

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

New Series No. 688

Greensboro Patriot.

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

A. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Proprietor.

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Space	1 wk	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
1 in	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
2 in	1.50	4.00	6.00	9.00	15.00
3 in	2.00	5.00	7.50	11.00	18.00
4 in	2.50	6.00	9.00	13.00	21.00
5 in	3.00	7.00	10.50	15.00	24.00
6 in	3.50	8.00	12.00	17.00	27.00
7 in	4.00	9.00	13.50	19.00	30.00
8 in	4.50	10.00	15.00	21.00	33.00
9 in	5.00	11.00	16.50	23.00	36.00
10 in	5.50	12.00	18.00	25.00	39.00
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No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

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Court orders, six weeks, \$7. Magistrates' notices, four weeks, \$5. Administrators' notices, six weeks, \$3.50 in advance.

Special rates for double column advertisements.

Greensboro Business Directory.

Agricultural Implements, Hardware, &c.
Harris & Flippin, South Elm St.
W. H. Wakefield & Co., South Elm St.
Wharton & Wharton, " "
C. G. Yates, " "

Books and Stationery.
Chas. D. Yates, South Elm St.

Banking Houses.
National Bank of Greensboro, S. Elm St.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Retail Dealers.
W. B. Bogart, West Market St.
W. E. Bevil, East Market St.
Hewitt & Armfield, South Elm St.
W. H. Murray, East Market St.
C. & M. Fretzfelder, East Market St.

Wholesale Dealers.
Oblin & Co., South Elm St.

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

Dealer in Marble, &c.
L. Houston, South Elm Street.

Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.
J. Van Linder, Pomona Hill Nurseries—Near the City.

Furniture, &c.
W. E. Forbis & Bro., Meador House, South Elm St.

Harness and Saddlery.
Levi Houston, South Elm St.

Jobbers in Notions, &c.
J. W. Scott & Co., South Elm St.

Law Schools.
Jas. H. Dillard and Robt. P. Link, East Market Street.

Professional Cards.
Robt. A. Fernald, Attorney at Law, Scott & Caldwell.

Jewelry, Silver-ware, &c.
John Chamberlain, South Elm St.

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

Wagon Makers, &c.
J. & C. Lewis, South Elm St.

Raleigh Business Directory.

Clothing and Hatters.
H. B. Andrews & Co., No. 27 Fayetteville and Wilmington Sts., Raleigh, N. C.

Commission Merchants, &c.
Weaver Bros., Cor. Hargett and Wilmington Sts., Raleigh.

Richmond Business Directory.
Wholesale Grocers, &c.
Davisport & Morris, 19th and Dock St.

Commissioners, &c.
Louis J. Bonfanti, 1412 Main Street.

Smoke the Imperial
Best 50 Cigar Made
Always up to Standard—Smokes Free—Bears a White Ash—Delicious Flavor—And Warranted Free from all Deleterious Substances.

LEIBERMUTH & MILLISER,
Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
1207 Main St., Richmond, Va.
Oct. 25—'73

E. D. STEEBLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HIGH POINT, N. C.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts.
Dec. 3, 1879 17566.

WEAVER BROS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Consignments of Produce Solicited.
Quick sales and prompt returns. References if desired. WILMINGTON, N. C.

ODELL & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

A FULL LINE OF

Ziegler's Hand Made Shoes

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 10, 1880.

REMEMBER

That we will continue to sell

BARGAINS

Until March 1.

And will be almost Daily

RECEIVING FRESH STOCK!

A New Lot of Hats

Just Received To-Day.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 19, 1881.

W. B. MURRAY

is now receiving his

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

to which he would most respectfully invite

the attention of all persons who wish to buy

goods at as LOW PRICES as the same class

of goods can be sold by any one. His stock,

as usual, will consist of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Clothing,

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths

and a fine lot of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

and Ladies', Misses', and Children's

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR,

and a fine selection of Dress Goods which no

one should fail to see before buying. Call

and see for yourself.

Greensboro, Oct. 19, 1880.

1881

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and

from the educational point of view—seeking

to provide that which, taken altogether,

will be of the most service to the

largest number—I long ago concluded

that, if I could have but one work for a

public library, I would select a complete

set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the

most eminent authors and artists of Europe

and America, while the long experience

of its publishers has made them

thoroughly conversant with the desires

of the public, which they will spare no

effort to gratify.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year... 4 00

HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year... 4 00

HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year... \$4 00

THE THREE above publications,
One Year... \$10 00

Any TWO above named, One Year 7 50

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year 1 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with

the Numbers for June and December of

each year. When no time is specified, the

price will be understood that the subscriber

wishes to begin with the current Number.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

comprising 61 Volumes, in neat cloth

binding, will be sent by express, freight

at expense of purchaser, on receipt of

\$1 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail,

post paid, \$3 00. Cloth cases, for binding

30 cents, by mail, post paid.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office

Money Order or Draft, to avoid

chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement

without the express order of HARPER &

BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,

New York.

Who would have believed a few short years ago that General

Beauregard would in 1881 be the chief personage to welcome a New

York regiment of citizen soldiery on their paying a friendly visit to

New Orleans! Yet such an event is arranged to take place on Sunday

morning, February 27, when the New York Seventy-first Regiment

is to arrive in the Crescent City.

General Garfield is now being bothered by the

persons who are making arrangements for the inauguration. Approves of this

Washington Republican release an anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

The inauguration committee submitted two programs and asked the President-elect which he preferred.

Mr. Lincoln threw one leg over the back of his chair and replied as follows: "When I was a

practising law in Illinois a client of mine, a peculiar sort of fellow, was brought before

the Court and the Judge asked him: 'Do you swear or affirm?' 'Mr. Judge,' my client

replied, 'I don't care a damn which.'"

—Hon. Fernando Wood, whose death is announced as having taken place at Hot Springs on Feb. 13,

was born of Quaker parentage in the city of Philadelphia, June 14,

1819. His father removed to New York in 1820, where Mr. Wood has since

resided. When nineteen years of age he commenced business as a

shipping merchant, in which occupation he was entirely successful,

retiring with an ample fortune in 1850. He was three times elected

Mayor of New York, serving in that office during the year 1855-56-

57-61-63. He was earlier a member of the House of Representa-

tives than any other member of the present House, having served

as such in the years 1841-42-43. He was elected to the Twenty-seventh,

Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Fourth

and Forty-fifth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress

as a Tammany Democrat. He has been a member of Congress

twenty years, and has long been one of the most prominent and useful

members of that body.

—At an election held on Tuesday day last, in Philadelphia, for Mayor

and other officers, the Hon. Sam'l G. King, Reform Candidate, was

elected Mayor over the present incumbent, W. M. Stokely, (Republican),

by a large majority. Stokely has been Mayor of Philadelphia for

the past six years.

—At a meeting held on Tuesday of the House Committee on Elections,

Representative Field, of Massachusetts, made a report in favor

of Representative Kitchin, in the case of O'Hara vs. Kitchin, from

North Carolina. The report was adopted by the committee, who

instructed Representative Field to present it to the House.

—Is it not the duty of the Legislature to save people from their

own devices, where the benefits anticipated are at all doubtful?

The creation of new counties, for instance, entails great expense upon

the people of the newly incorporated territory, and impairs the ability

of the dismembered counties to defray their necessary expenses.

Besides, in most propositions of this kind, there is, generally, a respectable

minority of prudent, quiet, economical people who "cannot see it,"

whose views deserve consideration, and whose rights require protection.

The darling maxim that "a majority rules" sometimes becomes a tyrannical maxim

in practice. Similar considerations apply to the allowing of towns to

levy special taxes upon their people. A few enterprising citizens

may get up some pet project; persuade a majority of their municipality

in its favor, and then, by legislative aid, compel a reluctant

minority to contribute to their vanity. Any scheme of municipal taxation

ought to present the most clear and unmistakable advantages to follow,

before the legislator consents to such measure. It has been stated that

municipal taxation in many towns in the North has become so onerous

as to drive off considerable portions of their population to the West.

It is remarkably easy for liberal hearted people to "devise liberal things,"

About Schools and Schooling.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—In my reading, the other day, I noted a remark

of Edward Everett, the wise and scholarly sage of the Hub, in

the generation now nearly passed away, to the effect that, "the who

has been taught reading, writing and the fundamental rules of arithmetic,

has a good education; and if taught geography and English grammar,

in addition, he has an excellent education." The remark was doubtless

well considered, and it was doubtless correct. This amount of instruction

arms the recipient against being over-reached in business, and opens up to

him the possibilities of the whole world of science and literature. Know-

ing thus much, it depends upon himself to attain respectability and

distinction in letters. The State owes to every child within its

boundaries thus much, as necessary training for individual success and

intelligent citizenship; but it owes nothing more, and not a cent from the

public treasury ought to be taken to pay for more. My neighbor, whether

he be rich or poor, should not be taxed to pay for the classical education

of my children, no matter whether I be rich or poor. I might as well

demand that he contribute to the furnishing my family with victuals

and clothes.

After conferring a knowledge of the rudimentary branches, as suited

to the common capacity and wants,—the object of scholastic training

is not so much to impart information as to discipline the mind by a

course of intellectual exercise; to develop the power of investigation;

to establish a habit of consecutive thought. And this I consider no

business of the State, even if it had the means to attempt it. I should

doubt the policy, unless the State could furnish brains as well as

schools to fit every case; and then furnish employment for the vast

numbers thus educated up to a plane above the ordinary wants and

ambitions of life. No, the heartiest patriot ought to be satisfied with the dissemination

of "good" education among the children, with, perhaps, an occasional

touch of the "excellent" according to the sensible idea of the aforesaid

Sage of the Hub.

It was a remark of Martin Van Buren—I think, in one of his mes-

sages to Congress—that "the people expect too much from the Govern-

ment." We Whigs of that day ridiculed the saying; but it was never-

theless true—and as applicable in our day as in his. The more we

depend upon the Government, the more is individual effort relaxed,

and that self reliance and self respect weakened, which ought to in-

spire the citizen in full force in every walk of life. Let every citizen

feel that he is thoroughly protected by Government in his personal

rights and honest acquisitions; then let him "hoe his own row,"

conscious that success depends upon his own brain and upon his

own labor,—then you make a citizen worthy of the Republic.

If our State can get the federal appropriation recommended by

President Hayes, and we can be allowed to administer it as suggested

by Gen. Garfield,—we shall lack nothing but a wise administration

of the fund, to discharge our duty to the children of the State, white

and black. Then, with the solid, underlying character which our

people have inherited and maintained, we may be satisfied with our

progress! GEORGE.

General News Notes.

The Baltimore Post, Feb. 12, contains a good

portrait of the late Bishop Atkinson. Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic, Feb. 17:

Messrs. Weaver Brothers of this city, have made an assignment, owing to a too large

stock of goods. They are excellent young men, and will have general sympathy.

—The office of "Assistant" District Attorney, for Eastern North Carolina, has

been created by the Government, and Willis Bagley steps into it. He is brother

to Maj. W. H. Bagley, and Capt. Leroy Bagley, Republican Clerks of a Democratic

It Will Do It.

If a company with a capital of twenty-five

thousand dollars, or more, was formed in Greensboro for the purpose of manufacturing

engines, saw mills, water wheels, cars of all kinds; farming implements and other

like machinery, it would do more for the town and all interested in such an establishment,

than the most sanguine among us have yet imagined. I think I know enough about

such establishments and the results that uniformly follow their creation, to say that such