

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance: One year \$2, six months \$1.25. Any person sending for subscribers will receive our copy gratis.

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 10 columns: Rates of Advertising, including various ad types and their costs.

Professional Cards.

Professional Cards listing various legal and medical services in Greensboro, N.C.

Mendenhall & Staples, Attorneys at Law.

Mendenhall & Staples, Attorneys at Law, Greensboro, N.C. Office: One door North of Court House.

Bail & Keogh, Attorneys at Law.

Bail & Keogh, Attorneys at Law, Greensboro, N.C. Office: One door North of Court House.

Scales & Scales, Attorneys at Law.

Scales & Scales, Attorneys at Law, Greensboro, N.C. Office: One door North of Court House.

Ralph Gorrell, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Ralph Gorrell, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Greensboro, N.C. Office: One door North of Court House.

D. A. & R. F. Robertson, Surgeon Dentists.

D. A. & R. F. Robertson, Surgeon Dentists, Greensboro, N.C. Office: One door North of Court House.

Plaster's Hotel.

Plaster's Hotel, Greensboro, N.C. Located on East Street near the Court House.

The Stables.

The Stables, Greensboro, N.C. Providing livery and stable services.

Art Studio.

Art Studio, Greensboro, N.C. Offering photography and art services.

Photographs by the Million.

Photographs by the Million, Greensboro, N.C. Offering mass-produced photos.

Greenboro Book Store.

Greenboro Book Store, Greensboro, N.C. Selling books and stationery.

Job Work.

Job Work, Greensboro, N.C. Offering various printing and job services.

The Greensboro Patriot

Established in 1824. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874. {New Series No. 306.

Business Cards.

W. B. FARRAR, Watch-Maker, Jeweler & Optician, Greensboro, N. C.

W. M. COLLINS, Cabinet Maker, Undertaker, and Wheel-Wright.

Walnut and Rosewood Coffins, which can be furnished and delivered within two hours' notice.

J. E. O'Sullivan, Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Worker.

DAVID SCOTT, Jeweller and Watchmaker.

N. H. D. WILSON, LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

W. H. HILL, Life or Fire Policies.

Chas. G. Yates, Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware.

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS.

W. A. HORNEY, WATCH-MAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

J. A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER.

C. W. OGBURN, FURNITURE.

STOP AT THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE!

JOB WORK.

The Prize Song.

The prize of \$25 offered by the National Grand of Patrons of Husbandry for a song adapted to the use of that Order, was awarded to Mrs. Tucker, for the following, which has been set to music:

To guard a sacred trust, We shape the heaven-born grain; The noble purpose woe and just, To labor's humble door.

From Maine to California's slope, Resounds the reaper's song; "We come, to build the nation's hope, To slay the giant Wrong."

Too long have Avarice and Greed With coffers running o'er, Brought sorrow, and distress, and need, From Maine to California's slope,

Resounds the reaper's song; "We come, to build the nation's hope, To slay the giant Wrong."

A royal road to place and power, Have rank and title been; To aid our suspicious hour, When honest Worth may win; From Maine to California's slope,

Resounds the reaper's song; "We come, to build the nation's hope, To slay the giant Wrong."

Let every heart and hand unite In the benignant plan, The noble purpose, just and right, To aid our fellow-man; From Maine to California's slope,

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From the Salem Press.

Work in North Carolina. The Rev. P. A. Strobel, who has recently assigned his position as District Superintendent for the American Bible Society for N. C., makes the following report of his labors from the 31st of March to 31st of December, 1873, embracing a period of nine months.

Auxiliaries, Branch Societies and Bible Committees visited, seventy-eight. Auxiliaries received, three. New Branch Societies formed, mostly among the freedmen, ten. New Bible Committees, three. Anniversaries attended, forty. Ecclesiastical bodies visited, three. Sermons and addresses delivered, 150. Official letters issued, 450. Official documents, 2,500. Number of days spent from home, 230. Miles traveled, 5,000. Value of books ordered for Auxiliaries, about \$3,500.

This is independent of the books donated by the Parent Society, and those drawn from the N. C. Fund, which would perhaps amount to about \$800 more. Receipts for the nine months, \$2,620; being a decrease of only 80 cents, as compared with receipts for same period last year, which is very favorable exhibit, in view of the general depression in all departments of business during the past three months.

Besides the money paid to the District Superintendent, fully \$1,000 have been sent directly to the Assistant Treasurer in New York, which would make the entire receipts from N. C. in the last nine months over \$3,600. There were eight other Auxiliaries which the District Superintendent was unexpectedly prevented from visiting, which would probably have paid several hundred dollars, thus swelling the receipts of the past nine months to nearly \$4,000.

The following Auxiliaries have supplied their respective territories in whole or in part: Alexander, Bertie, Bertie, Cabarrus, Craven, Carteret, Chapel Hill, Caldwell, Davidson, Durham, Gates, Granville, Henderson (Granville Co.), Henderson Co., Hyde, Jonesboro, Lenoir, McDowell, Mebanesville, Rowan, Salem Bible Association, Tazewell, Wake, Wilkes and Wentworth. Owing, however, to the failure of many of the auxiliaries to keep proper records, it has been found impracticable to ascertain the amount of work which has been accomplished. As far as returns have been received, they show a great amount of destitution. In Cabarrus county one-fifth of all the families visited were found destitute. This Society has supplied every family in its territory. In Caldwell county, a canvass of one half the territory, embracing about seven hundred families showed that two hundred and fifty were destitute. These were supplied. In two townships in Alexander, out of three hundred families visited, one hundred and twenty-seven had no Bibles; a few had Testaments. In some counties, as in Cabarrus, the destitution has been found to be one-fifth in some one-third, and in a few, nearly one-half of the families.

The destitution, however, is diminishing through the efforts of some of the Auxiliaries. There must, however, be more earnestness, activity and perseverance, employed by Christians of all denominations throughout the State, if this fearful destitution is removed, and the ignorance, degradation and vice, consequent upon it. If all the Auxiliaries would display the zeal and liberality of the Trinitarian Society, including through the efforts of some of the Auxiliaries. There must, however, be more earnestness, activity and perseverance, employed by Christians of all denominations throughout the State, if this fearful destitution is removed, and the ignorance, degradation and vice, consequent upon it. If all the Auxiliaries would display the zeal and liberality of the Trinitarian Society, including through the efforts of some of the Auxiliaries.

Comfort for Poor Editors.

It is a comfort to know that the "great papers" once had their day of small things. Here is what a writer in a New York paper says: According to his statement, the Tribune was begun in 1841, with one thousand dollars, borrowed money, and its profits in 1850 amounted to sixty thousand, and in 1870 to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars annually. The first office of the Herald was in a cellar, where its morality was as low as its surroundings. It now yields yearly income of two hundred thousand dollars. The Times lost, at the start, one hundred thousand dollars, and now it is valued at one million, including its real estate. The Evening Post, after many fluctuations, is now worth one hundred and fifty thousand a year, the Express thirty thousand, and the Journal of Commerce seventy thousand.

Mrs. Henry Wood, who has written some of the best novels of the day, puts in the mouth of the hero of one of her stories the following admirable sentiments—sentiments which it would be well for all to act out in their daily lives: "I'd rather do a man a good turn than a bad one, be he friend or enemy. That is the only way to get on pleasantly in this life. It all comes home to us. If we sow flowers we are repaid by the perfume; if we plant nettles they will spring up and sting us. I don't believe a man ever did the smallest kindness but it was in some way returned to him. I feel sure that for every injury a man or woman inflicts on others a worse evil is returned. Excellent sentiments these with which to begin the new year upon which we have entered."

Rot in Sheep.—Youatt says sheep beginning to be affected with rot should be sent to a salt marsh in preference to the best pasture on the farm. A dose of two or three ounces of Epsom salts. To these means is to be added a change of diet—good hay and straw; then two or three grains of calomel, mixed with half the quantity of opium; and common salt should then be given, say two or three drachms, morning and night. When the inflammatory stage is passed, add stronger tonics to the salts, such as gentian and ginger roots, one or two drachms each finely powdered, added to each dose. Keep the sheep on the best and driest pasture, with salt always in reach.

Not a single intoxicated man was seen on the streets of Morganton Christmas week. Not one in Hickory none in Old Fort, and we heard there were none in Marion, and yet some christian people of all denominations will continue to sneer at Temperance Societies. The same amount of sobriety about Xmas was never seen in this country since Columbus discovered America.—Pied. Press.

Our Debt.

We are indebted to Senator Waring of Mecklenburg, for a copy of the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending September 30th 1873, from which we learn that the receipts of Educational Fund were \$41,705 01; the receipts of Public Funds \$481,223 91. The disbursements for educational purposes foot up to \$83,007 18. The balance of the Fund to \$24,168 47.

The chief resources from which the school fund was derived are, from entries of vacant lands \$3,416 23; magistrate fines, penalties, and forfeitures \$10,418 49; investment, U. S. Bonds, \$1,498 85; loan to the University \$2,302 50; dividends of Roanoke Navigation Company \$250 00; tax on auctioneers \$317 71; tax on retailers of spirituous liquors \$23,122 98.

The disbursements of the Educational Fund embrace for common schools, \$59,234 50; county capitation tax refunded, \$3,379 57; investment in U. S. Bonds, \$16,936 25; poll tax refunded, \$558 31; Swamp lands, \$45 76.

The several sources from which the Public Fund was derived are, convention tax (1868) \$332 11; blank books and stationary \$201 70. Code of Civil Procedure \$66 66; contingencies \$37 30; deficiency in State Treasury, \$411 65; drummers license tax \$3,700 00; special tax for Insane Asylum and Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind \$101,867 51; land redeemed \$1,000 00; public taxes \$264,917 17; public grounds \$234 00; penitentiary tax \$82,011 62; sale of public domain \$237 03; tax on Bonds \$2,985 75; tax on Insurance Companies \$511 58; on corporations \$1,050 00; on Express Companies \$511 58; on Railroads \$325 49; on seals \$706 98; weights and measures \$960 00.

The disbursements were, for Auditor's Department \$2,762 20; Agricultural Societies \$3,050 00; Adjutant General's Department \$275 00; Artificials limbs \$50 00; capital square \$546 80; convict account \$6,393 82; contingencies \$26,816 50; copying laws \$843 50; Code commission \$285 00; Department of Public Instructions \$1,875 00; Public Works \$390 00; Public Printing \$734 00; Executive Department \$5,000 00; fugitives from Justice \$241 30; geological survey \$6,750 00; General Assembly \$88,960 20; idiots and lunatics \$13,603 00; Insane Asylum (support account) \$77,500 00; Insane Asylum (Expense account) \$2,108 50; Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution \$30,000 00; judiciary \$62,066 95; penitentiary \$110,264 25; penitentiary \$97,913 21; elections \$814 20; Quarantine regulations \$4,081 80; revised statutes \$4,500 00; Resolutions of General Assembly \$51,566 79; to sheriffs for setting taxes \$3,719 20; State Department \$2,249 99; State Library \$974 96; capitol \$712 50; Treasury Department \$5,250 00; weights and measures \$1,085 00; interest account \$1,549 00; C. Railroad \$1,085 00; same of W. C. and Rutherford R. R. \$1,250 00.

The aggregate amount of State taxes derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State are on lands \$115,070; town lots \$21,085; horses \$10,928; mules \$6,668; jacks \$56; Jennets \$29; goats \$19; cattle \$6,029; hogs \$2,810; sheep \$808; farming utensils \$1,549; money on hand or on deposit \$8,168; solvent credits \$15,165; other personal property \$13,534; net income and profits \$3,161; railroad franchise \$304; theatrical companies \$632; concerts and musical entertainments \$220; circuses or menageries \$1200; side shows \$125; itinerant companies \$166; gift enterprises \$80; billiard saloons and ten pin alleys \$397; dealers of liquors \$17,210; distillers \$137; licensed retailers of liquors \$21,965; hotels and restaurants \$1,004; commission merchants \$5,365; banks and private bankers \$2,227; marriage licenses \$19,725; deeds in trust and mortgage deeds \$3,295; special taxes for the penitentiary and Asylums \$87,433.

The number of acres of land taxed is 25,502,507. Its assessed value 70,131,707. The value of town property is 13,855,078. Aggregate value \$8,927,448. The number of horses is put down at 116,374 head; their value at 6,544,157. The number of mules 58,880 and valued at 4,008,135. The number of cattle 631,365 valued at 4,211,328. Hogs 1,203,345 valued at 1,689,897. Sheep 507,946 valued at \$3,232. The value of farming utensils 2,735. Money on hand or on deposit 3,613,003. Solvent credits 9,105,829. Other personal property 7,962,008. Aggregate value of personal property taxed is 23,839,430. The total assessed value of property in the State is 148,221,000. The number of polls taxed is 55,223 white, and 41,652 black.

We take the trouble to compile these facts because we hold that every North Carolinian should know the resources and condition of the State's finances, and believing them of sufficient interest to the reader.

There seems to be no possible remedy for the constructive speech-making which Congressmen so much effect. The abolition of the Congressional Globe was expected to dry up this stream of fraudulent eloquence; but it runs on just the same as ever. The Civil Rights debate in the House has been a heavy tax on the patience of some of the members, and not a few have obtained leave to print speeches which were never delivered. This is a great shame, and the fact that nobody has had the moral courage to object to this expensive sham oratory is discouragingly characteristic of the whole business.—New York Tribune.

A Democratic King.

When in Stockholm I had a desire to see the King, so I wrote to the Secretary of State. I was politely informed that His Majesty had gone visiting, but would return in two days. When he arrived I was invited to call on him at 12 o'clock that day. I went to the palace expecting to see soldiers—inflantry, cavalrymen, and artillerymen—but there was only one soldier, and he did not even ask me where I was going or what I wanted. I went upstairs unchallenged, and at length intercepted a servant, by whom I was directed where to find the King.

"Good morning," said he. "Good morning," I responded. And this was our introduction. In less than three minutes he asked me to have a cigar, and then showed my books, which had been translated. I felt proud; it was an honor to have them in his language. He asked me to come and spend the next day with him. I went, and roamed through the palace in search of his own. Finally I hallooed, "Is there any one about?" and succeeded in arousing some one, who pointed me to a room. I entered it, and found the King just putting on his coat. He had been at work painting. I was hoarsely entertained. When about leaving I requested some of his portraits to give to the girls of Brooklyn. He pleasantly complied, writing on them, at my solicitation, his autograph. "Now," said he, laughing, "you must send me some portraits of Brooklyn girls." I thought he was a splendid man.—From a Lecture in Brooklyn by Du Chaillu.

They won't be Forgotten.

When arising to address the Senate upon the salary swindle on Friday last Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, by way of apology, commenced by saying that a friend had asked him if he intended to speak on the subject, and he replied, "No, unless God forgets me in time the King went to tell the Senate, he was afraid God had forgotten him. Nay, more; it seemed as if God had forgotten them all.

Senator Howe is mistaken. His speech reminds us of an anecdote of Lord Thurlow and John Wilkes. When George III, first became insane it was proposed to have a regency and make the Prince of Wales sole regent. This would certainly cause a change of Ministry, and Thurlow, who was then the Tory Lord Chancellor, would lose his office unless he could carry favor with the Prince, who was a very decided Whig. So for three or four nights Lord Thurlow warmly advocated the regency bill. The debate then went over for a week. In the meantime the King became so much better that it was pretty evident there would be no present need of a regency. At their next meeting the discussion on the bill was resumed in the Peers, a large number of Commons going over to listen to it, and among them the witty, satirical Wilkes. To the amazement of Lords, Commons, and spectators, up rose the wily old Chancellor, and delivered a strong argument against the bill, as completely answering this previous speeches as Caleb Cushing ever demolished a diplomatic despatch which he had sold a week or two before to Hamilton Fish.

By way of giving an antinomy touch to his duplicity the Chancellor closed his speech with something resembling a prayer. Lifting his hands and his eyes toward the ceiling, he whined out, "If I forget my country, may my country forget me! If I forget my King, may my King forget me! And oh, if I forget my God, may my God forget me!" Wilkes, loud enough to be heard on the woolstack, ejaculated, "God forget you, you old hypocrite! No, he'll see you damned first!"

Senator Howe is mistaken. The Senate and House of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congress will not be forgotten.—N. Y. Sun.

Presbyterians are sometimes called "blue." "The epithet," observes a religious exchange, "arose in this way. The distinct dress of the Scotch Presbyterian clergy was a blue gown and a broad blue bonnet. The Episcopalian clergy, on the other hand, either wore no distinctive dress in public services, or else wore a black gown. From this arose the contrasting epithets of 'Black Preacy,' and 'True Blue Presbyterianism.'" So says Dean Stanley in his lectures on the history of the Church of Scotland.

Beecherism.—In Plymouth church Sunday morning, Mr Beecher refused to give a notice in the following characteristic and Beecher-like manner. He said: "I am requested to give a notice which puts me in a little difficulty. I don't want to and I do want to. The Amaranth Dramatic Association wish to give a benefit in the Academy of Music next Saturday evening. They wish to pay the expenses themselves and give all the receipts to the poor of Brooklyn. Now I want the poor to have all the money they can get, but I don't want to advertise a theatrical company, and therefore I shall not give the notice." (Great laughter.)

The Masonic brethren of Philadelphia have in view a movement to invite representatives from the Grand Masonic Lodge of the entire world to meet in convention at the Masonic Temple of that city on July 4, 1876, for the purpose of revising the work of the Masonic Order.

How many of us here the expression a dozen times a week, and have it stuck in the throat of at least half of them. It is getting to be a horticultural appendage of business and social intercourse. A sponge goes behind the counter and cuts off a dime's worth of tobacco or cheese, with an exclamation that he wants a sample, and the grocery man says, "That's all right."

A customer returns a pair of shoes, soiled and injured after a half day's wear, grunting, "they are no good," and the merchant says, "That's all right."

A church member puts down his name for twenty-five dollars to pay the preacher, and when called on only gives ten dollars, with the remark that "times are too hard," and the parson says, "that's all right."

A loafer makes a regular practice of coming to a printing office and begging a copy of the paper, stating that "he wants to read it," and though the editor is short, the editor frowns with ghastly politeness, and says, "that's all right."

An extravagant debtor tells a patient creditor every time he meets him, that he "intends to pay that account to-morrow, certain," and the poor dun turns him off with "that's all right."

And so it goes. It's all wrong, and we say it's "all right," and by want of spirit and independence encourage laziness, imposition and every other sin.

Sentence of a Kansas Judge.

A Kansas paper gives the following report of a judge's sentence lately passed on a criminal: "Brumley, you infamous scoundrel! You're an unperson, you're a villain! You haven't a single redeeming trait in your character. Your wife and family wish we had sent you to the penitentiary. This is the fifth time I've had you before me, and you have put me to more trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhausted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take one glimpse at your family and be off in short order! Don't let's ever hear of you again. The grand jury have found two other indictments against you, but I'll discharge you on your own recognizance, and if I catch you in this neck of woods to-morrow morning, at daylight, I'll sock you right square in the old dump your neck off to Jeffersonville in less than no time. You infamous scoundrel! If ever I catch you crossing your finger at man, woman or child—white man or nigger—I'll sock you square into the jug! Stand up, you scoundrel, while I pass sentence on you."

"One Gold Tooth-Pick." We would not do the United States Senate injustice. It occurs to us we may have done so in neglecting to give it credit for at least one exhibition of economy in its contingent expenses. Among the items of the stationary account of the Senate for the session of last Winter, which continued about four months, was one modest entry which reflects great credit upon the American Senate. It is about the only thing that has appeared in any department of the public service in fulfillment of the somewhat lavish promises of retrenchment and reform made in the campaign of 1872. It should not have been overlooked. But we recur to it and make amends. "One gold tooth-pick." And, so far as we are able to discover from the items of the account, only one. Think of it! For the whole American Senate, consisting now of seventy-four leading statesmen—every star, to use the lofty language of blank verse, having been restored to its place in the galaxy, and each State being represented in that august body; many of these good men having their seats as the chief captives at Jerusalem did his freedom, "with a great sum"—for these seventy-four, one tooth-pick. Gold, to be sure; but why not? Has the American people grown so sordid as to suggest a quill tooth-pick, or even a bunch of them, for a whole Senate? We think not. The Senate having made up its mind to confine itself to a single tooth-pick, it is hardly possible that any right-minded person should complain if it was made of durable though a little more costly material.—N. Y. Tribune.

New York is certainly a desperately wicked and corrupt place, as bad as any city in the world we cannot well do. Read the following statement of the crimes and casualties during the year just ended: Infants found dead in the streets, rivers, &c. 113 Deaths by suffocation 26 Deaths by accident 685 Accidental shooting and poisoning 15 Drowning 3 Homicide 101 Abortion 56 Judicial hanging 2 Total 1,155

To show how much danger there is to those who commit murder and how well justice is enforced, only two persons were hanged, although there were fifty-six homicides.—During the year there were 83,172 arrests, and 134,110 persons sought lodgings at the various police stations. The number sentenced to the penitentiary was 1,374, an increase over the preceding year of more than four hundred. There were for offences against the law in Courts of Oyer and Terminer. The Court of Special Sessions convicted 3,603, and sent 1,983 to the penitentiary. Think of it, 3,357 persons being sent to the penitentiary in only one year in one American city.—And yet the Yankees have the effrontery to turn up their noses at the "ignorant" South.—E. Sentinel.

During the last three years there have been 7,000 desertions from the U. S. Army.