

# The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

New Series No. 674

## Greensboro Patriot.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Office on South Elm St.  
R. T. FULGOM, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms of subscription: \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months, free of postage.  
The PATRIOT is the oldest Democratic newspaper in North Carolina. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portions of the State, and offers extraordinary advantages to advertisers.

Space	1 wk	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
1 in	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
2 in	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	20.00	30.00
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4 in	4.00	10.00	16.00	20.00	40.00	60.00
5 in	5.00	12.50	20.00	25.00	50.00	75.00
6 in	6.00	15.00	24.00	30.00	60.00	90.00
7 in	7.00	17.50	28.00	35.00	70.00	105.00
8 in	8.00	20.00	32.00	40.00	80.00	120.00
9 in	9.00	22.50	36.00	45.00	90.00	135.00
10 in	10.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	100.00	150.00

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Court orders, six weeks, \$7; Magistrate's notices, four weeks, \$5; Administrator's notices, six weeks, \$5.50 in advance.

Special rates for double column advertisements.

## Greensboro Business Directory.

### Agricultural Implements, Hardware, &c.

W. H. Wakefield & Co., South Elm St.  
Wharton & Wharton, " "  
G. G. Yates, " "

### Books and Stationery.

Chas. D. Yates, South Elm St.

### Banking Houses.

National Bank of Greensboro, S. Elm St.

### Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Retail Dealers.  
W. B. Baggett, West Market St.  
W. E. Bevil, East Market St.  
W. R. Murray, East Market St.

### Wholesale Dealers.

Odell & Co., South Elm St.

### Druggists, Etc.

W. C. Porter & Co., South Elm St.

### Professional Cards.

Robt. A. Pears, Attorney at Law.  
Scott & Caldwell, " "

### Jewelry, Silver-ware, Etc.

John Chamberlain, South Elm St.

### Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Houston and Bro., South Elm St.  
J. W. Scott & Co., " "

### Dealer in Marble, Etc.

L. Houston, South Elm Street.

### Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

J. Van, Lindley, Pomona Hill Nursery—near the City.

### Harness and Saddlery.

Levi Houston, South Elm St.

### Jobbers in Notions, &c.

J. W. Scott & Co., South Elm St.

### Law Schools.

East Market Street.  
Jas. H. Dillard, " "  
Robt. P. Dick, " "

### Richmond Business Directory.

### Who's 'essal Grocers, &c.

Davenport & Morris, 19th and Dock St

### Confect'eries, &c.

Louis J. Bostons, 141 1/2 Main Street.

### 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 a. m.  
Leaves for Richmond, 7:45 a. m.  
Arrives from Richmond, 9:50 a. m.  
Leaves for Richmond, 9:15 p. m.

### NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives from Charlotte, 7:35 a. m.  
Leaves for Charlotte, 8:40 p. m.  
Arrives from Charlotte, 7:08 p. m.  
Leaves for Charlotte, 10:00 a. m.

### SOUTH WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Arrives from Salem, 6:54 p. m.  
Leaves for Salem, 10:15 p. m.  
Arrives from Salem, 9:40 a. m.  
Leaves for Salem, 10:10 a. m.

### Greensboro Post Office Directory.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

From north, ar. 9:45 a. m. and 7:55 p. m.  
For " dopts. 8:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.  
From south, ar. 8:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.  
For " dopts. 9:00 a. m. and 8:31 p. m.  
Eastern mail ar. 7:40 p. m.  
" dopts. 8:55 a. m.  
Salem " dopts. 7:00 p. m.  
" dopts. 9:15 p. m.  
Asheboro " ar. daily expt. Sunday by 6 p. m.  
" dopts. 7:00 p. m.  
Snow Camp, leaves Tuesdays and Fridays.  
New Camp, ar. Wednesdays and Saturdays by 6 p. m.  
Long's Mills ar. Saturdays by 6 p. m.  
All mails close 30 minutes before departure of carrier.  
Sunday hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and 10 to 11 A. M.  
J. D. WHITE, P. M.

## New Advertisements.

### Ladies and Gents Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Neck-Wear, &c.

To which we invite the special attention of buyers who wish to get good goods for little money.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Greensboro, N. C., March 30th, 1881.

We have a Large Stock of

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## Selected Poetry.

### The Plough Hands' Song.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Nigger mighty happy 'en he laying by

his hoe.

Dat sun's a slantin' 'n de year de din-

ner-he 'n.

Dat sun's a slantin'.

En he mo' happy still 'en de night draws

on.

Dat sun's a slantin'.

Dat sun's a slantin' 'en ez sho's yo' bo'n!

En it's rise up, Primus! fete! sunder

ye!

Dat old dan oow des a shakin' up 'er bell.

En de frogs channin' up 'fo' de jew done

fell.

—Mr. Killdee! I wish you mighty well!

—I wish you mighty well!

De co'n 'll be ready 'n'at dumin' day—

Dat sun's a slantin'.

But nigger gadder watch, 'en stick, 'en

stay.

Dat sun's a slantin'.

Same ez de bee-martin watchin' 'n de

jay.

Dat sun's a slantin'.

Dat sun's a slantin' 'en a slippin' away!

Den it's rise up, Primus! 'n gin it 'um

strong!

Dat sun's a slantin' home wid der ding-dang-

ding!

Sling in sunder tetch er de old time song!

Good night, Mr. Whipperrill! don't stay

long!

—Mr. Whipperrill! don't stay long!

—Don't stay long!

De shadders, dey'er creepin' 'todes de top

er de hill.

Dat sun's a slantin'.

But nigger don't stroy w'at de day done

buil!

Dat sun's a slantin'.

'Lass de noddin' 'er de nigger give de ash-

cab a shill!

Dat sun's a slantin'.

Dat sun's a slantin' 'en a slippin' down still!

Den sing it out, Primus! 'n de holler 'n

law!

En w'at we'er strippen' dese mules for

de tail!

Let de gals ketch de sonn'er de planta-

tion call!

Oh, it's good night, ladies! my love enter

you all!

—Ladies! my love enter you all!

—My love enter you all!

—From the Critic.

## Historical Reading.

### Battle of Guilford Court House

[Massachusetts Republican.]

• • • In the *Globe Democrat*

of the 20th inst., in speaking of the

celebration of the centennial anni-

versary of the battle of Guilford

Court-house, on the 15th of March,

1781, by some of the patriotic citi-

zens of North Carolina, the editor

of that journal has thought proper

to speak rather disparagingly of the

good people of that good old State

in connection with that affair, and

to cast aspersions upon the

event by saying: "It is proper

enough to class a centennial celebra-

tion on every event of the revolu-

tionary war which will bear it,

but the line between the worthy

and unworthy, if drawn at all,

ought to exclude such victories as

Guilford. That was an event of

which the less said about it, on our

part, the better we shall appear."

From such unjust, slanderous and

rather disreputable imputations,

unsubstantiated by history and the

real facts, I beg leave to dissent,

and feel called upon to defend my

native State of North Carolina.

## Supreme Court Decisions.

[Raleigh News-Observer, March 31.]

### By SMITH, C. J.

Lamb vs. Chambliss, from Ran-

dolph. Affirmed.

Chambliss, had set apart to him

by his assignee as his homestead a

tract of land "subject to various li-

ens against it." A judgment on a

debt contracted prior to 1868 was

one of these liens. Held, That the

bankrupt's discharge and allotment

of his homestead was a bar to any

further action on that judgment



# The Greensboro Patriot

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

GREENSBORO, N. C.,  
Wednesday, April 6, 1881.

The GREENSBORO PATRIOT is published weekly every Wednesday afternoon. Terms of Subscription: \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months. Remittances should be made by Registered Letter, or 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.

Here's an interesting family group: A Canadian has applied to the Quebec Government for aid in support of his family, pleading that he has twenty children, six couples of whom are twins.

The news from Washington seems to indicate that the Republican majority in the Senate is not altogether complete even with the able assistance of William Mahone.

Senator Mahone has two organs, both daily—one in Washington and the other in Richmond. What the Washington organ doesn't copy from the Richmond organ the Richmond organ is certain to copy from the Washington organ. Senator Mahone ought to economize by dispensing with one set of editors.

The Republicans of the United States Senate still cling to the hope that something will turn up to enable them to control the patronage of the national spoils. For the present, however, all that vast power remains in the hands of the Democrats.

The cotton exhibition to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, beginning October 5th, will doubtless prove to be the most important industrial exposition of the year. All the improved machinery devised to facilitate the planting of cotton and its preparation for market in the original bale, as well as the processes of manufacture afterward, will be subject to inspection. The cotton lords of Manchester, England, as well as New England manufacturers and Southern planters, will take this opportunity of learning more of their business from an improved standpoint. Cotton seed from Bombay, Egypt, the Fiji Islands, Brazil and elsewhere will be planted, so that it can be seen growing alongside the native variety. The best results may be anticipated, and we hope manufactures may find it to their interest to take an active part in an enterprise having such important relations with the trade of the country.

Jay Gould, the great financier of New York, has just returned from his southern tour, in which he went to Louisiana and Florida. Of his trip he says: "I saw what may be called the old South as distinguished from the Southwest, which I visited recently. I went and returned through Virginia and the Carolinas, keeping pretty close to the seaboard. There are several obvious reasons why the South should not be, comparatively speaking, as progressive as the Southwest. In the first place, it is more thickly settled; the opportunities for immigrants are not so great as they are in a vast and new region—for example, like Texas, the long-worked land is much greater than that of reclaiming virgin soil. Railroad travelers, too, pass necessarily through a great extent of territory, which is low, marshy and unattractive, and the railroad facilities are not so good as they are in the Southwest. But if you take into consideration the long-established ideas and old habits of the people, their forward movement is obvious and remarkable. The old South seems to me to be actually 'turning its face to the rising sun,' not in any political sense, but in its new and visible appreciation of industry, economy and enterprise. That perfect order reigns is clear from the way in which eastern capital is going in there. I find the whole country dotted with industries, backed by capital from the east."

## C. F. & Y. Valley Railway.

The Raleigh News-Observer of March 27th says: "The people living on the line of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will soon be gratified at seeing the track laid. The iron has been ordered, and is expected to arrive as follows: 1,000 tons in April, 1,000 tons in May and 1,000 tons in June. It will be laid as rapidly as possible. This quantity will lay the track from the present terminus at the Gulf to Greensboro. We may expect to see trains running between the towns of Fayetteville and Greensboro by the end of the year at furthest. The opening of a road, never before looked for more eagerly, is now a fact."

It ought to be understood that the transaction referred to above was made by Mr. Julius A. Gray, the present President of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. In fact all the negotiations for the sale of bonds and the

purchase of iron were made by Mr. Gray long before the recent Act of the Legislature was introduced—probably before it was thought of. The statement from the Raleigh News-Observer is correct in every particular. The iron rails will soon be laid to Greensboro, and when the road is completed to this point, North Carolina, and especially this section will have cause to feel proud of this work. Great credit is due to the admirable management of the excellent President, Mr. Gray, and the board of Directors. They have worked hard and overcome many difficulties in the prosecution of their labors; and it is gratifying to know that success is about to crown their efforts.

Our neighbor, the *Beacon*, is disposed to make a little something for its party of Greenbackers out of our article in the *Patriot* of the 23d of March, on the Banks and Retarding—saying that it "shows clearly whether it (the *Patriot*) is for the banks or the people." With the exception of this rather ill-natured squib, we are pleased with the *Beacon's* fair statement of our views and its courteous style of remark.

The *Patriot* is not and cannot be, knowingly, in favor of banks or anything else as against the people. It can only favor banks as they may, in its view, conserve the best interests of the people.

As between national bank money, under the existing regulations, and "flat" money as proposed by the *Beacon* and its party, the *Patriot* makes no secret of its preference for the former.

The money circulation of the country, every where hedged in and directed, under the public laws, by business men whose personal interest is involved in the prudent administration of the banks, we contend is sounder and safer than if its issue were more directly taken into the hands of any set of politicians in Congress, or any where else, subject to the influence of popular clamor for inflation or contraction, as the policy or whim of the hour might suggest.

So you see, neighbor *Beacon*, we are only "for the banks" because we esteem them as best for "the people." Doubtless there are evils attending the banking system which may be obviated by wise legislation. We are not disposed to take advantage of any popular prejudice against the system to bring it into popular disrepute, unless we were prepared to offer a better matured scheme than any yet proposed.

As to the internal processes or business of banking we acknowledge our ignorance. We are in the same "fix" with Zeb. Vanoe, when he said that he "knew nothing about banking, except that it requires his own name and the names of two better men than himself to get any money out of them." Yet the knowledge we have of the general relations between the government and the banks justifies the repetition of our remark, that it is the business of Congress to place its bounds to the best advantage; and it is the business of bank officers to protect the interests of the stockholders, even if they have to withdraw their circulation and quit business.

## The Prohibition Question.

The New York Times thus summarizes the efforts now making towards prohibition in the different States: "The absurd Anti-treating law of Wisconsin is but a single incident in the abundant crop of liquor laws produced by this winter's Legislatures. In Delaware a game of see-saw is in progress. The House now has before it a very stringent prohibitory bill passed by the Senate, while the Senate has already killed a local option bill passed by the House. The Senate bill is expected to become a law. In Illinois the House defeated a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor. In Indiana a local option bill was defeated in the Senate. In Kansas the new liquor law is giving much trouble. Citizens find themselves unable to buy cognac, bay rum, spirits of camphor, &c., without a physician's prescription, and one minister has publicly declared that although his church is liable to be closed as a nuisance, and himself to be sent to State's prison, he will nevertheless continue to administer the Sacrament. Meanwhile there is a growing opinion that the law is unconstitutional. In Michigan a proposed prohibitory constitutional amendment failed in both houses. In New Jersey a local option bill was humorously debated, amendments being offered forbidding the use of tobacco, the wearing of wigs, corsets and high-heeled shoes, without popular consent, &c. The bill did not become a law. In New York there is the usual variety of excise bills, and a commission has been appointed to revise and consolidate existing laws. In North Carolina a bill regulating the sale of liquor

passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. Thereupon an iron-clad law was passed, subject to the opinion of the people of the State, which is to be taken at an election on the first Thursday of next August. The bill prohibits not only the sale, but the manufacture, and even the importation of spirituous drinks. The bill is favored by the whites and the best of the blacks, and is said to be a political rather than a temperance measure, the object of its promoters being rather to free the State from inspectors of revenue than from drunkards. In Ohio the subject is being actively discussed, but final action is not yet reported. If the Republicans do pass a liquor law, they will lose the beer-drinking German vote, and if they do not the Prohibitionists will desert in a body. Either alternate seems so deadly to the Republican politician of Ohio that his present lot is not a happy one. In South Carolina a new law prohibits the sale of liquor except in municipal corporations, where saloon keepers must pay \$100 for a license, the amount going into the county Treasury. Charleston city is an exception; there a license costs \$200, and the money goes to the city. In Texas a bill submitting a constitutional amendment to the people passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. In West Virginia a similar measure was lost in the Senate.

## A Roster of the Millionaires

[New York Mail.]

"I have here," said a leading operator to-day, "some figures which I think will interest you. They represent the wealth of some of our richest men. They have been prepared by persons who know the men by others, and I think, they may express facts very accurately. Some gentlemen who were looking over the figures this morning thought the estimate of Mr. Keene's wealth too high, but he may have the benefit of the doubt. The list is as follows: William H. Vanderbilt, \$125,000,000; Jay Gould, \$85,000,000; Russell Sage, \$35,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$25,000,000; C. K. Garrison, \$20,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$18,000,000; S. J. Tilden, \$12,000,000; C. F. Wierhauff, \$10,000,000; M. M. McKim, \$10,000,000; E. H. Green, \$10,000,000; E. D. Morgan, \$9,000,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, \$8,000,000; David Dowd, \$7,500,000; Samuel Sloan, \$6,000,000; W. L. Scott, \$5,000,000; H. V. Newcomb, \$5,000,000; Addison Cammick, \$4,000,000; Solon Humphreys, \$3,500,000; George Osgood, \$3,000,000; C. J. Osborn, \$3,000,000; H. G. Marquand, \$2,500,000; James R. Keene, \$2,200,000; H. N. Smith, \$2,000,000; D. P. Morgan, \$1,500,000.

## General Putnam's Duels.

A good story is told of General Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, in Forney's "Anecdotes of Public Men." "He accepted a challenge and fixed the time, and as his antagonist approached, he was greeted with a shot from Putnam's gun at thirty rods. As Putnam was reloading his piece his adversary approached and said: 'What are you about to do?' Is this the conduct of an American soldier and a man of honor? 'What am I about to do?' was the reply of the general. 'A pretty question to put to a man you intend to murder! I am about to kill you; and if you do not fight in less time than it takes old Heath to hang a Tory you are a gone day.' Of course the other turned and ran away. The second affair was with a British officer who challenged him. Putnam accepted, fixed the time and place; and when the Englishman found him he was seated upon a barrel of gunpowder, containing powder, smoking his pipe. The general requested him to take a seat on the other side of the case, and then set fire to a match communicating with the contents of the barrel. The officer looked at the burning fuse and said: 'What am I to do?' 'You are just as brave as I took you to be; this is nothing but a barrel of onions with a few grains of powder on the top to try you by; but you don't like the smell.'"

## Beards in the Administration.

[Washington Star.]

The new administration presents great variety in the way of facial adornment. It illustrates all styles, in fact, except the smooth or entirely shaven face. The President wears a full beard, with mustache, while the Vice-President contents himself with side-whiskers, and what the little girls call "eye-brows over his mouth." The cabinet, one wears full beard, with mustache, two indulge in side-whiskers only, three sport a mustache pure and simple, while one satisfies himself with an imperial, or small goatee. The first is Secretary Blaine; the next two are Secretaries Winell and Kirkwood; the following three Secretary Lincoln, Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General MacVeach; the last is Secretary Hunt. The President is the only one of the group who shows inclination to baldness, and the only member of his cabinet whose hair is gray are Secretaries Blaine and Hunt. Mr. MacVeach, it may be added, is the only one who parts his hair in the middle.

## The Horse and the Gander.

[Ridgewood Times.]

Mr. W. T. Blackwell, of Durham, has a stud of fifty horses, and among them is an old spotted fellow that has been laid by for the good he has done, and to this old horse a gander has taken a wonderful attachment, and has deserted the flock of geese that runs in the stable yard and roosts every night with the horse in his stall. The gander will show fight if one enters, and if the horse is separated from him seems to be miserable.

The North Carolina Legislature has recently passed a new school law which will do much to move the sting of the solid South cry. Under this law the white and colored people have equal advantages; the educational fund is largely increased and normal schools for both whites and blacks are provided for. It ought not to be many years before the talk of dense ignorance in any part of this country will no more be heard.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## "Whatever is Worth Doing at all, is Worth Doing Well."

Editor Patriot: This proposition, that "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is an axiom, a self-evident truth. Hence, argument in its support would involve a useless consumption of time, and would be like "carrying coals to Newcastle, or diamonds to Golconda." The fact then, being admitted, it behooves us to consider to what extent our practice conforms to its requirements. Take, for example, the leading industry of the country—agriculture. What proportion of our farmers do we find conducting their operations in such a manner as to suggest the truth of the proposition quoted? False notions of economy as to the purchase of improved implements; failure to keep such as are used in good condition; an insatiable desire and a fancied necessity for cultivating a large area than can be cultivated properly: these are some of the obstacles in the way of doing farm work well. There are still other things it would be quite as easy to specify; but I prefer to reiterate the last mentioned—that of cultivating too much land. This is the great trouble. More than twenty-five years ago I expressed the opinion that a large majority of the landholders in North Carolina would be benefited by being deprived of one-half of their arable lands, even without the slightest compensation. My experience, observation and reading since that time have confirmed me in this opinion. The thrifty farmers, here and elsewhere, are those whose acres bear the smallest ratio to the amount of capital invested in their cultivation. This is no less true of the rural districts of England and of central Europe than of our own country. But how are we to get rid of "slipshod" farming and secure this thorough tillage? The answer is, by a large influx of population. This is the only thing that can do it. Hence the great importance of immigration. Why, sir, even the all-absorbing road question, and the particular mode of electing County Commissioners and Magistrates, ay, and School Committees, too—all these, though "standing" topics of discussion in old Guilford for, lo! these many years; and though requiring for their satisfactory solution the highest inspirations of statesmanship and the profoundest researches in philosophy, even these startling and momentous questions dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the really grand theme of immigration. Among the thousand-and-one subjects of State legislation, there is none which, in my humble opinion,—save that of education alone,—which is at all comparable in importance with this one. Let the people of other States and countries be invited to settle among us; and that they may be induced to come, let a liberal policy be adopted—not the policy that saves a penny and loses a pound, but that spends a penny and makes a pound. Let us have immigration instead of emigration; and the more we have of the former, the less we shall have of the latter. If dog laws, terrapin laws and other matters of like character, must hereafter occupy a portion of the time for which our Legislators are paid let them be discussed by moonshine, and the light of day given to subjects of real worth. Allow me to say, Mr. Editor, that I have not forgotten the caption of this article. On the contrary, all that I have written has been penned for the purpose of impressing the wholesome doctrine thereby inculcated. As directly illustrative of the proposition that "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," I will mention the fact that a year or two before "the war," a citizen of Davie county, in this State—Mr. George Wilson—made 146 2/3 bushels of corn on a single improved acre, in capable the year before, according to his own statement, of producing more than 100 bushels. In the *N. C. Arator*, a paper published in Raleigh at that date, I saw a letter from Mr. Wilson, giving an account of the preparation and planting of the land, all the particulars of which I still remember. Suffice it to say that the yield more than repaid all the expenses incurred, and that the land was enriched for subsequent crops. Another case in point is that of a citizen of Rowan county, who, the same year, made 62 1/2 bushels of wheat on an acre. These gentlemen obtained premiums at the State Fair for the largest yield of these cereals, respectively, on a single improved acre. Your invitation, Mr. Editor, to continue to write an occasional article for your columns, is my apology for this one. I am always very busy, but may find time to write again. D. G. NEELEY. Pleasant Garden, April 5th, 1881.

## The Mayoralty of Greensboro.

ED. PATRIOT: In an issue of your valuable paper a few evenings ago we noticed the names of several gentlemen mentioned for mayor, and among them we noticed the name of Mr. R. A. Ford, a prominent young lawyer of this city. Now we think that no name has been mentioned that can come nearer entitling all classes than that of Mr. Ford. He is a young man of excellent character, broad liberal views and in every way competent to fill the position for which he is suggested. Besides he is a young man who came to Greensboro a comparative stranger and who would not know how to please tell Mass "Dury" to search for John Buck and let me know I will be ever so much obliged I heard from him once since I seen Mass Dury but have not heard but one when I heard from him Mr. Benbow said he seen him on the boat coming from Long branch to New York tell him to see if he can find him for me and let me know. Tell Mrs. Danson "Howdy" for me and all the children I think Sarah and I will come down this summer if nothing happens to see you all I long to see you all again and hope and pray that god will spare us all to move once more on earth after this world pass away in heaven I pray we will meet St. Andrews here best love to you and master and say she want to see you all give my best respects to Mass Dury tell him if he pass through here let us know so we can see him he put me in mind of olden times. When you write to Mass George tell him I have not forgot him I want to see him ever so much I love you love him and tell this day, ask him not to forget me he must write to his old nurse once who loves him until this day, Sarah say she wish she was there with you all say she has not forgot you both love. May god bless you all and save you in my prayer as ever your humble servant. EMILY WADDELL.

## Summary of Minor Events.

Belgium has recognized the Kingdom of Roumania. —John Callahan killed Michael Tracey in a New Orleans bar-room yesterday. —The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill declaring that child intemperance and should be subjected to the same restrictions as apply to other liquors. —A London dispatch says that the decision of Justice Mathew in the Bradburgh case is contained in the Court of Appeal. Bradburgh will appeal to the House of Lords. —One of the Pacific Mail steamships is now ten days overdue and the United States steamship Wabushette has been ordered from San Francisco to go in search of her. —Sitting Bull is encamped at Wood Mountain, in the Northwest Territory, Canada. His followers are so poor that they barely manage to subsist, but they hold on to their breed-loads. —The directors of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company have called a meeting of stockholders for May 3, in Cincinnati, to vote on the proposition to increase the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. —Subscription books for the great International Cotton Exposition, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., next October, were opened in New York Thursday, and the full amount of stock allotted to New York, \$25,000, was quickly taken. —The Texas Legislature adjourned on Friday last.—Lewis Sherman, one of the most prominent business men of Mobile, Ala., is dead. —H. Connelley & Co., general store keepers of Vienna, Ala., have failed, with liabilities of \$30,000, and assets of \$10,000. —Two large varnish factories and Robinson's wagon works, at Cincinnati, were burned Saturday, loss estimated at \$100,000. —A dispatch from Crockett, Texas, to the Galveston News, says Frank Edwards, col. was convicted Friday of the murder of his wife, near Weldon, last March, and was sentenced to death. —At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company Saturday, Cornelius Vanderbilt resigned as director, and Gen. Eckert was made a member of the executive board, in place of S. F. Barger.

something else. If he cannot succeed in one direction, he will in some other. He will do some thing. He will not waste his time in idleness. There is no lack of work, no lack of opportunities. Do what comes to your hand, and do it well. True progress leads from the less to the greater. You must begin low if you would build high. Work is ordinarily the measure of success. Quit resolving and resolving. Go and do something. —N. Y. World.

## The School Law.

The amendment to the school laws, made by the last Legislature, is a step in the right direction, and I am much mistaken if it does not meet with the commendation of the wise and good throughout the State. The taxes, it is true, are materially increased, but if the law is faithfully executed it will be a good investment, and the additional burdens will be cheerfully borne. The law provides for the election of a county Superintendent by the Board of Education and the Magistrates. This is a most important officer and it is a matter of the highest moment that a man should be called to the position who will bring energy, ability, knowledge and experience to the discharge of its most responsible duties. Politics, churches and personal friendship should have nothing to do in the selection of the man. Let him be a man of high character, high qualifications and devoted to duty and in love with his business. Such a man I desire to present to the appointing power in the person of Mr. W. B. Lynch, of High Point. He educated himself as a teacher, graduated at the University of the State with very high honor and at once devoted himself to his profession as an educator. He preferred it to all other professions and has confined himself exclusively and most unremittingly to it. He was for many years permanently connected with the well known Bingham school in this State and is entitled to much of the credit for the high reputation which that celebrated school has so long and deservedly enjoyed. He has given his life and his talents to the business; has made it his especial study and in himself combines as many of the elements which should bring efficiency and success to our system as any man in the State. It tendered to him, as is believed, he will accept. M. April 1st, 1881.

## Public Exhibition.

The citizens in the vicinity of Murphy's school house, near McLeansville, had quite an interesting day on Thursday last, when the three-and-a-half month's school taught by Mr. Henry Cobb closed. A general examination of the scholars took place in the morning, and was very interesting; but, the speaking evoked much interest on the part of the scholars. After an hour's recess a procession was formed and the teacher and scholars, headed by a string band, marched back to the school house. Mr. Cobb then delivered an excellent address on the "Decision of character." Several declamations were then made by the pupils. All the scholars were given prizes, and a large audience in attendance, and certainly reflected great credit upon the skill and untiring energy of the teacher, and the diligent and close application of the pupils. The music was good and all who were present will long remember the closing exercises of Mr. Cobb's school. This raising of the children in public exhibitions is the best way to make them familiar with the lessons taught, and give them that self-reliance and confidence, and the ability to stand up in society. We think all our schools should have a public exhibition on closing. A FRIEND.

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## An Ex-Slave's Letter.

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

It is a curious fact that the best, and indeed the almost only answer to the fanatical fabrications of Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Toinette" Tourgee, and that school of South-Slaunders, has been given by the slaves and the ex-slaves, themselves,—the so-called "victims" of the so-called "outrage, and Barbarism!" The lie was given to the wailings of Wendell Phillips, and his kindred fanatics, the world over, when the slaves during four years of civil war not only refused to rise and make their escape, but actually refused, in thousands of instances, to accept Freedom when brought to their doors! It is something the Freedmen may ever be proud of, that during the last eighteen months of the struggle, when almost every man and boy was absent in the Service, and when it must have been apparent to even the dullest intelligence that the South was crushed, slavery doomed, and the North worked up to a degree of sectional fanaticism that would excite any act of devilry done against the hated "rebels,"—no slave sought revenge, no combination of slaves made open massacre of helpless women and children, no sneaking serpent applied the match to the "cruel masters' house, barn, or ripening crops!"

Not less striking and significant is the present attitude of the Freedmen. History records no parallel to the fact that five millions of slaves set free by violence, set on equality with their former masters, in political supremacy and government over their late masters, taught to regard themselves as under special protection of the conquerors, taught to look upon their former masters as secret enemies plotting to re-enslave them, taught by actual experience that any violence and outrage done to their former masters would be paliated and excused, if not actually approved, by the conqueror,—and yet, despite these incentives to villainy and all manner of excesses,—despite the lack of natural restraints,—despite education, moral training, property, etc., etc., this Race, as soon as left alone by white whites,—settling down among their old masters and gradually adapting themselves to the new order of things, and after a few years of idleness and contention, gradually seeking homes for themselves, and new habits of industry which have already made many of them independent!

We repeat that History, search it as you will, exhibits no parallel case; and the bare fact has a dual significance; speaking highly of the ex-slaves good nature and common sense on the one hand; and testifying to the kindness of the Masters in the past, as well as their forbearance in the hour of harassment and less than emancipation. These reflections were suggested by finding on my table a folded and tattered envelope, quaintly addressed, in chicken-truck characters, to "Miss M. Wadwell,"—"To be delivered by Thomas Quince." It was intended for that noble mistress of old time Southern Hospitality, Mrs. Marjorie Q. Wadwell, of Pittsburg, last week deceased. We print a portion of it, for the benefit of our Northern readers, as a type of the feeling which tens of thousands of old slaves have for their former owners:

GREENSBORO, March 9 '81. "Dear Old Miss and Master—I received your letter and was much pleased to hear from you all and I am glad to tell you that we are well and doing splendid how when you receive this it may find you the same I am glad to hear you are well; I want to see you all very much and hope some time soon I can see you all before I die I am at work as usual. Sarah goes to school Saturday at work also Louisa has 6 children Saturday Sarah has two She is just grown and goes to college to school soon will be graduated She is a fine looking girl if you all would please tell Mass "Dury" to search for John Buck and let me know I will be ever so much obliged I heard from him once since I seen Mass Dury but have not heard but one when I heard from him Mr. Benbow said he seen him on the boat coming from Long branch to New York tell him to see if he can find him for me and let me know. Tell Mrs. Danson "Howdy" for me and all the children I think Sarah and I will come down this summer if nothing happens to see you all I long to see you all again and hope and pray that god will spare us all to move once more on earth after this world pass away in heaven I pray we will meet St. Andrews here best love to you and master and say she want to see you all give my best respects to Mass Dury tell him if he pass through here let us know so we can see him he put me in mind of olden times. When you write to Mass George tell him I have not forgot him I want to see him ever so much I love you love him and tell this day, ask him not to forget me he must write to his old nurse once who loves him until this day, Sarah say she wish she was there with you all say she has not forgot you both love. May god bless you all and save you in my prayer as ever your humble servant. EMILY WADDELL.

## Millionaires Learning to Tan.

Two young Baltimore gentlemen were a mile each, have engaged to be married. De Ford tannery and the De Ford family are in the city. They will begin at the round of the ladder and they are masters of the art. These are examples of education by all young men whatever vocation they follow after first learning the art of tanning. The people are careful and not only of the colors of the tannery when it is so strong as greenbacks.

## We shall not yet have this country and the Senate is not the President of the States.

—Fifty thousand more burned last year in the State of Georgia, N. C., and Railroad, between Greensboro and the country, have more than 100,000 to coal burners.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Latest Dispatches to the Daily Patriot.

## From The National Capitol.

## The Senatorial Dead-Load.

## Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Republican Senators in caucus yesterday morning decided to continue their efforts to procure the passage of the pending resolution for the immediate election of Senate officers by adhering persistently to the policy and programme heretofore pursued.

This determination was reached after an exhaustive interchange of views and by a vote which is said to have been substantially unanimous. The caucus discussed the expediency of allowing the dead-load to be broken from time to time by executive sessions for the confirmation of unelected nominations, but it was decided that at least for the present this course would be inadvisable. The only other matter touched upon at yesterday's meeting was the long and continued delay in transporting the remains of the late Senator Carpenter to Wisconsin, and it was agreed upon all hands that the members of the Senate should make immediate arrangements for paying and proceeding to perform their mission.

The arguments advanced in the caucus as reasons for an indefinite maintenance by the Republicans of their present position were in substance as follows: First, the question is shall a majority or a minority of the Senate control our action; that for the majority to succumb to the minority now in the matter of the choice of officers would pave the way for a submission of the minority in matters of greater importance hereafter; that as there is no legislative business to be transacted at this session and no injury to result to public interests from a delay in confirming nominations to offices already filled, the present is the best time to meet the issue above indicated and to maintain the principle that the will of the majority must prevail.

Second, that a section of candidates nominated by the majority, including Mr. Riddleberger must be insisted upon as a means of sustaining and promoting the alliance between Republicans and Independent Democrats in Virginia and other Southern States.

It was argued in the caucus that the Senate will support the alleged movement in Virginia for a free ballot and fair count; that the nomination of Mr. Riddleberger and that to abandon his proposed election would be prejudicial to the success of and most disastrous to the fall campaign and greatly diminish the prospects of its spread through other portions of the South.

The New York nominations were not referred to at the meeting, and it was noticeable, that the policy of delaying the transaction of the executive business until after the election of Senate officers was advocated by Senators who held diametrically opposite views concerning the propriety of confirming those and other contested cases.

## A Noted Desperado Lynched.

CHICAGO, W. T., April 5.—A special to the *Leader* from Sidney, Neb., says: Reddy McDonald, the head musician of a dance house and a noted cut-throat, was taken from the county jail at early hour Sunday morning by vigilantes and hanged to a tree in the Court House yard. McDonald was one of sixteen desperados who were lodged in jail on Friday. He had held the town in terror for several years and the citizens resolved to clear them out. McDonald was discovered arranging plans for breaking jail and hence the lynching. Ex-Deputy Sheriff Ryan, who stabbed Attorney Michael, has not yet been captured. He will be lynched when caught. It is hinted that two more prisoners, who have committed foul murders and escaped punishment, will be taken out and lynched.

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## INDIANA.

A Family Difficulty—An Old Man Killed by His Son.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special to the *Aradvertiser* from Indianapolis, Ind., says: That old man and wife, living at Forty, Perry, on Friday last, saw his son, Monte, coming home from the city, and Monte told him he had entered the army and was a private and that he was going to fight







# FOR THE FARMER.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

BULLETIN No. VII.

CHAPPEL HILL, N. C., April 10, 1881.

**FIELD EXPERIMENTS.**  
What does my land need to produce a given crop to the best advantage, is the living, all important question with the intelligent farmer. The editor bases his editorial columns on the results of the experiments conducted by the farmer, and with the kind of character and with the kind of character to which they have been subjected. It should be the aim of the farmer to supply exactly what is needed and nothing else. It is only in this way that the highest results can be obtained. For example, the farmer who uses the highest quality of seed, the best quality of manure, and the best quality of fertilizer, will obtain the highest results. It is only in this way that the highest results can be obtained.

The farmer who uses the highest quality of seed, the best quality of manure, and the best quality of fertilizer, will obtain the highest results. It is only in this way that the highest results can be obtained. For example, the farmer who uses the highest quality of seed, the best quality of manure, and the best quality of fertilizer, will obtain the highest results. It is only in this way that the highest results can be obtained.

1. Nothing.
2. Phosphoric acid.
3. Ammonia.
4. Potash.
5. Phosphoric acid, Ammonia and Potash.
6. Nothing.
7. Phosphoric acid and Ammonia.
8. Phosphoric acid and Potash.
9. Ammonia and Potash.
10. Nothing.

Plot 1, receives nothing. On 2 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 3 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 4 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 5 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 6 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 7 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 8 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 9 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate. On 10 pot 40 lbs. dissolved S. P. phosphate.

**Public Men as Correspondents.**  
[John W. Forney in Progress.]

The public man who answers letters promptly, plainly, and kindly is a public providence. A statesman who neglects to answer his constituents is a brute. There is no excuse for such negligence but ignorance or enmity, and in this age of telegraphs and type-writers even an ass in office can be a public man. A cabinet minister, or a railroad president, or a daily editor, can find no honest pretext for refusing to answer respectfully. In the days before electricity and short-hand the old statesman always sent replies to inquiries. General Washington was as regular as a clock in this particular. Jefferson, the two Adamses, Madison, Monroe, liked to write. Industry was with them another sense of intellect. Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Sumner, Seward, Lincoln, and their contemporaries, and successors, regarded neglect to reply to letters as a studied insult or a mark of bad breeding. In modern times I think the best and most faithful correspondence was Lincoln's. Cass, Douglas, Jeff Davis, Sumner, Johnson, Blair, Greeley, Rosecrans, Sherman, Grant, and their contemporaries, and successors, regarded neglect to reply to letters as a studied insult or a mark of bad breeding. In modern times I think the best and most faithful correspondence was Lincoln's.

**Jefferson Davis' Idea.**

[From Prospectors of Mr. Davis' Book.]  
In all free governments the constitution or organic law is supreme over the government, and in our Federal Union this was most distinctly marked by limitations and prohibitions against all who were beyond the expressed grants of power to the General Government. In the foreground, therefore, I take the position that those who resisted violations of the compact were the true friends of the Union, who maintained the usurpation of the delegated powers were the real enemies of the Constitutional Union.

# Cotton.

In the April number of the *Southern Planter and Farmer* appears an editorial article on cotton, which is full of interest to all cotton growers. The editor bases his article on facts found at the "fountain head," which are new, having been recently collected by Mr. A. M. Aiken, an experienced cotton grower, to whom had been entrusted the task of investigating as well as of experimenting in the production of cotton. To carry out this purpose Mr. Aiken visited important sections of ten southern States, and was successful in gathering many facts of great worth to the cotton grower. The *Planter and Farmer*, after a careful discussion of Mr. Aiken's work, which shows how great an increase in the production of cotton can be made, gives the result of that work as follows:

"This large increase is to be attained only by the substitution of what we may term the intensive system of farming for the extensive. We will endeavor briefly to explain the two systems. The extensive system, characteristic of ante bellum days, implied the cultivation of every acre possible 'to the plough' in cotton and corn. It came to be understood as a settled fact, that forty acres to the plough proportion, and this was accepted without regard to the quality of the land or the planter's ability to prepare, manure, and cultivate it. One was likely to lose the full much below the traditional forty acres. As a consequence of this system, it not uncommonly happened that after having incurred all the expense of preparing, planting, and, perhaps, of once cultivating the crop, the planter was compelled to abandon a part to save a part, and was thought by some to be lucky if he did not lose the whole.

"The intensive system, upon which we base our expectation of future increase, is founded on different principles, and demands itself to all sensible minds. This system implies the observance of the following rules: 1. Include no poor land in the crop. 2. Cultivate no more than can be kept clean and thoroughly cultivated. 3. Do not till less area. 4. Quantity of manure on the soil. 5. Use the best seed. 6. Use improved implements, from first to last, and especially the sweep in cultivating."

# The Clyde Syndicate.

[Philadelphia Times.]

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 3.—It is stated here, upon what is deemed to be unquestioned authority, that the Clyde syndicate controlling the Richmond and Danville and other roads from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., have secured control of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, an important road running from Spartanburg to Union, in this State. The parties are endeavoring to keep the matter from the public until to-morrow, when they expect to become the purchasers of the Spartanburg and Asheville Road, running from Spartanburg, S. C., to Asheville, a thriving town in the extreme western part of North Carolina, immediately on the line of the Western North Carolina Road, another branch operated by that syndicate, which is being pushed through to Tennessee. The statement that the first road has passed into the control of the Richmond and Danville and that the latter will be purchased by them to-morrow excites considerable interest in this State.

# CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

## North Carolina Road

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 1, '81.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.	No. 19, Daily.
Leave Charlotte	3:35 am	3:38 pm	6:30 pm
Arr. Salisbury	5:52 am	5:41 pm	10:45 pm
Arr. High Point	7:25 am	7:02 pm	2:45 pm
Arr. Greensboro	7:58 am	7:35 pm	2:50 pm
Leave Greensboro	8:11 am	7:48 pm	3:00 pm
Arr. Hillsboro	11:11 am	10:32 pm	6:00 pm
Arr. Durham	12:49 pm	11:53 pm	7:15 pm
Arr. Raleigh	2:00 pm	3:00 pm	8:30 pm
Arr. Goldsboro	4:30 pm	5:40 pm	9:40 pm

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 1, '81.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42, Daily.	No. 20, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	9:50 am	6:40 pm	6:40 pm
Arr. Raleigh	12:10 pm	10:30 pm	8:30 pm
Arr. Durham	1:35 pm	11:55 pm	9:50 pm
Arr. Hillsboro	4:30 pm	1:02 pm	10:25 pm
Arr. Greensboro	7:30 pm	2:35 pm	11:00 pm
Arr. High Point	9:15 pm	10:00 pm	11:50 pm
Arr. Salisbury	11:15 pm	11:52 pm	12:00 am
Arr. Charlotte	1:35 am	1:47 pm	1:47 pm

No. 42—Connects at Greensboro with S. C. & A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. C. & A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

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# MISCELLANEOUS.

## Davenport & Morris,

Richmond, Va.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Flour, Meal, Pork, Bacon, Powder, Ale and Porter, Soda, Starch, Tobacco, and Candles.

ALL LEADING ARTICLES IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

Particular attention given to the filling of orders.

Dec. 18, D-Wly

## FLAGG'S

IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PADI

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# Greensboro Advertisements.

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Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

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LADIES' CLOAKS,

and Ladies', Misses', and Children's

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and see for yourself.

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