

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

New Series No. 684

Greensboro Patriot.

Printed weekly at
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Office on South Elm St.

J. T. FULTON, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription prices: \$1.00 per annum in advance; \$1.25 per annum in arrears; \$5.00 for three years in advance.

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

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The Legislature of South Carolina did not pass a law prohibiting liquor universally, but they took a step forward; they absolutely prohibited it outside of the incorporated cities, towns and villages, and enacted that \$100 should be paid as the price of a State license, to be paid into the county treasury for county purposes.

General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, has accepted the invitation of the Confederate soldiers of Louisiana to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the statue to "Stonewall" Jackson in New Orleans on the 10th of May next. Gen. Lee is one of the best talkers among the ex-Confederate chieftains, and will doubtless acquit himself with credit.

John Kelly of New York points with pride to an indorsement. He was put at the head of Tammany by a practically unanimous vote. But then Boss Tweed was, too, and further, he was sent by 8,000 admiring majority to the State Senate even when the burden of his sins had found him out before the whole world.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed a law making dueling wilful murder, where the death of either party occurs as a result at the time or within six months. The bill further provides that a party who challenges or accepts a challenge shall be forever disfranchised, and may be imprisoned for two years; any party who shall carry a challenge, or in any way give countenance to a duel, shall be disfranchised, imprisoned two years and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. Other provisions to render the law effective were also enacted.

The General Assembly of North Carolina.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

TWELFTH DAY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1881.

The Senate met at 11:20 a. m., Mr. Dorch in the chair.

PETITIONS.

Petitions relative to prohibition were offered by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Finger, Parish, Merritt, Stowe, Scott, of Roekingham and Burwell. Referred to the committee on petitions.

Mr. Merritt presented a petition from the State Teachers' Association, with regard to common schools. Referred to committee on education.

MESSAGES.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following: House bill No. 52, a bill to pay Mr. James Heleman, contestant from Person county, mileage and per diem, passed first and second readings.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following bills and resolutions were offered and referred to appropriate committees: Mr. Davidson—A bill to regulate the mode of enforcing judgments rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Committee on judiciary.

Mr. Davidson—A bill to prevent attorneys-at-law from becoming sureties. Committee on judiciary.

Mr. Davidson—A bill to permit criminals to testify in their own behalf. Committee on judiciary.

Mr. York—A bill to amend chapter 92, section 2, of the laws of 1879, to limit the powers of magistrates in peace warrants. Committee on judiciary.

Mr. Clark—A bill to prevent fraud in elections and to facilitate the discovery thereof.

CALENDAR.

Bills and resolutions upon the calendar were disposed of as follows: A bill for the better protection of married women. It was discussed by Mr. Cunningham and passed its third reading.

The Senate here took a recess until after the inauguration and adjourned at 1:20 p. m., Lieutenant Governor Robinson in the chair, to which he was conducted by the president pro tem, Mr. Dorch.

Mr. Robinson then proceeded to deliver a short, but timely address to the Senate.

Mr. Davidson moved that Mr. Dorch be placed upon the committee on the judiciary. The resolution prevailed unanimously.

Mr. Staples moved to add the name of the Senator from Wayne to the committee on internal improvements. Adopted.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Culbreth.

Mr. Green, of Orange—A petition from the State Teachers' Association.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: Mr. Sparrow—Providing for the removal of causes from one county to another. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Sparrow—To provide for the protection of farmers in the cultivation of cotton. Committee on agriculture.

THE INAUGURATION.

At 12 o'clock the inaugural ceremonies began and lasted, including the delivery of the address by the Governor, until ten minutes past one, when the officers and Senate retired.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, of Stokes, the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1881.

The following gentlemen made reports: Mr. Davidson, for judiciary committee; Mr. York, for committee on fish interests; Mr. Scott, of Rockingham, for judiciary committee; Mr. Staples, for judiciary committee; Mr. Carr, for committee on engrossed bills; Mr. Tucker, for judiciary committee.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Were introduced as follows and referred to appropriate committees: Mr. Staples—A bill to authorize the president of the Piedmont Railroad Company to extend aid to the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company and other roads in the State. Committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Tucker—A bill for the more efficient collection of taxes.

Mr. York—A resolution that the name of the Senator from Craven (Mr. Clarke) be added to the committee on fish interests. Adopted.

Mr. Dorch—A bill for the benefit of the Colored Insane Asylum.

Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe—A resolution to request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to make the Commissioner of Agriculture Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the President's cabinet. Discussed by Messrs. Parish, Glenn, Stowe and Davidson.

CALENDAR.

Senate bill 50, a bill to amend chapter 135 of the laws of 1879, moved that the counties of Catawba, Cabarrus, Guilford and others be added. The resolution was amended by the committee so as to provide for the registration of voters in the counties mentioned in the act as amended.

The bill being one to authorize levying of taxes the yeas and nays were called: yeas 30, nays 5. Adopted.

Senate bill 80, to amend subdivision 7, section 11, chapter 78, of the laws of 1879, was explained by Mr. York, and passed its second and third readings.

Senate bill 81, to amend chapter 105, section 37, of the laws of 1879, was explained by Messrs. York and Spears, and passed its second and third readings.

Senate bill 83, relative to amending chapter 22 of the laws of 1879, with regard to the probate of deeds, passed its second reading.

Senate bill 92, to repeal chapter 264 of the laws of 1879, to reduce the cost in criminal actions. The bill was discussed at length by Messrs. Stowe, Bernard, Davidson, Clarke and Scott, of New Hanover. Upon motion of Mr. Staples the bill was laid upon the table. Yeas 36; nays 5.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following: Joint resolution that one thousand copies of the Governor's inaugural address be printed for the use of the General Assembly. Adopted.

A resolution to print one thousand copies of the report of the directors of the Insane Asylum. A resolution to print one thousand copies of the memorial of the prohibition convention lately held in this city. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented as follows: Mr. Robbins—From citizens of North Carolina, asking prohibition in the State.

Mr. Davis, of Haywood—A memorial from the Western Baptist State Convention, asking prohibition in the State.

Mr. Ragsdale—From the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, asking prohibition in the State.

Mr. Ellington—From the Baptist Sunday school of Clayton, asking prohibition.

Mr. Hanner—From citizens of Chatham, asking prohibition to be submitted to the people.

Mr. Speaker Cooke presented a long petition from the State prohibition convention, setting forth numerous evils brought about by the sale of liquor, and giving many reasons why the Legislature should pass a State prohibitory law.

The resolution to investigate the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was as follows:

The committee on internal improvements having carefully considered House resolution No. 16, entitled "A resolution to investigate the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad," beg leave to report that no evidence being before the committee, and no reasons assigned by the author of the resolution when called before the committee, showing the necessity of an investigation, the committee cannot recommend that the expenses of such an investigation be incurred by the State.

Were any charge of fraud, corruption or bad faith made and sustained by evidence, the committee would deem it their duty to recommend a thorough investigation of the same.

Mr. Ragsdale, in his report, having shown that every portion of the contract of the company had been complied with, and every cent due the State paid into the Treasury, and nothing being before the committee for them to act upon, except the predictions and fears of the author of the resolution, the committee unanimously recommended to the House that the resolution do not pass. (Signed.)

R. B. GLENN, for Com.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: Mr. Webster—To charter the Dan Valley and Yadkin Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, extending by Leaksville and Madison. Committee on corporations.

Mr. Bigelow—To compel the County Board of Education for Caswell county to lay off the county in school districts. Committee on education.

Mr. Glenn—To allow the manufacturers of tobacco to sell tobacco without license. Finance committee.

Mr. Morrison—To compel railroads to lay up high trestles. Committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Robbins—To amend chapter 169, section 3, of the laws of 1869-70, relating to sureties on official bonds. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Dunn—To amend chapter 94 of the laws of 1879, relating to the driving of cattle into certain counties west of the Blue Ridge. Judiciary committee.

Mr. Harrison—In relation to gates and public highways. Committee on railroads, etc.

Mr. Rose—To incorporate the Western Insane Asylum.

Mr. Turbentine—To incorporate the Swepson Mills.

A bill to amend the laws of 1870, and with regard to Wake Forest College, was taken up.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to refer to the committee on prohibition.

Mr. Rose opposed the reference. The House refused to refer. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

House bill making thirty pounds a bushel of cotton seed was taken up and advocated by Messrs. Townsend and Grainger, and opposed by Mr. Bledsoe, who moved to lay on the table. The motion failed. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

House bill 236, to amend section 2, chapter 194, laws of 1879, relating to the punishment of a defaulting constable or tax collector, passed its second and third readings.

House bill 210, to amend section 1, chapter 95, laws of 1879, relating to the driving of cattle west of the Blue Ridge, passed its second and third readings after being amended by adding Macon county.

House bill 222, to amend chapter 34 section 1 of the laws of 1880, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Sparrow moved to spread the report of the committee on the resolution to investigate the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad on the minutes. Motion prevailed.

House resolution 41, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law for the purpose of requiring qualification for revenue officers, was read second time, and, on motion of Mr. Glenn, of Stokes, was made the special order for next Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 20, 1881.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

were introduced as follows and referred to appropriate committees: Mr. Clarke—A bill to extend the time to redeem land sold for taxes.

Mr. Dorch—A bill to provide for the completion of the colored Insane Asylum.

Mr. Carr—A bill to consolidate the insurance laws of North Carolina. Ordered that the bill be printed for the use of the General Assembly.

Mr. Battle—A resolution in regard to the distillation from fruit.

Mr. Richardson—A bill to amend the laws with regard to the mechanics' lien, allowing six months instead of sixty days to take on a lien. Committee on prepayments and grievances.

Mr. York moved to reconsider the vote of the Senate by which the joint committee on fish interests

was increased. He then moved that the number from the Senate be three instead of two.

Senate bill 83, in relation to probate of deeds, to amend chapter 22, of the laws of 1879, so that the probate of deeds taken heretofore under the supposed power so to do, be ratified, passed its final reading.

Senate bill 108, to amend chapter 275, section 21, of the laws of 1870-77, was discussed by Senator from Northampton.

Mr. Tucker moved that the bill lie on the table. Withdrawn by request. Discussed by Mr. Williamson, of Edgecombe, in favor of the bill. The bill was intended to provide for a more equal representation of the political parties in the board of county canvassers.

Mr. Williamson thought the bill ought to pass. He believed that if the popular vote had been properly heard from Governor Jarvis would not be Governor of this State. He thought that one hundred and fifty thousand voters in North Carolina believed that but for fraud Hon. Ralph B. Buxton would to-day be Governor.

Mr. Staples—Did I understand the honorable Senator from Edgecombe to state that Governor Jarvis was elected by fraud?

Mr. Williamson—I mean to say if there had been a fair election Governor Jarvis would not now be the Governor; that Judge Buxton was deprived of fifteen hundred votes in the county of Halifax that he was entitled to, and in other eastern counties he was deprived of votes that would have been sufficient to elect him. I do say that if there had been no fraud on the part of the Democratic party Judge Buxton would have been elected, and there are one hundred and fifteen thousand men in North Carolina who do not believe that the inaugurated Governor of a day or two ago was fairly elected, and there are a large number of respectable people in the North who do not believe that Governor Jarvis was fairly elected.

Mr. Staples—in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Edgecombe, I say there are one hundred and twenty one thousand white men in North Carolina who do believe that Governor Jarvis was fairly elected, and that there was no fraud in it; that Judge Buxton was honorably defeated, and the Democratic party is prepared to certify the same to the world. As to what the respectable people in the North may think about it is a matter of little consequence. The time has been when the political philosophy of the North was all powerful in Southern elections, when Southern States were dominated by Northern sentiment and Northern men, in the conduct of our elections. There was a time—not very recent—when the public sentiment of the North endorsed and encouraged military interference in elections in the Southern States to such a degree that military power controlled the organization of Southern legislatures, and instead of a member being entitled to a seat in the legislature by virtue of the certificate of the sheriff of his county, or other proper officer, he passed in by men with bayonets in their hands, by virtue of a pass from the commanding General, or other military officer. And all this in time of profound peace. If there was fraud in the county of Halifax and other counties in the recent election, why was it not made known to the county and State canvassers? Why was it not made known to the public, and brought to the attention of the authorities? Such was not the case. The State canvassing board, with a Republican on it, unanimously published to the country the result of the last election, and not one word of protest against the returns was uttered. The Legislature, in joint session, in the presence of the honorable Senator from Edgecombe and his party associates, no longer ago than last week, publicly announced the result of the election by counties, and not one word of objection was raised to the accuracy of the returns of those returns. Then why is it, that it is alleged upon the floor of the Senate to-day that the recently inaugurated Governor was elected by fraud? It occurs to me that it comes with a very bad grace from the Republican party to object to an election upon the grounds of fraud. The Senator from Edgecombe must have forgotten the present incumbent of the Presidential office holds his position by the grossest frauds ever perpetrated on a free people; he must have failed to remember that, in spite of two hundred and fifty thousand popular majority against them, in spite of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, the State of South Carolina and the State of Louisiana, the Republican party, by fraud, deprived the American people of their lawfully elected President, and gave to them a man who had been elected by the popular vote of the people. Does the Senator remember that the Republican party has strangled the voice of liberty in three great States of this Union for the sake of party supremacy, and does he not know that the whole world knows the fact that the same party inaugurated by fraud a President of the United States? I repeat that it comes with a very bad grace indeed for the honorable Senator from Edgecombe, as the representative of the Republican party upon this floor, to charge that the election of Governor Jarvis was procured by fraud.

Mr. Williamson—I would like to

ask the Senator from Guilford if the Democrats in Congress did not favor the electoral commission and vote for it?

Mr. Staples—They did, and for two reasons: First, for the purpose of averting civil war, which was imminent; and, secondly, upon the presumption that there were honest men in the Republican party of the North who would do justice to the South and observe the sacred obligations of their oaths. It turned out to be a very violent presumption, and the decision of that commission will stand forever as a monument of injustice and fraud upon the American people.

Mr. Clarke then called for the yeas and nays upon the motion of Mr. Staples to table the bill, and the motion prevailed—yeas 34; nays 12.

Mr. Glenn moved that Hon. R. P. Buxton be invited to a seat on the floor. Adopted. Mr. Buxton was invited to take his seat with the body.

Senate bill 109, to exempt ministers of the Gospel from working on public roads. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Davidson.

Senate bill 160, to amend so much of the laws of 1870-77 as apply to the counties of Guilford and Davidson. Re-committed.

Senate resolution 198, to request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure the passage of House bill 6141, to exempt from import duty all machinery used in the manufacture of cotton. Adopted.

Senate resolution 201, with regard to the repeal of the tax on brandy distilled from fruits. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports from their respective committees were submitted by Messrs. Jarvis, Rowland, Stokes, Ragsdale, Brown, Glenn, of Edgecombe, and Green, of Orange.

Resolutions were introduced as follows: Mr. Nicholson—Requesting the Attorney General to examine and report whether the Atlantic North Carolina Railway Company and not for the purpose of its charter. This resolution was passed under a suspension of the rules and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Thomas—To instruct the Secretary of State to procure the official population of each county in this State for the use of the Assembly. This resolution also passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bunting—To inquire into the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Ragsdale—Instructing our members of Congress to use their influence to make the Commissioner of Agriculture the Secretary of Agriculture and a cabinet officer.

The following resolutions were signed by the Speaker in the presence of the House: Bill to amend section 10 of chapter 43 of the laws of 1879, with regard to evidence against sureties on official bonds.

Bill to amend chapter 13 of private laws of 1879. The bill prohibits the sale of liquor within five miles of Wake Forest College.

The bill to amend the insolvent debtor law was taken up.

Mr. Hilton moved to recommit to the judiciary committee. He said he was on the committee and voted in favor of the bill, but after further consideration he was of the opinion that the bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hilton replied and said that he preferred to make his objections to the judiciary committee. He said a man could not be a member of the committee and yet not be a member of the committee. He said that he would not be a member of the committee, and yet he would not be a member of the committee.

Mr. Bledsoe thought there was no doubt about the constitutionality of the bill, and it was to prevent people with considerable property from estate of real estate from being able to pay the taxes, that he had introduced the bill.

Mr. Manning was very clear that the bill was constitutional. He thought the honest law was never intended to give money to a class of people, and the passage of the bill was an act of policy only. He did not think there was any great hardship as the law now stands, that the State should be able to pay the taxes, and he never knew a case where a man had remained in jail for taxes when he had money with which to pay them.

Mr. Sparrow moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and the motion was also voted down.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, of Craven, the yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed by a vote of 69 to 35.

House bill for the relief of herself, and tax collectors for the years 1877-78-79, and authorizing her to collect taxes, was taken up.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to refer to the judiciary committee. The motion failed and the bill was put upon the third reading and passed.

Senate resolution 67, with regard to the feasibility of smelting a law with regard to the regulation of taxes and rights of citizens, passed second and third readings.

House resolution with regard to the manufacture of guano by the State put upon its second and third readings and passed.

Senate bill 12, to incorporate Oak Ridge Institute, in Guilford county, passed second time.

Hon. R. P. Buxton was, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, invited to a seat in the hall.

House bill 12, to incorporate the Fayetteville and Winston Railroad Company was taken up.

Mr. Ragsdale said he had been before the committee twice, and he thought they had examined the bill most carefully. The company asked no State aid.

Mr. Bledsoe said he was one of the committee, and the bill was carefully considered. Mr. Bledsoe said there is no trick or scheme in the bill, but a bona fide effort to

open with money who wish to carry it out. If any sentiment has taken hold of the people and crystallized itself in them, it is never to invest another cent of State money in a railroad. The bill will help Fayetteville and Winston, and other towns, and our iron mines will be known in Pittsburgh and all other places.

Mr. Thomas favored the charter and offered an amendment to prevent discrimination in fares and freight, which was adopted, and the bill then passed its third reading.

The GREENSBORO PATRIOT is published weekly every Wednesday afternoon. Terms of Subscription: \$3.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months, free of postage. Subscriptions should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, Check or Draft. No paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

Entered at the Post Office in Greensboro, N. C., as Second-Class Matter.

The first division, 23 miles, of the railroad in Yaso, the northernmost island of Japan, has been completed. It is the first American railroad in Asia, was built in 12 months by J. M. Crawford, a Pennsylvania, all of whose assistants were Americans, and cost \$20,000 per mile, including rolling stock. The English line between Tokyo and Yokohama cost nearly \$100,000 a mile, and it took five years to complete 18 miles.

For the last time we respectfully request delinquent subscribers to remit, or call at the office of the PATRIOT and pay their subscription. This is a matter of great importance to us: our necessities are such as to force us to make this appeal. It is not right to ask us to furnish the PATRIOT without the money. The small amount does not meet the cost of publication. We trust our friends will act in this matter, and without further delay.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Maine.

In the Raleigh News and Observer of the 23d inst., we find a very interesting article entitled "A Rebel Brigadier, in Northern New England." The "Rebel Brigadier" is the Hon. Alfred M. Waddell of Wilmington, North Carolina. In speaking of Maine he says:

"The Rebel Brigadier carefully inquired into the history and results of prohibitory legislation there, which satisfied him that, although absolute prohibition is practically impossible, and although the enforcement of the law gives rise to much perjury and deprives the State of considerable revenue, it prevents a great deal of crime and misery, and which a heretofore community are subject, by limiting the facilities for obtaining liquor, and keeping thereby in the pockets of the people, for expenditure in legitimate methods, those of dollars which would otherwise go to the support of the 'papa' still there, and which would be sent to the difficulty in the way of a man getting drunk, if he puts his whole mind into it (like the fellow who dug for gold during the war), and that the law is the most formidable of all human weapons. money. There are a plenty of people there who get 'fagged with spirits,' but they have to do it in a sober way, which only adds to the degradation, and they are obliged to do it on very mean liquor, for it doesn't pay to keep a good and costly article when it is liable to be seized at any time. It may be that every man is gifted with a certain amount of 'pure conscience' distributed through different channels of his natural system, and that damping up any one of these will only cause an overflow in some other, but every good citizen and every woman will say, in regard to this channel through which the propensity to drink flows, 'dam it!'"

The State Treasurers Report.

[Raleigh News and Observer, Jan. 23.]

We have before us the report of the Treasurer for the last fiscal year. The operations under the compromise act have been as follows:

Bonds redeemed at 40 per cent, \$3,579,500
do do 25 do 1,992,045
do do 15 do 1,928,700
\$7,499,245

In substitution of the above there have been issued \$2,211,616.25 of new bonds. Of the class redeemable at 40 per cent there are still outstanding \$1,997,900, of the 25 per cent class there are outstanding \$1,299,000, and of the 15 per cent class \$1,259,900. Should these all be funded the debt will amount to about \$3,500,000. The interest on the new consolidated 4's is \$86,464, the January half of which has been paid. When the operation of funding shall be completed the entire interest will be \$150,000.

The receipts for the two last fiscal years amount to \$1,100,335.99, and the expenditures \$1,070,279.94. Compared with the preceding two years, there has been an increase in receipts of \$33,378.40, and a decrease in expenditures of \$17,072.92, showing a net difference of \$50,451.32. The expenses for the present year, including interest are estimated at \$59,800.

The Treasurer recommends that the rate of taxation be fixed at 20 cents, which he estimates will produce \$45,000. The residue necessary to be raised (\$135,000) will be provided from other sources.

To say that the management of our financial matters is in good hands is only to say what every person in the State informed on the subject fully realizes. We congratulate the people on having as their Treasurer such a faithful, competent and efficient officer as Dr. Worth.

The Cultivation of Upland Rice.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 2, 1880.

Dear Sir:—For the cultivation of highland rice, I prepare my land just as I would for corn. I throw up a ridge of four turrows, and then knock it down with a board, so as not to let it exceed 4 to 5 inches in height. I plant with a rice seed planter; dropping not less than 50 grains about 14 inches apart. I cultivate with a Stowall or Champion plow, and sweep. I break out my mules with a Magnolia sweep; the rows should not be over 3 feet apart and as close as the land will bear—leaving room to plough. I soak the rice one week, first getting it free from chaff, and then spread it on a clean floor two to four inches deep; in 24 to 36 hours the grain will begin to swell and sprout and is ready for the ground. As soon as you observe the swelling, begin to plant. If you have a large area to plant, do not put all your seed in one sack; put in each day, about as much as you can put, and put two bushels per day in each sack. I get as many bushels in a sack as I can plant, running water with the rice in bags is best. If you have to use barrels, renew your water every morning. Begin planting first of March. The white rice is ready to cut whenever the grains next to the straw have passed the milky stage, and are beginning to harden—the number of the head will be sufficiently

BY TELEGRAPH

From All Parts of the Globe.

He Voted Twenty-one Ballots

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.]
CHARLESTON S. C., January 25.—In the United States District Court Saturday, William L. Webb, of Georgetown county, was tried on a charge of voting twenty-one ballots at the last election. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Pierced by a Bar of Red Hot Iron.

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.]

HARRISBURG, Pa. Jan. 22.—Charles Kennedy, an iron worker at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, was caught Thursday morning by a bar of red hot iron. It pierced his body and then would rise around one of his legs, breaking it in several places. He died almost immediately. He was married.

New York Bank statement.

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The weekly statement of the New York Associated Banks shows the following changes: Loans increase \$4,975,300; specie increase \$1,021,600; legal tender increase \$708,500; deposits increase \$655,100; circulation decrease \$70,500; reserve increase \$93,325. The banks now hold \$8,146,725 in excess of legal requirements.

Weekly Report of the Liverpool Cotton Trade.

[By Cable to the Patriot.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—The weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: Cotton which was firm on Friday and Saturday of last week, with hardening prices, became dull on Monday. Business since then has been limited, and with a small decline in prices. American was in small demand, and quotations, under pressure to sell, are reduced 1-16d. Sea Island was in limited request at unchanged prices. Futures opened firm and advanced 1-16d on Friday of last week. Since then the market has gradually weakened, the lowest rates accepted, Saturday showing a decline of 5-32d. There was a reaction at the close, and 1-16d of the decline was recovered.

Washington.

Eads' Inter-Oceanic Canal—Endorsement of Stock by Government.

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The House committee on the Inter-Oceanic Canal, at a full meeting Saturday afternoon, endorsed the bill and reported favoring the incorporation of Eads' ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama, with instructions to strike out that portion which provides for an endorsement by government of its stock to the amount of \$500,000.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill as reported to the House from committee, appropriates \$40,760,452 and is based upon estimates aggregating \$42,475,323. The bill shows an increase over last year's appropriations of \$1,679,912. The estimated postal revenue for 1881, is \$38,845,174 or \$1,915,258 less than is required to make the department self-sustaining. The amount appropriated for Star route services is \$7,755,000, which is an increase of \$375,000 over last year's appropriation.

Telegraphic News Notes.

Two culverts of the South Carolina railroad, at Graniteville, S. C. was washed out Saturday, and trains are unable to pass.

The storm at Harrisburg, Pa. Friday, was the severest known in many years. Much damage was done to property.

The Peruvians lost seventy guns in the battle at Chiriqui. The Guilian army numbered 40,000 men at the surrender of Lima.

Father Edward Purcell, brother of Archbishop Purcell, died of apoplexy at the Ursuline convent, in Brown county, Ohio, Saturday.

Capt John McMahon, a prominent citizen of Savannah, Ga., and President of the Southern Pacific of that city, died suddenly Tuesday night.

The next Biennial meeting of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, May 25 to 29, 1881.

All the prominent Chicago butter dealers and commission merchants have signed an agreement not to trade in any imitation butter, either as butter or under its real name.

The Alexandria obelisk was placed over the pedestal in Central park, New York, Saturday. Between 5,000 and 10,000 people witnessed the operation. There were no formal ceremonies.

Nuggets of News.

A fire at Peoria, Illinois, on Saturday, destroyed J. Bannister & Co's elevator. Loss on building and cargo, \$40,000.

The late storm rendered the condition of the streets for travel in Boston worse than they have been for many years.

Reports from the southern parts of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous territory, state that there will be an almost entire failure of the wheat crop, owing to late planting and the early and hard winter, a large portion of the wheat land being a mass of ice and the seed frozen out.

On January 4, Joseph B. dia, a diabetic respectable merchant of Navarre, Cuba, absconded after having fraudulently obtained goods valued at \$23,000. He sailed on a schooner for New York, but his creditors arrived first, had Bodie arrested on landing, and \$14,000 were found in his possession.

M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie (Bouapart), member of the French Chamber of Deputies, publishes a letter to his constituents, announcing that, in view of the success of the Republic in all the elections since 1877, and in consequence of the death of Napoleon III, and of his son, he bows to the decision of universal suffrage and will henceforth support the Republic.

What I Saw and Heard in Texas.

FROM MY UNWRITTEN MANUSCRIPT.

LETTER NO. 12.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1881.

EDITOR PATRIOT: My last letter from Irwell, and after our talk with the Greenback candidates we met there, we went to look up the stage owner or manager of the line to Comanche, and found that it was reduced to a buggy and would not get in from Waco until ten o'clock, if then. For I concluded to go on with Col. Berry, my genial companion (upon the stage) to Stephenville—the capital of Erath county. The drive was one of some 30 miles and nearly in an opposite direction for me but anything for the best was prevalent in my mind just then. Anything for an outlet. A conveyance, to Comanche, and I was assured we would reach Stephenville by 5 o'clock, that (Thursday) evening, and that the 4 horse post coach from Fort Worth and Gordon, would be along at 6 o'clock, and that I would get to my journey's end by breakfast if not sooner; our Thursday was a pleasant one, over a rather even and unbroken country, we crossed but one creek—after we left the Bosque River 'til near Stephenville, but several little branches, and our road was very obscure, and might have been called a by-way as appropriately as a road, much of our route was remarkable for the few buildings and farms. Nine tents or more of the land seemed unenclosed,—some of it very good—and other portions of it knolly and rocky. I walked at times to rest myself and in going through what we would call here a field—a grassy open space (for there is very little timber here, and it is low and small). There was some deep rutting or ruts, out by the wagons and I was struck with the black rich soil and pressed off some of edges and it would break off 6 inches down the sides and looked good, and in fact kept up the same color down to the bottom of the routes or ditches. So I told the Col. when I got into the stage again that one of two things was true of his section, viz: That the soil was very rich or very deceptive. And he and Johnnie our driver at once said, it was real soil, good and productive—when they have good seasons—and said the soil could be found 3 or 4 feet deep in many parts of their country—but that in many other sections where the line route runs up too near to the surface it was thin and unproductive. The whole country, indeed, hereabouts is rather level than low; except a little range—called mountains—of hills lying all along our right and they are almost entirely barren, of trees or any undergrowth—because of the nearness of stone to the surface I suppose. I was told that this range abounds with rattlesnakes, &c. I was struck with many flat and beautiful plateaus of ground miles wide and long in extent lying between our roads and the hills and many cattle grazing upon them. I asked the price for such lands and was told \$5 to \$10 an acre and when I remarked upon the cheapness of them, Col. Berry said he had several thousand acres lying on the opposite side of the mountains for sale, and he would sell me as much as I wanted for 50 cents an acre. But it was out of the way—and then the further thought came up—i.e. what is the use of a man buying and owning land here and paying taxes on it when he can graze all his stock upon public land free of charge.

At 5 o'clock we arrived at Stephenville, stopped at the Texas hotel, got supper and sat and waited for the stage. It is now 11 o'clock and still I wait, this is more loving than riding on the rail. I met here Col. Welborne, a Congressman from this the Dallas District, he is a nice gentleman, a good friend of Gen. Seales and a co-commissioner upon Indian Affairs. The Colonel was upon the canvass for re-election.

At 12 o'clock, Friday A. M. The stage has just arrived, and upon entering the stage I found only one fellow passenger, Mr. Wm Greene, from Arkansas, going to Comanche for a sick daughter of his, who was there under treatment of Dr. Payne. Mr. Green was born in Warren county, N. C., and he being a cripple, upon crutches I became very much attached to him and we had as pleasant a ride to C. as could be expected—in a stage through the sand. We took breakfast at Dublin and arrived at Comanche at 12 dinner time Friday, thus I was from Tuesday night 6 o'clock until Friday 12 getting about 150 miles.

Yours truly,

CHARLES G. YATES.

Actors in War Times.

A Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia Times gives some interesting reminiscences under the above heading. Among others is the following, which will awaken sad but pleasant recollections among the play-goers of the South:

"At the beginning of the struggle, and before its wild range, long duration and bloody character were realized, poor Harry McCarthy, who did the other day used to excite immense applause, and was recalled again and again to sing his own 'Jingle,' 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' which made a great noise in the world afterwards, being adopted by Southern sympathizers abroad as the war chant of the Confederate braves. It always brought down the house, and Harry used to sing it well. Other songs were 'When this Great War is Over,' 'Lorens,' 'Wait Till the War Love is Over,' and 'God of the Battle, Shield my Boy.' No matter how high-pitched and patriotic the feelings of the soldier, even the occasional rum in him could not steel him against the pathetic influence of these recitatives of home and death."

An Amusing Scene.

[Concord Sun, Jan. 22.]

One day last week, quite an amusing scene occurred in the House of Representatives at Raleigh. A member from the "mountain district" had just received a petition from his county asking for the passage of a prohibition law. He took a drink and thought over it, and thought over it again, and by time he was ready to introduce it in the House, he had a quart of drinks and thoughts alternated, had below his shirt collar. Then he introduced the petition as a bill to regulate the production and harvesting of corn and rye and all other poisonous grain in the State, to tax all the wells and springs and to allow branch water to be sold at drug stores only as a physician's prescription. It is hard to get away with a fellow who hails from the land of moonshine.

Died at Ill.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.]

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 23.—Daniel O'Brien, familiarly known as "Uncle Dan," who settled in this valley when Scranton was but a hamlet, died yesterday at the Poor House. By well authenticated data it is learned that he was 111 years of age. Forty years ago he was a well-to-do resident of this locality and up to 1870 was a drayman. On account of his age he was then obliged to give up all work and a few years ago was admitted to the Poor House. He was a well-preserved old man and after his admission to the almshouse paid occasional visits to the city to meet his acquaintances. He had a remarkable memory and narrated of relating incidents of the revolution in Ireland in 1798 and was anxious to live long enough to participate in a fight for freedom. Always attired in a blue coat, he created considerable interest whenever he came to the city by reason of his old appearance and sprightly step.

Opening a Grave to Get a Ring.

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.]

The wife of William Shields, of this vicinity, wears a gold finger ring which has a history. It was bought by her grandfather in England previous to his marriage. He had inscribed on the inside of the ring the words "I love my choice," and presented it to his wife as a wedding present. It was worn by the young bride during her short wedded life of six years. When she died, and by request of her husband the ring was not taken from her finger when she was buried. After the body had been buried seventy years the grave was opened, the ring taken out and given to the daughter of the deceased, who recently sent it to her daughter, Mrs. Shields. So the ring is about eighty years old at least.

No Wife Ever Could.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

An application for divorce on the ground of cruelty. The first witness was Mrs. Rollingsstone. "What is your name, madam?" asked her lawyer. "Bessie Rollingsstone." "Maiden name?" "Boneste." "Has your husband treated you cruelly?" "Yes, sir." "In what respect?" "He said I could not make mince pies like his mother." "What resemblance does the defendant's mother bear to a mince pie?" inquired the Court. "Oh, I mean that he said I couldn't make as good pies as his mother could." "Let the divorce be granted," said the Judge.

Remarkable Circumstance.

[Wilson Advocate.]

Dr. A. G. Brooks, a successful farmer of Black Creek, informs us that on the night of the 27th of December, his horse slipped into a marsh-hole, and remained all night, unable to extricate himself. The water all around him, and over him, except his head and neck, was frozen, but, wonderful to state, the next morning when the horse was found he was unhurt except a small wound on his head. To get him from the marsh pit a ditch had to be dug and the water drained off from the marsh-hole. The horse was rubbed and treated well, and with the exception of the head, is as well as ever. This is the most remarkable preservation from cold and exposure we have ever known.

Killed While Kissing His Hand

[Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 21.—Jim French, a brakeman on the Piedmont Road, was killed near Salisbury, in this State, last night while dancing a jig on top of a moving freight train and kissing his hand to some women who stood near the track. He did not observe that the train was approaching a bridge, and was consequently struck, knocked under the moving train and crushed so badly that he died a few hours later.

Items of Interest.

Texas has ten Newspapers edited by women. An Indiana farmer deposited in a bank last week \$2,000 that he had buried in the earth for 17 years. From Bradstreet's Commercial Digest we learn that the cotton crop of 1880 will foot up 5,937,000 bales. But we notice that the various agencies disagree as to what the crop was. The crop of 1877-78 was 4,774,000, that of 1878-79 5,074,000 bales, that of 1879-80 5,762,252 bales. A large increase in acreage is predicted for 1881.

In 1830 all gentlemen in Washington smoked corn-cob pipes and plantation tobacco, while only the diplomatic corps smoked cigars, according to a writer in the Atlantic Monthly.

It is reported that Hon. Samuel J. Tilden is quite feeble, that his right hand has a palsied movement, while his left is useless.

Nine thousand dollars of North Carolina special tax bonds, second class, sold in New York at 77 cents on Thursday last.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE

On the 21st day of February, 1881, at the Court House door in Greensboro, we will offer for sale the Dock lot, in the west end of town near the College, containing about six acres, and is the lot on which Mrs. Garrett now resides.

The lot will be divided into 5 or 6 parts, of which a plot may be seen at our office, or by calling on Capt. J. W. Dock, at the store of J. W. Scott & Co.

By J. W. SCOTT & CO., J. A. SMALL, N. A. HANNER, J. A. HANNER.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership existing between the undersigned under the firm names of SCOTT, SMALL & CO., and J. W. SCOTT & CO., was dissolved, January 1st, 1881, by the death of J. W. SCOTT. The business of the firm will be settled by J. W. SCOTT, who will receive for all monies and pay off the indebtedness of both firms at maturity.

By J. W. SCOTT, J. A. SMALL, N. A. HANNER, J. A. HANNER.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 17, 1881, a. p. w. d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Lots for Sale

IN GREENSBORO.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a decree of the Probate Court of Guilford County, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Greensboro on the first Monday in March 1881, at 12 o'clock, M., at public auction for cash, Three Town Lots on South Elm Street, between Benbow Hall and C. P. Meendenballe's place, being a part of the S. G. Thomas property, each lot to be sold containing 25 feet front and running back 152 feet from edge of Street. Any person desiring to purchase any part of the said S. G. Thomas property by private sale will please apply to the undersigned.

JULIA R. THOMAS, Guardian of R. S. THOMAS, Greensboro, N. C. Jan. 21—d. w. t. d.

Sale of Valuable Property.

I shall call at public auction on the 27th day of January, 1881, the TWO HOUSES and LOTS on East street, known as Chapman property. Sale at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Terms, half cash and balance in 12 months with note and good security. Title reserved until purchase money is paid.

JOHN A. BARRINGER, Attorney.

Greensboro Female College.

THE FIFTIETH SESSION WILL open Jan. 13, 1881. All the departments of instruction are filled with efficient and faithful teachers, and the school is in a prosperous condition. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, President. Jan. 1, 1881—J. A. W. I. m.

Important Sale of Real Estate.

As Administrator of the estate of R. N. Caldwell, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., on MONDAY THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH 1881, a lot 25 feet front, on East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C. Terms of sale: one-half cash, the remainder in 6 mos. interest on deferred payment from day of sale. Bond and approved security required: title retained until purchase money is paid.

W. R. MURRAY, Adm'r of R. N. Caldwell.

Jan. 26th 1881.

The National Bank of Greensboro

A Dividend of Five Per Cent

has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank for the past six months—payable to the stockholders on this day.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, President.

Jan. 5, 1881.—w. t. d.

WANTED

FURS OF ALL KIND,

Rabbit Skins,

Oposum Skins,

Muskrat Skins,

Coon Skins,

Fox Skins,

Mink Skins,

House and Wild Cat Skins,

Beaver Skins,

Otter Skins,

Bear Skins,

Deer Skins,

Sheep Skins,

Dry Hides,

Green Hides,

RAGS! RAGS!!

BEESEWAX,

SASAFRAS/OIL,

Produce of all Kinds.

Batter, Eggs,

Chickens, Meal,

Corn, Peas, Beans,

Oats, Flour, Irish Potatoes,

Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

HOUSTON & BRO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE AND FUR BUYERS,

Greensboro, N. C.

Jan. 5, 1881

Harness and Saddle Establishment.

Over HOUSTON & BRO'S STORE.

L. Houston, Manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Saddle, Hardware, Blankets, Buggy Material, &c. The only Shop in the city where you can get first class work, and REPAIRING done at short notice. Orders solicited.

J. H. HARRIS, Manager.

REMEMBER THE DEAD

AND CALL ON

L. HOUSTON,

Who is prepared to furnish Tombstones and Monuments at Short Notice. Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Country Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices. Give me a call.

A. JORDAN, Manager.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 14, 1880

WEAVER IROS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

and dealers

BY TELEGRAPH

From All Parts of the Globe.
The Story of a Horrible Crime.

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.]
COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22.—The Register has received the following particulars of the recent murder and lynching in Newberry county:

PROSPERITY, S. C., Jan. 19.—As Miss Bettie Wertz was returning home on the evening of the 17th from her brother's, she was attacked by Dave Spearman and Sam Fair, colored, employees of Miss Wertz's father, and outraged. She was then tied and gagged, and Dave and Sam went to Mr. Wertz's and ate supper. Afterward returning to their victim, they again outraged her and then choked her to death. The body was then carried about twenty yards and laid down where a fence crossed a foot-path, and left, where it was afterward found. Yesterday morning Justice Wheeler held a coroner's inquest, at which suspicion rested on the above-mentioned parties. Sam confessed that he knew the deed was to be done, but claimed that he was not a participant in the act. The guilty parties were put in the guard-house, to be carried to jail to-day. During last night the guard-house doors were forced open and Dave was taken to the spot where the deed was committed, and where, it is said, he made a full confession that he and Sam committed the act. Dave was then tied to a pine tree and shot. The infuriated party returned to the guard-house and took Sam out, shot him on the spot and left him for dead. After daylight the inquest people searched for the bodies, and found Sam at his mother's in bed, with several bullet holes in him. He was brought to Prosperity, taken about one mile from the town and hanged at 1 P. M. The hanging was participated in by both whites and blacks, and about 200 or 300 men were witnesses. Every thing is quiet to-night. The deed was nearly a year in being planned, according to the confessions of the murderers. Miss Wertz was highly respected.

Tales Told by Telegraph.

A project is on foot in Montreal for making a railway tunnel under Niagara Falls.
Dr. Irwin, of Bryan, Texas, was assassinated by an unknown person on Wednesday night.
Neah Bowling was murdered by a man named Barnett at Delaware Bend, Texas, on Sunday.
Six or seven Mexicans are reported to have been killed by Indians on Tuesday, near the Candelero Mountains, in Mexico.
Chicago ice companies will gather about 1,500,000 tons this season, which is nearly seventy-five per cent, more than the crop of last year.

General News Notes.

—The roads are in a terrible condition.
—The mails from every direction are very irregular.
—Wood sold at \$1.25 per two horse load to-day.
—Business is getting better in our little city.
—Mr. W. S. Moore is shipping to-day over 14,000 rabbit skins at prices of his purchases thus far this season.
—The proceedings of our Legislature on Thursday last are interesting. We print them in another column.

Personal Intelligence.

Representative March, the Maine Greenbacker, says that in the coming contest for the Speakership the Greenbackers will muster ten votes, which will be cast for a regular Greenback candidate.
The Car in which General Garfield will ride to Washington in March has been made at Jeffersonville, Ind., at a cost of \$17,000, and everything in it, except the carpets and some mahogany, holly and ebony used in decoration, is the product of Indiana and it is the result of Indiana mechanical skill.

The Asheville Citizen of January 18 says: We learn that the Richmond & Danville Railroad is soon to concentrate their Company shops at Salisbury, thus making Salisbury their central depot.... Asheville is going to have a street Railway.... A movement is on foot to form a new county in North Carolina from portions of Wake, Orange and Granville, to be called Durham county, with the town of Durham as the county seat.... Up to the present time there has been no consolidation of the Western Union and American Union telegraph Companies, but it is understood that they will be consolidated within the next few days.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Rail Road Company.
An important meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company was held in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday 19th inst., at which, in addition to the usual routine of business, it was resolved to continue work upon the present gauge. The Board was unanimous in its action on this matter and we know this information will be received with pleasure by the friends of this great enterprise. The progress of the work of construction as reported by President Gray, and Chief Engineer Jones was entirely satisfactory, and all are hopeful and sanguine of the early completion of the road to Greensboro.

North Carolina State Grange.
The eighth annual session of the North Carolina State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will convene in Raleigh on Tuesday, the first day of February next. Questions of vital interest to the order and of great importance to the agricultural interest will be considered. It is earnestly requested that each subordinate Grange will have its representative present. These who are "true Grangers at heart," though at present unaffiliated, are respectfully invited to participate in our deliberations. The sisters especially will be most cordially welcomed. Arrangements have been made with a number of hotels and first-class boarding houses for accommodations at reduced rates.
W. H. CHERRY, Master.

Live Stock.

The Percheron-Norman Horse

[Southern Planter and Farmer, January.]
Among the numerous breeds of horses, I have found none, for our changed states, that equal the Percheron-Norman horse—a race but little known in this country until the last twenty-five or thirty years, and my importation of two stallions and two mares in 1866, and a mare that came with them for another party. In 1868 a few were imported, and some years later more were added by several importers in Illinois. Since last April, one of them has imported 100 of various ages and kinds, which will give you an idea of the rapid increase of their popularity in the States where the people are of a working temperament, and not cigarette smokers and fancy boys. The days of the blood-horse and trotter are waning, and all that we do must be in character to suit the revolution of the times. My experience in staging and other uses has been long and extensive; therefore I feel well prepared to speak of the varieties of horse power through many of the Southern States and Territories. Also, a trip in 1849 and 1850 through France, travelling by diligence and Mollie Poete from six to ten miles, average, per hour. I saw them carrying omnibuses, large freight wagons and carts.
They are generally grey, of a well-defined and uniform cast of figure and style, stout, quick, very docile and easily taught to perform their work well. They are used by the French for artillery and all harness purposes. They are of a uniform appearance, and fit for work at an early age, reliable, fine bone, broad hips, stout shoulders, good action, and excel all breeds or crosses of breeds now known. Their origin is claimed to be from the days of William the Conqueror. It is certainly a race of great antiquity, and famous in the La Perche districts and highlands of France. Hence the title of Percheron-Norman, to better distinguish them from those grown in the flat country of Normandy and other parts of France, and claimed to be superior, on account of having been raised in the high and hilly country of the La Perche district.
This breed of horses is rapidly spreading over this country, and will go wherever solid worth is appreciated among the workers of the soil or for harness purposes. They are a year earlier fit for farm uses, and in a year or two more they mature and are adapted to streets and bad roads. Their size is one-fourth to one-third greater than average horses found in the markets of fields of this country.
My experience with them, during fourteen years' breeding, is that the half breeds may do as well, and that quarter breeds are as good for mixed and lighter uses. We should breed our own horses and to spare, and, with good brood mares, they may breed most of the time, and do the work of the farm, as they do in France, without missing their use, except a few weeks at foaling time. Certainly it would be a prominent income from each farm, and not an unusual drain on the farmer's purse, as is too often the case now.

S. W. FICKLIN,
BELMONT, VA., Dec. 20, 1880.

The First Calf.

[Selected for the Patriot.]
It is too often the case, when a young heifer has her first calf, that the farmer says, "Well, she will not give more milk than will keep her calf in good condition, and I'll let them run together this time, and teach her the mystery of being milked when she has her next calf." In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness. In the first place the calf will never be so easily broken nor so gentle when broken as now. Cows are largely creatures of habit, and with their first calf every thing is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to being milked and think it is all right; but, when they are run with the calf the first season, and a vicious habit is established that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If the calf ever submits to be milked quietly it is evidently under protest; but, in the second place, there is a more formidable objection than this. The calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two, so that the milk veins are not at any time distended with milk, though the quantity secreted in a given time may be large. This is the natural time to distend the milk-ducts and expand the udder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with her next calf, you require the milk to be retained twelve hours, the udder becomes hard and painful and the milk leaks from her teats, or, more likely, nature accommodates the quantity of milk to be secreted; the cow becomes permanently a small milker. Much of the future character of the cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf. In the case of our domestic animals are habits more readily formed and more firmly fixed than the cow. Everything that disturbs the quietness of a cow impairs the milk both in quantity and quality. To obtain the best results, therefore, there should be a regular time and place for milking, and as far as possible the milking should be done by the same person. Any cow can be milked in a few weeks by irregular milking—sometimes at intervals of twenty-four hours and sometimes but six. Separation from her usual company, a change to a new location, a strange milker, and, above all, a blistering manner and scolding voice, are sources of irritation that more or less impair the milking qualities of a cow. No cow under the influence of fear will give her full quantity of milk.

General Phil Sheridan, accompanied by Generals Mooker, Sackett, Farrer and Colonel Sheridan, of his staff, is on a tour of inspection of the military posts in New Mexico.

Want of Mail Facilities in the back country.

The Charlotte Democrat of Jan. 21st, has the following:

"A friend in Randolph county, in the neighborhood of the Factory, asks us to say something about the great need of better mail facilities in that section. He says they have not now near as good mail conveniences as they had in 1851 when there was a line of stages running through the county from Fayetteville to Salisbury daily. Now they have a sore-back horse mail unable to go through on schedule time in the best of weather, and, in bad weather, not at all. At the time our correspondent wrote (4th January) he says they had been eight days without a mail. He very properly attributes a good deal of the difficulty to subletting mail contracts. For instance, some one in Virginia or Ohio bids off the contract for carrying the mail on several routes in North Carolina as a mere matter of speculation, then a route is relayed by the speculator on the lowest terms possible to some one who is unable to fulfill the contract. The contract for carrying a daily mail from Greensboro to Asheville (we are informed) was taken by a Virginia speculator at about \$2,200 per annum, but the speculator sub-let the contract to some one at \$800, (a price that would not pay expenses) hence the sub-contractor not only fails to deliver his mail on schedule time, but fails for several days together. That is what our correspondent says, and it reveals a state of affairs that should receive the attention of the Post Office Department."

"The Department should stop the practice of permitting speculators in one State bidding off mail contracts in another, unless they intend to personally superintend and fulfill their contracts, and give a good bond with securities residing in the State where the work is to be performed."

We hope our correspondent will make known the grievances of his section to Gen. Scales, the member of Congress from that District. If the Department would quit spending so much money, so what is mis-called "fast mails" on Railroad lines, (and which are unnecessary), and devote a little more attention to the wants and necessities of the people living 10, 20 and 40 miles off from Railroads; it would be better for all concerned."

We are satisfied that Gen. Scales the efficient representative in Congress from this district, will investigate the cause of complaint; and if possible the evil will be remedied. ED. PATRIOT.

Forty Thousand Murders in the South

[New Orleans Christian Advocate.]

Forty thousand murders have been committed in the Southern States since the war. Murders occur in all States and communities, and there are just as bad men to be found in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, but when we are brought face to face with the appalling fact that there were more murders in the eight States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, the most thoughtless must be startled. The same proportion holds good in nearly all the Southern States. What is the remedy? First of all let the truth be told, and let our Southern people understand the actual state of the case. Then let the pulpits and press ring out in denunciation of the barbarous customs of carrying deadly weapons and of dueling. The public conscience must be awakened, and the pulpits and the press must lead in the work.

An Affeting Scene.

During the commencement of the late snow a beautiful little boy in Lenoirville, S. C., of but about three years of age, while passing into his last sleep said: "Mother, I must die—I don't like to be put in the cold ground—it will be so lonesome—I want some one to go with me." What must have been the sadness of the little innocent? What the anguish of the mother? Is there to be a part in Gilead?
"In the gloom of the darkest midnight, We expect the return of day, A gentle one, hush the cloud of grief, Will be followed by a heaven-born ray."
J. F. G. MITCHELL,
Charlotte, Jan. 1881.

For Neuralgia in the Face, or other acute suffering elsewhere, the following remedy has been tried with good effect: Cut a thick slice of bread all across the loaf—fresh bread is best. Soak one side for a minute in boiling water, and rapidly sprinkle cayenne pepper over the hot side. Apply while still moist and hot to the painful surface. The bread retains the heat long enough for the cayenne pepper to begin to act, and cayenne does not affect delicate skins as mustard does. It acts as a rubefacient, but not as a blister. Another excellent remedy for congestion from cold is to apply a poultice of flaxseed meal and cayenne pepper. By keeping a bit of oil on the outside of the poultice cloth it will retain both heat and moisture for a long time.

Selling Their Father's Sepulchre.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)
Several years ago a highly respectable citizen of Orange county died leaving an estate valued at \$40,000. During his life time he had a costly sepulchre dug out of the solid rock and properly arranged—a final resting place for his bones. He left his property to his heirs not deeming it necessary to provide in his will for the protection of his tomb. The heirs squandered the estate, and finally the bones of the father and those of one of his children were taken from the sepulchre and sold, with the grounds surrounding it.

Greensboro Advertisements.

W. R. MURRAY

is now receiving his

FALL AND WINTER.

STOCK OF GOODS,

to which he would most respectfully invite the attention of all persons who wish to buy goods at LOW PRICES as the same class of goods can be sold by any one. His stock, as usual, will consist of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Clothing,

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths

and a fine lot of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

and Ladies', Misses', and Children's

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR,

and a fine selection of Dress Goods which no one should fail to see before buying. Call and see for yourself.

Greensboro, Oct. 12, 1880.

JAS. H. WEST

Successor to Phil Zimmar & Co., Benbow House, Greensboro, having purchased their attractive and well selected stock of all kinds family and fancy Groceries, which will be found every thing to be had in a first class establishment in this line, at the very lowest cash prices. Canned goods and fancy crackers a specialty. D-S-W-11.

MERRY

CHRISTMAS!

AND

HAPPY

NEW YEAR

TO ALL

We are yours,

W. H. WAKEFIELD & CO.

Greensboro, Dec. 22, 1880.

MULL & HUBBARD,

Livery, Feed, and Exchange

STABLES,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The veterinary department is in full charge of Dr. S. P. Mail, the only

VETERINARY SURGEON

in the State who has a Diploma.

BUS, CARRIAGES AND BAGGAGE WAGONS

meet all trains and attend promptly all calls.

Dec. 8, 1880.

Money made easily now

By Buying Your Goods from

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Having purchased Capt. E. A. Small's interest in our business, we propose to make some important changes, and in order to complete our arrangements it is necessary to reduce the

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

now on hand, before purchasing our Spring Stock, and in order to do so we propose to offer special

Inducement in Prices

We have a nice large, good Stock, and persons wishing to secure bargains will find it to their interest to

EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

To those who owe the old Firm we would like to say it is important that they settle at once.

Reasonable and legitimate indulgence

will be given, and then if you prefer to settle with the officers of the law you will find upon us the unpleasant necessity of allowing you to do so.

Most Respectfully,

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 19, 1881.

Announcement Extraordinary.

H. A. Wilson & Co.

South Elm Street, Greensboro.

In addition to their stock of

PURE LIQUORS

Cigars, &c.

are now prepared to furnish the most acceptable preparation known for BRONCHIAL, PECTORAL AND PULMONARY AFFECTIONS:

Tolu Rock and Rye,

the great Appetizer. Sure cure for coughs, colds, &c.

We keep

KIDSEGEN,

OYSTERS

furnished in every style, at all times.

They ask everybody to call and see them.

December 30, 1880.

EVERYBODY

is invited to call and examine the new and splendid lot of

CONFECTIONS, TOYS,

Crockery, Glassware, &c.,

which has just been received by

J. C. & W. D. BROWN,

at their New Grocery and

CONFECTIONERY STORE.

on South Elm Street, under the Benbow Hotel. All orders for Confectionery

and Cakes taken in Exchange for Goods.

Nov. 3, 1880.

LEVY BROTHERS,

RICHMOND, VA.

Announce to the people of North Carolina that they have one of the largest and most complete stocks of

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Rugs.

—OIL CLOTHS.—

HOSIERY, GLOVES, LADIES' READY-MADE UNDERWEAR, CLOAKS, and in fact everything found in

Any First-Class Dry Goods Establishment in America.

Their buyer is always in the market ready to purchase bargains from auction and Importers to supply the three immense floors devoted to the selling of their

LARGE STOCK.

Their store covers a space 150 feet deep, 50 feet front, and it is the most complete in its appointments. If you visit Richmond be sure to call, if not send your orders.

October 25, 1880 3m

LEVY BROTHERS,

1017 and 1019 Main St.

Dr. R. K. Gregory

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

to the Citizens of Greensboro.

FEES THE SAME AS THOSE

Charged by other Practicing

Physicians of the City.

May 26th, 1875-ly.

NEW SASH, DOOR AND

BLIND FACTORY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Furniture, Coffins, Mouldings, and all kinds of

Dressed Lumber and building materials

A. O. Redding & Co.,

Randleman Mills,

Randolph County, N. C.

have just supplied their factory with new and improved machinery and are now

preparing to fill promptly all orders for the above mentioned articles and every

thing in the lumber line. We turn out the best of work and insure satisfaction.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the people of North Carolina and adjoining States to their advantages and ask for a liberal share of patronage.

Call and see them or send for price list, to Box 45, High Point, N. C.

Sept. 7-ly.

1880. Fall and Winter, 1880.

OUR STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

is now complete, and we ask you for an

early call and inspection of the same.

We are offering at prices

LOWER THAN EVER:

Dress Goods and Trimmings

to match in all the latest shades and styles

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERE,

Silks, Satins and Velveteens.

OUR STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, AND

NOTIONS

is larger and greater in variety than ever.

Parties in need of Goods will do well to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

C. & M. Pretzfelder.

Greensboro, Oct. 13, '80.

W. E. BEVILL,

RETAIL DEALER IN STAPLE

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Notions,

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Wooden

Ware, Tinware, Powder, Shot, Ropes,

Axe Grease, Table Oil, Candles, Soap, and

all Groceries consisting in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Pepper, Baking powders

Also Tobacco and Cigars.

Having bought strictly for cash, I am

prepared to offer them at Low Prices

either for cash or Barter. Give me a call

before buying.—East Market Street,

Greensboro, N. C.

Nov. 4, 1880.

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

Cincinnati, O.

THIS COMPANY HAVE JUST FINISHED

COMPLETE SHOPS WITH EVERY

FACILITY OF THE LATEST IMPROVED

MACHINERY AND ARE PREPARED

TO MANUFACTURE

Standard Trade Vehicles,

SUCH AS

FARM WAGONS,

SPRING WAGONS,

PLATFORM WAGONS,

LUTOL SPRING WAGONS,

FARMERS TWO-SEATED CARRIAGES,

STANDARD TRADE BUGGIES