

The Greensboro Patriot

Established in 1821.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881.

New Series No. 676

Greensboro Patriot.

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

R. 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.

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	20.00
4 in	2.50	6.00	9.00	13.00	25.00
5 in	3.00	7.00	10.50	15.00	30.00
6 in	3.50	8.00	12.00	17.00	35.00
7 in	4.00	9.00	13.50	19.00	40.00
8 in	4.50	10.00	15.00	21.00	45.00
9 in	5.00	11.00	16.50	23.00	50.00
10 in	5.50	12.00	18.00	25.00	55.00

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, \$7. Magistrate notices, four weeks, \$5. Administrators' notices, six weeks, \$5.00 in advance.

Special rates for double column advertisements.

Greensboro Business Directory

Agricultural Implements, Hardware, &c.

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. Bevil, West Market St. W. H. Boyd, East Market St. W. R. Murray, East Market St. Wholesale Dealers: Odell & Co., South Elm St.

Druggists, Etc.

W. C. Butler & Co., South Elm St.

Professional Cards.

Robt. A. Ford, Attorney at Law, Scott & Caldwell, " "

Jewelry, Silver-ware, Etc.

John Chamberlain, South Elm St.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Hoskins and Bro., South Elm St. J. W. Scott & Co., " "

Dealer in Marble, Etc.

L. Houston, South Elm Street.

Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

J. Van Lintley, Pomona Hill Nurseries, Near the City.

Harness and Saddlery.

Levi Houston, South Elm St.

Jobs in Notions, &c.

J. W. Scott & Co., South Elm St.

Law Schools.

Jas. H. Dillard, East Market Street. Robt. P. Dick, " "

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,	7:55 p 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,	8:55 p m and 7:30 p m
Leaves for Goldsboro and Raleigh,	7:00 p 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,	9:10 a m
Leaves for Salem,	10:10 a m

Greensboro Post Office Directory

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

From north at 9:45 a m and 7:55 p m	For " depts. " 8:30 a m and 8:40 p m
From north at 8:10 a m and 8:30 p m	For " depts. " 9:03 a m and 8:21 p m
Eastern mail at 7:40 p m	" depts. " 9:53 a m
Salem " 7:00 p m	" depts. " 9:15 p m
Asheboro " ar. daily at 7:30 p m	" depts. " 9:15 p m
Saw Camp, leaves Tuesdays and Fridays	" 6 a m
Saw Camp, ar. Wednes and Saturdays	" 6 p m
Long's Hill, ar. Saturdays by 6 p m	" depts. Saturdays at 6 p m

All mails close 30 minutes before departure of carrier.

Sunday hours from 9 to 9 A. M. and 10 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, ROBERT P. DICK, June 7, 1880.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

North Carolina Road.

TRAINS GOING WEST.			
Date, April 1, '81.	No. 47.	No. 48.	No. 49.
	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
Leaves Charlotte	3:35 a m	3:35 p m	6:20 a m
" Salisbury	5:25 " "	5:41 " "	10:45 " "
" High Point	7:25 " "	7:41 " "	3:45 p m
Ar. Greensboro	7:55 " "	7:25 " "	3:50 p m
Leaves Greensboro	8:05 " "	8:05 " "	4:00 p m
Ar. Hillsboro	11:11 " "	11:11 " "	10:35 p m
" Durham	12:49 " "	12:49 " "	11:35 a m
" Raleigh	3 " "	3 " "	3:05 p m
Ar. Goldsboro	6:30 " "	6:30 " "	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 N. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & A. R. R. for Wilmington and Beaufort.

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with the N. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 1, '81.	No. 40.	No. 41.	No. 42.
	Daily.	Daily.	Ex. 2.
Leaves Goldsboro	9:05 a m	6:40 p m	
Ar. Hillsboro	11:05 " "	8:40 " "	
Leaves Hillsboro	11:35 " "	9:10 " "	
Ar. Durham	1:35 p m	10:20 a m	
" Greensboro	3:25 " "	10:50 a m	
Leaves Greensboro	3:55 " "	11:20 a m	
Ar. High Point	5:15 p m	11:50 a m	
" Salisbury	6:45 " "	12:20 p m	
Ar. Charlotte	8:15 " "	1:47 p m	

No. 40—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 West.

No. 41—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and West.

No. 42—Connects at Greensboro with the N. & D. R. R. for all points South and West.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leaves Greensboro daily 10:45 p m. Arrive Kernersville 12:05 p m. Arrive Salem 1:00 p m. Arrive Greensboro 1:45 p m. Arrive Kernersville 2:30 p m. Arrive Greensboro 3:15 p m.

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

Sleeping Cars Without Charge

Runs both ways with trains Nos. 46 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro, Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on train No. 61 and 45 between Boston and Savannah. Also to the Great South Bay and Springs via the Y. M. & 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 see Times, address.

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

W. E. BEVILL,

with

RETAIL DEALER IN STAPLE

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hardware, Glassware, Wooten, Wooten, Tinware, Powder, Shot, Nopes, Axle Grease, Table Oil, Cloths, Soap, Alabaster, Putty, Cement, Portland Cement, Coffee Spices, Pepper, Baking powder, Also Tobacco and Cigars.

Having bought strictly for cash, I am prepared to make the lowest possible price for 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, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Syrup, Raisins, Flour, Powder, Ale and Porter, Soda, Starch, Soap, and Candies, Tobacco, and

ALL LEADING ARTICLES IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

Particular attention given to the filling of orders. Dec. 12-D-Wly

NEW SASH, DOOR and BLIND FACTORY.

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

A. O. Redding & Co.,

Roadman 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 else 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 all the States adjoining to call and see them or send for price list, to Beavertown, N. C., Dec. 12-D-Wly

Health is Wealth.

DR. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic, Insanity, 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 a 50 cent 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. Feb 18--drwin

PATENTS.

Any one may be an inventor, and inventions are constant sources of large profits. The smallest and cheapest articles are often most remunerative. A good patent is essential, a bad patent being worthless. Those interested in securing 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 30 years, and refers by permission to Hon. J. B. Gordon, Georgia, and E. S. Dashiell, Greensboro, N. C., June 26, 1880.

Miscellaneous.

Jefferson Davis's Book.

The Author's Introduction to His Great Work.

(Memphis Appeal.)

The following is the author's introduction in full:

A duty to my countrymen; to the memory of those who died in defence of a cause consecrated by inheritance as well as sustained by conviction; and to those who, perhaps less fortunate, staked all and lost all, for the sake of the Republic, has impelled me to attempt the vindication of their cause and conduct. For this purpose I have decided to present a historical sketch of the events which preceded and attended the struggle of the Southern States to maintain their existence and their rights as sovereign communities—the creators, not the creatures, of the General Government.

The social problem of maintaining the just relation between constitution, government and people has been found so difficult that human history is a record of unsuccessful efforts to establish it. A government to afford the needed protection and exercise proper care for the welfare of a people of different States, they constituted thirteen separate communities, and were careful to assert and preserve each for itself its sovereignty and jurisdiction.

At a time when the minds of men are straying far from the lessons our fathers taught, it seems proper and well to recur to the original principles on which the system of government they devised was founded. The eternal truths which they declared "unalienable," are the foundation-stone on which rests the vindication of the Confederate cause.

He must have been a careless reader of our political history who has not observed that, whether under the style of "United Colonies" or "United States," which was adopted after the declaration of independence, whether under the articles of confederation or the compact of union, there everywhere appears the distinct assertion of State sovereignty, and nowhere the slightest suggestion of any purpose on the part of the States to consolidate themselves into one body.

Will any candid, well informed man assert that, at any time between 1776 and 1790, a proposition to surrender the sovereignty of the States and merge them into a central government would have had the least possible chance of adoption? Can any historical fact be more demonstrative than that the States, both in the Confederation and in the Union, retain their sovereignty and independence as distinct communities, voluntarily consenting to federation, but never becoming the fractional parts of a nation? That such opinions should find adherents in our day may be attributable to the natural law of aggregation; surely not to a conscientious regard for the terms of the compact for Union by the States.

In all free Governments the Constitution or organic law is supreme over the Government, and in our Federal Union this was most distinctly marked by limitations and prohibitions against all which was beyond the expressed grants of power to the general government.

I offer the consolation that those for whom they mourn died for the right—a willing sacrifice on the altar of their country, where their memories, enshrined in the hearts of their people, will go down in tradition to posterity, immortalized by valor in defence of home and martyrdom for liberty.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

October 30, 1850.

Black Knots on Plum Trees.

(Country Gentleman.)

What is the cause and what will prevent the black knots which are appearing on the plum and cherry trees? It is a new disease of trees to me, and I do not know what to do to rid the trees of them.

A. M. H. Steadman, N. Y.

The remedy which for many years we have found easy and effectual, is to watch the trees and cut off the excrescences as soon as they appear, cutting well into the wood to make clean work. The great point is the prompt application of the remedy. After the black knots have been allowed to extend and increase, the work of extirpation is more laborious and difficult, and more doubtful of success; and when trees are covered over with knots the remedy would require the entire cutting away of the tree.

The C. F. & V. R. R.

(Chatham Record, April 14.)

We had the pleasure of attending in the town of Fayetteville, on the 17th inst., the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company.

The proceedings of the meeting were most harmoniously conducted, the greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed, and the friends of this great work of internal improvement were infused with new life and with the brightest hopes of its early completion and of the important results to flow therefrom.

The State's proxy was Dr. J. L. Smith, of Alleghany county, who with the private stockholders selected all the officers, directors and employees of the company.

The most important business was the ratification of the contract made the day previous, by the directors of this company with the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad Company, by which contract the two roads are consolidated and merged into one.

The President's Annual Report gave much encouragement to the stockholders, and impressed us favorably as to the work already done and the cheering prospects of the future.

He stated that during the past year thirty-nine miles of road-bed had been graded and made ready for the superstructure, so that now the entire distance from the Gulf to Greensboro, and eighteen miles beyond the latter town, is graded.

All this work has been done, notwithstanding the activity of the past winter and the withdrawal of more than one-half of its force of convicts, about the 1st of November. The State's appropriation for support of convicts had been exhausted on the first of last September, and since that time they have been wholly maintained, clothed and guarded at the Company's expense.

The total number of convicts now employed is one hundred and thirteen. The Board of Directors had decided to adhere to the gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, after maturely considering the respective merits of broad and narrow gauge roads, their cost of construction, capacity for transportation, adaptation to the country, the less expense and future need of the present gauge, and the fact that the contract now made with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the erection of a telegraphic line all along the route of the road. The poles have been out and will at once be placed between Fayetteville and the Gulf, and from this point the telegraph line will be constructed as rapidly as the weather will permit.

The Superintendent's Report showed that the receipts of the company for the past fiscal year had been \$32,550, and the operating expenses \$29,115. The through freight and passenger receipts had increased \$11,092.92, while the local freight and passenger receipts decreased \$614.79. One locomotive, one baggage car, and one passenger car had been thoroughly repaired, and the unusual severity of the weather had rendered necessary a great deal of work on the road bed. The bridges and trestles were all in good condition, and the road in good running order from Fayetteville to the Gulf, a distance of forty-seven miles.

President Gray and Superintendent Jones have proven to be faithful, zealous and active officers, peculiarly qualified for their respective positions, and their unanimous re-election was a compliment well merited. The obstacles, they have overcome, would have discouraged others, so that the success that has attended their difficult labors must be very gratifying to them.

A sufficient quantity of rails has been purchased to lay the track from the Gulf to Greensboro, a distance of fifty-one miles, and it is confidently expected that the road will be in running order from Fayetteville to Greensboro before the close of this year. The work of laying the track will begin at the Gulf, and the cars will reach Ore Hill in time for our farmers to send their flour by rail to market. The only thing that may cause any delay will be in getting the cross ties. Just at this season our farmers are all very busy, and but few of them may take contracts for furnishing the ties. The Superintendent is now making contracts for the delivery of ties from the Gulf to Ore Hill, and we hope that our people living in that section will do all they can to hasten the completion of a road that will so greatly benefit them. This road traverses our country for a distance of almost thirty miles, entering the county below Egypt and pursuing a northwesterly course goes out to the "Stoney" place, seven miles northwest of Matthews' X Roads, so that its completion is of the highest importance and will be of the greatest benefit to the people of western Chatham. We therefore do most heartily congratulate them that their long deferred hopes will soon be realized, and they will be enabled to enjoy the conveniences and advantages of railway communication with the rest of the world.

But it is not to the people of Chatham alone that this railroad will be of such great benefit, for its completion will more greatly benefit the State of North Carolina than any other work of internal improvement now projected, and yet its construction does not seem to excite the public interest and attention that its importance demands. The consolidation of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad

with this road certain a railway connection from the mountains to our most important seaport, the city of Wilmington.

The road-bed is now graded from Fayetteville to Shoe Hill (a distance of thirty-three miles) on the Carolina Central Railway, and President Gray hopes to have the track laid within twelve months. While Greensboro and Fayetteville and other towns along the line of the road will be greatly benefited by its completion, yet we think the city of Wilmington will derive the greatest benefit, and we are surprised that her enterprising business men do not seem to appreciate the importance (to them) of aiding in its completion. When the road is constructed to Mt. Airy, in Surry county, and to Patterson, in Caldwell, and the Fayetteville and Shoe Hill Road is finished, there will be line of railway over three hundred miles in length, traversing the State diagonally from the northwest to the southeast, developing and opening up the richest and most productive counties of the State, and carrying their many and varied products to their natural outlet, the sea.

Our oft vaunted "North Carolina system" has as yet been a myth, but with the completion of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, it will be a reality, and at last the hopes of two generations be fulfilled. Let us then uphold the hands of President Gray in his grand undertaking and render him substantial assistance in his great work.

TRIAL OF DEJARNETTE.

Proceedings up to date—Mr. Seymour Steele and Dr. E. K. Gregory upon the witness stand.

The second trial of James Thomas DeJarnette for the murder of his sister's new groom, the Corporation Counsel, Danville, Va., before His Honor Judge Allen, on Monday April 19th, the case was called, but was continued until Wednesday following, in order that a jury might be obtained. On Wednesday the jury was secured, and the case was opened.

From the Danville News we gather the particulars of the trial which will doubtless interest the people of this section. The evidence elicited at the first trial has already appeared in the PATRIOT. The second day (Wednesday) was consumed by the presentation of the evidence. On the third day the Commonwealth rested its case. When witnesses for the defense were called the first witness

FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Seymour Steele, of Greensboro first took the stand. "I live in Greensboro, N. C.; an hotel keeper—was last May; DeJarnette registered at my house on the 20th of May, 1880. He had taken a few meals at my house previously. He made arrangements for ten days board. He was about the office a great deal, was irregular in his habits, staid out late at night; at 11 o'clock, he had taken a few meals at my house, and I thought he had been drinking. He seemed to me to be off the hinges, so to conversation—jumping from one subject to another. When he left, he never said a word about his bill. He staid nearly ten days. My attention was drawn to him by reason of having been introduced to him as a very talented young man. This induced me to notice his movements. From this I came to the conclusion that he did not have solid sense, and that he was not the clear minded man that was represented to me. I heard some inventions spoken of. I was not common report. I don't think I heard the prisoner say anything about this. The impression made on my mind by what I saw was that he was not the clear minded man represented to me. I don't think his mind was balanced."

Questioned by the Commonwealth—"I have been a hotel keeper for two years, have seen a great many people who kept late hours, drank occasionally and had irregular habits, have known other cases where men went without paying their bills. Some men go to bed late and get up late, some do not, few ever call for breakfast at 11 o'clock. Prisoner was out of business at the time he was at my house. Couldn't state any particular subject talked about. He answered any question put to him rationally. I have seen many men talk coarsely, but I would consider them all as not having clearly balanced minds. The witness again tried but could not recollect any particular question asked of the prisoner. It was probable that he would never have thought of the prisoner's mental condition. Had helped to guard two or three insane people in his life, was never a nurse in a hospital, and had never had an opportunity of studying insanity.

The examination of other witnesses followed; and continued until a late hour, when the court adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

One of the events of the day was the introduction of Miss Annie DeJarnette, the sister, and the only one, of the prisoner's mother. Miss DeJarnette was attired in a full suit of heavy mourning, her head and face being enveloped in a thick black crepe veil, that concealed her face from the curious gaze of the crowd that even at that hour thronged the court room. She is about eighteen years of age, and has a pleasant figure and face, and a finely modulated voice.

The prisoner had been brought in and seated, and no doubt told that he would see his sister. His appearance was but little changed, and only a slight nervousness was visible in his looks when his sister came in, leaning on the arm of a young man, a cousin of hers, who bore a striking resemblance to the DeJarnette family.

The meeting between the brother and the sister was affectionate and affecting,

and we will not undertake to describe it.

The look a seat by her wayward brother and wept silently. After awhile Colonel Withers called Miss DeJarnette to the witness stand. Accompanied by her cousin she took the chair, and answered the questions of the counsel in a straightforward, clear style.

Mr. F. G. Callout, Dr. E. K. Deany and Dr. E. K. Gregory, of Greensboro, were examined.