State Library

The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881. New Series No. 675

Greensboro Patriot.

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

J. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

Space	1 wk	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
1 in.	$1.00	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00	$15.00
2 "	1.50	4.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 "	2.50	6.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
4 "	3.00	7.50	12.00	15.00	24.00	36.00
5 "	4.00	8.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	6.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	40.00	60.00
¾ "	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	65.00	110.00
1 "	15.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	85.00	150.00

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion, 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Transient advertisements payable in advance; yearly advertisements quarterly in advance.

Court orders, six weeks, $2. Magistrates' notices, four weeks, $3; Administrators' notices, six weeks, $1.50—*in advance.*

Special rates for double column advertisements.

Greensboro Business Directory.

Agricultural Implements, Hardware, &c.
W. H. Wakefield & Co., South Elm st.
Whitton & 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. Bevill, East Market st.
W. R. Murray, East Market st.
Wholesale Dealers.
Odell & Co., South Elm st.

Druggists, Etc.
W. C. Porter & Co., South Elm st.

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

Jewelry, Silver-ware, Etc.
John Chamberlain South Elm st.

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

Dealer in Marble, Etc.
L. Houston, South Elm Street.

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

Harness and Saddlery.
Levi Houston, South Elm st.

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

Law Schools.
Jno. H. Dillard and Robt. P. Dick. } East Market Street.

Richmond Business Directory.

Wholesale Grocers, &c.
Davenport & Morris, 19th and Dock St

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

The following table shows the running of passenger trains to and from Greensboro on all the Railroads:

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrives from Richmond,	8,30 p m
Leaves for Richmond,	7,45 a m
Arrives from Richmond,	9,50 a m
Leaves for Richmond,	8,17 p m

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives from Charlotte,	7,35 a m
Leaves for Charlotte,	8,40 p m
Arrives from Charlotte,	7,55 p m
Leaves for Charlotte,	10,00 a m
Arrives from Goldsboro and Raleigh,	2,50 p m and 7,30 p m
Leaves for Goldsboro and Raleigh,	10,05 a m and 5,00 p m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Arrives from Salem,	6,54 p m
Leaves for Salem,	10,15 p m
Arrives from Salem,	9,00 a m
Leaves for Salem,	10,10 a m

Greensboro Post Office Directory

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

From north ar. at	9 48 A M and 7 55 P M
For " depts. "	8 30 A M and 8 40 P M
From south ar. "	8 10 A M and 8 20 P M
For " depts. "	9 53 A M and 3 21 P M
Eastern mail ar. "	7 40 P M
" " dep'ts. "	9 53 A M
Salem " ar. "	7 00 P M
" " dep'ts "	9 15 P M
Asheboro " ar. daily ex'pt Sunday	by 6 P M
" " dep'ts " " "	" 6 A M
Snow Camp, leaves Tuesdays and Fridays	6 A M
Snow Camp, ar. Wed'ys and Sat'd'ys	6 P M
Long's Mills ar. Saturdays	by 6 P M
" " dep'ts Saturdays	at 6 P M

All mails close, 30 minutes before departure of carrier.

Sunday hours from 8½ to 9 A. M., and from 10½ to 11 A. M.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

LAW SCHOOL

GREENSBORO, N. C.

For information as to terms, &c., apply to
JOHN H DILLARD,
Jan 7 1880 ROBERT P DICK.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

North Carolina Road.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 1, '81.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.	No. 19, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3.35 am	2.35 pm	6.30am
" Salisbury	5.50 am	5.41 pm	10.45pm
" High Point	7.35 am	7.02 pm	2.45pm
Arr. Greensboro	7.58 am	7.35 pm	3.50pm
Leave Greensboro	10.05 am	.....	5.00pm
Arr. Hillsboro	12.11 am	.....	10.25pm
" Durham	12.49 pm	.....	11.53am
" Raleigh	2. pm	.....	3.00am
Lea've "	4. pm	6.00 am	.....
Arr. Goldsboro	6.20 pm	9.40"	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina Daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43—Connects at Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 1, '81.	No. 48 Daily	No. 42 Daily	No. 20 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	9.50am	6.40pm	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12.10pm	10.30pm	.....
Leave Raleigh	3.25pm	.....	6.30am
Arr. Durham	4.32pm	.....	8.57am
" Hillsboro	5.17pm	.....	10.22am
" Greensboro	7.30pm	.....	2.56pm
Lea've "	9.15pm	10.00am	.....
Arrive High Point	9.51pm	10.35am	.....
" Salisbury	11.17pm	11.59am	.....
" Charlotte	1.20am	1.47pm	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Salisbury with W N C R R. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C A. L. Railroad for all points South and South west.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and South west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. R. R for all points South and South-east.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily	10.45 pm
Arrive Kernersville "	12.05 pm
" Salem "	1.00 am
Leave Salem " " "	4.40 pm
Arrive Kernersville " " "	5.20 pm
" Greensboro " "	6.54 pm

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R. & D. and N. C. R. R.

Sleeping Cars Without Change

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47 between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on train Nos 45 and 46 between Boston and Savannah. Also to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs via the V M & C & O Road.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South Southwest, West, North and East. For emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

A. POPE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond Va.

W. J. BLACKBURN
with
W. E. BEVILL,

RETAIL DEALER IN STAPLE

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Wooden Ware, Tinware, Powder, Shot, Ropes, Axle Grease, Table Oil Cloths, Soaps, Aladin Oil; Groceries consisting in Sugar, Coffee Spices, Pepper, Baking powders. Also Tobacco and Cigars.

Having bought strictly for cash, I am prepared to offer them at Low Prices either for cash or Barter. Give me a call before buying.—East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

Nov. 4, 1880,

Davenport & Morris,

Richmond, Va.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Salt, Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Syrup, Molasses, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Powder, Ale and Porter, Soda, Starch, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and

ALL LEADING ARTICLES IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

☞ Particular attention given to the filling of orders.

Dec. 18, D-W1y

NEW SASH, DOOR and BLIND FACTORY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Furniture, Coffins, Mouldings, and all kinds of Dressed Lumber and building materials.

A. O. Redding & Co.,

Randleman Mills,
Randolph County, N C.

have just supplied their factory with new and improved machinery and are now prepared to fill promptly all orders for the above-mentioned articles and everything in the lumber line. We turn out the best of work and insure satisfaction.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the people of North Carolina and adjoining States to their advantages and ask for a liberal share of patronage. Call and see them or send for price list, to Box 45, High Point, N. C.

Sept. 7-w1y.

Health is Wealth.

Dr E C West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by W C PORTER & CO., Druggists, Greensboro, N C, wholesale and retail agents. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Mch 18—dw6m

PATENTS.

Any one may be an inventor, and inventions are constant sources of large profits. The smallest and cheapest articles are often most remunerative. But a good patent is essential, a bad patent being worse than none. Those interested in inventions and realizing the importance of thoroughly prepared papers are invited to address

CHARLES E. FOSTER,

509 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Mr Foster has practiced before the Patent Office over 20 years, and refers by permission to Hon. J. B. Gordon, Georgia, and R. S. Dashiell, Greensboro, N. C.

June 26, 1880.

Selected Poetry.

An April Song.

When fickle April skies were blue,
The warm sun came and kissed me,
And early in the morning dew,
From dream-land thus dismissed me.
I listened to the chorus sweet
The happy birds were singing,
Swelling from every fond retreat,
From every tree-top ringing.
The birds are praising God, I said,
For spring-time's glad returning,
For bursting forth of leaf and blade,
I, too, the song am learning.

Next morning when I op'd my eyes,
I closed them with a shiver,
For flakes of snow were falling fast,
And ice was on the river.
I drew a discontented sigh,
And said, we're birds-forsaken,
Then listen with a glad surprise
To find myself mistaken,
A fuller, sweeter, gladar note,
Of cheering and of praising,
Than on the sunny morning past,
Our choristers were raising.

An earnest prayer rose in my heart,
Oh! Thou dear God above me,
In warm or chill, come good or ill,
Still may I praise and love thee.

—*Springfield Republican.*

Historical Reading.

The Newspaper Press of Greensboro.

Editor Patriot: The Press Association of North Carolina has requested Gov. Holden, aforetime Editor of the *N. C. Standard*, to furnish an Essay on the Press of the State, for their annual meeting in June next; whereupon Gov. H. requests information from those acquainted with the history of the several newspapers. In response to his card I have undertaken to make some memeranda of the Press of Greensboro.

It occurred to me that if my frame-work of facts and dates were clothed upon with somewhat of comment and remark, it might make an agreeable column or so for your paper, and, perhaps, not be objectionable to the Essayist,—particularly as I propose not to cover up the few grains of wheat with very much chaff.

I am glad that Gov. H. has consented to this work. There is no man living who could perform the task so satisfactorily, except the venerable E. J. Hale, of the old Fayetteville *Observer*, whose age, business engagements, and distance from his old home would preclude such labor. LYNDON SWAIM.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

In the latter part of the year 1825, or very early in 1826, Dr. L. G. Watson and a Mr. Potter set up a printing press in Greensboro and commenced the publication of a newspaper entitled the PATRIOT. The press was what was known among printers as a "Ramage," and said to be the one on which the Raleigh "*Minerva*" was printed near the beginning of the century. It continued in use in the Patriot office until the year 1844. The paper was small, not more than "demy" size in the printer's momenclature of that day, poorly printed, and not more than four or five numbers issued by the founders.

On April 24th, 1826, the establishment was purchased by T. Early Strange, then late of Bedford county, Va., who enlarged the paper to "royal" size, and continued the publication under title of THE PATRIOT *and Greensboro Palladium.* Mr. Strange was a man of sound sense and judgment, and printed a very neat paper for those days; but, like most newspapers of the times, it was chiefly made up of selections, with but little editorial matter.

In the Spring of 1826 Mr. Strange sold out to William Swaim, a native of Guilford, who enlarged the paper to "super-royal" size, and continued the issue with the title of GREENSBORO PATRIOT, under which name it has been kept, with a short intermission or two, until the present time. Mr. Swaim's opportunities of literary accomplishment had been limited; but his talent in his chosen vocation was original and conspicuous. He wrote largely for his paper. His editorials, flashing with wit and humor, or burning with sarcasm, were read with avidity by the public, and had no small influence, within the range of their circulation, in developing and strengthening the views and doctrines of the then rising Whig organization. Mr. Swaim died the last day of the year 1835, the paper being continued for a few months by his administrator, A. E. Hanner.

Within the succeeding three years several changes took place in the management. It first passed into the hands of A. E. Hanner and C. N. B. Evans, (the veteran and venerable Father Evans of the *Milton Chronicle.*) Mr. Hanner died in the summer of 1837, when E. S. Zevely became associated with Mr. Evans,—the former having a short time previously commenced the *Southern Telescope*, which consolidated with the PATRIOT under the title of the *Telescope.* After the lapse of a few months Mr. Zevely's interest was purchased by John D. Clancy, of Hillsboro, a teacher and gentleman of fine literary aquirements, when the paper resumed the name of the GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Early in 1839 the establishment was purchased by Lyndon Swaim and M. S. Sherwood, who together continued the publication of the PATRIOT until 1854—fifteen consecutive years. In 1844 the paper was enlarged to "imperial" size, and printed on a new Washington press, then considered the best hand press in use. In the allotment of respective labors, it was agreed that the chief editorial duty should devolve on the senior partner, and the junior take charge of the mechanical department. But Mr. Sherwood's singularly accurate recollection of facts, dates and details of current events, particularly in the political affairs of the day, furnished valuable data for the successful conduct of the paper. It was the aim of the PATRIOT, under this management, to keep within the just and courteous bounds of journalistic debate, and to avoid too frequent resort of the *argumentum ad hominem*, so liable to destroy the dignity and permanent usefulness of a public journal.

In 1854 Mr. Sherwood assumed and continued sole control of the paper until January, 1857; when the *Yadkin Flag*, published at Lexington, by James A. Long, was consolidated with the PATRIOT, under title of THE PATRIOT *and Flag*, published by Sherwood & Long. The paper retained the above name until July, 1859, when the first power press set up in Greensboro was introduced into the office; the paper was enlarged to the full capacity of the press, and at that time was among the largest weeklies in the South. The name was then changed back, as Mr. Long himself wrote, making the announcement, to the "old time-honored title of the "GREENSBORO PATRIOT."

This firm continued until July, 1861, when Mr. Long sold his interest to Mr. Sherwood and retired from the business. Mr. Long was an elegant writer; witty and pungent; perhaps rather two diffusive for editorial work—a habit unavoidably acquired by pleading before juries.

Mr. Sherwood kept control of the office until the 1st of May, 1863, when he sold to A. W. Ingold and J. C. Clendenin. This partnership was dissolved the following January, and the paper was continued by Mr. Ingold alone, who, with a short intermission in the spring of 1865, published it until the 1st of September, 1867. Mr. Ingold's administration, comprising the closing scenes of the war, was surrounded with greater difficulties than that of any of his predecessors; but he managed it with admirable tact and success. He has been for the past ten or eleven years in the *Yorkville Enquirer* office, where, and every where, his friends wish him health, happiness and cash in abundance.

In September, 1867, the property passed into the hands of D. F. Caldwell, who took editorial control until the summer of 1868. Then J. W. Albright & Bro. until January, 1870. Then R. H Albright alone to the end of the year.

Mr. Caldwell's editorials abounded in patriotic sentiment and independent thought, but were too diffusive. With the fire and vehemence of the genuine popular orator, the newspaper field was two narrow for one whose peculiar province is on the hustings.

James W. Albright, with his years of newspaper education, made a capital paragraphist. Nothing like printing office training to make a fellow stick to his text.

In 1871 P. F. Duffy went into the office as Editor in chief, continuing in that position until November, 1879; in connexion part of the time with each of the Albrights, for a short space with Eugene Morehead, and for the last four years of the time as sole Editor. The changes in proprietorship for several years past the writer has not been accurately informed of, nor is it important to the public.

Mr. Duffy was a terse and polished writer; firm in his positions; thoroughly independent; scrupulous in his care for the integrity of his paper, and ever mindful of others in maintaining the amenities of his profession.

In November, 1879, Capt. R. T. Fulghum took charge of both the editorial and business management. In May, 1880, he started the Daily. His work is daily placed before the public—bright, newsy, agreeable—illustrating what a *newspaper* ought to be. The weekly PATRIOT, made up from the daily, is one of the largest and best weeklies in the State.

The PATRIOT was ever constant in its affiliation with the Whig party up to the time of the war, and firm in its attitude of opposition to the line of policy which resulted in the attempt at secession. Since the war and the development of the reconstruction policy it has taken side with the Democratic party. In its general tone it has been conservative of public order and elevated moral sentiment.

The PATRIOT is now the rise of fifty-five years old. Its age seems to justify this rather lengthy sketch.

THE NORTH STATE.

A newspaper called *The Republican* printed in Greensboro part of the year 1871-'72, was purchased by C.S. Winsted and T. B. Keogh, who dropped that title and commenced the publication of *The New North State.* In 1877 Mr. Keogh purchased the entire interest. The "New" was left out of the title and it has since stood as *The North State.*

This paper may be called *the* organ of the Republican party in North Carolina, as it is doubtless the most able and influential Republican paper of the State. Its chief feature is its politics; yet it is a good news-paper, and presents well selected reading on general subjects when not on "campaign" duty. It was the medium of publication for the "C" letters, the matter and style of which attracted so much notice a few years ago.

William S. Ball was the announced Editor for three or four years after the commencement of the publication. Since his withdrawal no name has appeared as Editor. The proprietor has literary ability; but his official duties would hardly allow the devotion of much time to the paper. It is known that J. B. Gretter has had the heft of the editorial labor in his hands for the past two or three years. And Rev. G. W, Welker has also made material contributions to this department. The tasteful make-up and neat appearance of the "State" are largely due to Mr. McCormick, the industrious business manager.

Mr. Ball's editorials were concise, perspicuous and forcible in style. The same may be said of the style of Mr. Gretter and Mr. Welker, with the addition of a broader vein of sarcasm. And in all of them there is a pungent quality which the Republican would call *spice*, which gives relish to the reading; and the Democrat would call *bitterness*, calculated as much to irritate as to convince.

The *State* has never been guilty of any violation of professional courtesy, and in its ability is an acquisition to the journalism of the State.

THE BEACON.

In the fall of 1879 the publication of *The Beacon* was commenced in Greensboro by James W. Albright. Shortly afterwards John R. Winston, of Milton, became associated as political Editor, and the paper assumed the advocacy of the Greenback policy in financial affairs. Mr. Winston is now proprietor as well as Editor, his office being at his home in Milton, though the paper will continue to be published in Greensboro.

The Beacon is evidently an honest advocate of the peculiar policy of its party; is conducted with fair ability, and in a style of courtesy towards opponents, and those differing in views of policy, which entitles it to public respect.

The "locals" of *The Beacon* bear the marks of Mr. Albright's well-trimmed pencil.

THE CENTRAL PROTESTANT.

This is a religious paper, the organ of the N. C. Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, published by Rev. J. L. Michaux. It was established in the month of Feb. 1874. The office is well furnished and the paper remarkably well printed. Mr. Michaux is a good writer, as well as preacher, and has the advantage of several years experience, as well as natural tact, in his vocation of Editor. The *Protestant* is not only the faithful organ of its own denomination, but manifests the enlarged and liberal views of the genuine Christian, commending itself to every family in the country desiring the weekly visits of a sound and lively exponent of religion and morals, together with the current intelligence of the day.

Papers of the Past.

Several newspapers, of more or less pretension, have been started in past years, the existence of which were ephemeral, not requiring any reminiscent remark. Those which lived long enough to make an impress upon their respective circles of readers deserve an appreciative "obituary."

"THE WEEKLY MESSAGE" was started by the Rev. S. D. Bumpass, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. A specimen number, showing the style and character of the paper, was sent out in May, 1851; and the regular issue commenced in October following. December 12th of the same year Mr. Bumpass died; but the issue of the paper was continued under proprietorship of his widow. Rev. James Jameison had editorial control about a year. The publication was afterwards under the sole management of Mrs. Bumpass, and was continued until 1872—twenty years, with the exception of an interval of about one year during the war. The Editress was assisted by correspondents from among the Ministers of her church. The name of the paper was changed to *The Olive Branch* a few years before its discontinuance.

"*The Times*" was established by Ogburn, Cole & Albright, the two latter being the active partners, in the year 1856. Mr. Cole was the principal Editor. The *Times* was a literary and family paper, entirely eschewing politics. Fair ability and excellent taste were manifested in the conduct of the paper. The publication was continued until 1862, when it literally *died in the war*, both active partners taking their lot in the army. Captain Cole was a most estimable young man, and the death of none of our citizens was mourned with more heartfelt sorrow than that of Capt. C. when he fell at the battle of the Wilderness. The *Times* was revived in 1868 by J. W. Albright & Bro., and was shortly thereafter merged in the PATRIOT.

"THE SOUTHERN PULPIT," a monthly publication, in magazine form, was published a year or two, about 1852—'3, by Rev. Dr. Deems, then President of Greensboro Female College. It contained select sermons of eminent Methodist clergymen.

"THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION," a monthly publication, was begun not long before the war, and stopped during the progress of the war. It was edited by J. D. Campbell, and made promise of usefulness in the cause of education; but the war killed it, as it did the schools.

An Ex-Slave's Letter.

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

It is a curious fact that the best, and indeed the almost only answer to the fanatical fabrications of Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Tolnette" Tourgee, and that school of South-Slanderers, has been given by the slaves and the the ex-slaves, themselves,—the so called "victims" of the so-called "outrage, and Barbarism!"

The lie was given to the wailings of Wendell Phillips, and his kindred fanatics, the world over, when the slaves during four years of civil war not only refused to rise and make their escape, but actually refused, in thousands of instances to accept Freedom when brought to their doors! It is something the Freedmen may ever be proud of, that during the last eighteen months of the struggle, when almost every man and boy was absent in the Service, and when it must have been apparent to even the dullest intelligence that the South was crushed, slavery doomed, and the North worked up to a degree of sectional malice that would excuse any act of deviltry done against the hated "Rebels,"—no slave sought revenge, no combination of slaves made open massacre of helpless women and children, no sneaking serpent applied the match to his "cruel masters" house, barn, or ripening crops!

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

We repeat that History, search it as you will, exhibits no parallel case; and the bare fact has a dual significance; speeking highly of the ex-slaves good nature and common sense on the one hand; and testifying to the kindness of the Masters in the past, as well as their forbearance in the hour of harrassment and loss since emancipation.

These reflections were suggested by finding on our table a soiled and tattered envelope, quaintly addressed, in chicken-tracky characters, to "*Miss* M. Waddell,"—"To be deliv'd by Thomas Quince." It was intended for that noble mistress of old time Southern Hospitality, Mrs. Maurice Q. Waddell, of Pittsboro, last week deceased. We print a portion of it, for the benefit of our Northern readers, as a type of the feeling which tens of thousands of old slaves have for their former owners:

GREENSBOROUGH, March 9 '81.

"Dear Old Miss and Master—i received your letter and was more than glad to hear fum yu all and i am glad to tell yu that we are well and doing splendid hope when you receive this it may find you the same i am glad to hear you are well: i want to see you all very much and hop some time soon i can see yu all before i die i am at work as usual. Sarah goes to school Stat is at work also Louisa has 6 children Stat 3 Sarah has nun She is just grown and goes to coledge to school soon will be graduated She is a fine looking girl if yu all would see her yu would not know her please tell Mass "Dory" to search for John Buck and let me know i will be ever so much oblige i heard from him once since i seen mass Dory but have not herd but one when I herd from him Mr Benbow said he seen him on the boat coming from Long branch over to New York tell him to see if he can find him for my sake and let me know. Tell Mrs Denson "Howdy" for me and all the children i think Sarah and i will come down this summer if nothing happens to see you all i long to see you all again and hope and pray that god will spare us all to meet! once more on earth after this world pass away in heven i pray we will meet Stat sends her best love to yu and master and say she want to see you all give my best respects to Mass Dory tell him if he pass through here let us know so we can see him he put me in mind of olden times. When you write to Mass George tell him i have not forgot him i want to see him ever so much i love, yes love, him until this day, ask him not to forgete me he must write to his old nurse one who loves him until this day. Sarah say she wish she was there with yu all she say she has not forgot how both look. * * *

may god bless yu all and save yu is my prayer as ever your Humble servant. EMILY WADDELL.

University Normal School.

The following is the announcement for 1881, which we are requested to publish:

The recent action of the General Assembly affords most gratifying evidence of the strong hold the University Normal School has taken on the public mind of the State. The enterprise will accordingly be prosecuted with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

Teaching is not only a science, but an art. The normal school will therefore be, as heretofore, under the charge of trained experts, who for years have made methods a study, and have had large practical experience in their working.

The scheme of instruction will embrace regular instruction for all students, including daily recitations and lectures; daily lectures before the whole school, on school organization and discipline, methods of instruction, the relation of teacher, parent and child, etc.; daily drill in vocal music; special instruction for advanced students; a series of lectures on the geology of North Carolina, by Professor Kerr, the State Geologist; lectures by distinguished educators and specialists of North Carolina and other States.

In order that the teachers of the State may see in practical operation a primary school organized and conducted according to the most approved methods, such a school, composed of children from Chapel Hill and its vicinity, will be organized and conducted by a teacher of experience in the public schools of New York city.

A distinguished teacher of elocution and reading will give practical instruction in their arts, both to the entire school and to advanced classes. The faculty of the University will co-operate cordially, by occasional lectures and otherwise, in furthering the interests of the school.

The Teachers' Association of North Carolina will hold a regular meeting during the session.

The school will open on Thursday, the 16th of June next, and will continue six weeks. It will be held in University recitation rooms and laboratories. There will be no charge for tuition. Dormitories in the University buildings will be free to male students, who however, must furnish their own bedding. Table board can be had in private families at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements for messing at a cheaper rate will be provided. Facilities for cooking will be afforded those bringing their utensils. Last year some of the normal students lived comfortably in this way at four dollars to five dollars per month.

Half fare, in some cases less, will be granted by the railroad companies. Students should apply for commutation tickets to the railroad agent at the station where they take the train. These commutation tickets must be obtained from the agents of each road traveled over. The ticket agent at the station, and not the conductor on the train, has authority to issue these tickets. It is hoped that the railroad will run to Chapel Hill by the opening of the school. If not, proper directions will be given. Facilities will be given to borrow or purchase such books as may be needed. Through the liberality of the Rev. Dr. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund, supplemented by the Board of Education, pecuniary aid will be given to those who are unable to pay their own expenses.

Applications for procuring pecuniary aid should be made on or before June 1st next, to President Battle, at Chapel Hill, who will lay them before the board. If the amount applied for does not exceed the fund at the disposal of the board, all traveling expenses will be paid, so as to place those at a distance on an equal footing with those near at hand. Applications should be accompanied by certificates from a Judge, a Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, a Superior Court Clerk, or a member of the Legislature, vouching for the good character of the applicant and his inability to pay his own expenses.

In conclusion, the Board of Education assure the teachers of the State that the normal school will fully respond to the increasing demand for better education. It will exemplify by theory and practice the best methods of instruction employed in Europe and America. It is possible for any teacher in the State to attend the coming session of the normal school at a cost not exceeding five dollars. Patriotism and self-interest alike call upon teachers everywhere to come and show their appreciation, both of their own profession and of the efforts that the State is making in behalf of education.

The New York *World* contains two long obituaries on James Buchanan Johnston who died in Baltimore on March 25th. He was the son of Harriet Lane Johnson, the niece of Ex-President Buchanan, the brilliancy of whose social reign at the White House is so well remembered. Her son, although only fifteen years old at the time of his death, had given many evidences of possessing extraordinary mental power.

Senator Brown and General Toombs.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

General Toomb's father had a fine estate, given him by the State of Georgia, and his son had a fine education and started life in liberal trim. Governor Brown had nothing, and for years hauled wood to Dahlonega and sold vegetables from a basket to the hotels and what others would buy. Young Toombs made money rapidly; his practice for the first five years amounting to much over $50,000. He conquered by the grace of his genius, and went easily from triumph to triumph. Young Brown moved ahead laboriously but steadily. He made only about $1,200 his first year; and then pushed his practice to $2,000 or $3,000. He made no brilliant reputation, but never lost a client and added to his income and practice. His progress was the result of hard labor and continuous work. He lived moderately and his habits were simple. General Toombs has lived in princely style all his life, and has always been fond of wine and cards. Both men are rich, and both are well preserved for their time of life. Gen. Toombs is seventy-one, and Governor Brown fifty-nine. Each had a lucky stroke early in life, and in both cases it was in a land investment. General Toombs bought immense tracts of Texas land, of which he has sold perhaps $100,000 profit, and still holds enough to yield double or treble that much more. Governor Brown, when very young, paid $450 for a piece of land, and afterwards sold a half-interest in a copper mine thereon for $25,000. This he invested in farms, and thus laid the basis of his fortune.

General Toombs has always been prodigal and loose in his money matters. Governor Brown has been precise and economical all his life, and gives $50,000 to a Baptist college—not a larger amount, probably, than General Toombs has dispensed casually, but how much more compact and useful! This may be a good fact to stop on, as it furnishes a point of view from which two lives may be logically surveyed.

Whooping Cough.

[Hall's Journal of Health.]

Whooping cough, called pertussis by physicians, is said to be owing to the presence of bacteria under the root of the tongue. The cough is so urgent that the breath becomes exhausted, and, in the effort to draw in the needed air, the top of the windpipe seems to nearly close, causing a whooping sound. The old plan was to let the disease run its course, being careful that the symptoms were not aggravated by cold. Certain medicines seem to act favorably in some cases, and in others to have no noticeable effect. The following have been recommended: The fluid extract of hyoscyamus, from one to four drops, depending on the age of the patient. A blister to back of neck. Frictions to the spine twice a day, with onion juice. Beat a fresh egg in a pint of vinegar and add half a pound of loaf sugar; take two tablespoonfuls every four hours. The best treatment for the cure of whooping cough that has yet been discovered undoubtedly is to expose the patients to the vapors arising from the purifying boxes in gas works. But it is not always convenient for the patient to visit these places; and it has been found to answer just as well to procure some of the liquid hydro-carbon that is always found at the bottom of the purifying boxes, and vaporize it in a metal dish in the closed room of the little patient. It almost always affords immediate relief, and the whooping will not return for hours. This liquid can be obtained at any gas works at little or no cost, and no expense need be incurred for vaporizers. A tablespoonful or more may be evaporated at a time, and repeated once a day or oftener. A large iron spoon makes a good evaporating dish. It may be held over the flame of a lamp, or a coal shovel may be heated and the liquid poured into it and allowed to evaporate in the room of the patient. This treatment would probably be beneficial in the throat and lung troubles. It is safe, convenient and inexpensive.

"Brethren, I am Dying."

[Lumberton Robesonian.]

Rev. A. McQueen, who was stricken with disease while preaching at Bethel Church in the upper end of this county, is still unable to fill his appointments. The attack which was similar to a mild form of apoplexy, came upon him very suddenly. He had gone through the opening exercises, read a chapter, two hymns had been sung, two prayers offered, his text announced and he had been preaching a little while when he suddenly stopped, and exclaiming, "Brethren, I am dying!" fell to the floor. The scene in the church can be better imagined than described. With perhaps a single exception, his whole family were present, and these with his many warm friends, pressed wildly forward. One or two physicians were present, and they restored order as soon as possible, and as early as expedient removed him to his house a short distance from the church. Just two weeks from that day he suffered a less violent attack, since which time there has been no return of it.