purchased the Richmond Enquirer and issued the first number under new management yesterday as a Conservative Democratic paper.

The Use of Money in Elections.

The following letter, addressed by Governor Tilden, of New York, to the several district attorneys of that State, has the ring of the honest old time. It is like a voice from the tomb:

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1875.
"Sir—The improper and illegal use of money at elections is, in some portions of the State, a serious and growing evil, sometimes thwarting the unbiased will of the people, and always debauching the public virtue of both officers and electors. You are familiar with the stringent statutes and the constitutional provisions, adopted last year, relating to the subject, and are aware that if they are rigorously enforced this evil will soon be eradicated. I expect that you will be vigilant in detecting, and diligent in prosecuting persons guilty of the crime referred to within your county, and shall regard any dereliction of duty in this respect as a sufficient cause for removal from office.
I am, yours truly,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

Immigration.

At the meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The State of North Carolina, with a territory larger than either of the States of New York or Pennsylvania, a climate favorable and pre-eminently healthy; soil generally fertile and abundant water power; with a great variety of useful minerals; with the best timber trees, and in as great abundance and variety as can be found in any territory of equal extent in the world; has comparatively a sparse population; and whereas, the population of North Carolina is peaceful and orderly, and her system of government well regulated; and whereas, she only lacks population and capital to make her a great State; therefore,
Resolved, That we, the members of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, do extend a cordial invitation to all emigrants, from the old country or the new, who may be inclined to make their homes among us, and do pledge them the fullest protection of person and property under an equal and just system of laws, and assure them that they will be most kindly welcomed by the citizens of the State.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

The Salisbury Fair, last week, was a decided success.

Song of the festive Granger, heard in the cornfield: "Fodder, dear fodder, come home with me now."

From allusions in the *Surry Visitor* we judge the Mt. Airy Watchman has failed to come to time—perhaps, gone the way of many other newspaper.

Reidsville was visited by quite a fire on Tuesday night of last week. The Ware Brothers, J. W. Kernell & Co., Lindsay & Reid, and Frank Hornbuckle were burned out. The homes were liberally insured.

Quite an accident occurred on the Richmond & Danville railroad on Friday last near Ruffin. The ladies car did not get off the track, but the smoking car was turned completely over, but fortunately no serious accident occurred to the passengers.

The next world's fair—after the Philadelphia Centennial next year—will be held in Rome. We make the announcement thus early that persons desirous of attending may have ample time to make arrangements.

Judge Neilson thinks the public has had quite enough of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and has ordered the clerk to enter a *not. pros.* in the case of the people *vs.* Francis D. Moulton, and Theodore Tilton indicted for alleged libel of Henry Ward Beecher.

Governor Vance has gone to St. Joseph, Mo., to deliver his celebrated lectures—"the scattered nation," and "the demagogue,"—at the request of the Jewish citizens.

The Charlotte Observer gives Judge Tourgee and his novel, "Toinette," a rap, and says of the object of the author: "It is very evident that the real purpose of Tourgee was to popularize intermarriage between the races in North Carolina."

The Richmond and Weldon fairs are both in full blast this week. Fine weather drew immense crowds, and the openings were fine.

It is claimed that the cost of the late Constitutional Convention in this State will not exceed \$25,000, notwithstanding the Radicals said it would exceed \$500,000.

It is said that the "Enealyptic," or fever tree, if planted in our fever and ague districts, will suck up and dissipate malarial poisons and drive the shaking terror entirely away. Mr. W. A. Matthews, of Sacramento, has planted 50,000 of these trees. The seed can be had in San Francisco, and the growth is wonderfully rapid. Three pounds of seed will produce 50,000 trees. The iron bark variety is said to be the best.

Hints.

The following general hints to correspondents we clip from an exchange:

Write proper names very plainly. Write only on one side of the sheet. Be brief in statement and sparing in comment. Write with ink—not with a pencil. The most convenient sized paper (manufactured) for compositors use is what is called "commercial note." When you have nothing to say on any subject, say nothing. Don't string words together for the purpose of filling pages of manuscript. "Short items and lots of them," was the homely rule given by a country editor to a correspondent once upon a time; and it is a capital one.

Avoid "pufts" for this one and that, and save the editor the trouble of "cutting them out" of your letter. You can keep the authorship of your letter as nearly a secret from the public as you please; indeed, nobody need know that you write for the newspaper, unless you choose to let them know yourself. The editor would tell—rely on that. Don't be influenced too much by the advice (which will be freely offered) to depend upon that; of people who don't know any more about it than you do, as to what you shall put in your letters. Be sure you are right; then go ahead.

Always calculate upon your letter reaching the editor at least a day before his paper goes to press; then if anything else important occurs, and you can send it in time for that week's issue, send it. A good letter has been sent to the editor too late to have it put in type. Remember that it is the privilege of the editor to omit any portion of a correspondence, and make any suitable correction otherwise necessary.

Wrangling—Never wrangle or dispute in print with anybody, and especially not with the correspondent of some other journal. Avoid unpleasant personalities, and never send an item, the force of which is understood only by yourself and one or two others. A newspaper is in no sense an ambuscade from which to shoot somebody with small shot.

An Excellent Machine.—Among the articles on exhibition in Mechanics Hall worth particular notice was the Little Monitor Fanning Mill and Seed Separator, manufactured and exhibited by Mr. Tate, of Greensboro. This machine cleaned the wheat perfectly and separated the large perfect grains for seed wheat from the small and broken grains, delivering each in a separate box, and throwing refuse of chaff, onions, cockle, oats, etc., in the rear. It also separates clover and timothy seed, delivering each in a separate box. This machine will be a blessing to the wheat raisers of North Carolina if they will only use it, and now is the time.—*Raleigh News.*

This machine took premiums at the recent fairs at Raleigh and Salisbury.

Cotton Mills at the South.

We are glad to be aided in our efforts to secure a regular system of cotton manufactures at the South by so able a contemporary as the *Scientific American*. That paper gives four reasons why capitalists should invest in this section. These are:

1. Labor is cheaper at the South than at the North.
2. In consequence of a milder climate, the necessary expense of living is less there than in New England, as is also that of heating factory buildings, etc.
3. Coal is abundant in the South, and cheap in every direction.
4. The purchase of the raw material, direct from the producer, saves the profits of numerous middlemen and long transportation.

The Southern factory, continues the *Scientific American*, should buy cotton in seed, gin and then spin it without packing bales. Some of the advantages of such a system would be:

1. The yarn would be stronger.
2. Baled cotton cannot be prepared for carrying without heating, and thus weakening the fibre to a greater or less extent.
3. There would be less waste.
4. Frequently much cotton is discolored and otherwise injured by foreign substances that have been packed with it. At the North and in Europe it takes from 108 to 115 pounds of cotton to make 100 pounds of yarn; and although the waste is not so great at the South, it is nevertheless considerable.
5. The cotton seed would be pressed at the same establishment, and the oil and cake sold.
6. The interest on gins and gin-houses which now are idle the greater part of the year, would be saved to planters.
7. The raising of cotton on small farms would be encouraged.
8. The plantation system is not adapted to free labor, and it is steadily breaking up, but until cotton can be readily sold in seed few small farms will be opened in the cotton section, for the reason that a man cannot afford to buy and operate a gin if he only plants a few acres of cotton. Better cotton and more per acre will be obtained on small farms than on large ones.

In this connection we notice that the Eagle & Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Atlanta, Ga., are not only running on full time with heavy orders ahead, but have just declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock.—*Wilmington Star.*

A subscriber asks us if a Post-Master has the right to loan out a newspaper. Certainly not—no more right than he has to loan out for personal letters confided to his care, and any Post-Master so violating the law is liable to indictment therefor.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Civil Rights in Philadelphia.

A few days ago the body of a colored man refused sepulture in the Mount Moriah Cemetery, near Philadelphia. The color line exists so decidedly among white Philadelphians (Union Leaguers and all) that they do not propose to have their bodies laid in proximity to those of negroes. The managers of the cemetery have now come forward with an "explanation" of the refusal to admit the body of Henry Jones to the sacred soil, in which they say:

"Are there no colored schools, a colored Masonic institution, and even colored cemeteries? What does this imply? Is it not that society in this country has not yet arrived at the point of thorough amalgamation? There is not, nor can be, any colored lot-holder in Laurel Hill, Woodlands, Mount, Odd Fellows', American, Mechanics', or any other cemetery of which the Mount Moriah is one. Nevertheless the amount of legal-tender and bank notes and fraction of currency for each inhabitant of the United States is considerably less than it was eight years ago. As this is an interesting point, we give a few statistics which may be considered as reliable. On the 1st of November, 1867, the total of legal-tender notes and bank notes in existence was \$656,268,810, of which, on the 30th of June, 1875, \$20,000,000 were held as a reserve by the United States Treasury, and \$6,000,000 were held as a reserve by the Treasury, leaving \$614,000,000 as the total of notes in circulation among the people.

It is the most arrant quackery for the paper-money people to pretend that they can prevent prices from fluctuating, and periodical eras of speculation. They cannot hinder speculators from carrying on their various and extensive operations, nor can they prevent speculations from collapsing after they have been carried to excess. Consequently, they cannot stop prices from tumbling down when the phantom wealth, which is the creation of fictitious prices, lifts its wings and flies away. When prices fall, less money is needed, and it is inevitable that less should be used. High prices are the effect of few workers and many speculators, but real wealth comes from many workers and no unnecessary speculators. We therefore answer the question with which we started, that the currency will contract itself, and that the main thing needed is to close the door to positive inflation.

By the 1st of January, 1870, the population of the United States will be nearly 50,000,000, while its paper currency is, at the present time, less than it is now. The times are not such as to tempt banks to take out notes which would only accumulate on their hands. As for making the times better, we would hold that Congress can no more do it than they can make the corn crop better. The best thing they can do for the currency is to let it alone.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Important to Sheriffs.—As yet but two Sheriffs have settled with the State Treasurer, the Sheriffs will remember that under the existing laws they are compelled to settle by the 1st of Monday in December, or they will not only forfeit all commissions, but \$1,000 and ten per cent. on the amount of State taxes there being no Legislature this winter there can be no relief given, and hence the law must be strictly complied with, as the Auditor will rigidly enforce the penalties.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Dogs as Sheep Protectors.

I used to breed cattle, but having a natural fondness for sheep, and an opportunity to purchase a couple of Scotch colley shepherd dogs, removing my fears on the score of destruction by mongrel sheep, which so many from keeping sheep, I concluded to try the experiment which has resulted so satisfactorily.

In my stock of 100 ewes, I have half a dozen bells, and in case of danger, the sheep all run to the dogs for protection. This familiarity between the dogs and sheep, with the watchful care exercised, is one of the prettiest sights in the world. These faithful guardians of the flock are ever on the alert day and night. The rapid tinkling of the bells at once arouses the dogs; and about three weeks ago, in the middle of the night, I heard an unusual disturbance among the sheep, but was so confident that the dogs would be equal to the emergency, that I did not come down stairs. In the morning I had the satisfaction of seeing one of the worthless curs which go growling about at night, lying stone dead along the fence, with marks on him of a desperate fight. I should say, however, that I made one cross by putting my shepherd dog to a Newfoundlander, and kept the choicest of the litter. He has proved a fine, large dog, about twice the weight of either of the shepherds, and though never interfering in what he seems to consider their special duty, is always on hand ready for service.

It is curious to observe how, when strange dogs cross the place, the two shepherd dogs will take a survey, and if they see much business (they are themselves great fighters), by a kind of silent understanding and arrangement the three dogs go together and in three days this country are overrun with all kinds of dogs, there seems to be a general fear of my three dogs, and we are seldom disturbed. I recommend the purchase of one or two good shepherd dogs as the very first step toward keeping sheep.—*Missouri Cor. Practical Farmer.*

Resumption.

The Ohio election leaves the matter of the resumption of specie payments just where it was. It puts nothing on the statute-book and takes nothing off. The premium on gold, the volume of the currency and the state of business are unchanged. The dread of positive measures being taken for inflation of the currency is removed. The prospect of positive steps in the direction of resumption is as distant as ever. So far as it can be foreseen, the future policy of the country will be the same as it has been. The currency will be permitted to outgrow the depreciation. We are aware that we give too much credit to the Republican Party when we concede that they have not interfered with the currency. Since 1867 they have permitted an increase of the bank-note circulation and have sanctioned Boutwell's and Richardson's \$20,000,000 issue of the legal-tender notes. Nevertheless the amount of legal-tender and bank notes and fraction of currency for each inhabitant of the United States is considerably less than it was eight years ago. As this is an interesting point, we give a few statistics which may be considered as reliable. On the 1st of November, 1867, the total of legal-tender notes and bank notes in existence was \$656,268,810, of which, on the 30th of June, 1875, \$20,000,000 were held as a reserve by the United States Treasury, and \$6,000,000 were held as a reserve by the Treasury, leaving \$614,000,000 as the total of notes in circulation among the people.

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The People Ahead of Their Leaders.

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