

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

New Series No. 613.

Greensboro Patriot.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Office on South Elm St.

A. T. WILSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms of subscription: \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months, free postage.

Advertisements: 10 cents per line for first insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements payable in advance; yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.

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Poetry.

The Southern Soldier Boy.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Young as the youngest who donned the stars,
True as the truest who wore it—
Brave as the bravest, he marched away,
(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother lay)
Triumphant waved our flag one day,
He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest, where duty led,
He hurried without a falter;
Bold as the boldest, he fought and bled,
And the day was won—but the field was red.

And the blood of his fresh young heart was shed,
On his country's hallowed altar.

On the trampled breast of the battle plain,
Where the foremost ranks had wrestled,
On his pale, pure face, not a mark of pain,
(His mother dreams they will meet again)

The fairest form amid all the slain,
Like a child asleep—'neath the sod.

In the solemn shades of the woods that sweep
The field where his comrades found him,
They buried him there—and the hot tears
Crept into strong men's eyes that had seldom wept.

(His mother—God pity her—smiled and slept,
Dreaming her arms were around him.)

A grave in the woods with the grass o'er-grown,
A grave in the heart of his mother—
His clay in the one lifeless and lone;
There is not a name, there is not a stone—
And only the voice of the wind maketh moan

O'er the grave where never a flower is,
But his memory lives in the other.

Glimpses of China's Imperial Family.

Home and Domestic Arrangements—
Tutors and Pupils—The Watchers of the

The Hong Kong Daily Press gives the following account of the education of the sons of the Chinese emperors and some of the domestic arrangements of the royal family:

The sons of the Manchu emperors (hwang tsu) undergo from their tender youth a system of the strictest education. Rising at about three o'clock in the morning they first take their lesson in Chinese literature, under the superintendence of the only tutor who has the title of shih-fu or "master."

The Imperial pupils enter and receive from the latter a curtsey (ta chieh) which is then returned in the same form. The tutor takes the seat of honor, and when the lesson is learned the pupil brings up his book, deposits it before his teacher and returns to his seat to repeat the task by heart. If the lesson is not learned the tutor requires a cunuch in attendance to bring the ferule (ching pan), and makes a show of administering correction. But each Imperial pupil is accompanied by eight fellow students (pawan tsu) known in the Manchu language as ha-ha-chu, who study the same books as their young masters. When it becomes necessary to admonish the latter more seriously the ha-ha-chu are beaten with the ferule vicariously; but when the Imperial pupil acquits himself well they are, on the other hand, commended or rewarded. A recalcitrant and obstinate prince is as the last resort actually himself flogged, though probably only nominally by the teacher, or taken before the Emperor, who directs a cunuch to pinch his cheeks (chih pa jao). The late Emperor T'ung chih was frequently tweaked in this way by order of the Emperors.

SCHOOL LESSONS.

The Chinese lesson occupies two hours; after this come the Manchu and Mongol lessons in composition, given by the teachers who enjoy the less honorable title of se fu, and who are obliged to meet their pupil at the door and make the first obeisance. Then come lessons in various spoken languages—Manchu, Mongol, T'angut—and in local Chinese dialects. After these come courses of instruction in foot and horse archery (ma-pu-chien), athletics, fencing, putting the stone, &c. (kung tau shih) under the guidance of a class of instructors called "prince's day" is taken up with mental or physical exercises and they retire to rest at a very early hour. At suitable intervals their meals are weighed out for them, and on no account are they allowed to indulge in the pleasures of the table. At the age of fifteen they must marry. One year before a wife is selected for the heir apparent he is provided with a handmaid taken from the families of the inner banners, (nei chih) of the imperial household (nei wu fu) who must be one year older than himself, and prepare him for a husband's duties. On his accession this handmaid (tch'eh) (porko) receives the title of fei, which is given to her alone among those inmates of the harem who are selected from the inner banners. No one but the Empress is allowed to pass the night with the Emperor. The Emperor sleeps with eight handmaids (ch'ang tsai) sitting upon his bed, and sixteen others (ta ying) underneath the bed, all of them girls from the nei wu fu. Their function is to keep watch over His Majesty, and they are not allowed to sneeze, cough, spit or utter any sound.

A DAY IN THE PALACE.

The movements of the Emperor after awaking in the morning are signaled by a clapping of hands on the part of the eunuch on guard. Once a year—on New Year's Day—the Emperor and Empress preside at a grand banquet, the Empress

Scene in a Saloon.

(The Baltimorean.)

One afternoon in the month of June, 1870, a lady in deep mourning, followed by a little child, entered the fashionable saloons in the city of N—. The writer happened to be passing at the time, and, prompted by curiosity, followed in to see the issue. Stepping up to the bar, and addressing the proprietor, he said: "Sir, can you assist me? I have no home, no friends, and am not able to work."

He glanced at her and then at the child, with a mingled look of curiosity and pity. Evidently he was much surprised to see a woman in such a place, begging; but, without asking any questions, gave her some change, and turning to those present, he said: "Gentlemen, here is a lady in distress. Can't some of you help her a little?"

They cheerfully acceded to the request, and soon a purse of two dollars was made up and put in her hand. "Madam," said the gentleman who gave her the money, "why do you come to a saloon? It isn't a proper place for a lady, and why are you driven to such a step?"

"Sir," said the lady, "I know it isn't a proper place for a lady to be in, and you ask me why I am driven to such a step. I will tell you in one short word. Pointing to a bottle behind the counter labeled 'whiskey'—that is what brought me here—whiskey. I was once a lady, and surrounded with all the luxuries wealth could produce, with a fond, indulgent husband. But in an evil hour he was tempted, and, not possessing the will to resist temptation, fell, and in one short year my dream of happiness was over, my home was forever desolate, and the kind husband, and wealth that once called mine, lost—lost never to return; all by the accursed wine-cup. You see before you only the wreck of my former self, homeless and friendless, with nothing left me in this world but this little child." And weeping bitterly, she affectionately caressed the golden curls that shaded a face of exquisite loveliness. Beginning to know the lady, and turning to the proprietor of the saloon, she continued: "Sir, the reason why I occasionally enter a place like this is to implore those who deal in this deadly poison to desist, to stop a business that spreads desolation, ruin, poverty and starvation. Think one moment of your loved ones, and then imagine them in the situation I am in. I appeal to your better heart, for I know you possess a kind one, to retire from a business so ruinous to money you take across the bar is the same as taking the bread from the famishing! That it strips the clothing from their backs, deprives them of all the comforts of this life, and throws unhappiness, misery, crime and desolation into their once happy homes! O sir, I implore, beseech and pray you to retire from a business you blush to own you are engaged in before your fellow-men, and enter one that will not only be profitable to yourself, but to your fellow-creatures also. You will excuse me if I have spoken too plainly, but I could not help it when I thought of the misery, the unhappiness and the suffering it has caused me."

"Madam, I am not offended," he answered, in a voice husky with emotion, "but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said."

"Mamma," said the little girl, who, meantime, had been spoken to by some gentlemen present—taking hold of her mother's hand, "these gentlemen want me to sing 'Little Bessie' for them. Shall I do so?" They all joined in the request, and placing her in a chair, she sang, in a sweet, childish voice, the following beautiful song:

"Out in the gloomy night sadly I roam;
I have no mother dear, no pleasant home;
Nobody cares for me, no one would cry,
Even if poor little Bessie should die.

Weary and tired I've been wandering all day,
Asking for work, but I'm too small they say.

On the damp ground I must now lay my head;
Faded and drunkard, and mother is dead.

The game of billiards was left un-finished, the cards thrown aside, and the unemployed glasses remained on the counter; all had pressed near, some with pity-beaming eyes, entranced with the musical voice and beauty of the child, who seemed better fitted to be with angels above than in such a place. The scene I shall never forget to my dying day, and the sweet cadence of her musical voice rings in my ears, and the words of her lips can't be pushed rapidly forward to completion.

Facts and Fancies.

The man who never smelt powder is the fellow who never held his nose close to woman's cheek.

The difference between a scale-maker and a dentist is that one is always on the weigh and the other is always en route.

I sing the praise of the cobbler bold,
A merry old sole is he,
He'll jog away through heat and cold,
As ways as merry as merry can be.

This is a hard, bad world is the verdict of every one as he slowly creeps from the slippery spot on which he so suddenly sat down.—*Rocheater Express.*

"How nicely this corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before a fire. "Yes," she responded demurely, "it's got over being green."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Is You a Friend to de Cullud Man?

(Goldsbrough Messenger.)

On my recent trip to the North I traveled for nearly a day in company with Mr. McKee Rankin and his dramatic troupe who were returning from an extended trip as far South as San Antonio, Texas, on the Mexican frontier, having been engaged in rendering Jeannin Miller's play: "The Danites." Mr. R. is a Canadian and was at one time private secretary to D'Arcy McGee, the Canadian Premier, who was assassinated near his hotel in Ottawa. Having learned that I had been to the grave of McGee at Montreal and also having traveled extensively throughout Canada, quite a pleasant acquaintance sprang up between us. I was surprised to find how just a conception he had formed of matters and things at the South, particularly with reference to the difficult social and political problems connected with the colored race. He said that it needed only such a trip as he had made South to open the eyes of the whole North and thoroughly undeceive them as to the true condition of things here in connection with the colored people, &c.

But my object was simply to give, as he related it to me, an amusing incident which occurred on their journey Southward at a little place called Bowling Green. "A little news now and then—" you know the rest. The cars stopped and the conductor called out: "Twenty minutes for dinner!" Having lunch along Mr. R. and his troupe retained their seats. Soon there entered the car a colored man somewhat advanced in years, bearing a waiter upon which was displayed a large chicken, probably equally advanced in years, and the passengers were invited to invest:

"Oh yes, gentlemen, here's your nice-billed chicken—right hot—sells him very cheap!"

"One of the passengers, in a spirit of insatiable curiosity, called out: 'Sixty cents, where did you get that chicken?'"

The old man passed along taking no notice of the question, but offering his chicken first to one and then another in the same monotone: "Oh yes, gentlemen, here's your nice-billed chicken—right hot—sells him cheap!" Again the question came,

"Say, uncle, where did you get that chicken?"

Still the old man took no notice of the question or questioner but passed on, offering to sell to the next passenger, who asked the same question, indicating that he was not the best pleased at the repetition of the question. The passenger, determined on an answer of some kind, again called out louder than ever: "Say, uncle, where did you get that chicken?"

The old man turned around, poised his waiter on the arm of a car seat, and drawing himself up to his full height, said:

"Look here, boss, is you from de North?"

"Yes," replied the traveler.

"Yes, I'm a friend to the colored man; I am from Boston, and people who are from Boston are all friends to the colored man."

"Well, now boss, if you is a friend to de cullud man, don't you be so busy tryin' to find out whar dis chicken come from."

And he passed on calling out: "Oh yes, gentlemen, here's your nice-billed chicken—right hot—sell him cheap." G. W. S.

Goldsbrough, Jan. 14, 1880.

The "Clermont."

Among the reminiscences of Wm. Danell the New York publisher, printed some months since, we find the following:

"In 1808 I went down to the foot of North Moore street to see the Clermont, Fulton's first steamboat, just after she made her first trip up to Albany. She had no deck and the wheels were all exposed. There was a large fly-wheel attached to the engine to carry it over the center and the boys used to call her 'King boat.' The Clermont was afterward taken to the foot of Montgomery street on the East River, where Fulton got up a collation, in order to get some of the merchants interested in her. One of the objectionable made was that the wheels of the boat were too low. A man, who looked like a mechanic, wearing a red shirt, said that he could obviate that easily enough. Nothing was said at the time, but when he went ashore Fulton followed him and asked him what plan he had in view to prevent the splash of the wheels. He then told Fulton he would put a guard around the wheel, and to build a house over the shaft, and put a house over the wheels. This plan was adopted, and is in use on all side-wheel steamers to day. No one ever knew who the man in the red shirt was.

"Honesty the Best Policy."—Country Practitioner (surprised at the visit of a notorious quack and pill-vender): "Well, what brings you here?" Quack (evidently suffering from disturbed peristaltic action): "Well, sir, the fact is, I feel rather queer, and—" Country Practitioner: "Then, you don't you take one of your 'pearls of health'?" Quack: "That's just it, sir! I think I've swallowed one—by mistake!"—*Punch.*

His First Drink.

An Influence that the Governors of North and South Carolina Had.

(Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.)

"I am sixty years old, and never got drunk till day before yesterday," remarked old Uncle Jesse White, as he sat on a salt barrel in front of a grocery store. "I have lived in Arkansas for forty year—came here from East Tennessee—and here I thought that I got drunk in the evening of my life, when I can just see my gray hairs shining in the twilight, is enough to make me throw myself into the river."

"Tell us how it occurred, Uncle Jesse," asked a bystander.

"Well, some time ago, up in my neighborhood, and he stopped talking and drew his pipe vigorously to see if the fire was out, "A Good Templar's Lodge was organized. All the young people in the community joined, and pretty soon they came after me. My son like was the leadin' man, and he says to me, 'Pap, I want you to jine this thing.' 'Jine,' says I, 'I don't know the taste of liquor, and don't see the use of jinein'.' 'Pap,' says he, 'we want your influence. We are gwine to vote on the local option law pretty soon, and we want you publicly identified with the work.' Then my daughter Susan, she come around and begged me to jine. 'Susan,' says I, 'you never seed your old father take a drink.' 'No, pap,' says she, 'but we want you to help us. We want you to be a leader in the temperance cause. Next our parson come around and sot my wife on me, and when they all got to drummin' I had to jine. I jined on Friday night, and on the following Saturday I got on the boat to come down here. Somethin' ailed me. Somethin' kept sayin' Jesse White, you ain't a free man. It bothered me, and when I saw one of the deck-hands 'turn up a jug I wondered if he had ever taken the pledge; and when he sat the jug down I walked around and looked at it, took hold of the corn-cob stopper, walked away and smelt my fingers. I went on deck and sat down in front. Pretty soon two men came out and sat down. After a while one of them remarked: 'The Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, and without finishing the sentence, both laughed and drank out of a big black bottle. That was somethin' in that Governor business that took me. I had heard my father talk about it, and I had often heard positive what it was that the Governor said, only that the time between drinks had been rather long. Pretty soon, one of the men reached down, took up the bottle, took out the cork, and handed it to the Governor of North Carolina. 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The Greensboro Patriot

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Prop'r.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., Wednesday, January 21, 1880.

Col. E. W. Hancock, of Westworth, N. C. is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the PATRIOT, to receive moneys therefor and receipt for the same.

The Washington Post is doing its level best on the Seymour boom. Winston is going to build an \$8,000 Methodist church. \$5,000 has been subscribed.

The Utes must disappear, they say, and so must every other Indian tribe which stands in the way of the gold hunter.

Treasurer Worth has thus far funded between five and six millions of the old bonds of this State. Massachusetts has abolished the useless and expensive institution known as the coroner's inquest, and other States would do well to follow her example.

Charlotte owes \$60,500, including \$20,000 of city bonds held by the A. T. & O. R. R., suit for which has been pending in the courts for some time. These bonds are about 20 years old, bearing interest in the meantime.

A boy in Catawba county, who was bitten by a dog last November, is suffering with a severe case of hydrophobia.

The recent discovery of Masonic emblems in the foundation of an obelisk at Alexandria, Egypt, is exciting considerable interest among the brethren. Those emblems go back to the time of the Pharaohs.

Edison's little carbon horse-shoe burns all right but he is missing with some trouble on account of defective lamps, which crack and admit the air. He is trying to remedy that. Some of his lights have been burning forty days.

Mr. Kate Chase Sprague is assisting E. S. Hamlin in writing a biography of her father. If her husband would die and give her an opportunity to render the same service, she would probably enjoy the work.

Stock gambling is engrossing the attention of Congressmen now so much that they have indicators hung up close by so that they can watch the quotations while munching peanuts. They take much more interest in these indicators than in congressional proceedings.

Republicans are engaged in the effort to change the mode of choosing presidential electors so as to make that State sure for the Republicans. A bill for that purpose has been introduced, providing for the election of electors by each congressional district, and two by the State at large.

The Raleigh Observer of January 17th says: The Raleigh correspondent of the Statesville Landmark writes to that paper that of late Judge Ash's name is prominently mentioned in connection with the Governorship. We are sure that Judge Ash would fully appreciate the great honor of a nomination to that office, which is the highest in the gift of the people of his native State. But being on the bench and not desiring that his name shall be brought before the nominating convention, it is hoped that nothing further will be said in that direction."

The Charlotte Observer had fished up to last summer only eleven aspirants for Congress from that district. How many have been added to the list since it does not say. In this list we do not think is counted Col. Chas. R. Jones, himself, the able editor of the Observer, whose modesty, which equals his talent, alone prevents him from pushing his claims among the score of prominent names, claims equal if not superior to those of any candidate mentioned, real or prospective.

General A. M. Seales made a sharp attack the other day upon the House Commerce Committee. The Washington letter in the Richmond State says:

"While protesting that he did not mean to attack the committee for anything improper, he declared that the River and Harbor bill was passed every year by the votes of men who knew nothing about the merits of it except that their own States were provided for. The committee spent months in preparing the bill and then rushed it through under suspension of the rules without giving members time to examine it even, and no man could master such a bill in half an hour. The aggregate have crept up year after year from one to seven or eight millions, and the money voted away without consideration. That could not be intelligent legislation. He stated that the bill was framed so as to require the bill to be always referred to the Committee of the Whole for debate."

From the State Capital.

ELECTION OF PHYSICIAN TO THE PENITENTIARY, AND SECRETARY AND TREASURER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

[Special Telegram to the Patriot.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 21, P. M. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, held to-day, Dr. J. W. McGee, of this city, was elected Physician to the Penitentiary, vice Dr. Little, deceased.

The State Board of Agriculture is also in session, all the members present. Much business of importance was transacted. Mr. P. M. Wilson, of Warren county, but for the past two years city editor of the Raleigh Observer, was elected Secretary and Treasurer to the Department in place of Capt. T. Jeff. Robinson, deceased. AX.

The Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Best's Proposition to Purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad.

A short while ago the Charlotte Observer announced that it was credibly informed that a company of Northern capitalists stood ready with a proposition to take the Western North Carolina Railroad off the hands of the State and complete it. Since then a committee representing this company called upon the Governor at Raleigh and submitted a proposition to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad, made by Mr. Best, of New York, in behalf of himself and associates. Mr. Best requested that his proposition be not made public, and though the directors of the road are under no obligation to keep the matter from the public, they would have complied with the request of Mr. Best but for the publications named, which are calculated to work injustice to themselves. The writer will state briefly the proposition and leave it to the newspapers for comment.

Mr. Best proposed that the Legislature should be called in extra session to transfer the road; that he and his associates would form a new corporation, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000; that the new corporation should have power to mortgage the road to the extent of \$12,500 per mile; that they should complete the French Broad Branch by the first of July, 1881, and the Ducktown Branch by the first day of July, 1885; that they should pay the interest on the mortgage of the \$500,000, now on the road, after the first day of May, 1880, and, of course, the mortgage itself (for which the State is bound); that they should give the State \$850,000 of stock in the new corporation; that the State should furnish 500 convicts per annum until the first of July, 1885, to complete the road, the company paying nothing for said convicts except expenses in guarding, clothing, &c."

As we view it, and we have no prejudice in the matter one way or the other, this is simply a one-sided proposition, in which this company asks everything and the State receives practically nothing. They want a road, a great portion of which has been completed at a cost of about \$4,000,000, for an insignificant payment of \$58,000 for five years, and \$850,000 in stock, which in all probability would never realize to the State one cent, while the control of it was in the hands of this Northern Company. They agree to complete the two branches to Duck Town and Paint Rock, provided however, that the State furnish 500 convicts annually to do the work; that is if the State will do the grading, they will furnish the tools, feed the hands and guard them. It seems to us if the State can furnish 500 men to do the grading for a Northern company she can furnish them to do the grading on her own account.

Whilst, as a citizen of the State, anxious for her prosperity and the speedy completion of her works of internal improvement, we would spurn any such proposition as this as too insignificant for serious consideration. If the State could sell on reasonable terms we would favor a sale but we are heartily opposed to this giving away business. If North Carolina was a bankrupt State such a proposition might possibly be listened to, but she can build the Western road to its proposed terminus and she will do it.

We scorn the political clap trap that is sprung to influence the State authorities to listen to such propositions as this "for the good of the party" &c., &c., as unworthy of consideration and disgraceful to those who indulge in it. It is a part of the trick to get possession of a great and a valuable work for nothing. If our leaders are silly enough to be influenced by such waddle as this they had better come down and retire to private life.

Up in Maine. For the past two weeks the State of Maine, from all appearances, has been on the verge of revolution. Two Legislatures, two Governors, a military commander, claimed to hold the fort while the mob of partisans howled in the halls of the Legislature and at the doors. In all this time not a Federal Soldier was seen. How different was it in similar contests in the Southern States during the regime of Grant, when the Federal soldier popped up on every occasion when partisan success demanded it.

Census Supervisors. The following are the names of the Census Supervisors for this State, sent to the Senate by the President: First district, H. D. Robertson; second district, Jos. H. Cardwell; third district, Walker Mearns; fourth district, Samuel L. Patterson.

Several years ago women were admitted to the University at Zurich, and the report is that they are generally more apt than the men in the pursuit of knowledge than the men.

When Shall the Convention Meet?

We publish elsewhere an article from the Raleigh Observer on the question of calling the State Convention, some of the journals which have expressed an opinion being in favor of an early calling, while others think that a short campaign is the thing. The election does not come off until November, and we are disposed to agree with those who are opposed to making our nominations at a very early day. August is ample time to hold the Convention. This will give two solid months for a canvass and that is enough. A short, vigorous campaign we believe better than a long one, for enthusiasm is necessary and you can't get that up and keep it up on a six month's stretch.

As to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention which will probably meet in July, each Congressional district might select its own delegates, or it might be done by the Executive Committee, which would, of course, select such men as would properly represent the people of the districts from which they were chosen.

But we agree with the Observer that the work of organization ought not to be delayed, and believe that the sooner it is begun the better. This takes time and a good deal of time, too. With a good, close organization, and active workers in the field, it don't matter so much about the length of the campaign, but without organization a very long campaign may be a very dull and a very useless one. The sooner that work is begun the better.

Republican Prognostics.

We publish on the outside of the PATRIOT, this week, a letter from Raleigh by the correspondent of the New York Times, giving the author's view of the Democratic outlook in this State. Of course, the letter is mere speculation, based on such rumors and gossip as may have come to the ears of the writer, but still it is well for us to know what they think and say on the other side. He is right, perhaps, in the opinion that there will be a lively time in the congressional conventions, on account of the preferences for certain gentlemen who figure as candidates, but in this respect the conventions of this year, will not differ materially from those that have preceded it. There is always more or less rivalry in our conventions, but our people have heretofore shown the good sense and patriotism to lay aside their personal preferences for the conventional and spoken and unite on the nominees—just what they will do this year, if the contests in conventions be, thrice as animated and the candidates thrice as numerous as ever before.

Such men only will be nominated as will command popular respect and confidence and then the party will rally untidily to their support. The man who from personal motives would encourage dissension will be crushed.

A New Railroad.

From the Goldsboro Messenger of the 19th inst, we gather the proceedings of a railroad meeting held in that city on the 15th inst., to complete the organization of the Goldsboro and Harnett railroad. The organization was effected and W. F. Kornegay, Esq., elected President, with a competent board of directors.

It was announced at the meeting that 217 shares of stock had been taken, amounting to \$107,000, and a resolution was passed ordering a survey of the route and an assessment of 5 per cent on the stock to defray expenses.

The Messenger in an editorial refers to the enterprise thus: "The proposed terminus of the Harnett Road would be Smity Falls in Harnett county, on the Cape Fear River, about 47 miles from Goldsboro. The road would probably pass through Bentonsville, Newton Grove, Harper's and Draughton's X Roads country, to Aversboro and on to the Falls, making it an outlet for Sampson, Johnston, Harnett, and a portion of Cumberland. The resources of those sections would seek our market, but of these we propose to speak hereafter.

There is a wealthy and desirable territory beyond the Cape Fear that would eventually be pierced and the resources thereof, too, would be made tributary to the road and our growing, enterprising city. From the head of Smity Falls the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers may be navigated at a small cost to Tyson's Mill in Moore county, near the Randolph line. The distance by land is about sixty miles, and we are assured not more by water, as that part of the Cape Fear is remarkably direct, and so is also Deep River to the Gulf in Chatham county, and we learn that the needed dams and locks have been formerly built over the whole distance, and all of them except four are now in working order."

We notice these enterprises as an evidence of the progressive spirit that is manifesting itself in our State, and wish every one of them unimpeded success. Every mile of railroad constructed adds so much to the wealth of our State, and puts her in so much better condition to compete with other States.

"The Footprints of Time."

This is the rather sentimental title Charles Bancroft has given a concise history of the Federal government. It claims to be a complete analysis of the American government, contains many facts and statistics from official sources, and as a compilation of historical facts, contains some useful and conveniently arranged information relating to the government of the United States, and might serve in some respects as a citizen's manual. As a compiled history of the Federal government up to the time of the Civil War, it may be correct enough for aught we know.

But when Mr. Bancroft touches upon the war and its causes, it is soon apparent that he is no impartial historian. The events which he seeks to chronicle, are of too recent date, and he, himself, too much in sympathy with the North to be able to write a just and impartial history of the war and its causes. He is honest in some of his statements as regards the causes of the war on the side of the North. He says on page 646:

"While so gigantic a war was an immense evil; to allow the rights of peaceful secession would have been ruin to the enterprise and thrift of the industrious laborer and keen-eyed business man of the North. It would have been the greatest calamity of the age. War was less to be feared."

He admits that secession was damaging to the North, and for that very reason the Northern people resolved not to allow it at any cost.

Behold the interest, and not the right and principle of the cause for which our Northern brethren fought. We always knew that the negroes owed their freedom to the fact that they added to the material interests and wealth of the South, but we never saw it acknowledged so candidly before. We quote the following from page 658:

"The South had shown the most determined bravery, and great steadiness in disaster, and activity and ability in making the most of circumstances. The speed with which she collected her levies and armies, and used them within the campaign greatly impressed the authorities and people of the Federal government. They were convinced that the blacks left at home to till the ground and employ in the fortifications, and other labor of the war, contributed much to the strength of the South; enabling them to concentrate all their resources on a given point with extreme rapidity, and to use all their best fighting material. After so vast an outlay, to see their immense armies defeated and the Northern States threatened with invasion was discouraging. Hitherto slavery had not been interfered with much, in deference to the sentiment in the border States, and the views of the Democratic party. The Union administration determined to weaken the South by abstracting as much as possible of the slave element from it, and to use it themselves."

Hence the issue of the proclamation of Emancipation. So the lamented Lincoln did not love the negro for himself after all or pity him because he was a slave.

Let the negroes think a little on this matter. Then again, Mr. Bancroft virtually acknowledges that the rights of citizenship were given the negro as a punishment to his former master.

"This," he says, "was the chief punishment inflicted on the Southern people in retaliation for the war they had waged with such fearful energy. It was a clemency quite unexampled in history. On the whole, the conduct of the Northern people was extremely magnanimous. The dissolution of the Union would have been an irreparable loss to them."—It was the year to break the will of the Southern people after they were really conquered."

Comment on the above lines is unnecessary. But we may add that the North will, one day, awake to find the will of the South to have her rights under the constitution as strong as ever, although she may never resort to arms again for redress.

We have made these extracts that our people should see for themselves the character of the book, which many of us might place thoughtlessly, and without examination in the hands of the growing generation.

We cannot be too careful that our children should receive only accurate and unbiased impressions of the late war. This can only be accomplished by guarding jealously the history of our part of the struggle. The South should and must preserve her own war records for her own use. This book is sold by subscription, only at \$4.50 and \$5.00, and thus far the agents have met with great success in our State. Among the subscribers, we notice, the names of His Excellency Gov. Jarvis, Hon. A. M. Seales, ex-Gov. Holden, and Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, and a large number of leading men in different sections of North Carolina.

Under the head of "Taxes," Hale's Weekly presents a table showing what North Carolina paid in 1879 for State and county governments, and for support of schools. The grand totals are as follows:

For State government,.....\$495,542.49
For County government,.....919,069.13
For Schools,.....332,757.36

From the State Capital.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 19th, 1880.

EDITOR PATRIOT:

The legal fraternity have been kept quite busy here for the past two weeks, both the Supreme Court and the Superior Court of this county having been in session. I notice many gentlemen from a distance in attendance on the Supreme Court. His Honor, Judge Avery, has been presiding in the Superior Court, and has given universal satisfaction, both to the bar and all others having business in this Court. A negro was tried last week for slander, under an act of the last Legislature, and convicted. The negroes seem to have taken possession of this Court, for it is a hard matter to get anything else attended to, except to try them.

On last Friday night we had Joe Jefferson at Tucker Hall in his rendition of Rip Van Winkle, in which his reputation is world-wide. He was greeted by a crowded house, every seat being filled, and I have yet to hear of one who was not delighted with the night's entertainment. His acting was faultless, and he was sustained by a company every one of whom acted his part well. He went from here to Wilmington.

The meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to-morrow will decide the fate of the many applicants for the position of Secretary of the Agricultural Department, and I hope by to-morrow night to be able to give you the name of the lucky one.

Crooked Whiskey and Tobacco.

WHAT THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT ASSETS TO BE THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

A special despatch to the Richmond State says: The Internal Revenue Department congratulates itself upon the results of its policy in dealing with illicit distilling and unlawful manufacture of tobacco during the last fifteen months. Commissioner Ransom adopted the practice of lending every possible encouragement to lawful production of whiskey and manufactured tobacco, while repressing illicit manufacture with all the power the government had placed at his command. This made it to the interest of every legitimate manufacturer to lend his influence in aid of the government in suppression of illicit production and traffic. The most difficult localities to deal with are the mountainous districts of Southern States, and while in those places the revenue laws will always be evaded to some extent, the loss of revenue to the government will be considerably lessened. Take the fifth North Carolina district for instance, which the revenue officers say has been considered one of the worst with which they have had to deal in the production of both whiskey and tobacco, and mark the improvement within two years. In 1877 the revenue collections from that district amounted only to \$568,973.17; last year there was collected \$1,064,463.12. This the department attributes not to increased manufacture, but to closer collections, and because legitimate manufacture was encouraged and business actively co-operated in crushing out their underground rivals, against whom they could not hope to compete successfully in the market. The same is true, they assert, as to the fifth Tennessee district, another very bad region. There the revenue receipts increased from \$608,944.50 in 1877 to \$702,689.72 in 1879. The last monthly statement, just received, shows an increase of revenue from \$261,411.38 in December, 1878, to \$410,433.52 in December, 1879. The receipts from the sixth North Carolina district in 1878 amounted to \$253,879.40 against \$336,238.73 in 1879.

On to-morrow night we are promised a rich literary treat. The Rev. Dr. Mendelsohn, a learned Jewish Rabbi, will lecture at Tucker Hall on "Woman, Her Conservatism and Station in the Talmud."

The weather is warm again; no one here has been able to put up with this winter, and from present prospects our supply of that luxury will have to be brought from a distance. The Cotton receipts for last week were 1344 bales, an increase of 493 bales over the corresponding week of last year. The market closed Saturday evening steady, at 12 1/2 cts for middling.

Mercantile Failures in 1879.

[Baltimore Sun, Jan. 19.] The report issued by the mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., in regard to the failures in the United States in 1879 fully establishes the revival of business and the great increase in the prosperity of the business community which has taken place in the past year. When it is considered that the general improvement in trade did not set in until quite late in the first half of the year, the record is even more remarkable and satisfactory. The number of mercantile failures in 1879 was 6,658, against 10,478 in the previous year—a decrease of 3,820. A comparison of the liabilities is more marked, the amount in 1879 being \$95,149,052, and in 1878 \$234,883,132. The reduction as compared with former years is also very large, the liabilities in 1877 being over \$190,000,000, in 1876 \$191,000,000, and in 1875 \$201,000,000. The report reviews the condition of industry and trade in the United States, and concludes that the prosperity which has set in is likely to continue. The large proportion of 1879, which were made up largely of suddenly enhanced values, will hardly be duplicated during the current year; but that the volume of business will continue large, and that a fair return will be realized, is a reasonable expectation. There are likely to be no disturbing elements, unless they are forced upon the country by politicians or speculators; while the indications are numerous that the permanence of the present prosperous period is assured.

Organization.

[Raleigh Observer, January 17.]

The Charlotte Observer, we believe, and some other papers, suggest holding our State Convention at an early day. The Tarboro Southerner is in favor of postponing the matter. Much can be said on both sides. Sometimes we are constrained to do what we do not wish. The National Convention will be held, probably, early in July. The delegates need not be appointed until June. The State Executive Committee, we are sure, would hesitate to appoint the delegates, such not having been the custom in this State. If they are to be appointed by a Convention, would it not be needless to hold two Conventions? Is a long canvass in a Presidential year objectionable? Was it so in 1876? Did it not aid us in bringing out the immense vote of that year? The candidate for governor ought to go into nearly every county; to do this will take four months, one hundred days, for we have ninety-four counties. It is a tremendous undertaking, but nothing less than a long and thorough campaign will bring out the voters. The candidate for Governor, whoever he may be, ought to have an opportunity of going among the people and making

their acquaintance. They will want to see and hear him. The Congressional Conventions need not be held until later; early in September will be soon enough for them.

As we suggested, however, there are difficulties to be met, no matter what turn the question may take. We are certain that the members of the State Executive Committee want to have the matter discussed by the press, and that they wish to confer their action to the popular desire when expressed.

The Charlotte Observer suggests that it may be inexpedient to nominate our candidates until after the National Convention shall have determined the financial policy of the party. We think that difficulty on that point will disappear as the session of Congress progresses. The Democratic principle, we assume, is for hard money, with a double standard. It may be that a majority of our Representatives in Congress will not consider the present an auspicious moment for pushing the principle to its legitimate conclusion for enforcing it; but we do not doubt that the great bulk of them will give in their adherence to it. There will probably be no difference among our public men, except as to whether this is the proper time to make the change which Senator Bayard proposes. All of these matters, however, will doubtless be satisfactorily arranged before Congress adjourns. We cordially agree with the suggestions frequently made that no time ought to be lost in perfecting our organization. Those gentlemen who are interested in politics in the different townships ought to be giving the matter of organization some attention. It is never too early to begin; it may sometimes be too late.

Edison's Life.

Sketch of the Routine Labor of the Great Inventor—A Family Memoir—New York Herald.

There are probably but few persons in the world outside the crowded heads whose probable length of life is canvassed by the public at large with more interest than that of Thomas Alva Edison. And the interest is not without foundation when it is remembered that although only in his thirty-second year he has made more inventions than any man living. In the Patent Office at Washington is a department marked "Edison," where his numerous inventions are placed side by side, forming not the least of the curiosities of that institution. Nearly two hundred and fifty patents are placed to his credit, making "exceedingly apropos" the description given of him by a late Commissioner of Patents, who styled him "the young American Napoleon," the Patent Office hot with his steps. It is no wonder, then, that the frequent exclamation is made by those who reflect on the tremendous amount of labor involved in such a record, "Oh, Edison can't last much longer; he is working himself to death!" The prophecy is not a little strengthened, too, by the inventor's well known disregard of many of nature's requirements. Napoleon, it is related, did not average four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His energy was untiring and his perseverance unconquerable. His rest was in the saddle and his recreation on the battlefield. The same is true of Edison in his sphere of life. His only pleasure is his laboratory, where he can be found day and night from one end of the year to the other, with scarcely an intermission. He seldom seeks rest in bed. A bench or cot among his chemicals and machinery form his couch six nights out of the seven. Not that there is any real necessity, perhaps, for such self-inflicted hardship, but "roughing it" is his delight. Life in the Menlo Park laboratory partakes more of the character of a camp pitched near the battlefield than of anything else. An average daily routine of the great scientist, beginning at a time when he has actually ceased work and is at home is as follows:—

THE DAILY ROUTINE.

At ten A. M. he starts for his office, where for about two hours he is intensely occupied in attending with his private secretary to the mass of correspondence piling in upon him at the rate often times of over two hundred letters a day. After disposing of his correspondence he devotes his time to a perusal of the numerous papers, pamphlets, documents and books, scientific and otherwise, that come to him from all parts of the world. He reads with great rapidity and as yet with astonishing thoroughness, as days afterward he readily recalls what he has been over. By two P. M. he is in his laboratory reviewing the results of the experiments and work of his assistants performed in his absence. Consultations with Mr. Batchelor, his chief assistant, next occupy him for a considerable time. After this is over he may be said to be fairly in the midst of his labor of love. A recital of the experiments he daily tries, the plans he devises and the suggestions he offers would seem exaggerated were it not that hundreds of record books in his laboratory bearing the marks of his busy feet are the evidence of his unremitting industry. The majority of days his meals are served at his work. The hard labor of the inventor, however begins after dark. The work of the day is more of a preliminary character—a getting ready by one's gown and develop, until they finally reach as a whole a perfected invention.

A MIDNIGHT REPEAT.

The midnight lunch is a striking feature of the laboratory life. At twelve o'clock every night two men and a dog enter the laboratory laid down with baskets of edibles from a neighboring caterer. The dog, a huge Newfoundland, plays as important a part in the performance as his biped companions, for with a lighted lantern hanging from his mouth he leads the way from over the railroad track and across the fields to the abode of the Wizard. He also assists at times by having strapped to his back a basket or can containing some of the lunch. The repeat without the dog to participate would be barren. He seems to know his standing and he is always to be found at his post of duty.

Around the lunch table gather the inventor and his assistants, and as the good things disappear they discuss the day's work, tell stories and gossip generally. A freer or gayer set could scarcely be found. The jovial good nature of the chief spreads to all, and fun and fancy reign supreme. After lunch once more begins the work of science, and continues until, one by one, the assistants drop off to sleep. A few retire to their homes; the larger number, however, follow the plan of the leader and utilize their benches for beds. Edison himself gives in generally about four A. M., selecting some unoccupied spot, where, with his coat for a pillow, he sleeps soundly sometimes until ten o'clock, other times until six, for his time of rising varies.

This mode of life continually repeated while calculated to wear out most men seems to cause Edison to thrive. At the present time he is the picture of good health. His height is five feet ten inches and his weight 185 pounds.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

The ancestry of the great inventor for generations back has been renowned for remarkable longevity. His father, Samuel Edison, is now seventy-five years of age and is as hale and hearty as the general average of men of forty five. His hair and beard to be sure are snow white, but they are the only indications of old age. Erect as a soldier of the Queen's foot, he stands six feet six inches in his stocking feet and can to-day run a foot race with all the vivacity of a youth. When the news of his son's great

Edison's Life.

Sketch of the Routine Labor of the Great Inventor—A Family Memoir—New York Herald.

There are probably but few persons in the world outside the crowded heads whose probable length of life is canvassed by the public at large with more interest than that of Thomas Alva Edison. And the interest is not without foundation when it is remembered that although only in his thirty-second year he has made more inventions than any man living. In the Patent Office at Washington is a department marked "Edison," where his numerous inventions are placed side by side, forming not the least of the curiosities of that institution. Nearly two hundred and fifty patents are placed to his credit, making "exceedingly apropos" the description given of him by a late Commissioner of Patents, who styled him "the young American Napoleon," the Patent Office hot with his steps. It is no wonder, then, that the frequent exclamation is made by those who reflect on the tremendous amount of labor involved in such a record, "Oh, Edison can't last much longer; he is working himself to death!" The prophecy is not a little strengthened, too, by the inventor's well known disregard of many of nature's requirements. Napoleon, it is related, did not average four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. His energy was untiring and his perseverance unconquerable. His rest was in the saddle and his recreation on the battlefield. The same is true of Edison in his sphere of life. His only pleasure is his laboratory, where he can be found day and night from one end of the year to the other, with scarcely an intermission. He seldom seeks rest in bed. A bench or cot among his chemicals and machinery form his couch six nights out of the seven. Not that there is any real necessity, perhaps, for such self-inflicted hardship, but "roughing it" is his delight. Life in the Menlo Park laboratory partakes more of the character of a camp pitched near the battlefield than of anything else. An average daily routine of the great scientist, beginning at a time when he has actually ceased work and is at home is as follows:—

THE DAILY ROUTINE.

At ten A. M. he starts for his office, where for about two hours he is intensely occupied in attending with his private secretary to the mass of correspondence piling in upon him at the rate often times of over two hundred letters a day. After disposing of his correspondence he devotes his time to a perusal of the numerous papers, pamphlets, documents and books, scientific and otherwise, that come to him from all parts of the world. He reads with great rapidity and as yet with astonishing thoroughness, as days afterward he readily recalls what he has been over. By two P. M. he is in his laboratory reviewing the results of the experiments and work of his assistants performed in his absence. Consultations with Mr. Batchelor, his chief assistant, next occupy him for a considerable time. After this is over he may be said to be fairly in the midst of his labor of love. A recital of the experiments he daily tries, the plans he devises and the suggestions he offers would seem exaggerated were it not that hundreds of record books in his laboratory bearing the marks of his busy feet are the evidence of his unremitting industry. The majority of days his meals are served at his work. The hard labor of the inventor, however begins after dark. The work of the day is more of a preliminary character—a getting ready by one's gown and develop, until they finally reach as a whole a perfected invention.

A MIDNIGHT REPEAT.

The midnight lunch is a striking feature of the laboratory life. At twelve o'clock every night two men and a dog enter the laboratory laid down with baskets of edibles from a neighboring caterer. The dog, a huge Newfoundland, plays as important a part in the performance as his biped companions, for with a lighted lantern hanging from his mouth he leads the way from over the railroad track and across the fields to the abode of the Wizard. He also assists at times by having strapped to his back a basket or can containing some of the lunch. The repeat without the dog to participate would be barren. He seems to know his standing and he is always to be found at his post of duty.

Around the lunch table gather the inventor and his assistants, and as the good things disappear they discuss the day's work, tell stories and gossip generally. A freer or gayer set could scarcely be found. The jovial good nature of the chief spreads to all, and fun and fancy reign supreme. After lunch once more begins the work of science, and continues until, one by one, the assistants drop off to sleep. A few retire to their homes; the larger number, however, follow the plan of the leader and utilize their benches for beds. Edison himself gives in generally about four A. M., selecting some unoccupied spot, where, with his coat for a pillow, he sleeps soundly sometimes until ten o'clock, other times until six, for his time of rising varies.

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Local Miscellany.

Col. R. M. Douglas is in Chicago.
- Valentine's day is less than one month off.
- You will never miss the water till the well runs dry.
- The number of Sunday School children in Greensboro is greatly on the increase.
- Books are now being shipped from this point to Beilsville for building purposes there.
- A pair of Gold Eye Glasses lost - The finder will be rewarded by returning them to Mr. Yates at the Book Store.
- Strawberries picked every day - are served at Jacksonville hotels. A bowl of sugar goes with every berry.
- Many Northern visitors to Florida are passing through Greensboro, over the Piedmont Air Line.
- Messrs. Houston & Bro., of this city, have just received a heavy order for cotton and woolen yarns.
- The Ore Knob Copper Company in Ashe County gives employment, directly and indirectly, to more than a thousand people.
- It is not too early to put your garden in order. Now is the time to plant early peas, onions, Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach and lettuce. If you don't think so try it.
- There is nothing more musical than the voice of a baby during the day time, and nothing more solemn or terrible when heard after you have settled yourself for a comfortable night's sleep.
- A comical head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of his form can be reared.
- Trying to chew caramels with false teeth ranks with trying to undo a shoestring with mittens on your hands, or to do business without advertising. - Veritable Truth.
- Among the dairies now served to Northerners in Florida are the delicious Japan peaches. The usual time for ripening is in March, but the mild weather has brought them to perfection already.
- Hyacinths are in full bloom in the open air - the grass fresh and green and the air so mild, the sky so bright that we can almost fancy that the Spring time has come "twice Annie."
- Divine service will be held on Sunday next, in St. Agnes (Catholic) Church. Mass will be celebrated at 11 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Father Gross, officiating. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.
- If this Springlike weather, continuing a little while longer somebody will get fed up about gardening yet. Some of our gardeners seem to enjoy their plants after they have been frozen and planted two or three times.
- Notwithstanding that this has been one of the warmest winters ever known in this latitude, a merchant who has done business here for several years, informed us yesterday that he has sold more overcoats than he had sold in one winter previous.
- Getting Severe.
- Rabbits must be getting scarce. Last week after an all day hunt, two of our sportsmen and four dogs only brought in two.
- Wagon Material.
- Heavy shipments of wagon felloes, spokes, &c., have been shipped North from the factories at this place within the past week.
- Relations Intelligible.
- The first session of the Southern Central Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Concord, beginning on the 25th of January. Bishop Simpson, and other eminent ministers will be in attendance.
- Lecture Before the Young Men's Christian Association.
- Judge Dick will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their hall, on Friday evening next, January 24th, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Women of History." Admission, 15 cents.
- Public Meeting.
- Forty-five years ago, Mr. Abner Nash, of Caswell county, was drunk. Here in the way he advertised in the Greensboro Patriot, Oct. 24, 1835. "A drunk was started from the house of John D. Winn, Camden S. C., on the 24th of June, in care of a wagoner who said his name was John Kennedy, and directed to the care of C. Moring, Greensboro. The trunk contained a Violin of the first quality, though plain, different colored screw pins, and several other pieces of paper about the case, and a supply of clothing."
- "Any information relative to the articles described, will be thankfully received; and if stolen, and the robber be detected, the informant amply remunerated. Direct to Brown's Store, N. C."
- A Long Needed Want Supplied.
- The establishment of a mineralogical museum at this point supplies a want which has long been felt in this vicinity, for within it may be concentrated within small space specimens of our various stones and minerals which will give the visitor some idea in brief of our resources in this respect. Prof. Humphreys, (whose card we publish in another column and to which we direct attention) proposes devoting his special attention to this line of business, and by careful collection and proper classification of the minerals which come into his possession will show to some purpose to visiting capitalists and others what may be found in this Piedmont belt of country, long known as possessing mines of no ordinary richness. He will also analyze ores, thus saving owners of such property much trouble, time and expense in sending long distances to have that kind of work done. He will also give the farmer instruction in reference to destructive insects and the methods for their destruction when troublesome. - His museum at his residence on West Market street is an institution well worth seeing, where the lover of the curious could spend days and find something to interest him every minute.
- A full supply of Fancy Groceries just arrived at E. M. CALDWELL'S.

Another of the "Old Guard."
Mr. J. H. Lindsay, of this city, this week, paid his fifty-fourth annual subscription to the PATRIOT, having been a constant subscriber since 1826.
"The Grave of a Good."
The above is the title of a new song, just published, and the words and music of which are by Prof. A. W. Perry, of Sedalia, Indiana. By those competent to judge, it is pronounced a splendid effort, and reflects much credit upon Mr. Perry as a musical composer. It is a tribute to the memory of the late General Hood, who died August 30th, 1879, and whose last words were, "We may yet dislodge the enemy."
What Our Merchants are Buying.
Messrs. Houston & Bro., bought and shipped during the week, ending yesterday, 200 chickens, 500 dozen eggs, 2 car loads empty kerosene oil barrels, 2700 rabbit skins, 67 opossum skins, 26 mink skins, 134 old rat skins, and 12 raccoon skins.
Mr. W. S. Moore, another prominent merchant, made extensive purchases in this line also.
And Now We Are to Have a Dime Party.
Dime parties have been in vogue in various sections of the South, for the past year, and also in this city. Dime parties are pleasant social gatherings, and are held generally at private residences. On Thursday last, the ladies of St. Barnabas A. C. club, of this city, will hold a dime party, at the residence of W. S. Ball, Esq. Everybody is earnestly requested to go. Both old and young will enjoy the occasion. Admission fee, 10 cents. Refreshments will be served at the small sum of one dime for each dish. Go, you will have a pleasant time.
An Interesting Marriage Ceremony in Raleigh.
An interesting and very beautiful marriage ceremony was celebrated in Raleigh yesterday at one o'clock P. M. It was a Hebrew marriage, and the first ever solemnized in Raleigh. The contracting parties were Mr. M. Rosenthal and Miss Hannah Grausman, both great favorites in society at the State Capital. The ceremony was conducted at the residence of the bride's father, M. Grausman, by Rabbi Mendelsohn, of Wilmington. A large number of friends witnessed the marriage. Immediately thereafter refreshments were served and at 3:30 P. M. the happy couple took the South bound train for Charlotte, S. C. Mr. Rosenthal and his lovely bride stopped at the McAdoo House in this city last evening and will leave at 8:30 P. M. for the Palm Springs City.
Pleasant Visitors Gone!
The Bingham Cadets about twenty in number, who have been spending the holidays in our city, have left for the school, carrying with them the regrets and best wishes of not a few of our fair ones. We cannot refrain from a word of praise in behalf of these young men. - We had the opportunity of observing them very closely and can safely assert we never saw more gentlemanly - well behaved boys in our lives. While here they were at the McAdoo house, without restraint, the homes of some of them in the far South - yet they conducted themselves on all occasions with propriety and left "sans peur et sans reproche." Such conduct speaks volumes for Maj. Bingham's discipline, while the young men are an honor to themselves as well as to the great Bingham school.
How the Music Affected Him.
Capt. T. C. Evans, in the Reidsville Troop, of the Jan 15th, gets off the following: "Ab. Rollins of Henry county, Virginia, has lived all his life with his mother, and though now 45, he is shy of all other women and won't speak to one if he can help it. At a quilting the other night he sat away from the rest by his mother, but when the dancing began, and three fiddles and banjo were bearing down on the "Mississippi Sawyer," he first got to patting his foot, and then leaped into the midst of the dance and called out, "mammy! face me!" But a knowing girl seized his hand before he knew it and ran away with him like a kitten with a ball of yarn. It so warmed him up that he now goes to every dance, hasn't seen his old mother but once in two months, and instead of calling her mammy, he says "ma."
A Trunk Lost 45 Years Ago.
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Personal Intelligence.
The Rev. G. W. Sandell, of North Carolina, who has recently visited Washington, D. C., reports that no two Senators there wield a greater influence than Hon. Ransom and Vance.
Mrs. F. E. Fother and family, of Salisbury, will spend the winter in Washington with Col. Shober, Chief Clerk of the Senate.
Christian Reid (Miss Fannie Fisher), is in Europe. She arrived safely at Liverpool on the 17th ult. after a pleasant voyage of eight days from New York.
Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Chapel Hill, takes charge of the Baptist church at Asheville.
The Rev. B. F. Marble, of the Presbyterian church, has resigned the pastorate of the church at Goldsboro, and moved with his family to Mt. Olive, 14 miles south of that city.
The Rev. D. R. Bruton, of this city, is now in New York.
Hon. John A. Gilmer is the presiding judge at Duplin Superior court, this week.
Col. J. T. Morehead and Mr. Julius A. Gray, of this city, went up to Mt. Airy, on Sunday night.
Mr. C. G. Yates is in Raleigh, attending the meeting of Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.
Edgar Allan Poe's gold watch is owned by R. W. Albright, of Fort Madison, Iowa. It is a gold repeater, based Poe's name, and was given to Mr. Albright's brother, John W. Albright, then a merchant tailor doing business in that city, as security for a debt.
Senator-elect Malone, of Virginia, gave a banquet in Richmond, the other night, to the colored Assemblymen. The table is said to have been crowded with all of the delicacies and rare dishes of the season.
Governor Williams, of Indiana, the "Blue Jeans" of the whole country - had a family reunion on Friday, his seventy-second birthday. Six grandchildren were present.
Senator Bledsoe, of Ashe county, spent yesterday in our city, on his return home from a business trip into the eastern part of the State.
Mr. C. J. Vorhees, returned Sunday night from Brooklyn, N. Y., whither he had gone to attend the wedding of his sister Basie, which took place last Thursday.
We are glad to announce that Dr. Hall has recovered from his recent severe illness.
Mr. and Mrs. Branch Merrimon, of Raleigh, are visiting friends in this city.
Mr. & Mrs. Jas. E. Allen left last Saturday evening to spend a couple weeks in Winston.
A Stroll Through the City - What We Saw and Heard.
Leaving our office at an early hour yesterday we started out for a stroll through our beautiful city. When we say stroll, we mean it. No city in the South the size of Greensboro can boast of so many handsome residences, public buildings, splendid hotels and business houses.
Calling at the store of Mr. W. S. Moore, we found that gentleman busily engaged packing rabbit skins for the Northern markets. Mr. Moore is one of our most successful and popular merchants. He deals largely in furs. How many rabbit skins are you shipping to-day, Mr. Moore? "Eight bales of 200 dozen each, or 19,200 skins," he replied.
Rabbit skins are packed in bales some that like cotton. It may seem strange but it is so. Mr. Moore told us he had a large quantity of other furs on hand, but he generally sells each shipment delivered on board the cars here. During the years of 1872, '73, '74 and '75 he shipped from this point 34,000 dozen, or 408,000 rabbit skins. Who will dare say that Greensboro is not a good market for rabbits and rabbit skins? We are told that the fur is "clipped" by the manufacturers in the Northern cities and used for making hats and for other purposes, while the skin proper is used for making glue and maulage. The next time you liek a postage stamp just think of the rabbit skin stuff you take on your tongue.
Going to the Court House we found the Register of Deeds, a very clever gentleman by the name, deeply absorbed in County affairs. Any news, Mr. Steiner? "Not a word Captain, you see I am hard at work fixing up an official exhibit of the affairs of the county for the fiscal year ending Dec 1st, 1879. I am going to have it printed soon and sent throughout the county for the information of the public."
We next paid our respects to Sheriff Stafford. He has a cozy little office in the Court House, which was filled with taxpayers settling up, and consequently but little time was devoted to gossiping. The Sheriff called our attention to the fact that some rascal had made an attempt to enter his office either on Saturday or Sunday night last. A panel of the lock was bored into near the lock, making a hole about six inches in diameter. The scamp didn't get in, however. His object was money, but about the time he thought an entrance had been effected - doubtless some passer by frightened him and his efforts were thus foiled.
At Justice Mendenhall's court we found quite a crowd gathered to witness the trial of some young men who had been out late at night, drinking and "frolicking," as they termed it. It was indeed a sad sight. Here we found two young men of good social standing in the community on trial for forcible trespass, that's what the law makers call it, but in plain language it is nothing more than breaking open the door of a house where somebody lives, and afterward behaving in a boisterous and disorderly manner. All this occurred on Monday night, in the suburbs of the city. His honor imposed a fine of \$10 on one of the offenders and sent him to jail for five days, while the other had to pay a fine of \$5 only.
We continued our stroll till after midnight and talked to everybody but not another item could we gather for the PATRIOT.
LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, January 21, 1880.
David Halsey, W. L. Bright, Mrs. Jane Carter, Dr. B. C. Cole, Mrs. Sarah Little, Joe Little, col., Geo. London.
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised and give date of list.
J. D. WHITE, P. M.
To YOUNG MEN, - Brown & Armfield received, yesterday's freight, a full line of Stiff Hats, young men's narrow-brim, low crown hats, of all grades. Also a full line of broad-brim, fur and wool hats, at low prices.

Commercial Intelligence.
Some of our Commercial Intelligence. Some of our Commercial Intelligence.
Messrs. Odell & Co., are wholesale and retail dealers in Dry goods, Groceries, &c. In fact they keep a good stock of every thing you call for, except Whiskey and Crockery. They have been in the business here since January 72, at that time Odell, Egan & Co. During the period since they have established an immense trade extending throughout thirty counties, in what is known as the Piedmont region. They occupy two large brick stores, on South Elm street, which have been recently renovated, preparatory to the Spring trade. Odell & Co. have demonstrated that Greensboro can be made a successful wholesale point, and their sound and liberal policy in promoting this business has not yet reached the limit to which it will certainly extend.
It is our intention, at some early period, to give a more extended history of this sterling business firm.
Brown and Armfield, under the Benbow House, are Wholesale and Retail Dry goods merchants. This firm is well known to the readers of the PATRIOT as one of the liveliest and most progressive firms of the city. Their stock is one of the most complete in the market, and they have purchased their goods with such excellent judgment that they can always compete successfully with any other market in the trade in this locality. We shall take occasion to refer to these merchants again at some length. They deserve all we can say in their behalf.
W. H. Wakefield & Co., dealers in Hardware, Agricultural implements, &c. under the McAdoo House, where they are doing a large and successful business. They keep a well selected stock at prices to suit all buyers. A more extended notice of this firm will soon appear.
J. W. Scott & Co., Wholesale and Retail Grocers. This firm does an extensive business in both the wholesale and retail trade, controls a large country trade, as well as city custom, keep on hand a full stock and are the popular suppliers of grocers of the city. This firm will receive a more extended notice just such a one as they deserve in the PATRIOT.
Scott, Small & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Notions, Fancy goods, Small wares, &c. This is one of the most complete houses of the kind in the South. They keep different grades of all goods in the line. Their wholesale trade extends throughout the West, and a good portion of the middle section of the State. This is a firm of ample capital and experience, and are full of energy, and aggressive ambition. But a more extended history will be given hereafter.
In the City during the past Week - At McAdoo House.
J. S. Bagdad, Jamestown; S. G. Mason, H. Pond, Boston; R. M. Nelson, J. W. Ram, S. B. Snyder, A. L. Duall, Baltimore; S. H. Boyd, C. T. Reid, Bingham School; Chas. A. Overman, Philadelphia; E. W. Conner, Omaha; L. P. Hill, Pittsboro; A. S. Kirkland, N. C.; T. W. Shelley, New York; R. L. Wilson, V. W. Flowerie, R. S. Buck, Jr., Yorkville; M. H. L. Mason, Danville; J. T. Carter, S. W. Wooding, Danville; D. Curtis, Franklinsville; J. Myer, Cincinnati.
J. H. Donigan, Philadelphia; R. C. Bowman, Richmond; J. S. Bagdad, W. R. Wilborn, A. R. Conner, J. R. Gordon, Jamestown; C. Witherspoon, N. C.; P. H. Naughton, N. Y.; J. Myer, Cincinnati; B. Bruce, Danville; J. T. Carter, S. W. Wooding, Danville; G. M. Campers, Brazil.
A. B. Smith, Boston; A. H. Leitch, D. C. McNamee, Lynchburg; J. P. Timberlake, Philadelphia; E. B. Addison, W. D. Courtney, New York; Fred G. White, T. Bobbitt, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Bryan, S. W. Bryan, A. P. Bryan, Connecticut; J. R. Winchester, Monroe; P. H. Murphy, Philadelphia; J. S. Whitaker, New York; Raleigh; Jas. E. Boyd, Alamance; T. H. Hubbard, A. L. Owen, New York; E. C. Laird, Va.; Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Douglas, Miss Anna Gordon, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jas. W. Reid, Wentworth.
W. T. Linton and Son, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Lambert, E. A. Minor, R. C. Bowman, North Carolina; J. P. Leighton, A. M. Farrum and wife, Boston; Massachusetts; Mrs. R. S. Dashiell, City of E. H. H. Mrs. E. E. Hearsh, Mrs. T. Sprague, Burdett, Va.; P. H. Tappan, Petersburg; Chas. Clark, City.
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