





# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877.

P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

## New Party.

As usual the new party humbug is revived again. There has not been an election since 1860 that a "new party" has not been talked of. Now it is the revival of the old Whig Party, which is about as possible and probable as the breathing of life into an Egyptian mummy. The South, it seems, is to be the field for the effort. Mr. Hayes and his followers imagine if they can appeal to old party feeling they can call off the men who in the days gone by followed the Whig banner and thus build up a party which will serve as a wedge to split the solid South and render the Democratic party powerless in national contests. No doubt they would like to do this, but they will not find the South such a pliant tool to work with. If the Southern people were credulous enough to listen to all the fine promises made and to be made, they would not be base enough to be a party to and such scheme. For it would be baseness of the basest order after the Democratic party has fought for sixteen years and entered every contest with "fair play" to the South blazoned on its banners, and in the day of redemption won by its persistent and unwavering devotion, to turn from it and against it. Had the Democratic party deserted the South in the day of her misrule and oppression she would to-day be under the heels of the oppressor and powerless to help herself. While Mr. Hayes and the cohorts that follow him were banded against the South the Democratic party stood up in the face of fearful odds and by contesting inch by inch and foot by foot finally won the grand victory over despotism the fruits of which she is now enjoying. Prove false to such an ally! Impossible. Prove treacherous to such a defender! Inconceivable. There may be some whose devotion to the old Whig party would encourage them to entertain such a thought but they would be insignificant in number and influence. No. The South will not desert the Democratic party, for she is bound in honor to stand by it, and even if she were not bound in honor to stand by it she has nothing to gain by deserting it and forming new alliances with late enemies.

She has now reached that point when in conjunction with the Democracy of the North she can make her power be felt and have her full voice in the government of the country. No other alliance that she could make would give her more, if as much. She has nothing to gain by it, everything to risk. It would be folly, the sheerest, supremest folly for her to be a party to anything of the kind leaving out of the question the ingratitude and baseness of such a thing, both of which the South is utterly incapable of.

Brother Hayes must look somewhere else for his "new party."

## Too Hasty.

The press should be too hasty in denouncing men on the strength of reports which may or may not be true, for it often does injustice. A case in point is the unfounded rumor that Gen. Leach was actively engaged in organizing a new party in this State, to co-operate with the Hayes wing of the Republican party. The friends of Gen. Leach inform us that he is exceedingly indignant and feels outraged at the publication of the rumor for which there is not the slightest foundation. We never gave it any credence for we supposed Gen. Leach to be a man of too much sense to engage in any such quixotic enterprise, even if he had the disposition, which we do not believe he has.

He, with many others in this State, has an undying attachment to the memory of the old Whig party, but the very veneration in which they hold it would be a sufficient check to any disgraceful compact by which its corpse might be transferred to the Republican party for the prestige of its name.

## To be Spent in the County.

There seems to be some misapprehension about the expenditure of the appropriation to the Mr. Airy and Fayetteville roads, to be voted on at the election on 7th of June. We are informed that the money so appropriated is to be expended in the County, so that what the people of the county pay out in one way they get back in another. What the taxpayer pays out the laborer and farmer and mechanic get back for labor, produce and material furnished.

The money does not go out of the County, but is put in circulation here and will benefit our laboring population who need it most.

## More Soft Soap.

We print the following from the Raleigh Register as a second installment of soft soap for old Whigs.—If the publishers of that paper had as much sense as they ought to have they would not expose the trap till it become more conspicuous than the bait. They have certainly not much experience in playing for large game. Gen. Leach and Judge Fowle will perhaps be amused at the bungling attempt to capture them.

Gen. Leach is an independent man and knows his power in North Carolina. If he has made up his mind to try and revive the old Whig party, of which he was a glorious and successful leader, the prophecy that he will come to grief, and soon be "feeding on husks with the swine," will not deter him in the effort he has determined to make. Gen. Leach, Judge Fowle, and a host of other leading men, have been co-operating with the Democracy from sheer necessity—not because they ascribed to the principles of the Democratic party—but because they could not support the Republican party so long as the military was used as a lever to secure Republican success. Now that the army has been remitted to its proper and legitimate sphere under the constitution, men like Gen. Leach and Judge Fowle will examine and see if there is not a party in existence whose principles are more in accordance with the great principles of the old Whig party as organized in the South; if there is not such a party, we may look for a new party movement.—Knowing the devotion of Judge Fowle to *habeas corpus* and civil liberty, we can well understand how he can fully sustain the President in his policy of subordinating the military arm to the civil power.—Messrs. Leach and Fowle have the courage of their opinions, and are not to be cowed by the party lash. They can lead a party of one hundred and fifty thousand strong in North Carolina, if they desire to do so in opposition to the Democracy.

## Debt of North Carolina Cities.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Observer supplies the following in reference to the indebtedness of the cities in this State.

The city of Wilmington, with a population of 20,000, has a bonded debt of something over \$355,000. Of this sum about \$340,000 bears interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum; about \$108,000, at the rate of seven per cent, and the remainder at the rate of six per cent. payable gold. At this time without any special obligations to that effect, the city receives, in payment of taxes due it, interest on its debt in the proportion of 45 per cent, and is making an effort which, it is believed, will be successful to pay all its interest promptly after the present year.

The city of Charlotte has a population of 10,000; its recognized debt is about \$23,000 of which \$10,000 bears interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and the residue 6 and 7 per cent. The interest is paid punctually.

Newbern contains 6,000 people. Its debt is not bonded and amounts to a few thousand dollars only. It is being paid in annual installments by taxes levied for this purpose and will be extinguished in a very few years.

Salisbury owes nothing by bond or otherwise.

Greensboro owes \$3,000. It pays its debt as it matures; besides paying interest and usual expenses, it levies a tax of \$2,000 to support a graded school.

Fayetteville possesses a taxable property valued at about \$1,300,000. Having subscribed largely to two railroads, the stock of neither of which pays dividends, the town owes \$210,000. The interest on this large debt is paid yearly and regularly—and the coupons of all sorts representing the interest on the debt are received in payment of taxes, provided the coupons and taxes are due for the same year.

Raleigh owes, according to approximate estimates, \$150,000 including \$50,000 of Market House bonds, which are specially provided for by act of assembly. Its taxable property is assessed at \$3,500,000. The taxes for the year 1876 amount to \$37,280.35. It pays no interest on its debt (except on the \$50,000 of Market House bonds, the payment of which it cannot avoid). It will receive no coupons in payment of taxes, and even in cases where it is stipulated upon the face of its bonds that the coupons, and principal thereof, shall after maturity, be receivable in payment of all taxes due it, the city not only refuses to accept them in such payment, but declines to amicably make up a case agreed to be presented to the Supreme Court, and compels the holders of such bonds to resort to troublesome and expensive litigation, to sue out injunctions and restraining orders, in order to have decided a matter of mere legal right, when no matter of disputed fact is involved, when nothing is denied and the whole point in issue is presented in a half dozen lines printed on the face of one of its bonds.

Parson Brownlow, the most successful dealer in vicious adjectives on record, died at Knoxville on the 29th of April. He was born in Wyo. Co. Va. in 1805, learned the trade of a carpenter, but didn't fancy showing the plane and became a preacher, politician, and editor, in the latter of which callings he attained his chief notoriety as the stringer of more satanic and villainous epithets than any other one word-weaver on top of the globe. He was a vindictive foe and known as the fighting parson.

The Secretary of the N. C. Agricultural Society, Capt. Denson, announces that he is prepared on application to pay all premiums due by the Society.

## Fine Dogs.

A correspondent in Georgia, who is an admirer of fine dogs, urges the introduction of the dog exhibition feature into our State Fair, as one of the means of improving the stock of dogs in the State and getting rid of dogs in a manner of the worthless cur. This is being done to a considerable extent in several of the Northern States with good results and dogs occupy quite as prominent a place among the collection of animals as cattle and horses. Such men as August Belmont, who is an admirer of the dog, and other sportsmen, are taking a lively interest in it.

## EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

There are 531,000 Presbyterians in England.

The North Carolina Medical society meets at Salem on the 29th inst.

Why don't the Fayetteville Gazette get around this way now?

Twenty-three of our State Governors are Democrats to fifteen Republicans.

Col. John Forsythe, editor of the Mobile Register, died on the 2nd inst.

England does not approve of the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey.

Nast, the caricaturist, entertained ex-Grant at Morristown N. J. last week.

Lots of young American doctors are seeking positions in the Russian and Turkish armies.

Paul Morphy, the celebrated chess player, is not insane as has been reported.

Kentucky shows her respect for horse flesh by making Derby race day a legal holiday.

Mayor Johnson and a majority of the old board were re-elected in Charlotte Monday.

Dick Badger has been appointed District Attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina.

Henderson, Granville Co., has a new paper, the Echo, which steps to the front lively and attractive.

A negro in Charlotte beat his head four dozen hard boiled eggs, did it, and then his friends laid him away in the grave yard.

A bill will be introduced into the next Congress to reduce the regular army to 10,000. Better abolish it altogether.

John T. Daily, owner of the Windsor, the noblest hotel in New York, went out the other day and hanged and shot himself.

Governor Nicholls of Louisiana has appointed the 10th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for deliverance from military despotism.

The pension agencies in the South are consolidated, leaving officers only at New Orleans, Richmond and Louisville.

It is reported that Mr. Tilden is engaged on a document showing how the will of the people was defeated and Hayes counted in.

When a Chinaman gets hard up he just takes a long knife, goes into his neighbor's house, and borrows as much as he wants.

The Richmond Enquirer, proposes that its readers shall be posted on the European war, and publishes a map of scene of operations in Asia Minor.

Gen. M. W. Ransom fell from the porch of his residence in Northampton county recently and broke his arm. A railing against which he was leaning gave way.

Geo. H. Butler, nephew of Ben, recently appointed postal agent in the Black Hills, has been removed. The disgust at his appointment was general and loud.

In one of parson Brownlow's paroxysms of piety he said he would rather go to hell with white negroes than to heaven with loyal rebels. Very likely his preference was considered, if he didn't change his mind.

Miss Abbie Hampton "the wonderful colored artist" is performing on the stage of the Bowers theater New York. She says she belonged in slave times to Wade Hampton.

The Raleigh Observer, referring to the death of Parson Brownlow, quotes the adage about saying nothing but good about the dead, and declines to make any further remarks.

Rev. Mr. Miller, Presbyterian minister in New Jersey, has been tried for heresy and suspended.—He didn't believe in the immortality of the soul, Christ's exemption from the stain of original sin, nor in the Trinity.

Admiral Hobart Pacla, of the Turkish navy, is an English officer, who was broken of his rank in the British navy for engaging in blockade running during the war between the States. He was well known in Wilmington in this State where he ran the blockade frequently.

If the officers of the State Fair were to include dogs in their premium lists we have no doubt it would secure a creditable exhibition, for there are among the vast horde of dogs in this State some very fine ones.

## The Russians and Turks have met in battle at Kars, which place the Russians assaulted and were repulsed with heavy loss. Abdulla, the famous Kurd chief, is moving towards the Russian frontier with 10,000 men.

The Russians are advancing to wards the Danube with a formidable force. They are also increasing their naval power.

Roumania declares that she is attacked, but will defend herself if attacked.

England is evidently preparing for emergencies, while other European powers are quietly looking on for the present.

## The Federal Patronage.

The Blue Book for 1875 furnishes some very interesting information relative to the quota of officeholders each State is allowed and the actual number in places from each State. There has never been any fair principle on which the offices were distributed and all attempts to establish such a plan have been defeated. The basis is, or rather should be, made upon the representation from each State, but this has never been carried out, even approximately. In 1875 an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was carried through which is just about as inoperative now as it was before the bill was passed. This amendment reads as follows:

"Provided, That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the appointments of this department (the Treasury) shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States, Territories, and this District of Columbia, according to population."

As will be seen this was intended to be binding upon the Treasury but has not yet succeeded in being binding upon anybody or anything. Mr. Bristow quietly ignored it on the plea that it was applicable only to vacancies and as such vacancies did not exist, it could not be made operative. The following compiled from the Blue Book for 1875, will show to what patronage each State is entitled and what amount it really receives:

A table showing the number of persons engaged as officers, clerks, and employees in the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, War, State, and Navy Departments at Washington, with the number each State and the District of Columbia would be entitled to upon the basis of division according to representation, and the number employed from each State and the District of Columbia.

STATES.	Entitled.	Employed.
Alabama.....	172	34
Arkansas.....	88	16
California.....	86	38
Connecticut.....	86	101
Delaware.....	21	26
Florida.....	43	7
Georgia.....	197	23
Illinois.....	406	162
Indiana.....	304	106
Iowa.....	195	92
Kansas.....	66	45
Kentucky.....	217	48
Louisiana.....	130	48
Maine.....	109	131
Maryland.....	130	254
Massachusetts.....	239	219
Michigan.....	195	78
Minnesota.....	66	58
Mississippi.....	130	35
Missouri.....	299	57
Montana.....	21	23
Nevada.....	21	7
New Hampshire.....	66	107
New Jersey.....	152	99
New York.....	714	551
North Carolina.....	173	32
Ohio.....	435	314
Oregon.....	21	12
Pennsylvania.....	584	501
Rhode Island.....	43	26
South Carolina.....	109	37
Tennessee.....	217	45
Vermont.....	130	91
Virginia.....	60	204
West Virginia.....	59	52
Wisconsin.....	64	42
District of Columbia	47	1,341

It will be noticed in the foregoing table that the District of Columbia is not only far in excess of her own quota but of all others. Indeed, she receives more of the offices than the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts combined. This enormous number from the District has the effect to cut short almost every other State. Connecticut receives 16 per cent. more than her quota; Delaware 20 per cent; Maine, 16 per cent; Maryland, 90 per cent; Nebraska, 10 per cent; New Hampshire, 65 per cent; Vermont, 50 per cent; and Virginia a fraction above. North Carolina, among others, falls behind heavily, receiving only about 15 per cent. of her quota. New England is far in advance of any other section while the South is far behind.—Wilmington Review.

## The Proposed New Party.

We hear from Washington the proposition to form a new party, or rather the proposition to revive the old Whig party.

Who makes this proposition? Hayes and such members of his Cabinet are satisfied that the breach between them and the ultra Republicans cannot be healed.

To whom is it addressed? The old Whigs of the South, who are presumed to retain such inveterate hatred to the name of Democracy that they will flock to the old Whig standard; and to the Republicans of the North.

Who at the South favor the proposition? Old party hacks, broken down politicians, men out of favor with all parties, beaten, disappointed, cast out, desperate in political fortune, ready to try anything that promises to give them life and consequence.

Who is to compose this party? Old Whigs of the South, supposed to be disappointed because they have not found in the Democratic party the panacea for national and personal ills; and the old Whigs of the North, men who passed by easy and natural gradations from the Whig to the abolition party, and now are full blown Republicans, if not extreme radicals.

## What are the baits held out to the old Southern Whigs to join this new party?

Old Whig doctrines which have long ago lost all meaning to the South, a protective tariff, which the Whigs of the South were once blind enough to support, but which experience long ago taught them was the weakness of the South, the strength of the North; a liberal system of internal improvements, which means liberal aid to Tom Scott's scheme to build the Southern Pacific Railroad across the continent with government money until it reaches the point where he can divert its traffic to his own roads leading to New York and Philadelphia; a bi-metallic basis of currency which has absolutely no meaning to a people to whom gold and silver, greenbacks and national bank notes are alike unfamiliar.

Now, if the people of the South are ready to vibrate broken down and defunct party hacks; if they are ready to embrace their bitterest political foes who have not yet ceased to hate and persecute them; if they are ready to revive old Whig doctrines long since condemned by experience as inapplicable to the South; if they do all these things, simply for the sake of being called Whigs, then the plan to build up a Whig party will succeed. Otherwise, they will remain where the white men of the South and the Democrats of the North have been for the last ten years, engaged solidly in the maintenance and defense of what is left of Constitutional rights, content to return the name under which they have brought Republicanism to that low pass where it must need to look around for another organization to keep it alive.—Hillsboro Recorder.

## Effect of Democratic Rule.

We make the following extracts from a lengthy article in the N. Y. Herald on the South, showing the effect of home rule:

A survey of the whole South shows this to be absolutely true.—Of the cotton States Georgia was earliest emancipated from carpet-bag rule and federal military interference. Georgia was always a strong democratic State, and since its people were relegated to local self-government the democratic party has controlled all branches of the State government. What has been the practical result: upon the colored people? The negroes of Georgia to-day own and pay taxes on more real estate than is owned by all the blacks of all the other cotton States together. That certainly is not a bad sign. Again, the democratic majority in the Georgia Legislature has every year appropriated as large a sum to the colored university at Atlanta as they gave to the old and honored State University at Milledgeville. Georgia before the war has no free school system; the democrats have fostered the free schools since they resumed control of the State, and have taken care that the colored people should have their full and fair share of the schools; and this, be it remembered, although very much the greater part of the school tax is paid by the whites. All this surely does not look bad.

The most remarkable fact in the recent history of the Southern States is the instant and complete cessation of political disturbances, murder, violence and lawlessness which has followed upon the stoppage of federal military interference. Arkansas, for instance, was so given over to lawlessness under the carpet-bag rule that republicans declared constantly that they would not dare to remain in the State if Congress did not oust the democratic Governor Garland and maintain the republican Brooks by armed forces. But, happily, Congress refused to do this. The State passed into the complete control of the democrats in the spring of 1875, and peace, order, obedience to law and respect for the law at once took the place of violence and lawlessness, and have been maintained ever since, no one making the least complaint. Indeed, a large negro emigration began to set into Arkansas from other States soon after it fell into the hands of the democrats—surely a most forcible commentary on the wisdom of the policy of local government and federal non-interference.

## England Alarmed.

LONDON, May 2.—There is a feeling of apprehension in government circles at the development of the Russian policy. It is believed that Russia does not purpose to push the war on the Danube, that she is deferring to the susceptibilities of Austria and Germany, and will not make an attempt on Constantinople from the north. The European movement is a diversion, the real point of attack being Atlantic Turkey. It is this which alarms England alone of all the powers of Europe, for Disraeli and Derby see that the possession of Armenia and the Holy Land by Russia would place the Suez canal at the mercy of the Muscovites. Hence the preparation of the contingent of 50,000 men to occupy Egypt and the despatch of stores to Malta and Corfu. The diplomacy of Russia has been masterly from the start.—The most of the fighting being done in Asia relieves her of embarrassment from other cabinets in Europe, with the exception of England, whose interests in India and Egypt are directly menaced.

Information has been received here to the effect that the Russians are quietly adding to their naval force in the Black Sea. Seven iron-clads in sections have been passed over the Russian railways to be put together either at Odessa or Sebastopol. Naval officers speak very highly of the improved Russian ironclad, and the greatest anxiety is felt in the naval circles at the prospect of a conflict between the best navies of England and Russia.

One of Stonewall Jackson's habits is thus stated by his wife: "He never looked into a room that he happened to pass when the door was open—not even my own."—Ez.

Nor would any other well-bred man.

## From the Fayetteville Wide Awake.

Important Railroad Meeting. Chatham, Randolph and Guilford. Alike to the Importance of the Extension of the Western Road—Great Enthusiasm Manifested.

We are pleased to learn from Messrs. Jones, Williams and Troy, who represented Fayetteville in the Railroad meeting held at Franklinville on the 24th ult., that there is much anxiety expressed along the line for the completion of the road. There was quite an interesting meeting at the Factory. Mr. J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, presided and Mr. D. Curtis acted as Secretary. Mr. Worth explained the object and importance of the meeting, after which Mr. Jones in behalf of the committee sent out to get subscriptions to the road, reported that while they had but five working days in which to solicit subscriptions will they had secured \$23,800 in cash and work. Some men taking \$1000 cash, others entering into bond to grade three miles of road which would be equal probably to \$9,000. After the report was read C. P. Mendenhall, of Greensboro, addressed the meeting, stating that his County would vote a \$50,000 appropriation on the 7th of June, and he had no doubt but the vote would be favorable. He explained in a forcible manner the importance of the enterprise, and urged the people along the River to come to the aid of the company.

After Mr. Mendenhall closed Mr. Troy was called for and made quite a forcible talk, explaining the great importance of the work. Pointed out the great opportunity we now have of completing the road. The State having given 50 convicts, and with some money to buy tools, material, mules, &c., the road could be and must be built. Mr. Troy took the position that the Greensboro and Mt. Airy, Western, and Fayetteville & Florence Road should all be consolidated, made one continuous line and managed with one set of officers. He urged the great importance after completing the road to Mt. Airy of extending a branch line from about Franklinville to Salisbury N. C., so as to tap the W. C. R. R., and thereby be in connection with the great West, placing the cotton sections of the country in direct communication with Cincinnati and other Western cities.

He also took the position that the day was not far distant when there would be a road from Greensboro to Cheraw, which would go not far from the factories on Deep River, and that the completion of so many roads there would develop that beautiful section, and would result in thousands of immigrants settling along the River and in the utilization of the immense water power now dormant for want of transportation.

We are told the best of feeling prevailed, and that there was but one obstacle in the way of increasing the subscription very largely, that was the indisposition of the people up there to make new cash subscriptions while the old stock remains as it now stands, but that if our people would scale this stock, State and all, to fifty cents on the dollar they would subscribe liberally. The proposition is so imminent, fair and proper that the friends of the enterprise at once thought it should be done, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that a meeting of present stockholders would immediately be called and that proper action would be taken to put the proposition in shape. With this point satisfactorily arranged the committee will go to work with renewed vigor, and is confidently hoped that very large additional subscriptions will be secured. It is thought Randolph county will vote a \$50,000 subscription in addition to whatever the individuals and the factories may take.

We understand there will be a Town Meeting called in a few days to take action in the premises as will give strength and encouragement to the good people in Guilford who are so manfully working for the success of the election to be held in June. When the meeting is called let everybody attend, thus giving a strong moral support to this all important enterprise. Truly we have been retrograding and our prosperity has been under a dark cloud, but our day of deliverance is approaching and with the completion of the Road from Florence to Mt. Airy which can and should be done, a brighter and better day will dawn upon our good old town.

## New Railroad Scheme.

The project of a railroad connecting Henderson, Oxford and Durham, is talked of. The Oxford Torchlight leads out in the discussion, suggesting that meetings of citizens be held at once to take the matter under consideration. No doubt a railroad to link the above named places together would be of benefit, not only to the citizens of the points touched, but to the farmers throughout the section of the country through which the proposed line would run. But a broad gauge road would hardly pay—no years. The building of a narrow gauge would in all probability be self-supporting, while affording all the transportation for trade, traffic and travel necessary.

Nothing will so rapidly regenerate the old North State, filling up its idle lands with immigrants, and dotting the hillside with farm houses, as plenty of railroads and school-houses; two things absolutely essential, in this age of the world's history, to the progress of civilization.—Raleigh News.

Untrue.—We are reliably informed that the newspaper reports of attempts on the part of Gen. J. M. Leach, to "revive the old Whig party" in this State or to organize a new or Hayes party, are utterly untrue. Gen. Leach indignantly denies that he has ever entertained any such design as that attributed to him, and pronounces the whole story a *canard*.

Of course Gen. Leach's denial is entitled to all credence, and thus the bubble bursts and vanishes into thin air.—Raleigh News.

## (From the Raleigh Observer.)

North Carolina Schools. The Greensboro Female College.

Female education has assumed a much wider field of discussion of late years than at any previous time. Especially since the war has engaged the attention of the people of the South. Our people have very reluctantly yielded to the opinion that a curriculum equal to that of colleges for the education of young men, may with as much propriety be established for the education of young ladies, and as a consequence we find in many seminaries of learning all over our country, the very highest grade of scholarship marked out for and required of those who take a regular course.

Perhaps there is not in North Carolina a college for young ladies where the cost of education is higher than at the Greensboro Female College. A grade so high that those who follow it, leave their alma mater thoroughly and classically educated and well equipped for the battle of life before them. The past history of this institution is identified with female education so closely that the thought of the one suggests the other. In all the States south of the Potomac you may find its patrons, and even beyond the limits of this continent, within the walls of the great cities of China, one at least of her matriculates has taught the heathen hearts to melt before the blazing light of the cross, and to turn from the dumb idols of their fathers to the worship of the Christian's God.

The Greensboro Female College was chartered the 28th of December, 1838; the corner stone was laid in September, 1843, and the building made of brick, three stories high containing thirty-six rooms, and costing twenty thousand dollars, was completed in the summer of 1845.

In February, 1846, Rev. Solomon Lea, of Leasburg, N. C., was elected its first President. He had the honor of organizing the classes in the first regularly chartered female college in North Carolina, and the second south of the Potomac, the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., being the first. There were no graduates the first two years of its history. Mr. Lea was succeeded, he having resigned in December, 1847, by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Shipp, at one time a Professor at Chapel Hill, and now of the University of Vanderbilt University. During Dr. Shipp's administration there were twenty-six regular graduates. In 1850 he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Deems, who has been in the department of instruction at Chapel Hill, but is now the pastor of the Church of Strangers in the city of New York. During Dr. Deems' administration the college was filled to overflowing, and the enlargement of its building was demanded to accommodate applicants for admission. During the four and a half years of his presidency there were forty-six graduates. He resigned in December, 1854, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Turner M. Jones, its present head. Under Dr. Jones' administration the college greatly prospered; its scholarship was equal, if not superior to that of any similar institution in the South, and surpassed by few in the North. The building was much improved by two large wings added to its eastern and western ends, and its capacity increased to the accommodation of one hundred and seventy-five boarding pupils. From 1860 to 1863, over two hundred pupils were annually matriculated. Its financial condition under the splendid management of President Jones had been put upon a safe and satisfactory basis. The heavy debt hanging over it when he was elected to guide its destiny had been greatly reduced and the college was possessed of assets sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

On the 9th of August, 1863, the College was destroyed by fire; it had been in operation as a school for seventeen years; in eight and a half years, immediately preceding its destruction by fire, it had graduated one hundred and eighteen young ladies.

In the fall of 1863, a plan for a new building was drawn up and adopted, workmen and materials were at once procured, and the rebuilding was begun. A large quantity of lumber was purchased, door and window frames, doors, sash, etc., were made, and a half million of brick were laid, but the disastrous results of the war suspended for a time further progress. The building materials on hand were appropriated by the Federal army, for which the Government ought to pay, and doubtless would if the matter were properly presented to the authorities.

In 1871 work was resumed under the superintendence of the good, the noble, the lamented William Barringer, who gave his time, his means and his life to its cause. It will be remembered that Mr. Barringer died from injuries received by a fall from the building the 10th of March, 1873. Dr. Benbow, a very public spirited citizen of Greensboro, succeeded Mr. Barringer as Superintendent, and on the 27th of August, 1873, eleven years and seventeen days after the destruction of the old building by fire, the College was reopened for the reception of students with a faculty of four professors and five lady teachers, with Dr. Jones again as its President, he having removed from Warrenton, at which place he had for several years conducted a large and flourishing school. Many of his pupils came to Greensboro with him.

Among its strong friends and workers, there are none prouder to whom the College owes a larger debt of gratitude than to the late distinguished Dr. Reid, and also the Rev. Dr. Wilson and Col. Charles E. Shober, prominent bankers of this place.

Such in brief is the history of the Greensboro Female College. The present condition of the College, considering the financial distress of the country, is encouraging. Of course, it is not filled; there is room for more; and where is the College of its capacity that is filled

now? The attendance at this seat of learning is as large as the average in this State, and with a revival of business, a restoration of confidence, and an honest and peaceful administration of our government, not only this, but all of our schools and colleges will be filled; our people will have the means to educate their sons and daughters, and certainly no higher duty and responsibility rest upon them. If the college shall be measured by its past, it has a destiny of grandeur; its usefulness cannot be calculated, and its benefits to society and the world are beyond imagination.

The location of this school should commend it to the public. Greensboro needs no introduction to the readers of







