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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 nestled.

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 seen,
But his memory lives in the other.

Glimpses of China's Imperial Family.

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

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 eunuch 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 (pwan tsai) 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 eunuch to pinch his cheeks (chih pa jao). The late Emperor T'ung chih was frequently tweaked in this way by order of the Empress.

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 "princes' 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, entering one of 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 married, 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 some 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 how composure, 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;
Father's drunkard, and mother is dead.

The game of billiards was left unfinished, 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 deeply into the hearts of those gathered around her.

With her golden hair falling carelessly round her shoulders, and looking so trustingly and confidently upon the gentlemen around her, the beautiful face illuminated with the light that seemed not of this earth, she formed a picture of purity and innocence worth the genius of a poet or painter.

At the close of the song many were weeping; men who had not shed a tear for years wept like children. One young man, who had resisted with scorn the pleadings of a loving mother, and entreaties of friends to strive and lead a better life, to desist from a course that was wasting his fortune and ruining his health, approached the child, and, taking her hand in his, while his tears streamed down his cheeks, exclaimed in deep emotion:

"God bless you, my little angel.
You have saved me from ruin and disgrace, from poverty and a drunkard's grave. If there are angels on

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 years—came here from East Tennessee—and the 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 jined, 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 jinen.' '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 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.' 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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.

Republucans 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 out 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 it is omitted 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 not 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. Caldwell; 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 \$336,258.73 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 \$100,000,000, 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 meals are the evidence of his untiring activity. 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 for the herculean efforts that one by one grow 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 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

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invention of the electric light spread to his home in Fort Gratiot, Mich., he concluded to take a little run to Menlo Park "just to see what it looked like," as he expressed himself. Two years ago he came to see the phonograph, and at that time the inventor urgently requested him to make Menlo Park his home, but the old gentleman could not be persuaded to submit to a life of inactivity. His interests in the West, he contended, demanded his return and away he started. Before he left, however, it is related, he became indignant at a suggestion made by some one that he was getting along in years and to disprove the imputation he challenged his son to a foot race from the railroad track to the laboratory. The challenge was accepted and Mr. Edison, senior, came in ahead. But although seventy-five years of age Mr. Edison is by no means the oldest of his family. He has two brothers living, David and Harry Edison, aged seventy-nine and eighty-two years respectively, both strong and active, both managing large farms, one in Illinois and the other in Canada. Harry Edison, the oldest, is said to be by one who knows him well, "as strong as an ox." Mrs. Sartou, Mr. Samuel Edison's sister, is enjoying excellent health in Canada, aged ninety-five years. Her handwriting to-day is said to be equal to that of a middle-aged woman for firmness.

The inventor's grandfather, Samuel Edison, died at the age of 103 years. He had a brother, Thomas, who died at the age of 101 years, an accident, having been accidentally shot by his gun going off while he was out hunting. The oldest of the ancestry, however, was the inventor's great grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Oredon, who departed this life at the age of 107 years. From this record, and the list of the long lived of the Edison ancestry, it is by no means exhausted, it is reasonable to predicate a long life for the great inventor, an event calculated

Local Miscellany.

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.

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.

Commercial Intelligence. Some of our commercial interests are being discussed in the following: Messrs. Odell & Co., are wholesale and retail dealers in Dry goods, Groceries, &c.

W. H. Wakefield & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries of all kinds, Tin Ware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Willow Ware, Oils, Rope, &c., &c.

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Agricultural.
Health in the Farm House.
BY ALEXANDER HYDE

It goes without saying that health is the first of temporal blessings. With dyspepsia constantly vexing one's stomach, there is no relish for the pleasures of the table, though gaudily with roast turkey and plum pudding. With the ache and rheumatism cracking the joints, and the pains of neuralgia darting through the body like the flashes of lightning through the sky, now striking the head, and anon darting down the back and passing off through the great toe, the corners of the mouth will turn down even though one is surrounded by wife and children and all the comforts of a pleasant home. Worse than all, when the seeds of putrefaction have taken root in the blood, inducing typhoid fever and a tendency to disintegration in the whole system, the body is so depressed as to be insensible to all pleasure, and the mind often becomes as diseased as the body. Pulmonary consumption sets more slowly, but even more fatally, than typhoid fever. The consumptive is apt to be hopeful, but is generally doomed to disappointment. As one who had suffered long from this scourge of the North once expressed it to me: "It is terrible to look death in the face so long, and to lose one hold after another on life to which I had clung hopefully till hope itself has dried, and I give up in despair."

Great as is the blessing of health, few appreciate it till struck down—generally by their own ignorance or neglect of its laws—by disease. Dr. Young never said a truer thing than when he said: "All men think all men mortal but themselves." This is particularly true of the most vigorous men least mindful of the laws of health. A strong, healthy man thinks and often says: "Other men are liable to disease, and must be careful of themselves, but I can stand exposure with impunity, can eat when and what I please and not suffer from indigestion, can strip off my coat when perspiring and let the winds cool me with their refreshing breezes, without any racking rheumatic pains, can inhale foul air and reject all seeds of malarial fever, can expose myself to rain and fog, can even sleep on the ground or between damp sheets, and not invite lung disease." Now, statistics prove that farmers are longer lived than any other class of men. The Massachusetts registration reports show that the average age, at death, of farmers is 65.13 years, while that of professional men is 50.81, and that of all classes and occupations is 50.94. This is a good showing in favor of the farmers, but it is not the average term of life of some 14 years beyond that of those engaged in other occupations. This is doubtless due to many causes, but chiefly to their working in pure air, their simple diet, sweet sleep—"the sleep of a laboring man is sweet," says the Book—freedom from the vexations and anxieties of more exciting occupations. But healthy as the average farmer is acknowledged to be, it must be confessed that this very vigor often leads him to neglect the laws of health. There are some dangers and temptations peculiar to their calling, and the fact that they now live 14 years beyond the average is no reason why they should not endeavor to locate this industry still higher in the sanitary scale. If their average age can be prolonged to the Bible standard of three score and ten years, the subject is certainly worthy of their consideration.

The first danger to the farmer's health is that arising from overwork. This, we are happy to say, is not as great as formerly. Our fathers were accustomed to get up before cock-crowing, eat their breakfast by twilight in Summer and candle-light in Winter, and be on the mountain chopping wood or in the meadow mowing by the time the sun was up. This was glorious, but the day should always have precedence of his subjects, but the farmers of those times generally made up for their want of respect to the sun in morning by letting him retire at night before they quit their labors. These long work hours have been greatly modified by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the use of coal as fuel, and more especially by the general change in the hours of labor in all industries. Still, with all this improvement, the occupation of a farmer calls for much hard work, and the temptation of the ambitious is to strain his muscles till he finds them stiffened with rheumatism and himself "banged up," as he says of his horse that has been strained and lamed by overwork. Farmers seldom spoil their horses in this way; this is done by hirelings; and if they would have the same consideration for their own muscles, which they have for those of their horses, they would prolong life and enjoy it more. No man should do two days' work in one. He may possibly try it once with apparent impunity, but let him follow it up for a succession of days and time will show him his revenge. Sufficient unto the day is the labor thereof.

Another drawback to the health of farmers is working in the rain. Wet clothes and wet feet have many evils. Docks can live on water, but man was made to live on dry land, and did not the duck's feathered water better than man's clothes, even this aqueous bird would suffer from exposure to wet. Farmers must go out more or less in all weather, but if at any time their clothes are soaked, or their feet are wet, change the clothes and dry the feet. With the change give the body a good rubbing with a coarse towel. This will produce a glow on the skin, denoting a healthy reaction in the circulation of the blood. Most persons can stand a showering, but only the most vigorous can resist the chilling effect of evaporation.

Seasonable Notes.
[American Agriculturist.]
PRUNING ORCHARDS.

The present is a good time for pruning orchards. This work is often done, apparently, for no other purpose than to do some sort of perfunctory work in hatching up the trees. Trees should be pruned and thinned out, and so, with axe in hand, the owner goes over them and butchers them miserably. The rough wounds inflicted do not heal, but rot begins, and in a short time the trees are useless, if not dead. How rare is it to come across a good-looking old orchard, venerable with age, but yet trim, neat and sound in limb and trunk. Fruit trees exist in Europe that are historical in their diet by 22; exposure by 15, sanitary defects about the premises by 10. Work in the open air ought to enable the farmer to digest dried pork, ham, pot-luck, baked beans, or anything he is pleased to eat, and he would digest them much better if he took more time for his meals, but he is apt to be in a hurry, and consequently, bolts down his food without sufficient mastication and mixing with saliva. Hence his stomach is taxed unduly to perfect what the teeth and glands of the mouth left unfinished. The result is partly hereditary, for his ancestors have done this before him, and have transmitted diseased powers of digestion. "If I ever prayed for anything fervently," said a friend, "it was that my children might not inherit a dyspeptic stomach." Parents should think of this transmission, both in selecting their diet and taking time to eat it. A little social pleasure at meals may consume some time, but will save some medical bills. We must give the present generation of farmers credit for a great improvement over the preceding one in this matter of diet. Our fathers were almost compelled to depend upon their pork and beef barrels for meat, as there were no carts running from door to door with fresh meat in those days, no fish and oyster markets in the rural districts, and no canned meats of any kind, so that salt fish was almost the only variation that could be made in Summer from the standard pot-luck dinner till after the lambs and chickens were big enough to be eaten. While on this matter of diet, we wish to say that farmers would find it greatly for their health to eat more fruit and vegetables and less meat, especially in the Summer. Many of them have a notion that hard-working folks must eat meat three times a day. An English laborer works just as hard, and is thankful if he gets meat once a day. This he takes in the morning—if he can get it—and for his dinner carries into the field some bread and cheese, and considers himself fortunate if he can wash down this dry food with a mug of beer. A superfluity of meat tends to an inflammatory condition of the blood, and fevers may supervene. More liberal rations of fruit and vegetables will counteract this tendency.

Rheumatism and dyspepsia are bad enough, and pulmonary consumption is terrible, but these are chronic diseases and can be cured if taken early in hand, but typhoid fever comes sneaking into the house, like a thief, through the kitchen door, or privy vault, or up the cellar stairs, and, perhaps, most commonly through the sink-spout, and fastens on his victims so slyly that before they are aware of his presence his death-grip is upon them. Miasm is the most subtle foe of the farmer's home. It is generated in his barn-yard, privy, cess-pool, cellar, soaks into his well, and appears on his table in the form of limpid water; enters his bed-room by night and poisons the very air he breathes. So subtle as his foe is, his habits are known and his attacks may be prevented. It would seem at first thought that the air around a farm-house would necessarily be pure, and many farmers presume that it is, and pay dearly for their presumption. But about many farm-houses we find the slops emptied out of the kitchen door, and left to ferment there on the surface of the ground. In other cases the barn-yard is in close proximity to the house, which the fermenting manure fills with vile odors, or the privy is neglected, or vegetables are left to decay in the cellar, or the cess-pool—a most fruitful bed of miasm—sends its seeds of disease and death through untrapped pipes, or the wood-house is filled with decaying chips, the mouldy smell of which is distinctly perceptible. It is not mere theory that typhoid and other fevers are caused by these pollutions. Let us quote a statement made by Dr. Goddard, of Massachusetts, in answer to the question, "Have you seen sickness produced by decaying vegetables in the cellars of farm-houses?" "Think I have," for instance, the case of a farmer of mean estate, and five children. Four sickened in September of typhoid fever, and three died. In the cellar were found half decayed cabbages and other vegetable refuse, half a barrel of old fish-brine, and fifth generally, so that the smell was noticeable from the house, when cleared out by the doctor's direction."

To thinking farmers it is enough to suggest these diseases and their causes to lead them to apply the ounce of prevention. Keep the barn-yard at proper distance from the house, the privy well lined with some absorbent, the cellar free from rotten vegetables, the wood-house cleared of decaying chips, and above all, see that no vile odors escape from the cess-pool through the sink pipes into the house. Health is so valuable a blessing to be sacrificed for the want of a little pants-taking.

Some of the English slaveholders in Brazil find themselves in a bad fix. They have been holding slaves for a long time, according to law, and have been long since manumitted, and the Brazilian Government decrees that they must give to each laborer a wage for the whole period of such detention.

Seasonable Notes.
[American Agriculturist.]
PRUNING ORCHARDS.

I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of those wishing to buy goods in this line to an inspection of my present stock, as I am offering a great many goods at

REDUCED PRICES,
notwithstanding the recent advance in almost every class of goods. My stock consists in part of a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

Dress Goods, Silks and Satins,
a specialty. All wool fine black and colored Cashmeres, the best assortment in this market; Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats; a large lot of ladies' fine Trunks; Carpets, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c. Ladies wanting nice pair of Merino Vests should not fail to see my styles before buying.

Also a good assortment of Gents' Red and White Fannel Shirts and Drawers.

W. R. MURRAY,
Jan. 7, 1880. Greensboro, N. C.

Sale of Real Estate.
BY order of the Board of Directors of the Guilford Building and Loan Association, and by virtue of power conveyed in Deed of Mortgage to said Association, the following tracts of Land will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, February 21st, 1880:

HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs of Greensboro, the property of Aaron Donnell.
HOUSE AND LOT in Warrersville, the property of Albert Dunn.
HOUSE AND LOT in Eastern suburbs, the property of Wm. McConnell.
HOUSE AND LOT in Western suburbs, the property of Warren Morehead.
HOUSE AND LOT on Washington St., the property of Seymour Steele.
LOT corner of South Elm and Lee Streets, containing one acre.
LOT on South Elm Street, adjoining above, containing one acre.
Also one **LOT** on corner of Bragg Street and road leading to Warrersville, containing 1 1/2 acres, property of Joseph H. Shields and wife.

R. M. SLOAN, Jr., Sec.
Jan. 14, 1880

Lynch's Select School,
HIGH POINT, N. C.
An English, Mathematical, Classical, Commercial and Scientific Academy.
MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
B. P. REID, A. B., ASSISTANT.
Spring Session of 1880 begins Jan. 21st. For circulars address the Principal.
Dec. 17, 1879 6w

NEW STORE!
Having just returned from the Northern Markets I am now offering a new stock of staple

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, HATS AND NOTIONS.
on East Market Street, opposite Planter's Hotel. Being honest in my goods FOR CASH I expect to sell them

LOW FOR CASH OR BARTER,
and I hope my old friends and customers will give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

W. E. BEVIL,
April 2, 1879, 672-ly.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Quinine, Biliousness, Headache, Malaria, all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy, of the efficacy of which so many numerous districts demand, is great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents, is that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been successfully employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and no unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the malarious poison in the blood, and fever the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Headache, Toothache, Strach, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasmodic Affections, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than Ayer's Ague Cure, which cures them all alike, and restores the system from its malarious condition. It is of immense service in those countries where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the preliminary symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy. It stimulates the organs into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.
Now is the time to subscribe for this old and reliable Agricultural Journal. It is in the XXXVII volume, and stands at the head of agricultural literature. It is published by the CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

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Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions. Address
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"TROPIC" COOKING STOVES!
PRICES GREATLY Reduced on Cooking & Heating Stoves, Hollow Ware, And - Irons and Castings of all kinds

Also on "PLANTER'S PRIDE" PLOWS and Plow Castings, STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, HOS E POWERS, Saw Mills, &c.

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Ship in Tierces or Boxes, Lightly Pressed, And Give FULL INSTRUCTIONS by Mail.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN And Returns Promptly Made.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
December 17, 1879

JEWELRY AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT
To the People of Greensboro and surrounding Country:

Having opened in your midst a first-class Watch-Making and Jewelry Store, I respectfully ask a share of your patronage. Having served a long apprenticeship with one of the most celebrated Watch and chronometer makers in the country, and having had Thirty Years Experience in this business, I confidently believe I can give Entire Satisfaction to all who may entrust their work to my care. I shall keep constantly on hand a Good Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of all kinds, Spectacles, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. &c. &c. in my line. Fine Gold Rings and Half Jewelry Made to Order. My Store is the Book Store of C. D. Yates under the Benbow House. Old Gold and Silver Bought or Taken in Exchange. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 9, 1875-ly.

CHAS. G. YATES,
Dealer in HARDWARE, STOVES, House Furnishing Goods, Family Groceries, Manufacturer of TIN WARE, Roofing & Gutting a specialty. GREENSBORO, N. C.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CURATIVE,
A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATIVE,
For Blood Disorders.

CURATIVE,
For Liver Complaints.

CURATIVE,
For Kidney Diseases.

CURATIVE,
For Rheumatism.

CURATIVE,
For Scrofula Disease.

CURATIVE,
For Erysipelas, Eczema, Itch, etc.

Jan. 7, 1880

THE ALLEN BRICK MACHINE,
Capacity 10,000 Pressed Brick per day; Clay taken direct from bank or pit, properly tempered, ground in mill, moulded, pressed, re-pressed and delivered on 1000 horse power engine, according to nature of clay. Brick smooth with perfect corners and edges. Price of machine \$600. Send for descriptive circular. Manufactured by the Salem Agr'l & Iron Works, Salem N. C.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternate with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively diseased.

AGUE AND FEVER.
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.
The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signature of C. McLANE and Fleming Bros. on the wrappers. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT,
Greensboro, N. C.
Nov. 12th, 1879.

W. B. BOGART,
Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Shoes, Hats, Notions, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Odd Fellows Hall Building.

After a retirement of a few months it is with the most happy feelings that I again resume business. I cordially invite my many friends and former customers to call and examine my ENTIRELY NEW STOCK which is now ready for inspection. I shall receive new goods every week which your attention will be called. Respectfully,
April 15, 1875, W. B. BOGART.

Pomona Hill Nurseries,
500,000 FRUIT TREES, VINES, &c., 100 acres in Nursery Stock; largest stock ever offered in North Carolina. Peaches from May till the frost of winter. Largest stock of early and late varieties for market orchards. Apples in succession the year round. Grapes and strawberries profusely. Large stock of best varieties and everything else of the large class usually kept in a first-class Nursery. Special attention to large planters and dealers. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free to applicants. Local city agent, Jas. Sloan, near Meador House. Address, J. VAN LINDLEY, May 1st, Greensboro, N. C.

RAILROADS.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY,
RICHMOND, Va., Sep. 25, 1879.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1879, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

WEST BOUND	Mail Daily/Express Sunday	Express Daily	Arrive Greensboro
Leave Richmond	8:00 a.m.	6:45 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Arrive at Hanover	8:43 a.m.	7:38 p.m.	4:24 p.m.
at Junction	9:03 a.m.	8:03 p.m.	4:44 p.m.
at Beaver-Dam	9:33 a.m.	8:33 p.m.	5:20 p.m.
at Frederickshall	9:58 a.m.	9:07 p.m.	5:47 p.m.
at Louisa	10:26 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	6:36 p.m.
at Gordonsville	11:00 a.m.	10:20 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
at Chatham'sville	12:00 m.	11:15 p.m.	.....
at Greene'sville	1:20 p.m.	12:37 a.m.	.....
at Waynesboro	1:47 p.m.	12:57 a.m.	.....
at Staunton	2:22 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	.....
at Goulston	4:27 p.m.	3:17 a.m.	.....
at Millboro	4:52 p.m.	3:37 a.m.	.....
at Clinton	6:40 p.m.	5:07 a.m.	.....
at Albany	8:15 p.m.	5:53 a.m.	.....
at White Sulphur	8:50 p.m.	6:10 a.m.	.....
at Rouse'sville	9:30 p.m.	6:40 a.m.	.....
at Ft. Spring	9:55 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	.....
at Alderson	10:20 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	.....
at Lowell	10:55 p.m.	8:09 a.m.	.....
at Hinton	11:40 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	.....
at Hawk's Nest	3:03 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	.....
at Kewanee	3:36 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	.....
at Falls Church	5:50 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	.....
at Huntington	9:15 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....
at Portersville	.....	.....	.....
at Clinton Hill	.....	.....	.....

Poster Printing.
Special attention given to
THEATRIAL PRINTING.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.
North Carolina Road.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 79	No. 47	No. 45	No. 43
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Leave Charlotte	3:50 a.m.	4:10 p.m.	.....
at Salisbury	4:45 a.m.	5:24 p.m.	.....
at High Point	7:31 a.m.	7:57 p.m.	.....
at Greensboro	8:10 a.m.	8:37 p.m.	.....
at Lenoir	9:20 a.m.	9:47 p.m.	.....
at Hillsboro	10:23 a.m.	10:52 p.m.	.....
at Durham	11:02 a.m.	11:57 a.m.	.....
at Raleigh	12:20 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	.....
at New Bern	2:20 p.m.	3:30 a.m.	.....
at Goldsboro	6:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	.....

THEATRIAL PRINTING.
Lawyers desiring to present their arguments in good shape would do well to have them printed at our office.

SALEM BRANCH.
Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday 7:50 p.m.
Arrive Kernersville " " 10:00 "
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