

The Greensboro Patriot

Established in 1821.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

New Series No. 639

Greensboro Patriot.

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

J. T. YOUNG, Editor and Proprietor.

Price of subscription \$5.00 per annum; \$1.00 per month; 25 cents for three months, free postage.

Advertisements are received for insertion at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 7 cents for each subsequent week.

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The Philadelphia Times remarks that "Mahone drops from the pivotal place assigned him in the Senate with the death of Matt Carpenter. By the terms prescribed in such cases a Senatorship can only be filled on the second Tuesday after the Governor makes known the vacancy—that is, if the Legislature be in session. A successor to Matt Carpenter cannot therefore be appointed until the 6th of March, and the organization of the body will have been perfected long before that date. The Republican hope in General Mahone's joining their ranks in the business of defeating his party has been an unobtainable one from the first. Republican dealings with Democrats have not been of a nature to encourage the most disgruntled Democrats to cast his fortunes with the adversaries of his party."

The refunding bill, which has just passed the Senate, provides that the new bonds shall run twenty years, with the reserved option of paying them off after five years. They are to bear 3 per cent. interest. The bill seeks to force the banks to buy the new bonds, by providing that none except 3 per cent. shall be received after July 1st, as security for government deposits and bank note circulation, and that every bank shall keep at least one third of its capital in these 3 per cent. bonds. This, together with some stringent provisions in regard to bank circulation, has induced some of the banks to give up their circulation—\$2,000,000 were so given up the day after the passage of the bill—and if this is continued a consequent stringency must ensue, on account of the material decrease of circulation.

It is believed that the funding bill will pass the House without any material alteration of the Senate amendments. Secretary Sherman says that the action of the disaffected banks will have no injurious general effect upon circulation. It can only affect the New York money market.

Philadelphia Times says: Singular fatalities attend public men in England. Sir Robert Peel, upon whom the destinies of his party hung at the time, died from the results of a fall with his horse riding up Constitution hill. Mr. Gladstone's fall backward yesterday, striking his head against his carriage step, would be dangerous even for a young man. At his age there is every reason to apprehend very serious consequences. He is notoriously imprudent with his health and would have long since been gathered to his fathers if he had not been originally endowed with a perfect constitution. His disappearance from the scene at this juncture would be an irreparable blow to Liberalism in England. It would be an even greater calamity to Ireland, for there is no English statesman with authority enough, even though he had the sympathy, to deal justly by the Irish people.

The late Fernando Wood of New York, was one of the best known politicians of the country. He was the first man who discovered that a man could dress like a gentleman, and still retain his hold on a rough constituency. Indeed he said that he never dressed so daintily as when in a campaign. "The rougher the men are," he said, "the prouder they are to see their representative dressed handsomely and as good as the best." "There goes our Fernando," they would say with pride when they saw him riding with other magnates, the best dressed dandy of them all. Some of our N. C. politicians, who think a dirty shirt and rusty coat the nearest way to the heart of the people, might profit by the lesson of a man who has kept his seat in Congress for twenty-four years, and died in harness.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia has served longer in the House than any other man. He served sixteen years before the war, and on the fourth of next month he will bring his total service up to twenty-four years. Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania comes next, having served twenty years continuously. Speaker Randall has served eighteen years, and Gen. Garfield would have served a similar length of time if he had kept his seat to the end of this congress. Had Fernando Wood lived to the fourth of March, he, too, would have served eighteen years.

The Solid South.

The Philadelphia American of Feb. 19th, has a number of interesting letters from Southern men. The symposium for the week is devoted entirely to North Carolina, and the contributors are Senator Vance, Capt. Kitchen, Col. A. M. Waddell, Hon. A. M. Scales and Chief Justice Smith.

Representative Scales writes as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 1, '81.

To the Editor of the American:

SIR—The causes which led to what is termed a solid South are generally so well understood that I have not felt that I could add anything new of interest on the subject. The solid South means no hostility to the North, and certainly no hostility to the government. Self-preservation, I believe, alone inspired it, and that will preserve it. When the South feels that it can be protected in all its rights of property and persons against designing carpet-baggers, who plunder the negro vote to enrich themselves and oppress the white people, this solidarity will disappear. A solid white vote was encouraged and formed for a bad purpose. A solid white vote was formed to resist it for self-protection. Intelligence prevailed over ignorance, and accessions to the white ranks soon gave them the majority everywhere. In haste, very truly,

A. M. SCALES.

The great length of many of the other letters precludes their publication in the PATRIOT to-day.

The lower house of the Legislature of Arkansas has by an immense majority proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State.

The New York Herald puts the case thus: Another young man has been merely showing a pistol to a friend—the coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

The Senatorial muddle in Pennsylvania resulted at last in the choice of "the right sort of a man" in the person of Mr. Mitchell, the son of a Tioga farmer, who has risen in public life on the strength of his own acquisitions. He is in his 42d year; a man of accurate scholarship, extensive reading and fine legal talent. He has been ten years in politics and is poor. It is no secret that his refusal to run again for Congress last fall was due to a desire to build up his law practice. He is six feet in height, and of magnificent physique, a pure Saxon type, and will be the handsomest man in the Senate.

Gen. Sherman is to be, as he ought to be, chief marshal at the inauguration ceremonies. It appears that he placed on the list of marshals Gen. Fields, a West Point officer, and some other Democrats, as well as Republicans, who had once served in the Confederate army.

Whereupon the committee of arrangements kicked up, and it was finally agreed that only ex-Union officers should be marshals, etc. Well—let them have it their own way, taking in, if they choose, (or if they can't help it,) a sprinkling of the "new and brothers."

The News and Observer advises the Southern people to stay away, remarking "it is nothing to us, and we will save our money and preserve our self respect by remaining at home and attending to our business. If there were any principle involved, or if any benefit could accrue either to our people or to the Union by a different course, to be sure we should insist on doing what we have a clear right to do—to go to Washington and stay there as long as the occasion might require. But no such matter is involved, and the best course to pursue is never to go where one is not wanted."

It is a fact, and one worthy to be particularly noted, that there have been a number of Railroads chartered and built in the State; among them the Wilmington and Weldon, the Raleigh and Gaston, the North Carolina and Charlotte and Columbia Railroads—all at one time in their history paid good annual dividends on the capital stock. But so soon as they began to pay, these roads, by undertaking to aid in building new roads, or extending their own lines, or consolidating with other roads have been so involved as to destroy the value of their stock and render it impossible for them ever again to pay six per cent. annually on their stock. Why is it that the Legislature will act in destroying every road in our borders whenever they see it commence paying dividends. The Legislature seems to hate dividend paying roads as much as a dog with the hydrophobia does water. It seems impossible for the Legislature to let a road alone when it commences paying dividends.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal has chanced upon Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, who spends some of his time about the capital, viewing the scenes of his own ancient congressional exploits, and moralizing upon the great change that has come since the golden days of his prime. "Times have changed—changed," says the veteran politician, "since I was here. Those were the days of Clay, Webster, Mangum and that order of giants, sir. One change especially I am pained to see. It used to be the practice of the senators to decline recommending men to the president for office. The view which then prevailed was that, as the Senate had to pass on the president's nominations, they ought not to compromise their positions by making recommendations or asking favors for friends. I recollect that on one occasion my senatorial colleague, Mr. Mangum, expressed great indignation because a certain person urged him to recommend him as an applicant for an office. 'The stupid fellow,' Mr. Mangum said, 'does not know that we have to pass upon the president's nominations and correct his mistakes, and therefore we cannot let ourselves down by asking him to put our friends in office.'

"I remember that just before Mr. Buchanan went out of office it was insinuated reproachfully that one or two Southwestern senators were on terms of special intimacy with Mr. Buchanan, and succeeded in getting their friends appointed by him to office."

Changed indeed. Now when a presidential appointment is made, it is asked whether or not the appointee is a Coupling man or a Sherman man.

Death of Senator Carpenter.

A telegram from Washington, Feb. 24, announces the death of Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, at his residence in Washington. He was a man of extraordinary ability and originality of character. The Charlotte Observer has these remarks on the character of the man, and the bearing his decease will have upon political events:

In the death of Senator Matt Carpenter, briefly announced this morning, goes out one of the strongest and most brilliant legal lights in the country. He was more of a lawyer than statesman, though for years a public man and a Senator during and since the war. His practice at the bar was marked by a singular ability to draw from the most complicated cases the real issues upon which they turned, approaching them in a manner altogether original and presenting them with great clearness and simplicity. Lawyers who heard his speech in an Indian claim case in Greensboro, in this State, some years ago, were astonished at this remarkable facility as developed in this instance. After the intervention of one term, he was returned to the United States Senate two years ago, and accordingly his term would have expired in 1885. The regret which would naturally follow the loss of its strongest intellects and most powerful adherents, will be greatly modified by the anxiety to have his successor elected before the organization of the new Senate, in which the lack of a vote means inability to control that body, and in the scramble for his place. The Wisconsin Legislature is now in session, and will elect a Republican as his successor. The contest will doubtless lie between C. C. Washburne, Horace Rublee, E. W. Hayes and Judge E. C. Dyer, with the chances doubtless in favor of Washburne.

After all, the election of Mitchell, Pennsylvania, to the U. S. Senate, turns out to be a victory for his highness, Don Cameron, the Boss of the Quaker State.

The obelisk which Vanderbilt paid round hundred thousand to bring over Egypt has this winter been subjected to a new experience. In all its existence of something less than six thousand years it never before was in a snow storm.

The Spiritualistic humbug.

broken out again in spots. But the humbug seems to have lost its spirits.

A party who had imposed upon some people in high life in London, held to answer at a city police court. And a showman of the sort had to absquatulate from Danville, Va., a few days ago to avoid a prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences.

A correspondent hands us the following, which sheds a little light on the subject:

The editor of the Asheville Courier asks the question—"When day breaks, what becomes of the pieces?"—Answer.—They are all consumed in lighting up the benighted intellect of stupid editors who ask such questions.

The new census shows that the native population of the United States is to the foreign as six and a half to one; and the same proportion holds good between the whites and the blacks. The foreign born number 6,577,369; and the blacks number 3,577,151. The increase of the native whites in the past decade has been 31 per cent., while that of the blacks has been 35 per cent.

The fear has been expressed in some independent Republican quarters that Gen. Garfield, notwithstanding the bravery of his congressional utterances, has all along had more faith in management and intrigue as the winning force in American society, than in their desire to have the Government brought up to the highest standard. We had hoped that he would rise above the plane of the mere machine politician. Now, veritas, as old Father Ritchie used to say.

General Sherman stands up for the right of Southerners to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. He is reported as saying: "There will be organizations here from nearly all the Southern States. They have been invited to come—have been coaxed to come. It is not right that they should have some representation. We don't want to insult them for they have been urged to come. General Field holds an office under the government, and has taken the oath of office. He is a good man to represent the Southern organizations, and they certainly ought to be represented."

The business interests of Richmond, Virginia, are gaining rapidly. The population in the last ten years has increased twenty-five per cent., and has reached 65,000, with a valuation of \$40,000,000, and a total tax of \$617,000. The tobacco interest leads with an annual sale of \$10,000,000; the iron business net \$4,000,000; the flour business \$2,500,000. Correspondent says: "One can spend days in Richmond and forget that he is not in a Northern city, so little does the Southern element, so called, protrude itself, unless one chooses to provoke it."

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

FROM MY DIARY.

LETTER NO. 15.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 21st, 1881.

ED. PATRIOT.—Dear Sir: My last left me at Gordon Texas waiting for the train I think. This new town consists of a very few houses, besides the depot, and a part of them as the fellow says were cloth-houses—tents. Though it is called Gordon City. Why, the hotel was a large tent, both the main-building, dining-room, kitchen and all. The beds were simply cots—two or three dozen of them arranged along each side of a long room, reminding one of old hospital times.

Our eyes opened this morning upon the first real beauty I had seen in the State, this being right in and surrounded by small mountains, but we noticed that the growth upon them was still of that "scrubby statue which characterizes most of the wood" and growth I have seen since leaving the Palestine section. I am here reminded of a rather timid fellow-traveller I left in Comanche. He entered the State by this route and he decided he would come out another way: would hire a private conveyance and take two or more days to get to the Railroad, rather than come back by that place Gordon, he said. "Why," he said, "it was a terrible place." "Why," says he, "they don't mind killing a man at all, for as I took the stage there the other day there laid a dead man just out near the stage-stand." He said he heard that one man got mad with another and just knocked him down and the blow killed him. (I supposed it was some foreign Railroad laborer, but I never heard anything more of it.) However, Mr. G. was thoroughly disgusted with his trip and experience, so much so that he would not venture to return the same way.

This is a right pretty section to look at, but too rough and uninviting to venture a home in. Having missed the connection here last night, I had to remain till about 8 o'clock when I took passage on the last freight train for Dallas, via Fort Worth. The scenes and incidents of the day are as follows: Seated in a chair in the conductor's caboose car with about six or eight fellow-passengers we moved along at a rapid rate, running in a north or north easterly direction. To give some better idea of the country and many streams hereabout I will say it is much broken till away down near Fort Worth, in a distance of 17 miles to where we crossed the Brazos River. We passed over four iron bridges, besides several wooden ones, at this distance we struck some very fine land; the bottoms of the Brazos are especially broad and good. We passed a section house a little way back, where a woman or two came out and got several gallons of water out of our tender, to cook and wash with, and said there was none to be had near there except when the train men let them have it. This was like the water given us to wash our hands and face at Gordon this A. M. I do not want to make the impression that there is no water to be reached by digging wells here—for I do not know whether it is because this is rather a new section and not developed yet or what, but one thing it does show, is a great scarcity of springs. We passed along at the foot of the mountains, some of which were quite large and very rocky, and the peculiarity of them all along this line, or part of the Texas Pacific R. R., is that they look like nature in the process of tearing them up in the bowels of the earth, they look crumbly, and the rocks unsolid and separate—lying loosely upon the brinks and sides of the mountains and big cuts of the R. R. But the grandest sight is at or near the river, at Red Bluff, where the R. R. cuts through the side of the bluff two hundred feet or more deep, and the overhanging rock look like they would roll down at any moment upon you. It is a fearful looking sight.

We reached a depot in the country not far from Weatherford town, and while our train stood for business I asked a lad if he had a spider. "Terantula!" for sale, he said. I had heard they abounded in this section! He said now, whereupon Conductor Bates asked the young R. R. agent if he did not have some, said you frequently do: Agent said no, but if you will wait I soon will have, and all agreed, and we went upon a hunt and found some of their houses before we walked a hundred yards. They burrow a hole into the ground to a good depth, and they live down in there. Always as they go in they weave a net work over the top of the hole. So one can at any time be certain the teratula is at home, when he finds the door shut, (or rather the web woven over his door). I was curious to know how they were going to get their prisoner's majesty out, and soon found out. The agent carried a pan of water, and he would pour in water, and very soon the insect would come out, and we went from place to place finding many—until we caught the largest one—until we caught a good big one. It would measure from foot to foot, across his back, some 2 1/2 or more inches, and if 3 inches. So Bates called the young man after that, "Terantula Jim." But my letter is getting too long.

Yours truly,

CHARLES G. YATES.

Apportionment Bill.

The Republicans in the House are filibustering against the passage of the apportionment bill. This is trifling and worse than trifling—it is factious. A cotemporary well remarks that some leading Republicans have acknowledged the justice of the pending bill—at the figures 397. The New York Times, the exponent of Republican sentiment, asserts that it is a proper, indeed, the only just solution of the question. In the face of this a group of the most pestilential blatherers, for the fancied gain of a few members, plunge the party into a disgraceful contest, which may last to the end of the session. If their disreputable tactics should succeed, the country would have the expense attending the extra sessions of eighteen Legislatures, involving millions of dollars, to say nothing of the blocking of the apportionment bills, the funding bill, the bank check bill and a score more not less important.

A NOBLE LIFE.

ALMOST ROUNDING A CENTURY.

Peter Cooper's Place in the Affections of New York.—His Advice to Young Men.—The Dignity of Labor Illustrated.

H. W. G. in Atlanta Constitution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—For a model life, let me commend you to that of Peter Cooper. Ninety years of age, enthroned in the bosom of his family and the love of his people, he waits in peace and content for the end. He has lived to see all the dreams of his youth realized. His inventions have been made useful, his philanthropy has proved a fortune, and his life has been a noble life. He has lived to see all the dreams of his youth realized. His inventions have been made useful, his philanthropy has proved a fortune, and his life has been a noble life.

Mr. Cooper is probably the oldest New Yorker who was observed in his youth and is intelligent enough to tell in his old age what he saw when he was young. He remembers when New York had only 27,000 inhabitants, and when the ground where the Astor house and Herald building now stand were corn-fields. He rode one mile down the river from Bellevue hospital, and he saw but one house in the mile which is now solid front of buildings. He has seen New York grow from half the size of Atlanta to be the metropolis of America, with about as many inhabitants as the entire State of Georgia.

Peter Cooper began life as an apprentice to a coachmaker and received only \$25 a year. He was an industrious young fellow, and gave his whole mind to his business. He invented while in his apprenticeship a machine for mortising hubs in carriage wheels, out of which he afterwards made a fortune. His first money was made by the invention of a machine for shearing cloth. He made these machines and sold them. He was prior to the year 1812. Before he was 21 years of age he had mastered three trades—that of a brewer, coachmaker and machinist. At the end of three years of apprenticeship he worked a year at \$1.50 a day. He is connected with the development of some of the greatest inventions of the age. He built the first locomotive ever made in this country. The tubes for the boiler were made of old gun barrels, and the engine made thirteen miles in one hour and thirteen minutes. This saved the Baltimore and the road from bankruptcy and encouraged its projectors to save the company's credit was gone, and Mr. Cooper ordered the engine to draw on the road, and there carried the enterprise through. The first monitor that repelled the Merrimack in Hampton Roads and saved the federal navy, was built at Mr. Cooper's expense. Among other things he invented a musical self-locking cradle. In 1825 he invented a torpedo boat that would run six miles by steel springs, and explode on touching an enemy's vessel.

His life has been one of munificence and philanthropy. The first money he ever earned he gave to the poor. He says that from his father's shoulders. Since then he has given freely and wisely. His greatest charity was in founding the Cooper Institute. He says of this institute:

"An old friend of mine was telling me of the benefit that the poor boys of Paris received from the Ecole Polytechnique. A young man living on a crust a day could get the best scientific education at the Ecole. I had felt the need of such a school in my own youth, and I determined when I became able to establish a free scientific school, open free to every young workman in America."

Mr. Cooper has spent already \$2,100,000 on the institute, and at its anniversary last week he left it \$200,000. He says that even if it is the most useful philanthropic establishment probably in America. At his 90th birthday last week the institute expressed that he would be there to greet his friends ten years from now.

"No," said the old man gently. "All my old friends have gone and I don't want to stay another ten years. I am ready to go and await the summons of the Lord."

"What at the end of your life?" ninety years is your advice to young men?"

"To live sober and righteously," said the old man.

Mr. Cooper is a great believer in the dignity of labor and says with pride:

"I made all my fortune out of machinery and labor. I never made a dollar by speculation. No young workman who has health and energy and industrious habits need fear that he cannot make a fortune in his trade, if he will only have confidence in it and in himself and in God."

Speed at which Wings are Driven.

The speed at which some wings are driven is enormous. It is occasionally so great as to cause the pinions to emit a humming sound. To this course the buzz of the fly, the drone of the bee, and the boom of the beetle are to be referred. When a grouse, partridge, or pheasant suddenly springs into the air, the sound produced by the whirring of its wings greatly resembles that produced by the contact of steel with the rapidly revolving stone of the knife-grinder. It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings 320 times per second, i. e., 19,200 times per minute, and that the butterfly moves its wings 9 times per second, or 540 times per minute. These movements represent an incredibly high speed even at the roots of the wings; but the speed is enormously increased at the tips of the wings, from the fact that the tips rotate upon the roots as centres. In reality, and as has been already indicated, the speed of the tips of the wings increases in proportion as the wings are removed from the axes of rotation, and in proportion as the wings are long. This is explained on a principle well understood in mechanics. If a ball of wire, hung at one point, be made to vibrate, the free end of the rod or wire always passes through a very much greater space in a given time than the part nearer the root of the wing. The progressive increase in the speed of the wings, in proportion as the wings become larger, explains why the wings of bats and birds are not driven at the extravagant speed of insect wings, and how the large and long wings of large bats and birds are driven more leisurely than the small and short wings of small bats and birds. That the wing is driven more slowly in proportion to its length is proved by experiment, and by observing the flight of large and small birds of the same genus. Thus, large gulls flap their wings much more slowly than small gulls; the configuration and relative size of the wings to the body being the same in both. This is a hopeful feature in the construction of flying machines, as there can be no doubt that comparatively very slow movements will suffice for driving the long powerful wings required to elevate and propel flying machines. The speed of the wing is in part regulated by the amplitude of the wing. Thus if the wing be broad as well as long, the beats are necessarily reduced in frequency. This is especially true of the hawk, which is one of the slowest flying birds we have. I have timed the hawk on several occasions, and find that in ordinary flight, the wing makes exactly sixty up and sixty down strokes, i. e., 120 beats per minute. In the pterodactyl, the great extinct Saurian, the wing was enormously elongated, and in this particular instance probably from 50 to 60 beats of the wing per minute sufficed for flight. Fifty or sixty pulsations of the wing per minute do not involve much wear and tear of the working parts, and I am strongly of opinion that artificial flight, if once achieved, will become a comparatively easy means of locomotion as far as the machinery required is concerned.—Fraser's Magazine.

Sensation at the Capital.

[Washington Dispatch: Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The wife and daughters of Senator-elect Miller, of California, attended a fashionable church on Sunday last, all wearing sea skin coats reaching to their heels. They

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

The following table shows the running of passenger trains to and from Greensboro on all the Railroads:

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrives from Richmond, 8:30 p m
Leaves for Richmond, 7:45 a m
Arrives from Richmond, 9:50 a m
Leaves for Richmond, 8:17 p m

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives from Charlotte, 7:35 a m
Leaves for Charlotte, 8:40 p m
Arrives from Charlotte, 7:55 p m
Leaves for Charlotte, 10:00 a m

RAILROADS TO GOLDSTON AND RALEIGH.

Leaves for Goldston and Raleigh, 7:50 p m and 7:30 p m
Leaves for Goldston and Raleigh, 9:50 a m and 5:00 p m

SOUTH WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Arrives from Salem, 6:54 p m
Leaves for Salem, 10:15 p m
Arrives from Salem, 9:00 a m
Leaves for Salem, 10:10 a m

Greensboro Post Office Directory

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

From north, at 9:45 A.M. and 5:55 P.M.
From south, at 8:30 A.M. and 8:20 P.M.
From east, at 7:40 P.M.
From west, at 7:40 P.M.
From north, at 9:45 A.M. and 5:55 P.M.
From south, at 8:30 A.M. and 8:20 P.M.
From east, at 7:40 P.M.
From west, at 7:40 P.M.

Local Miscellaneous.

Now is the time to sow oats.

Much makes her entry cold and wintry.

An improvement—the whitewashing of the front of Wharton & Wharton's store.

Our city fathers have placed new lamps on some of the streets and many hitherto dark corners are now illuminated.

Four persons were received into the Presbyterian church in this city on Sunday last. They joined by certificate.

Our merchants generally, are laying in a large supply of spring goods. When they arrive look for their advertisements in the Patriot.

As spring approaches, the "small boy" is always present in his seat at Sunday School, with a smiling countenance. From time approaches.

English sparrows have reached Greensboro. One has had her portion of the many things for some time. They are a great nuisance.

The smoke house of the late Mr. J. C. Rankin, of this county, was broken into on Saturday night, Feb. 19th, and a large quantity of provisions were stolen. No clue as to who the thief was.

Maj. R. P. Atkinson, who has been spending a week with his family in this place, returned to his post on the W. N. C. Railroad last night. He says Mud City is now the safest place on the road.

Some people claim there have been fewer arrests for drunkenness and crimes growing out of liquor drinking in Greensboro since last June than there was during the same period when local option was in force. A reporter of the Patriot will get at the figures on it soon and report.

The severity of the past winter has induced many of our citizens to prepare for the use of coal. It can be purchased in the summer or early fall months for \$1.50 per ton, probably less delivered. May think it cheaper than wood. The probability is that a greater quantity of it will be used next winter than ever before.

The late Mrs. Hill who died in our city Monday morning, was a sister to the venerable George D. Boyd, Esq., of Rockingham County, who is now in his 55th year.

The fine weather has brought out the hordes of the crowd. They seem very pleasant and improve the fact that our little city has plenty of vitality.

As the spring opens the necessity of extra exercise increases. Moral—join the athletic club young man and preserve your health.

Fields & Canby will soon have one of their new store rooms ready for occupancy. They have two comfortable rooms, both of which are rented.

As an evidence of the prosperity of Greensboro, we note the fact that the stage route now being opened by Dr. DeBow, in front of the Patriot office, is already engaged, and the parties are waiting for the Doctor up.

Damage to the Forests.

We are told by our country friends that the late cold weather, in addition to despoiling young fruit trees, had considerable damage to young pine, oak and other trees of the forest. They look as if they had been laid around them—all black and charred. We don't care for such and such winter.

Special Notice.

On and after this day, March 1st, 1881, parties who have no business in the printing department of the Patriot office, are requested not to go into it.

The printers are disturbed by such visitors they have time to talk and to do the business of the day—and of all places in the existence of the composition room of a printing office is the worst for a lady. The Editor of the Patriot will be glad to see subscribers and to take orders for the paper. In fact the Editor's hands are on the table to all—but when parties who have no business with our printers, come in simply to talk and bother them, then we want to talk and let them keep out. Parties desiring to see the foreman or any employee of the office can very easily call for him at the business office.

The Lenten Fast.

Lent is derived from a Saxon word, signifying spring, and is the church fast of forty days preceding Easter. The fast begins on Ash Wednesday, (to-day) marked by the old custom of sprinkling ashes on the head. In the Roman church the priest marks the sign of the cross with ashes on the forehead of the people, repeating a solemn formula. Roman Catholics, theologians, with St. Jerome, and many Protestants, maintain that the Lenten Fast is, in substance, of apostolic origin; but the greater number of Protestants consider it to be of ecclesiastical institution. In the progress of the ages the mode of keeping the fast has undergone many changes. At a council in the 7th century wine, oil, and animal food were prohibited on fasting days, and are so still in the Greek church. By degrees in the West all kinds of food, except flesh, eggs, cheese and wine, were allowed; and by the 11th century these were permitted, flesh being alone excepted. At present, in the United States, the use of flesh meat is allowed several times a week in accordance with the demands made by each bishop for his diocese. But fish and flesh are never allowed during Lent at the same meal.

The Church of England still keeps the Lenten Fast on her calendar with appropriate services, as does the Protestant Episcopal church, and we believe also the Lutheran church.

The day before Ash Wednesday is called Shrove Tuesday, because the faithful used to confess and be forgiven, in preparation for the fast. Holy Week, including Holy Thursday and Good Friday, preceding the close of the fast at Easter, were marked by solemn observances, which are more or less kept up by the churches which are "observant of saint's days." But in most of the protestant churches these observances went out of use after the Reformation, and are now almost gone out of the popular memory. The collects of the Episcopal liturgy for Lent are devout and elevated in thought, and clothed in beautiful language.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. L. M. Scott, Mr. W. S. Hall and Col. J. T. Whitaker, attorneys of this city are in attendance upon the Randolph Superior Court this week.

Mr. J. W. Stafford, son of ex-Sheriff, and a popular young man, is now with Mr. S. S. Brown, dry goods merchant, as salesman.

Mr. J. W. Scott and Thos. Sherwood of W. J. Scott & Co., merchants of Greensboro, have returned from their northern tour.

Prof. Melver, formerly principal of the graded school here, left with his family this morning for his farm in Alamance county.

Capt. S. C. Robertson, marble dealer, left for Yanceyville this forenoon, to put up for at that place. He will return Friday.

Capt. Jenkins, Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at this point, has enlarged his office. He now has almost enough room to turn round in.

Among the arrivals at the Central Hotel in this city last evening we find Judge Thos. Settle and wife of Jacksonville Florida, accompanied by Master David Settle and Miss Lettie Settle; all en route for Washington City to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Col. J. R. Winston of Milton, N. C., is in city, stopping at the Central Hotel.

Mr. E. J. Barker of Baltimore and B. B. Barnum of Winston are stopping at the Central Hotel, in this city.

Mr. John G. Whittier has been invited to write an ode to be sung at the Yorktown Centennial celebration.

The Quarterly Review, in a clever article on "Endymion," declares that there is not one man among the 62 members of the House of Commons who can be truly called a man of imagination, and that there are but three such men in the House of Lords, whom "everybody can name—Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Lytton and Lord Houghton." Is there one such man in our Congress—besides Senator Lamar—N. Y. World.

Parnell advises Irish tenants to plow up the grazing lands and the Commons to harrow Parnell.

Howells, who has resigned the editorship of the Atlantic Monthly to accept the Mission to Switzerland, is just as might be expected—an Ohio man. He could not escape the eagle eye of Hayes.

Mr. John T. Raymond, the actor, is to be married to Miss Courtney, Barnes in April. He makes the announcement himself, he says "to save my weary journalists from the duty of incessantly chronicling the event until its actual occurrence."

Knights of Honor.

The widow of Michael O'Donnell, who will be remembered, was killed by the accident on the North Carolina Railroad near Lexington, some time in December last, has made formal application to Guilford Lodge, No. 1777 Knights of Honor, of which order Mr. O'Donnell was a member, for the payment of his policy of \$2,000 on his life. The preliminaries have all been arranged and she will receive the money in the course of a few days.

On a similar subject the Charlotte Observer says in referring to the payment of a like sum to the widow of John F. Bloom, also a railroad man, who was killed on the Columbia Central Railroad in December last: "Thus has been put to practical test in our midst the practical and teaching of the Order. It is one thing to be told, or to be read, that an association has done this and the other somewhere else, and it is another to see professions carried out before our very eyes. Here the order has lived in Charlotte very much by faith, but the death benefit paid yesterday invests it with a reality, which will do much to commend it to the public."

Death of a Valuable Citizen.

On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 2nd, Mr. J. C. Rankin, one of Guilford's most valuable citizens fell dead on his farm, about ten miles East of Greensboro. About 10 o'clock Mr. Rankin went out from his residence to superintend some work on the farm; and at the time of his death he was standing near his son John, engaged in conversation with a negro. Suddenly the old gentleman fell, Mr. John Rankin rushed to his side saying "oh Father, what is the matter?" Mr. Rankin uttered one or two words and expired. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-morrow, Friday, at noon, from Bethel Church. Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to be present.

Removal of our Depot.

We see from the Richmond (Va.) State the Richmond and Danville Railroad will probably tear down all the depot buildings on the line of their road and erect new and more commodious ones in their stead. At all first class stations, a two story depot will be built—the first floor of which will be used for freight and the upper for reception rooms with ticket offices, &c. It is the opinion of railroad officials here that, in this event, the depot at this point will be removed about half mile West of the present site. The Company, as well as the traveling community, are greatly annoyed by the almost continual passing of vehicles, trains, &c.

A Queer Weapon.

A strange instrument of death has been recently found in this city. It has the appearance of a double barreled pistol. Between the muzzles is a long knife blade. The history of this curiosity is unknown and we have yet to learn by what name to distinguish it unless it is a Texas "Blizard."

"Snapping" on Friday afternoon is now the order of the day with the "small boy" at the Graded school. He don't take to speaking much, which is required at the close of each week.

As has been expected for sometime, owing to the immense quantity of Rabbit skin this season, we are notified of a decline North, and hence a decline here to thirty cents per dozen, and Minks to sixty cents each.

Lenten Pastors.

[By Cable to the Patriot.]

LONDON, March 1.—In all the lenten pastoral issued by the Irish Catholic Arch-Bishops and Bishops on Sunday, a strong hope was expressed that the government would deal effectually with the land question at an early date. The people were warned against joining illegal secret combinations but the strongest sympathy was expressed for them in their trials.

Special Session of the Senate.

[By telegraph to the Patriot.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—It is learned on trustworthy authority that the President has decided to issue a proclamation convening the Senate in special session at 12 o'clock M., on the 4th of March, for the purpose of considering Executive business, such as nominations for his successor's Cabinet, &c.

A Mardi Gras Train Wrecked.

[By telegraph to the Patriot.]

COLUMBIA, GA., March 1.—A special to the Engineer and Sun from Mobile says the sleeper containing visitors, bound for the Mardi Gras, on the Montgomery & Mobile Railroad, was wrecked thirty-five miles from Mobile. Five men were injured, some seriously. Dr. Jordan, of Columbia, GA., rendered medical assistance.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT GREENSBORO, N. C. MARCH 2, 1881.

Mrs. Alice Austin, Lydia Ash, Dempsey Cooper, 2 Joseph S. Denny, J. E. Field, Mrs. Kate Field, Sarah J. Kellam, Julia R. Lambeth, Miss Selma Marsh, C. C. Montgomery, Frank Perry, Miss Jennie Smith, Miss Lene Watkins, Miss Lizzie Yarboro, Miss Willie W. Young.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised and give date of list.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

Special City Items.

No head-ache or back-ache for ladies who drink "WINE OF CARDUI."

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co.

"WINE OF CARDUI" makes rosy cheeks and clear complexion.

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co.

"WINE OF CARDUI" four times a day makes a happy household.

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co.

"WINE OF CARDUI" cures irregular, painful, or difficult menstruation.

For sale by W. C. Porter & Co.

GREENSBORO MARKET

Corrected by Hoxton & Bro., Wholesale Grocers, South Elm St.

March 2, 1881.

Rice, N. C. hog round, 12 1/2 lb 12 1/2

Western sides, 12 1/2 lb 12 1/2

Porter, 12 1/2 lb 12 1/2

Butter, 12 1/2 lb 12 1/2

Cheddar, 12 1/2 lb 12 1/2

Swiss, 12 1/2 lb 12 1/2

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ed, and retired to his country home, a

soured and implacable old man. The

next Adams made way for Jackson with

a hatred that he did not attempt to conceal.

He was taking a horseback ride on the

outskirts of Washington while Jackson

was taking the oath. All the other presi-

dents witnessed the inauguration of their

successors—but I suppose we shall have a

break in the custom when Garfield is

about to take the oath. As President

Tilden has been prevented by circum-

stances beyond his control, from spend-

ing his time in the white house, it is hard-

ly probable that he will ride over to Wash-

ington merely to see his successor sworn

in.

The Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic, of Feb.

23d, says: It will show the close con-

nection growing up between the Old World

and the New, when we mention that last

week five foreign letters reached this

office, within two weeks from date, al-

though one was from Italy, and another

from Asia Minor, a days' ride on the con-

tinent from Constantinople! The latter let-

ter, though from a lady, mentions with

pride a dinner given by the Turkish Min-

ister of Marine to General Longstreet and

some twenty American officers. Gen. L.

Longstreet to the health of the Sultan; and

Rassim Pasha proposed Hays' health

when the Turkish Band played "Yan-

kee Doodle." Longstreet's health was

then drunk and the Yankee Navy officers

cheered him.

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The Greensboro Patriot

Wednesday, March 2 1881.

Curious Historical Relic.

The Last Will and Testament of the Mother of George Washington.

[New York Herald, Feb. 21.]

The Rev. J. C. Craikshank, the Superintendent of schools in Passaic county, N. J., recently paid a visit to his son in Kittrell, N. C., and there accidentally made the acquaintance of a great nephew of George Washington, a gentleman named Charles A. Thornton in Kittrell, and had in his possession many interesting relics connected with the history of the Father of His Country. Among others was the last will and testament of Mrs. May Washington, the mother of the General, an old document almost illegible with age and threatening to crumble to pieces by handling. Mr. Craikshank requested a copy of it and Mr. Thornton furnished it, together with a genealogy of the family. The following is a copy of the will as furnished to Mr. Craikshank by Mr. Thornton:—

THE WILL.

In the name of God—Amen.—I, May Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of my worldly Estate, do make and Publish this my last Will, recommending my Soul into the Hands of my Creator, hoping for the remission of all my Sins, through the Merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ the Saviour of Mankind. I dispose of all my worldly Estate as follows:—

Imprimis—I give to my Son, General George Washington, all my Lands on Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and his heirs forever, also my best bed, bedstead and Virginia Cloth Curtains (the same that stand in my best Room), my quilted bed and White Quilt, and my Best dressing Glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my Son, Charles Washington, my negro man, Tom, to him and his assigns for ever.

Item.—I give and devise to my Daughter, Betty Lewis, my Phaeton and my bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my Daughter in Law, Hanna Washington, my purple Cloth Coat lined with Shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand Son, Corbin Washington, my negro Wench Old Bet, my riding Chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns for ever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand Son, Fielding Lewis, my negro man Fredrick, to him and his assigns for ever, also my Eight Silver table Spoons, half of my Crochery Ware, and the blew and White Tea China, my Walnut book Case, oval Table, one Bed, bedstead, one Pr. Sheets, one Pr. blankets, and White Cotton Counterpane, Two table Cloths, Six Red Leather Chairs, half of my pewter, and one half of my Iron Kitchen Furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand Son, Lawrence Lewis, my negro Wench Lydia, to him and his assigns for ever.

Item.—I give and devise to my grand daughter Betty Carter, my negro Woman Little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns for ever, also my largest looking glass, my Walnut Writing Desk, with Drawers—and Squaring Table, one Bed, bedstead, bolster and pillows, one blanket, one Pr. Sheets, White Virginia Cloth Counterpane and purple curtains, my Bed and White China, tea spoons, and the other half of my pewter, Crochery Ware, and the remainder of my Iron Kitchen Furniture.

Item.—I give to my grand son George Washington, my next best Dressing Glass, and Bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket, one Pair Sheets and Counterpane.

Item.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my grand Daughters, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball and Betty Washington, but should my Daughter Betty Lewis, fancy any one two or three articles, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly—I nominate and appoint my said Son Gen. George Washington, Executor of this my Will—and as I owe few or no debts—I direct my Executor to give no Security, nor to appraise my Estate, but desire the same may be allotted to my devisees with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the Token of my love I now have to give them. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this 20th day of May 1780.

MAY WASHINGTON, [L. S.] Signed, sealed and published in the presence, and signed by us in the presence of the sd. May Washington, and at her desire,

JOHN FORNEY HUGHES, Witness. JAMES MAYNARD, JOSEPH WALKER.

The Charles Washington, to whom "my negro man Tom" is devised in the first item, was the great grandfather of Mr. Thornton, and the grandson of George Washington, referred to in the seventh item, was the grandfather of Mr. Thornton.

The Most Complete Monopoly.

[From the St. Louis Republic.] The Diamond Match Company, of New Haven, Conn., with a capital of \$2,250,000, recently bought and now owns each and every match factory in the United States. As this purchase embraces the twenty-three match factories in operation on December 1st, last, it has accomplished the most complete monopoly of a branch of industry ever effected.

Parnell's Brother Getting Rich.

[From the American (Ga.) Republican.]

The largest peach orchard in the world is not in Georgia, as the papers have it, but in Chambers county, Alabama, near the Georgia line. It contains 250 acres and has yielded \$70,000 worth of peaches. It is owned and cultivated by Mr. John Parnell, a brother of the Irish agitator. He came to this country some ten or twelve years ago and bought an old and worn-out cotton farm, which he has converted into this immense peach orchard, and is always the first to have early peaches on market, for which he receives immensely fabulous prices. He is getting immensely wealthy at the business.

Southern Republicans.

III—Feeling Between the Stalwart and Conservative Whigs.

[Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.

Some ill-feeling exists among Southern Republicans, representing the stalwart and conservative wings of the party respectively, as to the Collectors of the Fifth district of North Carolina. Dr. W. H. Wheeler is the present incumbent and is said to be a meritorious officer. The name of George B. Everett was sent in by the President recently and was reported favorably for confirmation from the Senate committee. Everett is a friend of Mr. Sherman's, but is said to be a Democrat, who voted for Mr. Tilden. He was a delegate to Cincinnati for Greeley and was indicted for fraudulently voting for him. Wheeler is a native of North Carolina and always a Republican, but is a friend of Tom Keogh, who bitterly opposed Sherman at Chicago, and is also a Grant stalwart. He was a delegate to Cincinnati for Hayes and was appointed Collector in 1877. Logan and other stalwarts are disposed to make Wheeler's fight their own.

Rest.

A lovely child in its cradle lay, Asleep, at the close of the weary day; And I thought, as I left on its lips a kiss, What a beautiful picture of rest this is! But a tear streamed out of the sleeper's eyes, And across its bosom there ran a sigh; And I sighed as I bent me over its breast, "Yes, this is sleep, but it is not rest."

Rest.

—Inter Ocean.

An Apple Tree That Never Blossoms.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]

In the town of Hartford, this State, and on the farm now owned by George Gridley, there lived and thrived a tree known as the "No-blossom apple tree." This tree derived its queer name from the fact that it always fruited but never blossomed. The fruit had a sweet flavor, though the size was below the average, and when fully matured was sufficiently open at the blossom end so that the seeds might be easily shaken out. In the autumn the fruit buds set similar to the surrounding trees. In the spring the buds swelled and threw out its leaves; but what we recognize as blossom was missing, and a close observation and a studied acquaintance with its habits led to the discovery that even in the matured bud that would forebode fruitage.

Southern News Items.

Arkansas has appropriated \$150,000 towards an insane asylum. There is one white woman in the Alabama penitentiary. Raleigh has enjoyed the best theatrical season she has ever known. Twenty new dwelling houses are now going up in Raleigh, N. C. Knoxville, Tenn., has nineteen churches and thirteen newspapers. Blooded hounds are being sent from Pennsylvania to Mason county, Ky. A great many negroes are dying of pneumonia in Greece county, Alabama. Within the past six weeks there have been four business failures in Alabama. A child has recently been born in Sumner county, Ky., which had no throat. There are seven hundred convicts within the walls of the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn. W. C. Faulkner, of sixty, at Mulberry, Tenn., recently married Miss McBride, a damsel of twenty. Virginia has 4,854 public schools, of which 265 are graded. In the colored schools 68,000 pupils are taught. Last season 21,500 bushels of Irish potatoes were raised on two acres. S. A. Long, of Oklawaha, Fla., plucked twenty-five boxes and fifty-two oranges from a single tree on his place the past season. Mr. D. Burns, of McMinn county, Tennessee, gathered 1,300 bushels of Irish potatoes last fall from nine acres of land. They are worth seventy-five cents each.

The Religion We Want.

We want a religion that bears heavily not only on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing; a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, pebbles from cotton bags, clay from the pepper, sand from sugar, chicory from the coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk-can. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big straw-buries at the top and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half a pair of shoes of good leather, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It will not put Jouvin's stamp on Jenkin's kid gloves; nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner shop; nor let a piece of velvet that comes to an untimely end in the tenths. It does not put bricks at five dollars a thousand into chimneys it contracts to build with seven dollars material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join. The religion that is going to sanctify the world, pays its debts. It does not consider that forty returned from one hundred cents given, is according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.

Housekeeper's Help.

[Selected for the Patriot.]

TO WHITEN PORCELAIN SAUCERS.—Have the pans half filled with hot water, throw in a tablespoonful of powdered borax, and let it boil. If this does not remove all of the stains, soap a cloth and sprinkle on plenty of powdered borax. Scour it well.

EGGLESS COOKIES.—Amateurs will find the following an excellent recipe for sugar cakes or cookies, for every-day use. One cup full of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda; ginger for taste, flour to roll out.

HOW TO KEEP A COPPER TEA-KETTLE BRIGHT.—Buy five cents' worth of oxalic acid and put in a wine bottle, and fill with cold water; when dissolved, rub the kettle with a cloth dipped in the solution. Elbow grease is essential to make the kettle shine, and the kettle must be cold when cleaned.

INVISIBLE INK.—Dilute a strong aqueous solution of pure chloride of cobalt with water, until, when written with, the characters are invisible after drying at ordinary temperatures. Heat develops a dark blue or purple color. Use a clean pen and sheet of blotting paper.

POTATO SALAD.—Take about ten nice, mealy, freshly-boiled potatoes; when they are quite cool cut them in thin slices and place them in an earthen dish; add vinegar, pepper, salt and olive oil to taste; mix with a wooden spoon; add a chopped onion and parsley; also, if desired, add capers.

APPLE TRIFLE.—Peel, core and boil till tender a dozen tart apples, with the rind of a lemon grated; strain through a sieve, add sugar to taste, and put in a deep fruit-dish. Make a custard of a pint of cream and the yolks of two eggs, with a little sugar. When cold, lay it over the apples with a spoon, and over the whole, place whipped cream.

TO CLEAN ORNAMENTS.—Dissolve a little salt ammonia in spirits of wine and wash the gold in it, or try the following method: Mix some jeweler's rouge with a little salad oil and with a tooth brush rub up the ornament till perfectly clean. Then wash it in warm water with a clean brush and dry it with wash-leather.

OATMEAL AND BEEF TEA.—I find this quite useful to give strength to weak patients: Take two tablespoonfuls of fine oatmeal and make it perfectly smooth in two spoonfuls of cold water; pour into this a pint of strong beef tea; boil it eight minutes; keep stirring all the time; it should be very smooth, if lumpy pass through a sieve.

Legislative.

SENATE.—Wednesday, 23.—The resolution appropriating three thousand dollars to pay expenses at the Yorktown celebration in October was tabled.

The bill providing for the erection of a Governor's mansion, Supreme Court and Library building was postponed. The school bill was amended and discussed at considerable length and passed its second reading 73 to 1.

HOUSE.—The chief business of the day was the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill to fix maximum charges for transportation of freight on the railroad.

The first section of the bill was adopted by the committee without amendment. The second section was taken up, and Mr. Denton moved to fix the maximum rate for all the roads at three cents per mile.

Mr. Toon moved to strike out the second section. Mr. Rose moved that the commission be provided for in the bill should have power to fix the rate of fares at a sum not exceeding five cents per mile.

Mr. Webster opposed this amendment and a lengthy debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Toon, Day, Hamrick, Rose, Carter, Thomas, Weaver and Page.

Mr. Toon withdrew his amendment. Mr. Rose's amendment failed—yeas 39, nays 33.

Mr. Tate offered an amendment providing that railroads should be allowed to add ten per cent. on account of superior accommodation and additional cars, which prevailed—yeas fifty, nays thirty.

Mr. Ray moved to amend so that the bill should not apply to roads now being constructed, which motion failed.

Mr. Rhye offered an amendment, providing that in case no ticket office is kept open at a depot, the conductor shall only be allowed to collect the amount prescribed. Motion prevailed.

At 2:57 the committee rose and reported what they had done to the House, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

SENATE.—Thursday, February 24.—The usual presentation of new bills and petitions.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a communication from the Governor, together with a proposition from Gen. Imboden relative to the Cape Fear and Yalquin Valley railroad; also a proposition to print the same. This proposition to print was concurred in by the Senate.

The bill to revise and consolidate the public school law, and to make more efficient the system of education in this State, was placed on its third reading.

Amendments were offered to section 9 by Mr. Glenn, providing that the county board of education shall determine the books to be used instead of the State board, as provided in the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Finger.—That the State Board of Education shall recommend a series of text books to be used in the public schools when adopted by the county board of education. Adopted.

Section 62.—Amendment was proposed by Mr. Finger, fixing the rate of taxation at 14 1/2 cents on property and 37 1/2 on the poll. This amendment provoked a good deal of discussion.

Messrs. Finger, Merritt, Whitaker and Malone favored the amendment. Messrs. Lockhart, York and Richardson opposed it. The amendment was adopted.

Several amendments were offered by Messrs. Williamson, of Edgecombe, and

Clarke, increasing the salaries of the teachers, which were lost.

The bill as amended passed its third reading by a vote 40 to 2. A motion was made to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

The hour arrived for the special order, which was the consideration of the bill for the establishment of the new county of Durham. The question was upon the motion of Mr. Staples to reconsider the vote by which the question was indefinitely postponed. The question was discussed at length. Messrs. Staples, Parish and Glenn made long and able speeches. Messrs. Staples and Glenn in favor of the new county, and Mr. Parish in opposition.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE.—A great number of petitions and new bills presented.

The bill to establish maximum rates of freight and fares was further discussed, and, on motion of Mr. Kagsdale, laid upon the table.

House bill 335, introduced by Mr. Thomas, was put on its second reading. It provides for the election of three commissioners to regulate freights and fares. Mr. Thomas made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill. It was extensively discussed, amended in several particulars and finally passed its third reading by a vote of 56 to 28.

Railroad bills passed third readings, as follows: Authorizing the N. W. N. C. railroad to extend its road and build branches; to charter Danville, Mocksville and Southwestern railroad; to charter Louisville and Nashville railroad; to charter Clinton and Faison railroad.

How the Greenback is Made.

"Alt paper money," said a Treasurer in conversation with a *Chronicle* reporter a few days ago, "both legal tenders and national securities, is now engraved, printed and finished in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington."

Some years ago one-half the note was finished in New York by the Columbia Bank Note Company, but that has been done away with for some time. Under an act of Congress a building has just been completed for the sole use of this bureau. Before moving into this they occupied a part of the Treasury Department.

"What about the process of making a greenback?"

"The process of making the greenback and other government securities is this: The paper is first taken to the printing division. There it is counted and dampened. It is then delivered to the plate printers, each sheet being charged to them. They again count it in the presence of their assistant, who is a lady, and give a receipt therefor, the assistant certifying that she witnessed the count. The receipts are taken to the printing division, where they are compared with the books before work is begun, and must agree. The paper is then given the first impression, which is on the back. This is done with a hand press. At each stage of the process the sheets are registered, which keep count of each sheet as it passes through, so it is impossible for the printer to secrete any without being detected. The note then passes into the examining division, where it is counted while wet and then placed in a drying box. When perfectly dry it is taken out, again counted, and the work is examined by experts, and the work is done. Two sheets found defective in any way are cancelled, and the perfect ones placed in a hydraulic press, where an immense pressure is given them. When taken out they are perfectly smooth. They are then sent back to the printing division, where they are again dampened."

"What is the next step in their manufacture?"

"Well, they are taken to the printing division, where they are given the second impression, which is the back of the note taken to the examining division, the dry box the hydraulic press, and back again to the printing division, the same as the first. They are taken from here the third time to the State printing division, where the third impression is received, which is the large red seal on the face. After this they are taken to the examining room, dried, pressed, counted and examined, the same as on both previous occasions. From here they are sent to the numbering division, where they receive the numbers that are seen on the upper right corner and left centre. Both legal tender and national bank notes are printed on sheets, and there are always four notes on each. After being numbered the legal tender notes are taken to another room, where the margin is trimmed from the paper and the notes separated. This is all done by machinery. After being separated they are again counted and placed in packages of one thousand notes each. This is also done by ladies, who are experts. One lady, a Mrs. Silver, will count one thousand notes in five minutes. This is the final count. They are then ready for delivery to the parties authorized to receive them. The national bank notes are not separated, but are sent to the banks that issued them in sheets of four each, so that they may be the more readily signed. The rules governing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are very strict. In fact, during working hours the employees are treated more like prisoners than they are like ladies or gentlemen. From one thousand to fifteen hundred persons are employed there, the ladies outnumbering the gentlemen considerably."—St. Louis Chronicle.

Yes, How Much?

[Wilmington Star, Feb. 23.]

How much money has North Carolina appropriated for celebrating the centennial of battles on her own soil? What did she give to celebrate the centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration, or Moore's Creek Bridge, or King's Mountain, or Guilford Court House, or Ramo's Mill? We merely inquire. The old adage—"charity begins at home," contains some wisdom and human nature.

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October 25, 1880 3m

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Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office over 20 years, and refers by permission to Hon. J. B. Gordon, Georgia, and R. S. Dashiell, Greensboro, N. C.

June 26, 1880.

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