

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.

Terms of subscription \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; 50 cents for three months, free of postage.

The PATRIOT is the oldest Democratic newspaper in North Carolina. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portions of the State, and offers extraordinary advantages to advertisers.

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A FULL LINE OF

Ziegler's Hand Made Shoes

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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

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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.

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Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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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 soldiers 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 the Washington Republican release an anecdote of Mr. Lincoln. The inauguration committee submitted two programmes 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 practicing 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 1830, 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 Representatives 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 Kiteben, in the case of O'Hara vs. Kiteben, 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," and to carry them through with other people's money.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Feb. 17th, says: We understand that in the case on yesterday it was determined that the commissioners to codify the laws should be Mr. Dorch, of Wayne; Mr. Manning of Chatham, and Mr. Henderson of Rowan. This disposed of that matter. No better selection could have been made. They are all careful, painstaking, laborious, conscientious men in the discharge of their public work, and they will give us a new code which will be of great value to the State.

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. Knowing 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 consistently 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 necessities 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 messages to Congress—that "the people expect too much from the Government." We Whigs of that day ridiculed the saying; but it was nevertheless 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 inspire 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 of 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 Supreme Court.

Now that George W. Swenson, Esq., has united with it, the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, has the wealthiest congregation and pastor in North Carolina; including such names as Col. J. M. Heck, P. M. Briggs, Sr., Gov. Holden, Mrs. Jefferson Fisher, Mrs. John G. Williams, W. H. Dodd, J. J. Thomas, E. P. Williamson, W. G. Upchurch and others.

We mentioned three weeks ago that 40 persons had been burned in North Carolina in three months—including 10 in the railway accidents. Four additional deaths occurred last week. In Newbern, Mrs. Geo. Robert Ransom. Near Goldsboro, W. D. Morrisey, a well known lawyer. In Warren, Mrs. John A. Williams. Also, Mr. Claiborne Sherin. In Nash, John Cherry Taylor, aged 50. In East Gaston, Mrs. J. J. Moore.

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 a company put in successful operation in our town would soon stimulate its industry, trade and enterprise to an extent, that there are but few among us, who have ever the faintest idea. Tobacco factories are good for a part of the year, but they have some drawbacks. Cotton manufacturing would, as would undoubtedly tobacco factories, do wonders for its place; but neither one, or the other of these, nor both of them would begin to effect the many good results for our town and people, as would the erection of a large foundry and machine shop, of the character I have mentioned. Blessed with the great natural facilities—we soon will be—able to trade for various kinds for hundreds of miles to Greensboro. It is now being done to a limited extent by such means. This beyond question a matter that our people ought to look into closely, and investigate thoroughly. If this is done it will soon be seen that if there be not millions, there will be found to be thousands, and tens of thousands in it, and that the company as it grows stronger, will become a more influential and potent power for good, and more profitable to the stockholders.

I would like to hope that there are business men enough in the place who will be found willing to take hold of this matter, and subscribe enough to give such a company a start in our midst.

And I predict that the closer this matter is looked into, and the more thoroughly the results that are likely to flow from the erection of such an establishment in our midst are investigated—the more willing will our people be to give it a helping hand.

A Georgia Editor's Wife.

Cartersville (Ga.) Express: There is a little brown-eyed, enthusiastic, high-spirited lady, who, after she has cooked breakfast, cleared the things away, set the house to rights, attended the call of the bread wagon and milked the cow, dons her hat and cloak, comes into this office, yanks us out of the editorial easy chair, pounces on the exchanges, amputates every item of interest, stacks them on the copy-book, grabs up a Faber, travels it over a quire of editor's manuscript paper, removes her snowy-white apron, above up her sleeves, grubs a stick and rubs and sets it all into type, reads the proofs and corrects every error. That's our wife and she will get her reward in heaven.

The contents of the North American Review for March must win the attention of all by the timeliness of the topics discussed. First, we have a thoughtful and moderate article by Bishop Cox on "Theology in the Public Schools." The author would sternly exclude from the schoolroom all sectarian dogmas, whether Papist or Protestant, but he insists on the retention of the Bible, first because that book is the principal fountain of our English speech, and secondly because "it is really the basis of our social system." The second article is by Captain Exds, who endeavors to show the practicability of his ship-railway, its advantages over all canal schemes, and why the United States can without risk guarantee the payment of 6-per-cent interest on \$50,000,000 of the capital stock of the proposed company. Judge H. H. Chalmers, writing of the Efforts of Negro Suffrage, speaks for the Southern States, while engaged with the solution of the great problem that has been forced upon them, the sympathy and counsel of the North. The other articles are "The Free-School System," by John D. Philbrick, being a reply to the recent statistics of Mr. Richard Grant White on the public schools; "Theological Charlatanism," by Mr. John Fluke, whose typical theological charlatan is Mr. Joseph Cook; and, finally, a review of some recent publications in Physics, by Prof. A. W. Wright.

Crushed His Father's Skull.

By Telegraph to the Patriot. CINCINNATI, February 17.—A telegram from Shelbyville, Indiana, reports that on Saturday morning last, near Freeport, George Willard put his son, a lad 15 years old, to working the road near the house, but after the son coming in to warn himself was met at the door by Mr. Willard. Willard ordered the boy back and he refusing to obey, Willard said, "I will shoot you," and started into the house as if to get the gun. The son followed and seizing an axe crushed his father's skull. The father survives, with no hope of recovery, and the son, almost insane with grief, has never left his side. All the parties are of high standing socially.

Roasted to Death.

Eight Men Buried Under a Turpentine Shed in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.] RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—A terrible accident occurred on Sunday night in the woods near Jackson, Moore county. A party of ten men were encamped preparatory to engaging in the manufacture of turpentine. They had built a shed to live in, making it as stout and secure as possible, as they expected to occupy it some time. In the centre of the shed they made a fire. After cooking supper on Sunday they lay down to sleep. During the night a high wind arose, which prostrated the shed, the roof of which plumed eight of the unfortunate men secretly to the earth. In its fall the roof crushed a barrel of turpentine standing in one corner of the shed, taking fire, created such a fierce blaze that eight men were literally roasted to death. Two men—James Jarret and William Vix—happened to be

sleeping in such a favorable location that they succeeded in crawling out, though terribly burned and mangled. Vix had one foot roasted completely off and Jarret's legs were so mangled that he could barely crawl. They were found yesterday slowly making their way to the public road. The blackened skeleton of the eight men who lost their lives were subsequently found in the ruins. Their names were William Eyles, Alexander Call, Robert Sampson, Donald Eyles, Hodson Mortimer, Frank Robles, Albert Rhodes and David Meggs. Jarret cannot possibly recover.

Mrs. James K. Polk.

The "First Lady in the Land" Thirty-Five Years Ago—A Visit and Pleasant Reminiscences of the White House.

[Special correspondence Chicago Times.] NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 10.—The morning was overcast and stormy, but it was not storming when I dispatched a messenger bearing a note to Mrs. James K. Polk, making the inquiry whether a call from your correspondent would be agreeable, and if yes, at what hour. Responsive, there came a tinted personal card bearing the name "Mrs. Polk—Polk Place" on one side, and on the reverse this message: "Compliments Mrs. Polk to Mr. Gotham, and would be pleased to receive the call at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day." At that hour it was raining in torrents, and the visit was deferred until 4 o'clock. At 4 P. M., General Saml. Cary, of Cincinnati, who was here to deliver two public addresses, and I, both the Maxwell House and proceeded to the mansion occupied by Mrs. ex-President Polk.

The Polk residence is of brick, without architectural design, plain, unpretentious, square, and bold at one end, two full stories in height, and dropping off into lower structures till the retiring wing is but a low one story. The main building has a front of perhaps forty feet, ornamented with the customary southern columns, while the side or carriage front has similar columns, not quite so stately in proportions. The site of the "Polk mansion" as it is called, is elevated and commanding, and the view from the colonnade portico would be pronounced grand if it were in Philadelphia or Chicago. In the murky mists of to-day, in this midwinter, the sward of the spacious front yard, crisp and brown with the frosts; the walks of shells, grimy with soiled and sooty ice, and the tout ensemble completed with the gray and solemn tomb of ex-President Polk rising skyward from the front yard half way between the portico and the street—formed a quiet and somewhat somber and antiquated look. In outward appearance it is not modern, but it breathes an air of solid, old fashioned comfort. The street upon which Polk place fronts is one of the most aristocratic residences thoroughfares in the capital city. A heavy iron ornamental fence, upon a foundation of solid masonry, protects the front yard from invasion; several steps lead up to a heavy gate, which swings creakingly, and a long straight shell-walk extends to the front door, the somewhat pretentious sepulchre wherein the body of President Polk was interred being some forty or fifty feet to the right. This monument attracted our attention, and at the entrance of the street we were attracted to the inscription upon the perpendicular stones.

Mr. Cary rang the door-bell and a servant responded, showing us directly into a neat little drawing-room. The curtains were down and the apartment quite dark. A blazing fire of bituminous coal burned cheerfully in the grate. We were hardly seated before the octogenarian hostess,

MRS. PRESIDENT POLK, entered, and we were introduced. I was surprised to find in Mrs. Polk a lady of active movement, bright and animated face, clear and firm voice, and quick and responsive memory. Your correspondent's name was upon her tongue, for it had been impressed upon her recollection by the note, but her bearing was shown to be impaired when the name of General Cary was several times repeated to her, and was caught by her as "General Terry"; and the famed fatist and ancient Whig orator, who, as a "Johnson Democrat," snowed under so eminent a statesman as the truly good Deacon Richard Smith in Congress, a dozen or more years ago, met with and parted from Mrs. President Polk as "General Terry, of Ohio." And such is fame!

After the mutual greeting Mrs. Polk observed to her maid that the room was dark, and instructed her to open the curtains. This being done slowly, our kind hostess moved toward a window with the agility of one on the sunny side of fifty and threw it open, when, with a polite wave of the hand and the remark, "Be seated, gentlemen," all of us were at ease. Mrs. Polk is of medium height, rather stout but not obese, and a bright and most pleasing face without the lines and furrows usually accompanying great age, and her gray or dark-blue eyes are even yet sparkling and full of sweet animation. In her beaming countenance there still remains abundant traces of the pure and radiant beauty fit up by carriage vivacity, which made her so attractive and conspicuous thirty-five years ago as mistress of the Presi-

dent's mansion, now by courtesy, or ex-officio.

"FIRST LADY IN THE LAND."

She was richly attired in dark material, silk and velvet predominating in the combination a la mode, and upon her hands she wore black, semi-fitting Paris "splendide" kid gloves. Responsive to a suggestion by her caller of the natural desire of all strangers who visit Nashville, and especially those of a political turn of mind or profession, to pay their respects to one so conspicuous in our history as herself, at the risk of intrusion, Mrs. Polk laughingly deferred to the popular courtesy. The attentions were pleasing to her, she said, not as offered to herself, but to the memory of her husband.

"I believe you and Mrs. Lincoln are the only widows of our Presidents surviving" was interrogatively suggested.

"Yes, one other, Mrs. Tyler, who lives at Georgetown, I think," quickly responded Mrs. Polk. Her voice fell, and musical for one who must be near or in the sight, and her bright eyes seemed good considering her age.

"You recur with pleasurable memory to your residence in the White House, do you not, Mrs. Polk?" inquired General Cary.

"Oh, yes, sir; it is a delightful memory. Our residence there was full of enjoyment, and though Mr. Polk had weighty cares of office and the responsibility was great, we had a comparatively happy life. I hardly recall anything which marred the pleasure of our social life there."