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JOHN B. HUSKEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Yorktown Centennial.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SIEGE, OCTOBER, 1781.

One hundred years have elapsed, says a contemporary, since the Continental Congress joyfully voted to erect a monument on the field where the last and decisive blow was struck for American independence. It was on October 25, 1781, that the resolution was adopted pledging the new nation to this act. The news of Cornwallis' surrender had reached Philadelphia the night before, almost a week after the occurrence. Great was the rejoicing there, and although it was near midnight when the courier arrived, no many minutes elapsed before the entire city knew the glad tidings. When Congress met, its President, Thomas McKean, read the despatches from General Washington, and then the members decided to march in a body to the nearest church and return thanks to the Almighty. After that the resolution for the building of the monument was passed. The subsequent financial difficulties of the new government led to the silent neglect of the project, and when money was more plentiful it was entirely forgotten, the approach of the centenary of the important victory led to the appropriation of \$140,000, wherewith to redeem the pledge made so long ago.

On the 18th of October next the cornerstone of the monument will be laid on the Yorktown battlefield by the Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, assisted by the Grand Masters of the thirteen original States. This is the centennial anniversary of the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the allied French and American forces, and arrangements have been made on a scale worthy of the occasion by a joint commission appointed by both branches of Congress and the committee acting as the representatives of the various States of the Union. It will not only be a national affair, but another nation shares with us in the glory of the achievement, and France will be fully represented by delegates from its Government and by thousands of her citizens, who will cross the Atlantic to witness the event which commemorates the celebration to begin several days earlier, and the festivities are to be prolonged for a full week. Military delegations from various parts of the country will participate, and the display will undoubtedly be the most magnificent seen in the South for many a day.

The siege of Yorktown and its result has been aptly termed the one great surprise of the American Revolution. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga was not unexpected. His march from Canada through New York to the Hudson was a well-entrenched at the best, and its utter failure did not much astonish either friends or foes. Quite different was Cornwallis' grand over-throw in the northeastern corner of Virginia. He had gained the reputation of being the ablest British commander the war had produced. His conquest of the Carolinas had shown him to be both daring and cautious. Lafayette had given him the name of "the terrible Britisher who made no mistakes," and both Generals, Greene and Gates, who had commanded the American forces opposed to him, had to acknowledge his skill as a leader. He then, did it come to pass that he allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap.

The answer to this question has puzzled historians not a little, and the acrimonious correspondence concerning it, which in after years passed between Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton, his then chief, rather obscure than illuminates the subject. Three years and a half after the beginning of actual armed resistance to the British domination, the effort to overcome that resistance at the North was confessedly a failure. Although the efforts of the combined American and French fleets to drive the English from Rhode Island in the previous August had proved unsuccessful, the close of 1775 saw the American cause far more stronger than at any time since the outbreak of actual hostilities. It was therefore decided to try another plan than that hitherto pursued by the British. The war was to be transferred to the South in the hope that after Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia had been subdued, the Middle and New England States could be more easily handled. An army and fleet were despatched to Savannah, and afterwards another to Charleston, and in both places success crowned the movement. Cornwallis' operations in North and South Carolina followed both States. Successive Generals who had been sent by Congress to oppose Cornwallis were defeated, and although King's Mountain and Cowpens gave the Americans hope, the outlook at the South especially was dark in the spring of 1781. The battle of Guilford Court House was fought in March, and was about a necessary antecedent to Yorktown. It was a British victory, but it was bought dearly, and it led Cornwallis to decide that before the more southerly States could be thoroughly subju-

gated Virginia would have to be conquered. Hence his march northward in May—a march which his superior at New York, Sir Henry Clinton, did not approve of, however.

Before Cornwallis arrived in Virginia, Sir Henry Clinton had sent an expedition to ravage the coast. To oppose them Washington had despatched Lafayette with 1,200 men. On May 20, 1781, Cornwallis arrived at Petersburg from Wilmington, and there the expeditionary force were joined to his own, thus giving him a body of 5,000 veteran troops wherewith to operate in the State. Lafayette retreated before him without fighting an engagement, to North Anna, where Cornwallis turned southwest and made for the Upper James River, there to cover a cavalry raid upon some stores at the Point of Fork, which Steuben was guarding with some 500 militia. In the meantime, Lafayette had received reinforcements in the shape of 1,000 Pennsylvania infantry, under Wayne's command. He followed Cornwallis, and prevented any further destruction of stores. Steuben's troops were joined to his own, and Cornwallis went to Richmond. He did not remain there long, though, but moved to Williamsburg, closely watched all the time by Lafayette.

Exactly why Cornwallis went to this extreme corner of the peninsula it is difficult to understand. It was not because he could not hold his own elsewhere, for his troops greatly outnumbered those of Lafayette. Presumably he intended to await further developments, and to mature his plan for completely subjugating Virginia. Whatever his intentions were, he was given no opportunity to carry them out. At Williamsburg, he found orders from Sir Henry Clinton to send 3,000 of his men North, and to establish a defensive post on the coast. Before the troops had actually been embarked, another order allowed him to keep them, and told him definitely to fortify Old Point Comfort as a basis for future naval operations. He found that the Point could not be defended, and pushed on to Yorktown, where he began throwing up fortifications. This was in the first week of August, 1781.

Sir Henry Clinton's orders were the result of the junction of the American and French armies and the consequent threatening aspect of affairs around New York. The allied army was at least a match for the British stationed around New York, the capture of which city was generally supposed to be his object. When Washington, however, heard that Cornwallis was entrenching himself on the Virginia peninsula, he began to entertain a scheme for a movement southward. This scheme was adopted when it was learned that the Count De Grasse, commander of the French fleet, then in the West Indies, would sail no further north than Chesapeake Bay.

It was late in August when, by a dexterous feint, Sir Henry Clinton was deceived, about the real play of campaign adopted by the allies. The Americans and French were far on their way to Virginia when the British commander discovered the truth. It was too late to pursue the feint, and the only alternative was to send reinforcements to Cornwallis by sea. This would take time, however.

Washington reached Lafayette's camp at Williamsburg, on September 14. De Grasse and the French fleet, and 3,000 French troops that De Grasse had embarked in the West Indies were already there. Washington's arrival was made the occasion of great rejoicing, which lasted until night. The troops from the vicinity of New York arrived a few days later, being taken down the Chesapeake Bay to transports, while Washington and Rochambeau had come overland, in order to visit Mount Vernon, which his own had not seen for six years.

Cornwallis did not find Yorktown a very strong position. He threw up earthworks, which were protected on the right by a deep ravine, and on the left by Wormley Creek. It was on the morning of September 28, that the allied French and American army moved forward from Williamsburg to the investment of Yorktown. It was a march of eleven miles, and was made without any incident worth noting. At night the troops encamped within a mile and a half of the enemy's position, and the following morning they advanced still nearer, and had several skirmishes. Cornwallis now evacuated his outworks, much to the surprise of the allies, but, as he claimed, in consequence of information from Sir Henry Clinton that reinforcements would be sent on October 5—information which determined him to save all his strength until they arrived.

The allied army now began a regular siege. The French took possession on the left from the river, and the Americans on the right, thus forming a semi-circle. The American wing consisted of three divisions of two brigades each of Continental—about 5,000 men—together—and of 4,000 Virginia militia. Lafayette's division held the extreme right of the line. General Muhlenberg commanded the first brigade, General Hazen the second. Steuben's brigades were Wayne and Gist, and Lincoln's, James Clinton and Dayton. The French contingent consisted of seven regiments, called by the names of Bourbonnais, Deuxpoux, Soissonais, Saitogne, Agenois, Touraine and

Gatenoise, divided into three brigades, commanded by Baron Viomenil, Viscount Viomenil and Marquis St. Simon. This, with the artillery, comprised the besieging force, numbering in all about 10,000 men—7,000 French and 9,000 Americans. The French fleet lying in the harbor numbered thirty-seven sail. Washington established his headquarters about the middle of the investing line, two and a half miles back from the entrenchments. The first week of October was taken up entirely with the making of the necessary appliances used in siege works. On the evening of the 6th of the month, the operations began in earnest, however. Digging was kept up all night, and by daylight a good sized trench had been excavated. From this time on the life of the besieged was not a pleasant one. The fire of the besiegers was so well directed, that by the 13th the British guns were nearly all silenced. Cornwallis had established his headquarters in the fine mansion of Mr. Nelson, formerly secretary of Virginia, but he left it on the 10th, and the story goes that he sought refuge in what is still called "Cornwallis' cave." Lafayette's headquarters were on the head of the line, and not far from the road to Hampton.

The most heroic fighting of the siege was seen on the night of October 14. There were two other doubts held by the British near the river, and these it was decided to take by storm. About 400 men were told off from Lafayette's division to take one of these, and an equal number of the French regiments of Gatenoise to take the other. It was bravely done on both sides in less than half an hour, and now the British position was practically untenable. A sortie was made for the purpose of destroying some unfinished batteries, but it failed of its object, and Cornwallis realized his extreme danger. He tried, on the 16th to gain the opposite side of the river, but a storm which came on at midnight frustrated his design.

At last, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, a red-coated drummer sounded a parley, and an officer who accompanied him waved a white handkerchief. The officer was met and blindfolded, and conducted to the rear of the American lines. His message from Cornwallis was that hostilities be suspended for twenty-four hours, and commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of surrender. Washington's reply was, that he would rather have the British commander's proposal in writing first, and to secure them agreed to cease firing for two hours. Before the two hours had expired Cornwallis had offered to capitulate on condition that his troops be sent back to England under parole not to serve again during the war against either France or America, unless they were regularly exchanged. This was rejected at once and the messenger sent back with Washington's ultimatum that the British army be surrendered as prisoners of war on the same terms as the Americans surrendered at Charleston, in the previous year. Cornwallis acceded to this, and the next day, the 18th, the commissioners met to formally ratify the terms. This meeting was held in the Moore House, on the bank of the York river, a short distance behind the American lines. The articles of surrender were fourteen in number, and were submitted to Cornwallis at daylight, on the 19th, accompanied by a note from Washington, intimating that he expected them to be signed before eleven o'clock, and that the troops would march out and lay down their arms at two in the afternoon.

Washington's request was complied with. At two o'clock sharp the army of Cornwallis marched out. The march was along the Hampton road, on the right of which they found the Americans drawn up in their buff and blue uniforms, rather the worse for wear, and on the left were the French in the clean white affected by the armies of the Bourbon kings. The British had donned their best scarlet, and their band played an old march called "The World Turned Upside Down."

The next step was the grounding of arms by the surrendered troops. They marched the entire length of the Franco-American lines—about a mile—to a field on the right, where a squadron of French light horse had formed a circle, into which each regiment marched and deposited their guns and accoutrements. In silence they marched back to their own tents, and American independence had been achieved.

REV. DR. STUART ROBINSON, who died at Louisville, Ky., last week was one of the most prominent Presbyterian divines in this country. He was born at Strabane, near Londonderry, Ireland, November 26, 1816, and came to the United States while a boy. He graduated at Amherst College in 1836; studied theology at U. T. Seminary, Prince Edward, Va.; taught two years, then spent part of a year at Princeton. After a rural pastorate in West Virginia he was called to Frankfort, in 1847. From there he went to Baltimore 1852, and in 1856 he was elected professor of ecclesiology in the Danville Seminary. Since 1858 he has been pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Louisville. He was the author of several theological works and the editor at different times of several denominational journals.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

REPLY OF THE CLYDE SYNDICATE TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—THEY DECLINE TO SELL TO MR. BEST—THEY PROPOSE TO BUILD THE DUCKTOWN BRANCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1881.

To Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. J. M. Worth, Commissioners, Raleigh, N. C.: GENTLEMEN:—In reply to yours of the 14th, we beg to express our regret that our letter of the 25th of August to the commissioners should have been so materially misconceived by them as to its import and spirit. We think any impartial judge would say we had succeeded reasonably in the effort.

Your communication, bear in mind, was not merely your brief letter, but also the agreement of the commissioners with Mr. Best of the 25th of May, of which a copy was sent and intended to be taken as a part of that communication. That agreement revealed a new, an unknown and an unexpected attitude of the commissioners towards us. Was it not most natural that we should be startled by such a revelation, and to feel the pressing inquiry, What does this mean? Do these commissioners mean to put their official and personal pressure upon us, to make it necessary for us to abandon this contract, and return it again to Mr. Best? The communication looked that way—the letter and communication, taken together, very much that way.

But, recurring to what we understood of the history of the whole matter, we did not see any conceivable reason for such a reversal of position by the commissioners towards us, and thought it was due alike to the commissioners and to ourselves that we should not mistake the true purport of their communication. Hence the reply we made. Nothing in it was intended, nor, as far as we can now perceive, can anything be found in it disrespectful, either in expression or implication.

We attempted to make a plain statement of facts, as we understood them, without color or exaggeration, and for the reason assigned by us in our reply. We are not conscious of any inaccuracy in that statement, or of having done the slightest injustice to any party referred to therein. We did not in anything we said to the commissioners, make any reference to their motives. We referred to facts only, and for the purpose assigned, that our transactions with the commissioners should be in no sense ambiguous or the results inconclusive. While we were thus without motive, disposition or apparent effort to be in any sense discourteous in our reply, we are at a loss to conceive why it should be charged. We respectfully and absolutely disclaim it, and refer to a careful and dispassionate judgment of the document for our vindication.

In reply to your proposition to surrender to Mr. Best and his associates our rights and interests acquired by assignment from him, we beg to assure you that it would give us great pleasure at any time to gratify your personal desire, but we respectfully decline your proposed request. When by the final assignment from Mr. Best we became the absolute proprietors of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the requirements and restrictions in the act of March 29th, 1881, compelled the creation of very large obligations in the necessary organization of the capital adequate to the undertaking, and the better to secure the success of the enterprise we have deemed it expedient, at a large outlay, to acquire other interests, connected with and dependent upon the Western North Carolina Railroad.

In the accomplishment of these arrangements our interests, as described by the assignment, have become so blended with those of others that we no longer have the sole personal control of this property, and, therefore, cannot properly agree to surrender it without the consent of others, who decline to release their interests.

We are performing all our obligations as we understand them under the contract, and desire and intend to continue to do so if permitted. We, therefore, recognize no just or reasonable ground on which its surrender can be claimed or expected from us.

In declining the request proposed to be made to us, we desire further to say that we do not wish to hinder Mr. Best and his associates in any purpose entertained by them to construct another road to Salisbury. If they do so, it will be alike our interest and policy to accord to such road impartial access to the Western North Carolina Railroad, and upon terms just and equitable to every portion of the State to be benefited thereby.

We assure the commissioners that it is our intention and purpose to have the work prosecuted on both lines of the road with diligence and energy until they are completed to Murphy and Paint Rock; and in everything to cause the contract we have entered into to be faithfully and literally complied with.

We hope to receive from you encouragement and co-operation, that nothing which may hasten the work or help its utility shall be left undone, nor anything done which may retard or impair it. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. P. CLYDE, T. M. LOGAN, A. S. BUFORD.

The Warrior's Home.

I. A sword, a sash, and a soldier's coat Are hung on the cottage wall— With a many face in a golden frame, And a banner overhanging all: The banner is tattered and battle-worn, But its union hath all the stars: And the captain's coat hath a bullet mark Just under the shoulder-blade.

II. I read in the record, "He bore the flag In the teeth of a fiery hell; And the sword was grasped in his cold right hand Swift over the wires a ruthless steel A message of sorrow bore, That tied with a never-dissolving knot The crape on the cottage door."

Two women stopped a train near Waterbury, Conn., recently by waving a red shawl, and told the engineer that a man who apparently wanted to kill himself had just gone down the track. The train moved on slowly and found the man lying drunk across the rail.

Blood as a Beverage.

[Stateville Landmark.] Rev. J. H. Fesperman, of this place, has joined the army of blood drinkers. Up North there are many persons who drink warm blood regularly, and it is claimed, with excellent results, but it is a new idea down South, notwithstanding the belief of our Northern brethren that the woods of the South are infested with beastly Ku-Klux who subsist entirely upon the blood of their negro victims.

Mr. Fesperman has for a long time been in feeble health. He has had an abscess form upon one of his lungs, and the dread of consumption, which this symptom inspired was augmented by the fact that he has had seven attacks of dizziness during the age of forty years. He has taken much medicine without any very beneficial results. Last fall he took to blood drinking, but continued it only a few days. A few weeks ago he read in THE LANDMARK an article from the Philadelphia Times upon the subject, and this put him in the notion of trying it again. We heard of his experiment and, encountering him upon the street Wednesday evening, proceeded to question him upon the subject.

"Yes," he said, "it's so. I've been drinking blood regularly for two weeks." Drawing from his pocket a glass which would hold perhaps a gill, and which was stained with gore, he added: "I drink this empty twice a day."

"Where do you get the blood? Do you drink it warm as the beef is slaughtered?" "Yes, I go for one slaughter pen to another. All of the butchers do not slaughter the same day, and by going from one to another I am able to supply myself every day. I do my drinking in the afternoon. As the throat of the beef is cut I hold my glass to it and catch the blood. I drink my two glasses—a half pint, perhaps—before the animal is dead."

"Well, how does it taste? Don't it make you sick?" "It tastes just like warm milk. A person who did not know would hardly detect the difference. There is this about it, though, the blood of all animals is not alike. The blood of a young, healthy beef tastes exactly like milk; that of an older animal has a salt taste which is not so agreeable. No, it doesn't make me sick at all. At first I had to shut my eyes and think about things way off yonder but my prejudice has subsided with a better acquaintance with the beverage. What I most hate about it is to see the sufferings of the animals whose blood I drink. Why, the other evening at one stroke of the knife Simonton cut a beef's head clean off and threw it to one side. While I was drinking its blood it tried to get up without any head and walk about. It made me feel bad to look at it, but that is the most disagreeable feature of the business."

"What effect has the blood had upon you? Do you notice any beneficial results from drinking it?" "Well, two weeks is not a long enough time for a fair test, you know. I notice, though, that my appetite has improved since I commenced the experiment, and the blood is very nutritious. I have also gained strength from drinking it. Some of my friends think, too, that my color is better, but I haven't gained any flesh so far."

Mr. Fesperman is a well known Lutheran minister who has retired from the active labors of the ministry on account of the low state of his health. He has considerable faith in the final efficacy of the blood treatment, and will stick to it four weeks longer any way.

The Elections This Fall.

Elections will be held this fall in the States of Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, for governors and other state officers, and in Colorado, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania for minor officers. The legislatures to be elected in Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi and Virginia will choose U. S. Senators. In Iowa and Minnesota, Senators, to fill out the unexpired terms of Messrs. Kirkwood and Windom, who resigning to accept positions in President Garfield's cabinet, will be elected. In Mississippi to be chosen, and in Virginia a successor to Senator Johnston, in Colorado the election is upon the question of locating the capital, in Minnesota amendments prohibiting special legislation, providing for equal taxation, and fixing the pay of the legislators at \$5 per day, not to exceed \$450 for any regular session, or \$200 for any special session, are to be voted on. Nebraska will pass upon a proposed suffrage amendment, and Wisconsin upon one providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature. The only State in which the canvass excites much interest are Virginia, Ohio, Mississippi and New York. In Virginia is a combination of republicans and readjusters opposes the regular democracy. An exciting campaign is being waged, and the result is doubtful, though the chances are rather favorable to the democracy, as far as the state ticket is concerned. With regard to the legislature the readjusters have an advantage in the number of seats on the next legislative term. The last Senate stood democratic 17; republicans 9. Of the hold over senators the readjusters have a decided majority, giving them that much start in the race for control of the legislature. In many of the legislative districts of Virginia the republicans are running straight-out candidates, and it is not improbable that they may hold the balance of power in the next legislature. The state question is the chief issue in Virginia, and should the republicans elect members enough to hold the balance of power, there is no means of telling which side of this question they would take. The republicans are divided, some supporting Mahone and others the democracy; and it is likely that straight-out republicans who may be elected to the legislature will unite with the debt-payers while readjusters and coalition republicans will go with the readjusters. In Ohio the death of President Garfield seems to have created an apathy in politics, which, if it is, believed considerably will decrease the vote. The result is looked upon as doubtful, with the chances, of course, in favor of the republicans. Some of the leading republicans fear that the apathetic feeling referred to will decrease their votes in greater proportion than the democracy.

In New York the election this year is not intrinsically important, but because of the influence it will have upon the campaign for governor next year both parties are anxious to win. The factional fights in both parties in New York put speculation out of the question for the present. In Mississippi, republicans, greenbackers and independents have united upon a state ticket in opposition to that of the democrats. The indications point to a democratic victory, but a national feeling engendered by a sharp fight over the non-payment of a governor, has not entirely abated, and this favors the democracy.

The Republican Senators have nominated Judge David Davis for President pro tem. of the Senate, and are credited with the intention of bringing the matter before that body in open session at an early day. Judge Davis will be elected unless he votes against himself. As the Senate is now constituted the Republicans have thirty-eight votes and the Democrats thirty-seven. Davis, the Connecticut quaker, possesses the controlling power, if he votes with the Republicans there will be two, and if he does not vote at all there will be one majority in favor of ousting Mr. Bayard from the chair.

Born With a Caul.

Superstition begins with infancy, and by general consent Sunday is regarded as a most "lucky" day for birth, both in England and on the Continent. The superstition is also attached to the hour of birth, and plenty of seeing much that is hidden from others is said to be granted to children born at the "chime hours," i. e., the hours of three, six, nine or twelve—a superstition found in many parts of the Continent. A highly popular superstition refers to the caul—a thin membrane occasionally found covering the head at birth and deemed specially lucky as indicating that the child will never be drowned. It has been termed the "holy" or "fortunate hood." Many parents purchased them, that they might be clothed with elegance, the price paid having often been from twenty to thirty guineas. Apart from the ordinary hood supposed to attach to the "caul," it may preserve the child from a terrible danger to which, according to the old idea, it is ever exposed, namely, that of being secretly carried off and exchanged by some envious witch or fairy for its own ill-favored offspring.

Waste Nothing.

Everything has its use, and both reason and time are well employed in finding out the uses of the various objects in creation. The Creator is glorified, and man is made happier by such discoveries. It is true not only of great, but small matters. It is overlooked by too many, that there is "power in little." By carefulness in little things fortunes are made, and vast good done. Particles of good make good; moments, years; drops, oceans. Crumbs are trifles, but they feed birds and barn fowls. Scraps of cotton and linen make the finest paper; and decayed, moth-eaten garments may be wrought into beautiful rugs and carpets.

All such things should be gathered up, and the inventive faculties should be taxed to discover the uses for articles now thrown away as refuse. Scavengers are not to be despised, though the office is not to be coveted. Every useful employment is worthy of respect. Ruth's field, but neither her piety nor subsequent fortune was the worse for it. True humility condescends to men of low estate, disposes one to take hold of everything by which good may be done, and "does not despise the day of small things."

Many families waste yearly enough to reduce their expenses a third or a fourth; or to increase their contributions that much to benevolence. The bees teach us a lesson. They carefully save the parings of their cells, and construct others with the material. A nugget of some benevolent purpose once called on a gentleman of wealth for his contribution, but before any application was made he overheard him charging the servant to take care of the candle ends. He immediately gave up the hope of anything but a pittance from such a man; but what was his surprise when the subscription was made, to find that it exceeded the sum originally expected. He was ingenious enough to confess his hard thoughts, and he received for reply: "Sir, that is the way I have it in my power to give. I waste nothing, as our Lord said, rather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost."

That man understood the nature of a Christian virtue—not sufficient practical economy. It is not meanness or parsimony. That is covetousness and is counterfeited. All goodness is counterfeited. Shall that prevent us from seeking and using the true coin?

So much the more ought Christians to live virtuously, because the wicked counterfeit the good. At the same time, the saving will degenerate to selfishness and avarice unless the proper motive is cultivated—the habit of giving is kept up. Save, so as to give as our Lord said, "Every stream-boulder must have a scape pipe, every receiving runner must have an outlet for his receipts, a safety-valve. One virtue thus feeds another, and all virtues hang together. Oul how good causes everywhere languish for the want of these associated graces among God's people."

There are not too many calls, each. Save to give. God wastes nothing. Christ gathered up the fragments. It is one of life's great lessons—waste nothing!

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.—The statement of the public debt of the United States for September, 1881, shows a total indebtedness of \$2,049,542,479, which, diminished by \$250,686,547, the amount of cash in the treasury, leaves a net indebtedness on October 1 of \$1,798,855,932. Of this latter amount \$431,553,392, consisting of greenbacks, certificates of deposit, gold and silver certificates and fractional currency, pay no interest, and there are \$10,059,595 of bonds matured and on which interest has ceased. The net interest-bearing debt is therefore but \$1,593,102,350. The amount of the debt paid during the last fiscal year was \$82,508,741, against \$95,757,575 the year before, and \$105,327,919 in the year 1879. The government pays interest on bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies to the amount of \$36,325,947 annually.

There has been a decrease of the public debt of \$17,483,641 during the month of September, against \$14,181,221 in August. The decrease since June 30, 1881, has been \$41,742,886. The surplus revenue available for the reduction of the debt during the year just past was \$100,070,405, but if the decrease of the debt goes on during the remaining nine months at the rate attained in the last three, it will be lessened in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, by the handsome sum of \$166,971,544.

It is easy to see that at this rate the whole national debt can be paid in less time than ten years if the income of the government remains what it is and expenditures are not materially increased. But as the result of debt paid is to stop interest, the effect on the increase of the government surplus will be cumulative, so that it is perhaps reasonable to expect to see the entire debt extinguished in less than nine years if the financial policy of the government remains what it has been. An important result of the extinction of the debt would be the national banks as present organized. They rest upon the national debt, and without a debt the whole theory of their relation to the government would have to be abandoned.

THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-DAY.

But the newspaper of to-day bears little or no resemblance to the personal organ of olden times. Telegraphy, fast mails, the march of education and thirst for knowledge have built up the press, a modern institution, profession and craft in one, which overshadows the small strifes of place-hunters, and is the superior, not the servant, of the politicians, because it typifies the people. The journalism of to-day offers within its own limits all possible opportunities for advancement, all proper rewards to those who deserve them. It embraces in its ranks—thanks perhaps to the absence of protection for other forms of American literary industry—the best heads, the clearest minds and the most facile pens in the land. As an instructor and mentor it has dwarfed the school room, the pulpit and the rostrum. As an interpreter and guide of public opinion, it has a power which no tongue like Cicero nor premier like Pitt ever enjoyed in ante-journal days. Its service is one upon which young men of brain and industry can enter with a devotion to their task, a commanding sense of its dignity and responsibility, and a certainty of appreciation for good work which belongs to no other profession.

"To-morrow is Too Far Away."

To-morrow is too far away! A bed of spices the garden is, Nor bud nor blossom that we miss; The roses tremble on the stem, The violets and anemones: Why should we wait to gather them? Their bloom and color are ours to-day, To-morrow—who can say?

Why should we slight the joy complete, The flower open at our feet? For to-day the robin sings, His carol light the swallow wings, For us the happy moments stay, Stay yet, nor leave us all too dead! For life is ever sweet and young is sweet, And love-ab, love is sweet to-day, To-morrow—who can say?

THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-DAY.

But the newspaper of to-day bears little or no resemblance to the personal organ of olden times. Telegraphy, fast mails, the march of education and thirst for knowledge have built up the press, a modern institution, profession and craft in one, which overshadows the small strifes of place-hunters, and is the superior, not the servant, of the politicians, because it typifies the people. The journalism of to-day offers within its own limits all possible opportunities for advancement, all proper rewards to those who deserve them. It embraces in its ranks—thanks perhaps to the absence of protection for other forms of American literary industry—the best heads, the clearest minds and the most facile pens in the land. As an instructor and mentor it has dwarfed the school room, the pulpit and the rostrum. As an interpreter and guide of public opinion, it has a power which no tongue like Cicero nor premier like Pitt ever enjoyed in ante-journal days. Its service is one upon which young men of brain and industry can enter with a devotion to their task, a commanding sense of its dignity and responsibility, and a certainty of appreciation for good work which belongs to no other profession.

Flunkism, Flunkism, Flunkism.

Give us a rest.

MARVIN THE BIGAMIST COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Marvin, the forger and bigamist, was arraigned for trial in Richmond, Va., last week and to the astonishment of every one pleaded guilty to the charges of bigamy and forgery. The jury at once fixed his term of confinement in the penitentiary at five years in each case, making a total of ten years. Previous to sentence being pronounced Marvin made a lengthy harangue full of invective and denunciation of those charged with his custody, and the witnesses in attendance from the North. When he concluded his rambling speech, Mr. Samuel Page, said that he deprecated his client's language. He found the old man (Marvin) in jail with friends and without money, and he told him he would defend him. He advised Marvin to plead guilty. He denied that the old man had been deprived of a single right to which any prisoner was entitled. Judge Bondsall, of New York, said he had done all he could to ameliorate the condition of the prisoner, and that now he felt that he had done injustice to him. He said that the state of Virginia, Marvin made another effort to speak, but was prevented. He was once taken to the penitentiary, and now wears a convict's garb.

A STRONG DEMOCRATIC ENDORSEMENT FOR JUDGE SETTLE.—Judge Thomas Settle, has been prominently mentioned for the position of Secretary of the Navy, in President Arthur's Cabinet. His many friends in North Carolina would rejoice to hear of his promotion. His high moral character and splendid intellect would make him a valuable acquisition to the new Administration.—Wilson Advance.

SENATOR ALDRICH—Nelson W. Aldrich, the newly-elected Senator from Rhode Island, is said to have entered the city of Providence in the same modest manner that the illustrious Wellington entered London—on foot and with his clothes slung over his back. Being a bright, active youth he soon procured employment in a wholesale grocery house; but with a genius superior to his station he rose in life, till he is now the head of one of the largest firms in the State, and a Senator representing a prosperous and conservative community. Mr. Aldrich is not quite forty years old.

COTTON IN THE CAROLINAS.—The Norfolk Cotton Exchange reports of the condition of the cotton crop in North Carolina that the crop has been damaged greatly by the drought, rust and hail storms in some districts as much as 32 per cent. About 40 per cent. of the crop has been picked, and the yield will be 35 per cent. less than that of last year. The Charleston Cotton Exchange makes a report based on 62 replies from 29 counties, from which the crop is estimated at from 30 to 50 per cent. less than last year.

TALKING OF THE Mississippi plan and of tissue ballots and ballot-box frauds in the South, it is very distressing to find that such things are charged upon the party of morals even by certain factions thereof. For instance, a startling headline in The New York Times runs: Conkling a Bitter Fight. Brazen Fraud and Bribery in Brooklyn. Shameless Bulldozing by Conkling's men in the Twelfth Kings District. How Four Men Swindled Twelve, Charges of Attempted Bribery.

Greensboro Patriot.

JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

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NANTUCKET.—Through a friend in the county we have received a copy of Philadelphia *Presbyterian* containing an account of the Clan Cofre re-united at Nantucket. As a matter of personal interest to many readers it is reproduced in THE PATRIOT this week. Gairford county was once propeprally called "the Massachusetts" of North Carolina. Her earliest settlers were descendants of the ten brave, courageous, liberty-loving and God-fearing men that bought the island of Nantucket.

The island was originally discovered by Gosnell, the navigator, in 1602. It was discovered by John Sterling in 1614, by Mayhew & Son, and again, in 1659, devoted by the latter, for the consideration of thirty pounds and two beaver hats, to the ten original purchasers, to wit: Tristram Coffin, Richard Swain, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, William Pile, Thomas Macy, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey, and John Swan.

Subsequently the island was purchased of the natives, who owned it in small tracts, the boundary lines being very exactly defined. King Philip visited the island in 1665. In the following year was erected the first mill for grinding corn, on Weeks Point. The town of Nantucket was incorporated in 1671, and in the following year it was removed to Nantuxet, its present site. In 1763, visiting commenced in boats from the shore. Up to 1693, it was a part of New York, but in that year became a part of Massachusetts, at the request of the proprietors.

One of these days we shall advert to this topic again.

WHEAT AND CORN.—It is now pretty well ascertained that the yield this year will be much larger than has been anticipated. The reported averages have been the work of speculators. Of course both crops are short, and prices will be high, but not to the alarming extent predicted.

The total production of wheat for 1881 is set down at 368,962,000 bushels, as against 486,000,000 in 1880, which is a falling of 111,038,000 bushels.

New England produces one million bushels; the Middle States 34,500,000; the Southern States 40,000,000; and the Western States 248,139,000 bushels. The Pacific coast contributes as its share 33,325,000 bushels. Colorado and the Territories 12,000,000 bushels. So that the West, so called, does the far largest part of the work.

The returns of the corn crop are less favorable than those of the wheat crop, but the operators will be anything but pleased with the actual show, as they have been gambling on a half-crop. As a whole, the corn crop of the United States for 1881 is short about one-third of the usual yield of recent years. The total crop is set down in actual figures at 1,193,641,000 bushels.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.—It is generally believed, though without any fixed and sufficient data for the belief, that education removes the motive to crime, and consequently that the criminal class is mainly recruited from the ranks of the illiterate. Yet there are many persons who think differently. They hold that an educated man can make a greater rascal, if he becomes one at all, than one who is uneducated. A gentleman of Philadelphia, recently made the remark that sixty per cent. of the convicts in the prisons of that city were High School graduates. At the National Educational Association convention recently held at Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Wickham, formerly superintendent of the schools of Pennsylvania, presented some statistics on the subject, which are of special interest in the settlement of the question.

He stated, that of 487 convicts received into the eastern penitentiary of the State in 1879, 39 had attended public schools, 12 had been educated in private schools, seven had studied in high schools, and five had attended colleges; 82 had never attended schools of any kind. In 1880, the number of convicts was 463, and only 13 of these had attended high schools, 8 of them for only one year. Of the 2,307 persons convicted and sent to the jails and workhouses of the State in 1879, only 13 had attained any high degree of education, and it was a question whether any of these had been graduated from a high school or college. More than one-sixth of the convicts admitted to two Pennsylvania penitentiaries in 1879 and 1880 were wholly illiterate. And in the opinion of Mr. Wickham, more than one-sixth of all the crime in the country is committed by persons wholly illiterate, and one-third by persons practically illiterate, and that the proportion of criminals among the illiterate is about ten times greater than among those who have had the elements of a common school education, or more. And in this opinion he is fully supported by men whose conversant with prison statistics everywhere.

It used to be the fashion of the republicans to sneer at David Davis, but circumstances have since changed, and David Davis, on motion of his colleague, John A. Logan, who hated him as the devil hates holy water, is the unanimous choice of the republican caucus for president of the senate. Meantime Senator Davis has not veered one iota. He stands just where he has stood since his entry into the senate.

YORKTOWN THIS WEEK.—The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown commenced yesterday, with the laying of the corner stone of the monument. "This was done under masonic auspices, and the ceremonies were imposing and impressive. The monument is 72 feet high, and is surmounted with a statue of the Goddess of Liberty. The base is 23 feet square. On the lower portion of the shaft are thirteen figures, representing the original thirteen states, while below them is the patriotic inscription: "One country, one Constitution, one Destiny." Upon the upper portion of the monument are carved stars, representing the present number of states.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—A number of interesting occurrences are just now happening in Europe. The sudden meeting of the two emperors, the Russian and German, is one. Then there is a very free and open talk going on from Madrid to Moscow over the question of another triple alliance, public opinion being divided on the question whether the parties to it are Germany, Austria and France, or Germany, Austria and Italy. Turkey and the creation of new national boundaries, supply the actual motive for such an alliance. There is a military revolt in Egypt, compelling a break-up in the ministry, over the growing dissatisfaction all round with the intrusion of England and France into Egyptian revenues.

Spain seeks a quarrel with France, by demanding damages because of outrages done to Spanish colonists on the very frontiers of Algeria by an Algerine chief. France in return offers the claim of Spain with one against her in consequence of the losses of French ships during the Carlist war. The blood of the peninsula government appears to be pretty well up about it. France is involved more deeply than ever in her war in Tunis, the Arab hordes giving her forces about all they can do to take care of themselves. In England, although parliament has broken up and the land act has been passed, the way in which Ireland receives the act is a matter of universal and eager interest.

A BOY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—James Phillips, a youth of 12 years, living in Robinson county, died from fright last Saturday night. He and his mother are the only ones of their house, and as the boy was known to be very "scary," some boys in the neighborhood concluded to have some fun, so they went to the house on the night above named and commenced prowling around trying to open the doors, &c. The poor little fellow was so badly frightened that he at once went into violent spasms which soon terminated in death. The boy was in perfect health, having picked cotton all of the day previous and eaten a hearty supper. This ought to be a terrible lesson to mischiefous boys.

JUDGE THOMAS SETTLE.—The names of several prominent Southern Republicans have been mentioned in connection with some cabinet appointments. Among these Judge Thomas Settle, formerly of this State but now of Florida, who report has it urged for Secretary of the Navy. There is no Republican in the South whose nomination would give more satisfaction both in and out of his party, especially in this State where he is best known. While a vigorous partisan, and a man of decided and positive views he has managed to retain the respect of even those who were violently opposed to him politically. In all the jobbing and corruption in politics during the days of Republican ascendancy in this State, though in active politics all the time his honesty was above suspicion, and was never questioned. As a partisan he fought but never stole; he fought but he fought squarely and bravely and always treated his opponents with civil courtesy. He has talent and would creditably fill any position to which he might be called. —Charlotte Observer.

Judge Settle's name is prominently mentioned for a cabinet appointment. If President Arthur is looking for a representative Southern man he could not make a better selection.

THE MONEY MARKET.—When what are known as "call loans" are at seven and eight per cent. interest, it is fair to conclude that the money market is a chosen one. There has been a good deal of discussion of late in reference to the cause of it, with a view of applying the remedy. Some say the cause is the lack of money when it ought to be distributed in the channels of trade. Some, that the West and South have absorbed it as fast as could be brought from abroad. The Secretary of the Treasury was interviewed on the subject during his recent visit to Boston, and he ascribed the trouble to over speculation, and said that less speculation would surely remove it.

The New York Financial Chronicle, which is authority on the subject, commenting on the present stringency of the money market, remarks that "a system which either permits or enforces this extraction of such a block of lawful money from the channels of the commerce of the country, at the period of the year when its needs are most urgent, is absolutely bad. A sub-treasury could be endured, for it was not felt, in those days when a few millions covered the Government receipts and expenditures for the twelve months; now, with our commerce multiplied many times, and with the Treasury the largest manipulator of money in the country, it throws into the hands of an official the control of the money markets of the whole world. "We cannot believe," it concludes, "that our people will bear this much longer, for the time may come when a Treasury condition prevailed in, similar to the present, would bankrupt half the nation." This is plain speech, and is calculated to provoke thought.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—In the Senate last Thursday Mr. Edmunds called up and carried through his resolution that the standing committees be continued, and the president pro tem. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, and the Senate voted to carry it. Mr. Edmunds asked that it be over for one day, but it was adopted by 36 to 34. Mr. Bayard announced that he would not retain office by his own vote, and Mr. Davis refrained from voting. On being escorted to the chair Mr. Davis said:

"SENATORS: The honor just conferred comes, as the seat which I now occupy in this body did, without any expectation on my part. I carried out obligations I should be constrained to decline this high honor. I do not accept it as a compliment. I do not accept it as a tribute to any personal merit, but rather as recognition of the independent position in the politics of the country. I am profoundly grateful for this mark of confidence, and it shall be my endeavor, as it will be my duty, to administer the trust with impartiality and with entire fairness. Not having been trained in parliamentary practice, I shall beg the indulgence of the senate in this respect, and I hope for generous co-operation on all sides.

We are indebted to Senator Ransom for valuable public documents.

The British lion has gone and done it now, sure enough, with a lash of his angry tail the king of beasts has swept Mr. Parnell, M. P., into jail. This, if anything, will cause the Irish to action. Parnell, once in jail, will be decidedly more eloquent than Parnell agitating upon the stump.

The "stalwart" politicians are already beginning to show signs of dissatisfaction with the President for not entering upon the administration of the spoils with the activity that would be pleasing to them. It was stated, a short time ago, that the president had resolved to abate the office-begging nuisance which has for many years converted the president's house into a common rendezvous for all the political dead-beats in the land and rendered the president's life therefore a happy one, by having nothing to do with minor appointments, leaving them to the discretion of the respective ministers. The fact that the president has signed, without even looking at them, all the nominations that have been sent up by the present ministers, goes to verify this statement. It also goes to exasperate the "stalwart" beggars who have not been admitted to bore the president with their personal "claims." They express the patriotic opinion that "this sort of thing has gone far enough, you see," and announce their intention to stop it from going any farther.

We shall see what the result will be. Meanwhile, however, it is a tolerably safe prediction that if the president shall steadfastly adhere to the resolution he is said to have made, the country will shortly be made to bear a howl from the stalwart crowd quite as dismal as any that has ever heretofore been directed from the Potomac. The "stalwart" politician is by nature, by training, and by practice, an office-beggar. In his view, there is nothing in politics but the offices. He votes for a president, not to stand for the exercise of his office, but to appoint him to an office. The president who neglects to appoint him to an office omits to perform what, to him, is the most important part of the presidential function. For an office he lives, works, begs, and bawls. The president who does not admit him to his presence, listen to his begging petition for an office, and without unnecessary delay send in his name for the place he wants, is not the kind of a man he supposed he was working for before the election, nor the kind of a president necessary to save the party from destruction. This was the opinion of Guitman, which impelled him to "remove" the late president. This is the view upon which the whole herd of "stalwart" office-beggers move and act. If the president shall disappoint them, there will be trouble in the camp.

Mr. Smalley writes to the New York Tribune that the British queen was quite astonished by the Queen's order to go into mourning for one week on account of the death of President Garfield. To recognize this western man of the people as one of the true exponents of the earth, was a concession to human equality quite unprecedented.

When John Sherman shall call at the White House to consult President Arthur with reference to the federal patronage of Ohio, he will probably not bring with him a copy of his letter of January 31, 1879, to the collector of the port of New York wherein he said: "Gross abuses have continued and increased during your administration" nor will he supplement it with Mr. Hayes' letter, written at his suggestion, where the said collector, one C. A. Arthur, is informed, "with a deep sense of my obligation under the constitution I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered." With a delicacy which will do him credit, John Sherman will not make any allusion whatever to those hot love-taps upon the nose of the highly respected President of the United States. If they should come up, he will declare with characteristic magnanimity: "I do not care to cherish any resentments. Let bygones be bygones. Forgetting the dead past bury its dead. Forgetting the past, we will now address ourselves to the delightful task of arranging the Ohio offices." No doubt it will be a great relief to Mr. Arthur to find that John Sherman is satisfied with having accomplished his removal from the New York custom-house, and will no longer pursue him.

The result of the work in the Albany Convention demonstrates that the control of the New York State Democracy reverts to the Tilden influence. A decided warfare was opened on the ball system, both the Tammany and Irving Hall factions being excluded from the convention in favor of the regular New York city delegation. The ticket nominated is strong in the make up; is well distributed throughout the state; and was evidently selected with a view to give satisfaction to those who may feel themselves aggrieved by the action of the controlling powers in shutting the door against John Kelly. While the Kelly people will have a representative man on the ticket, it is not understood that that is a concession to Tammany or its Boss, but merely a right granted to his followers as Democrats. In the improbable event of Tammany Hall putting a separate ticket in the field, the course pursued by the convention will have the effect of inducing the most of his followers to support the regular ticket. It is not likely, indeed, that Kelly's personal opposition will take shape outside of a local ticket in the city of New York, and gains over last year's vote are certain in many of the city districts.

The discussion of "The Christian Religion," by Col. Ingersoll and Judge Black, which was commenced in the August number of the *North American Review*, is continued in the November issue of that publication. Col. Ingersoll now replies to the strictures of his opponent, and presents more fully than he has ever before done the logical grounds for his opposition to Christianity. The article will be received with interest by those who have read the first part of the debate, as well as by all those who believe that the cause of truth is best advanced by free discussion. A nearly number of the Review will contain an exhaustive reply. In a Symposium on Presidential Eligibility, four of our most eminent jurists, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and Gen. B. F. Butler, discuss the several ethical problems arising out of Article 2 of the constitution.

"England's Heredity," a significant paper contributed by the Marquis of Blandford, and Senator George F. Hoar writes a state-manlike article on "The Appointing Power" of the President of the United States.

The Corn Crop.—The September returns from the Washington Agricultural Bureau indicate that the corn crop of this year, with a slight increase of acreage, will be only sixty-two per cent. of an average, or about 1,026,000,000 bushels, while last year the average condition at the same time was ninety-one per cent., indicating a total yield of 1,537,000,000 bushels. Decrease of the crop this year, 511,000,000 bushels. This large deficiency seems to have been already discounted in the market for hog products, but no corresponding advance has as yet taken place in whisky, which is still at a very slight improvement on last year's prices. But with the great drought in many of the Western States still unbroken, there is a smart chance for this fluid refreshment to come up to a higher level.

Industry vs Politics.—[Hollrock (Mass) Manufacturer.] Among the so-called "moralists" drawn from Guitman's terrible crime against the President and the nation, there is one, more important than any other, that is conspicuous, in a Pickwickian sense, by the little attention it has received. We have heard on every hand that a corrupt civil service system was the cause of this public calamity. An army of eager applicants, of all degrees of sanity and insanity, besieges the White House doors for place and pay under the General Government. Hundreds of these beggars, if refused their must starve or go to the bad, the very argument that is urged by the pickwickian beggar of the street. To protect our chief magistrate from this impudently bold we are told that "reform" is necessary, that fixity of tenure of office is called for, and having so diagnosed and prescribed, the social doctors see no deeper complications in the case. But what shall we say of the causes in which this office-seeking mania has its genesis? What of the public sentiment that sanctions it as a thing honorable and right; that permits thousands of able-bodied young men to grow up in the belief that it is somehow the business of the government to take care of them; what of the false ideas of life that have kept them out of the industrial occupations and honorable professions in which their fellow-men are earning the rewards of the honest labor that contributes to the well-being of the world?

These are the questions that go to the bottom of the matter. Fixity of tenure during efficiency and good behavior might do much to discourage office-seeking by diminishing the chances of success, but no reform will be thorough that does not replace the office-seeking and ambitious by healthier ones. Not that a desire to serve the public in any capacity is other than wholesome and honorable, but no one will allege that this is the motive of the average place-seeker. He is after the position because he thinks its duties comparatively light, its pay relatively good, and because of a certain rank of distinction it confers. The government has, indeed, placed the highest and the best of the strictest integrity, but the people wish such filled from the ranks of men who are already busy, and successful in their business. The office-seeker, on the contrary, is confessedly a man who has no pressing private interests to look after. The people want as their servants true patriots, men who, to serve the public, must make and are willing to make, some private sacrifice; the office-seeker is so devoid of patriotism that he wishes the taxpayers to make sacrifices to take care of him.

Ohio and Iowa.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE RE-OPENED IN BOTH BRANCHES.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—All the voting precincts have not yet been heard from, but from the returns it is evident that the Republican state ticket has a majority of 2,500 in the county. The Republicans have elected their entire Legislative ticket except Harlan, colored. The Democrats elected three out of five judges of the Common Pleas Court and the remainder of the county ticket.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Chairman Nash, of the Republican State Committee, says the Legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans, 20; Democrats, 13. House, Republicans, 69; Democrats, 36. This is based on the theory that Hamilton and one Representative. Neil's defeat is also allowed for in this count. Returns from seven counties show the Republican majority will reach nearly 20,000.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, IOWA, October 12.—Returns from seventy-five of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa show what change the previous estimates of the result of the election and show a falling off of the Greenback vote, and indicate that it will drop below a total of 5,000. The Republican ticket gains steadily, and the majority will undoubtedly reach upwards of 50,000. The Democrats lost members of the Legislature in Democratic counties, and have gained a few straggling members in unexpected portions of the state, but their total representation will be reduced. Dubuque county, usually largely Democratic, elects a Republican, Lee and Des Moines, usually Democratic, return Republican legislators and Scott returns two Democrats and two Republicans. Johnson and Jackson are about the only counties in the state which elected the straight Democratic ticket. The Legislature will stand about eighty majority on joint ballot.

The sub-committee on Judiciary, which is engaged in maturing the Bankrupt bill, will remain in Washington during the recess of the Senate and devote the time to its preparation.

State in Brief.

The complaints of scarcity of laborers and house servants that came all summer still continue.

Monroe Wilhelm, of Cabarrus county, while picking cotton on his plantation found a lump of gold worth \$90.

The post office at Edmondsville, Rowan county, has been discontinued.

The wife of Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, died Thursday morning, 13th, after an illness of long duration.

W. P. Clyburn, the young man who was cut by J. H. Stephens, in Monroe, last week, died last Thursday morning at 4 o'clock. The fight was horrible.

Rev. A. A. Boshammer, a promising young minister of the M. E. Church, stationed at Raleigh, died in that place last Wednesday morning of typhoid fever.

Mrs. William Lindsay was thrown from a buggy near Berkley, last week, and her neck broken, causing instant death. The horse had been frightened by a passing train.

Statesville, is happy in the possession of a habitual blood drinker. He is a minister, Rev. J. H. Fesperman, and indulges in the sanguinary draught as a last remedy for the cure of consumption.

Two men followed a horse thief all the way from Kentucky to Shoe Heel, in Robinson county, where they caught him; and, as a local paper puts it, "he got Texas fever. They did not have the thief long, but he will not steal any more horses."

The trial of N. B. Taylor, of Chatham, for the killing of Berenice Officer Sewell, began before Judge Avery at Troy on Monday of last week. The jury were out two hours, and returned a verdict of manslaughter. Sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

One night last week Ellison Wilkerson was on his way, near Cedar Grove in Durham county, after a physician, when he was attacked on the road and his money demanded. He drew his knife and soon the negro looter. As soon as released he left, and to what extent the fiend was cut he is not able to say.

Bad McNeal and Nathan Tripps are now in jail at Wilkesboro, for a recent house robbery. On leaving a small house, where previous by they had maddened themselves with whisky, a few days ago, they declared they would kill the first man they met. One Walker, a quiet, unassuming fellow, was the ill-fated man, and they carried out their threat by literally stamping the life out of him.

A negro by the name of Davis living in Union county, near Heath's store, ravished a young lady of that neighborhood on Sunday morning last. A party of men in the neighborhood followed the negro into Lancaster county, S. C., and arrested him. He was given a preliminary examination before Justice McIlwain. Monday a party of men of both colors, numbering three hundred and twenty-six took the negro and hung him to a tree near Heath's store.

John Furdhum, of Jones county, is the father of thirty-three children. He has been married three times. Jos. Kinsey, of Jones county, was married three times and 28 children called him "pappy" a singular fact being that each of the 28 children's names commenced with a "J." Isaac Brown, also of Jones county, was married three times and eighteen children played around his hearthstone. All of these men lived within a circle of one mile, and at the death left every child in good circumstances—no one of the children receiving less than \$2,000.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SENATOR MAHONE IN THE POLICE COURT.—THE PRESIDENT AND MOST OF THE SENATE GOES TO YORKTOWN.—ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—MORE CABINET TALK, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, October 17th.—President Arthur, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and a number of invited guests, left for Yorktown this evening on the steamer Dispatch. He will be absent until Saturday. The Yorktown commission and the members of the Senate and House leave to-morrow on the steamer Tallapoosa.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO-DAY.

The democratic Senators met in caucus this forenoon to discuss the Secretaryship question. There was a small attendance, barely a quorum. The question of proceeding to an election of Secretary was discussed informally, as was also the expediency of authorizing Chief Clerk Shaffer to act temporarily as Secretary. Some diversity of opinion on both questions was evidenced, and the caucus, without taking decided action on either, adjourned.

THE LATEST CABINET TALK.

The latest information in regard to the Cabinet is that President Arthur will send in the nominations next Saturday. It is now said that Secretary Lincoln will remain in the Cabinet permanently and Postmaster General James will for a while. It is said that Judge Folger will not go into the Cabinet, but upon the Supreme Court bench.

CONGRESSMAN DEZENDORF.

Hon. John F. Dezenдорф this morning stated emphatically, in response to an inquiry whether he had gone over to the Mahoneites, that he had not, and that he had no intention whatever of doing so; that the newspaper reports and rumors to that effect were unauthorized and utterly without foundation.

MAHONE UNDER ARREST.

Saturday night Capt. Vernon and Detective Coomes, of the Metropolitan police, waited upon Senator Wm. Mahone, of Virginia, at his rooms in the Portland, and placed him in custody. The arrest was made at the instance of Samuel Strong, who had recent information, which he believed to be from a trustworthy source, to the effect that Gen. Jubal A. Early had challenged Senator Mahone to fight a duel and the latter had accepted the challenge. Senator Mahone was conveyed to the residence of Judge Smith, where he remained having received a challenge from Gen. Early, saying that the latter was too old and feeble to fight, and adding that all their differences had been adjusted. After a brief delay Senator Mahone was released on his personal bond and returned home.

In the Police Court, to-day, the prosecuting attorney, on the information before him, made out the papers against Mr. Mahone, charging him with accepting a challenge from one Gen. Jubal Early, of Virginia, to fight with him a duel. Scilicet Mr. Mahone, the defendant, nor Mr. Strong, the complainant, was present, and the case could not be disposed of by the court, in the absence of both complainant and defendant, and it was indefinitely continued. The prosecuting attorney states that if Mr. Strong does not appear and prosecute his case, it will be continued from time to time, and will, finally, be dismissed for want of prosecution.

DEPARTURE OF MAHONE.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Senator Mahone with his son, Bertrand Mahone, took the train for his home at Petersburg, where he will remain until recalled by the Senate which, to-day adjourned until next Friday. Unless recalled by important matters in the Senate, he will not return until Monday week. It is said on the streets that he sent a challenge to his friends in Richmond and left it to their judgment as to whether it should be delivered to Gen. Early. His friends, by telegraph, advised him not to engage in a duel with Early; but in view of the condition of political affairs they thought it well for him to come down, and that in compliance with this request Senator Mahone left, as above stated.

Small Savings.

The man who saves something every year is on the road to prosperity. It may not be possible to save much. If not, save a little. Do not think that a dollar or a dime is too small a sum to lay by. Everybody knows how little expenditures get away with large sums. But few seem to know that the rule is one that works both ways. If a dime spent here and a dollar there, soon makes a large hole in a man's income, so do dimes and dollars laid away soon become a visible and respectable accumulation. In this country, any man may make himself independent, or keep himself under the harrow for life, according as he wastes or spends his small change. How many things do individuals and families buy that they do not need, and cannot afford. Think twice before you spend that small coin. Do not be stingy or mean, but also do not be foolishly self-indulgent. The self-indulgent person is far more likely to become ungenerous than the self-denying one. The money wasted on hurtful things alone—the medicines and drugs we mingle with our diet in the form of tea, tobacco alcohol and the like—stand on the very threshold of prosperity, and bar the way of thousands to a home in their old age.

From every quarter of the country the trade reports are fully as good as could be reasonably wished. There is no difficulty in making collections of bills, which shows that money is abundant in the hands of the people and that the general credit is maintained at a high standard. Goods of all descriptions are moving with great rapidity from first hands to the dealers and thence among consumers.

Neighborhood Notes.

Mr. R. A. Ellington of Reidsville has a cow which has given during the last sixteen months, four thousand five hundred and seventy-five quarts of milk. At 8 cents per quart, two cents under an average market price, it would have brought him the handsome sum of \$366.00.

Rockingham county tax-payers are complaining of the taxes, and will test the constitutionality of the law.

Hog cholera is raging in Stokes county. Sheriff Gentry has lost forty-three porkers.

On last Wednesday night, the building belonging to T. E. Vincent and used by J. D. Corbin as a tobacco factory at Company Shops, was destroyed by fire. It contained about five hundred pounds of leaf tobacco and a quantity of condensed manufactured tobacco.

Mr. L. A. Brietz, living near Salem, has a curiosity in his poultry yard in the way of a wingless chicken. Where nature intends for the wings to be there is nothing perceptible but little short stubs.

The Moravian School Board has taken charge of the old Salem museum. The building is being cleansed and put in order and the remaining curiosities arranged and classified. There are some valuable specimens of woods, minerals, herbs and reptiles, and an effort will be made to increase the lists as rapidly as possible.

The citizens of Monroe township held an election on the stock law question on last Thursday, which resulted in a majority for the "No Stock Law" ticket of 11 votes.

The Baptist State Convention will meet in the Baptist Church, in Winston, on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, at 11 o'clock a. m. The introductory sermon will be delivered by Thos. E. Skinner, D. D., at 7:30 p. m.

The two hundred and twenty-third session of the Presbytery of Orange will be held at High Point, beginning on the 28th inst.

Charles S. Parnell, while a guest at a hotel in Dublin, was arrested on two warrants, signed by Chief Secretary Foster, charging him with intimidating people from paying just rent and preventing tenants from taking the benefit of the land act. He was placed in a cab with detectives, and escorted to Kilmainham jail by two cars filled with police. Intense excitement prevails throughout Ireland, and rumors are current that the troops will take possession of the land-league headquarters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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