State Librarian

The Greensboro Patriot.

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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 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	7.00	12.00	15.00	24.00	36.00
1 col.	4.00	8.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
"	6.00	12.00	18.00	24.00	40.00	60.00
"	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	65.00	110.00
"	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, $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.
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. Swing, East Market st.
W. E. 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, 12th and Dock Sts.

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, 8.20 p m
Leaves for Richmond, 7.45 a m
Arrives from Richmond, 9.50 a m
Leaves for Richmond, 5.17 p m

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives from Charlotte, 2.35 a m
Leaves for Charlotte, 4.[illegible] p m
Arrives from Charlotte, [illegible]
Leaves for Charlotte, [illegible]
Arrives from Goldsboro and Raleigh, 2.20 p m and 7.[illegible]
Leaves for Goldsboro and Raleigh, 10.35 a m and [illegible]

NORTH WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Arrives from Salem, [illegible] 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'n, at	9 48 A M and 7 55 P M
For " dep'ts, "	8 30 A M and 8 40 P M
From south'n, at, "	8 10 A M and 8 20 P M
For " dep'ts, "	9 53 A M and 8 21 P M
Eastern mail at, "	7 40 P M
" dep'ts, "	9 53 A M
Salem " at, "	7 00 P M
" dep'ts "	9 15 P M
Asheboro " at, daily ex'pt Sunday by	6 P M
" dep'ts " " "	6 A M
Cane Creek, leaves Tuesdays and Fridays	6 A M
Cane Creek, at, Wed'ys and Sat'dys	6 P M
Mt. Zion's Mills at, 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.

Original Poetry.

RETROSPECTION.

Oft in hours of retrospection,
While I dream of childhoods joy,
Come bright scenes of recollection.—
Scenes when I was but a boy.

Ah! what days of guileless pleasure!
And at night what sweet repose!
Youth's a far more precious treasure
Than the richest mines disclose.

Every little joy or sorrow
Seems a bubble on life's stream;
All is gone upon the morrow,
Naught remains except the dream.

And methinks I see bend o'er me,
Ere I sink to slumber deep,
A mother's form, who says before me,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Then my lips, but slow repeating,
(For a child's thoughts wander much,)
Formed my prayer to God, entreating
For His blessed, powerful touch:

"If I should die before I wake,
"I pray the Lord my soul to take,
"God grant my prayer for Jesus' sake,
"Amen."

Oh, the innocence of feeling,
That pervades the youthful mind!
At the throne of Mercy kneeling,
Can we ever hope to find.

Such inspired, fervent trusting?
Such abundant hope and faith?
May such reveries, life adjusting,
Annihilate the gloom of death!

F. S. S.

Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1881.

Miscellaneous.

PROHIBITION.

Meeting of the State Convention—A Large Attendance-Organization, Proceedings Addresses, Etc. An Enthusiastic Assemblage.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

Pursuant to the call of the North Carolina State Prohibitory Association, delegates from all parts of the State assembled in Tucker Hall Wednesday afternoon, April 27, in convention. By 3:30 p. m. the hall was filled. The appearance of the convention was worthy of its high object. Both the white and colored races were well represented, and the delegates came from all parts of the State. Well dressed men with intelligent faces, composed the mass of the body, and an air of high purpose and regard for the public good was observable on every face. The promoters of the movement expressed the utmost gratification at both the appearance and numbers of the convention. The number present was at least 450, and many of the most prominent clergymen of the State were in the hall.

* * *

The central committee, through Rev Dr Skinner, then reported the following as permanent officers:

President—Hon James C McRae.

Vice Presidents—W S Ball, A H Merritt, Roger Martin, J W Hood, S H Manning, James Atkins, E E Dudley, T C Williams, Aug Sheppard, John A McDonald, Clay Wall T H Pritchard, Geo Allen, J Rumple, T L Vail, J S Nelson, T E Skinner, T B Lyman, Samuel Hunter, Dr McKoy and J A Buxton.

Secretaries—R H Whitaker, J S Hampton and C N Hunter.

Treasurer—Len H Adams.

Reading Clerk—N B Broughton.

* * *

A committee was appointed to nominate to the convention twenty-five persons, naming one of the number as chairman, who shall compose the State Prohibitory Campaign Committee, with all the duties, and authorities usual for such committee. The central executive committee submitted items of business for the convention which were adopted. * * * Speeches by several prominent gentlemen followed.

* * * Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., of Greensboro, was called out and made a brief and able address. He fully supported the movement and most sincerely hoped to see it ultimately triumph. The ministers nearly always took the lead in every good work, and in this great movement they would not be found laggards. His speech was full of sad memories of the sons of good men, who were in the ditch of drunkenness to-day. It was a fine portrayal of the evils of intemperance. In the pulpit, among the people, the voice of the clergymen would be heard, and in August their votes would be heard.

H. A. H. Merritt of Chatham, M. B Ferrell of Durham and others made brief and forcible speeches. The meeting adjourned until Thursday Morning 9.30 o'clock.

A mass meeting was held at Tucker Hall on Wednesday evening, an immense crowd was in attendance, and many very excellent addresses were made on the great question of Prohibition which is now agitating the public mind. Among the speakers was one of our own townsmen, Mr. W. S. Ball; he began by saying that it was seldom that any one had the pleasure of addressing an audience like this—an audience composed of the intelligence, the integrity and the morality of the State. He referred to the attempt to put a political aspect on the prohibition matter. It had no such sense or signification. Its only object was the regeneration of the people. Argument in this line was unnecessary, since the fact was too patent. He warned his hearers of the fact that the enemies of the movement would resort to any and all means to secure "license." There will be innuendoes, fabrications, falsehoods and appeals to prejudice, while on our side there will be perfect candor and straightforwardness. Who will dare to deny that prohibition has not proved of the highest value to any section where adopted? In answer to the assertion that prohibition would deprive people of their rights, the speaker said the only right of which it would deprive them would be that of getting drunk. This is a time when every man must take his stand one way or the other. Will true men shirk a plain duty?

At 11:30 p. m. the meeting adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock—President McRae in the chair.

The first thing done was the introduction of the following resolutions by Col John P Thomas, of Charlotte:

Whereas money being the sinews of peaceful movement as well as military operations, it is important for this convention to provide adequately for the legitimate business expenses of the prohibition canvass; be it therefore

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to propose to each county in North Carolina a certain sum of money, with the request that the amount be promptly paid, and that this apportionment be in proportion to the wealth and population of each county.

Resolved, That the money thus raised be devoted to the dissemination of appropriate tracts on the subject of prohibition and of other useful documents, and especially to the paying of the necessary personal expenses of such able and earnest canvassers as the committee may decide to provide for: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the convention doth hereby record its judgment that not one cent should be used in any way not justified by the highest ethics, private or public.

These resolutions were considered *seriatim* and all adopted, speeches being made in their favor by Dr T E Skinner and Rev L L Nash, of Pitt county * * * At 10 o'clock Dr S S Satchwell, the talented president of the North Carolina Board of Health, delivered a masterly address, on the evils of intemperance.

The address was listened to with the closest attention. At its conclusion, calls were made for Gov. Jarvis, who took the stage amid great cheering and applause. Col. J. P. Thomas proposed three cheers for the Governor, which were given.

The Governor was gracefully introduced by Major McRae, and said that he knew that a body of men was here assembled which had the good of the State at heart. It gave him pleasure to witness the proceedings, and to give his countenance and whatever influence he possessed to the cause. This call was, no doubt, as much to find out his views as anything else. "The public think, no doubt, that I belong to that class of politicians that regard this question as a ticklish one. But I have an opinion. Candor obliges me to say that at first I doubted the benefit of absolute prohibition, thinking a rigid system of licenses sufficient; But the Legislature has passed the law, and I must take one side or the other. I should be false to the 1,400,000 people of North Carolina if I remained silent, and I must take my position. In taking it I propose to do just as I have done in all public questions since I first took office. I have always, God knows, taken a stand for the best interests of North Carolina, and I propose to meet this question in the same way. I never walk these streets or ride over the State but I see melancholy victims of intemperance. Knowing what is best for North Carolina and North Carolinians, I declare for the prohibition movement, and for prohibition I intend to go. [Great applause, continued for many minutes.] Whatever may be in the bill that ought to be out, or out that ought to be in, can be put there by subsequent legislation or law. I think I know somethiug about the sentiments of the people, and how to win their good wishes, opinion or co-operation. This cannot be done by coercion, but by kindness and proper argument. The way to succeed in this matter is by going out and making friends of the people, of all classes, religions and opinions. Party has nothing to do with this question. If this movement means to organize a political party, I do not go with it, but if it means to do the good work of eradicating vice, I go with it heart and soul.

Another question to which I intend to address and devote myself is a similarly grand one, that is the education of our people, both races alike. If this is done, even if prohibition does not receive the public majority in this election, it will have to come, and that soon. There is not a day that I do not have some painful appeal for clemency, growing out of intemperance. There is now on my table a petition asking that a man, once a promineut physician, who, in a fit of drunkenness made a most brutal attack upon his wife, be pardoned out of jail where he now lies a prisoner. Yet this case is but one of hundreds. My observation leads me to know and assert that for every dollar received as taxes from the sale of liquor, ten dollars go out of the public purse." Thanking the audience for their kindness, he closed.

Mr. Dudley, colored, moved a vote of thanks to Gov. Jarvis for the noble stand he had to-ddy taken for the people. This was carried unanimously, with cheers.

Judge A. C. Avery and Hon. A. S. Merrimon addressed the Convention in the order named. These gentlemen made eloquent and enthusiastic speech, which were received with great applause.

The committee of seven, through N. B. Broughton, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to select a State executive committee of twenty-five beg leave to report:

Chairman—H. A. Gudger.

First Congressional District—Ephraim Leigh, Tyrell county; Alex. Hicks, Washington.

Second District—W. A. Montgomery, Warren; E. R. Dudley, Craven.

Third District—S. H. Manning, New Hanover; Capt. S. C. Rankin, Cumberland.

Fourth District—Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, Professor W. C. Kerr, E. B. Stamps, Colonel John A McDonald, Rev. G S. Smith, Rev. H M. Tupper, Rev. F. L. Reid, N. B. Broughton, Wake; A. H. Merritt, Chatham; John H. Williamson, Franklin.

Fifth District—O. W. Carr, Randolph; William S. Ball, Guilford.

Sixth District—R. D. Johnson, Mecklenburg; D. A Jenkins, Gaston.

Seventh District—W. B. Glenn, Forsyth.

Eighth District—J. W. Bowman, Mitchell; James Adkins, Buncombe.

Respectfully submitted.

N. H D. WILSON, Chm'n.

This committee of twenty-five at once selected a central committee of nine, as follows: Rev. T. E. Skinner, W. C. Kerr, E. R. Stamps, John A. McDonald, Rev. G. S. Smith, Rev. H. M. Tupper, Rev. F. L. Reid and N. B. Broughton.

* * *

An address to the people of North Carolina was presented by the Central Committee, read and adopted.

After the transaction of some other routine business the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Stories About Lincoln.

[By L. J. Cist.]

In 1832, when 23 years old, Lincoln was induced by his friends to run as a Whig candidate for the Legislature, and made his maiden speech, as follows: 'Gentlemen, fellow citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for Legislature. My politics are short and sweet like an old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I will be thankful. If not, it's all the same.' He was not elected at that time.

President Lincoln once said that the best story he ever read in the papers about himself was this: Two Quakeresses were traveling on the railroad, and were heard discussing the probable result of the war. 'I think,' said one, 'that Jefferson will succeed.' 'Why does thee think so?' asked the other. 'Because Jefferson is a praying man.' 'And so is Abraham a praying man.' 'Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is only joking,' doubtfully replied the first.

After a State election in New York, in which the Republican party was defeated, Mr. Lincoln was asked how he felt after having heard the news. He replied: 'Somewhat like the boy in Kentucky who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. He said he was too big to cry and too badly hurt to laugh.'

During the spring of 1864 a friend in conversation with Mr Lincoln about the approaching Presidential election, said that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, followed by his nomination and acceptance. 'Well,' said the President, 'I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but if he had got to die that was precisely the disease he would like to die of.'

In the summer of 1862 Gen. McClellan wrote from the Peninsula a long letter to the President, giving him advice as to the general policies of the country and how to carry on the affairs of the nation.—'What did you reply?, asked some one of Mr Lincoln. 'Nothing; but it made me think of the Irishman whose horse kicked up and caught his foot in the stirrup. 'Arrah!' said he, 'If you are going to get on I will get off.'"

A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, sixteen and a half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 turns to each minute; in an hour, 28,000; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; in a year of 300 such days, 43,200,000. The man therefore, who made 1,000,000 strokes with his pen was not at all remarkable. Many men—newspaper writers, for instance—make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark 300 miles long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year.

Summerfield Notes.

Summerfield is pleasantly situated twelve miles North-West from Greensboro on an elevated plateau about one thousand feet above sea level by the profile of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. Reedy Fork on the South and Haw River on the North, two brisk streams run Eastward and flow together just below Davidson's new cotton mills, twenty miles from this point. The village has twenty families. The C F & Y V R R passes through it. The first depot this side of Greensboro will be located here—probably a little to the left of the county road leading to Kernersville; at least many of the citizens of the surrounding country have petitioned the railway authorities for this location.

This section of Guilford county produces the yellow leaf tobacco finely, together with fruits, the grasses and cereals. The grasses do remarkably well. In front of my window I now look out upon a lot not inferior to the best I have ever seen in Pennsylvania! Is that so? Come and see. The great limestone quarry is situated on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, only a few miles West from here. This fact settles the question, that this will, ere long, be a great grass producing section—right here in Guilford county! I would like to speak of the iron ore, kaolin, granite, lime well, mineral spring, and many other things around us but not now. I only intended to say in the outset that at sunrise, April 27th the mercury stood at 68°; also that there will be an abundant apple crop in this section. So also of cherries, damsons, and, after all, a good sprinkling of the luscious peach, and not a few of the "Wilson Albany"—strawberries, of course. Work on the C F & Y V R R is going on bravely.

April 27th, 1881. C. F. H.

About the Peach Crop.

CAPT. R. T. FULGHUM,

Respected Friend: Several parties who have capital North and South have been writing to me within the last few days in regard to the Peach Crop in this State. They wish to put up extensive evaporators at some point for drying fruit, etc. Fruit dried in that way is worth about four times as much as sun dried, or that dried in the common old way. I know the Peach Crop is cut short in some sections. Parties throughout the State will please correspond with me in regard to the prospects for peaches this season as it will be to their interest, as well as to the interest of the parties wanting the information; and it will be to the advantage of every section to have these evaporators erected, as they consume about 100 bushels per day of green fruit and will pay fair prices. There is no better point than Greensboro, but I fear the present crop, which was cut so short by the cold winter, will not justify such an enterprise this year. Hoping to hear from all sections on this subject, at an early date, I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. VAN LINDLEY.

Greensboro, N. C., May 2, 1881.

Organization for Prohibition.

OFFICE OF THE STATE PROHIBITORY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 30, 1881.

To the People of North Carolina:

Thorough organization is essential to the success of the prohibitory movement. The friends in the various counties not organized are urged to meet at once and appoint county and township executive committees. Anyone can consult with those interested and issue a call. When the committees are appointed, send the names of the chairmen to this committee.

The convention recommended Saturday, the 14th of May, as a suitable day for this work. Unless there is some reason why some other day should be fixed upon, let this day be the one selected. These committees must be appointed and sent us at once. Delay is dangerous. Let there be no time lost.

An appeal is made to all to aid in perfecting organization in the counties and township.

H. A. GUDGER.
Chairman State Campaign Com.

He Judged by Appearances.

[From the Troy (Kan.) Chief.]

When a jury was being empanneled to try the Severance liquor case last week the attorney for the prosecution promptly bounced off a certain juryman the very first pop. "What in the world did you challenge that man for?" "Why," replied the lawyer, "a man with such a face and nose as that will never bring in a verdict against a man for selling whiskey." "Well," returned the other, "you have put off one of the strictest church members and most radical temperance men in the county!" That lawyer would do well to learn the lesson: Never judge men from their appearances."

The Monarchs of Wall Street

Vanderbilt, Gould, Sage, and their Compeers—A Real Estate Boom.

[New York Cor. Cincinnatti Enquirer.]

'Who has been the most successful operator during the year?'

'William Vanderbilt, D O Mills, and Jim Keene. Vanderbilt has got more money than all the men in this street put together. You see very wild stories printed about the resources of the large operators. I tell you that Vanderbilt's pile is bigger than the whole of them put together. Next to him, probably, comes Russell Sage, who has more money than Jay Gould. Sage has saved Gould once or twice. Two years ago Gould was practically broke, and had to surrender his Union Pacific stock to make a settlement. He had been "bearing" Northwestern, and on the compromise had to give up Union Pacific, for which he had paid par, or nearly so, at sixty-five cents on the dollar. That is why he is out of Union Pacific. Vanderbilt, Mills and the rest are buying it up.

'What do you consider Jim Keene to be worth with all his success?'

'Seven million dollars at the outside. It is more nearly apt to be somewhere between three millions and five millions. If he has got seven million dollars, the best judges here are deceived. Russell Sage has got about twelve million dollars. Mills is a rich man and a prudent one. He told me in a recent conversation that he was out of the street and was going into real estate. He has bought all this real estate along Broad street, and is about to put up an immense office building, and he has bought lots on both sides of the city opposite and above the park. Vanderbilt has also been a large buyer of real estate. I infer from the general outlook, from the necessity of something to speculate in, and from the operations of men like these, that we are now to have a big movement in real estate, first in New York, and then in the other cities of the country, till it resembles the real estate operations up to 1872.'

The Philadelphia *Times* says: Railroad men just now are greatly interested in a novel appliance to locomotives whereby the heretofore laborious task of ringing the bell at crossings and while approaching towns and villages, which has devolved upon the fireman to the manifest neglect, in many instances, of his other duties, will be automatically performed by steam power, easily regulated and controlled. The device consists merely of a small cylinder containing a revolving piston, connected directly with the bell yoke by means of a shaft. The motion is regulated by a valve and cut off, so adjusted that, by a slight movement, it is thrown off the centre and instantly set in motion. The bell then rings continuously until checked by a similar slight movement. It is in constant readiness for use, steam being on continually after the firing of the engine, and is thus instantaneously available in cases where it is desirable to give warning. The device is easily applied to locomotives, of whatever make. There are districts in the West through which for miles the firemen are required by law to ring their bells continuously and at the same time are obliged to keep their fires up to the required standard.

A Mile in Fifty-eight Seconds.

[Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.]

The new fast locomotive, No. 10, just turned out at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, was the other day given a trial and did wonders. She was taken to Huntingdon and then started home. The distance of thirty-four miles was made in forty-four minutes, but there was some time lost by a "green block." One mile was run in fifty-eight seconds and another in fifty-nine seconds, and throughout the trip the engine behaved very well. It is a tremendous piece of mechanism, and, although finished very plainly, is well proportioned and pretty as a picture. There are many changes from the usual engine in this one. The endeavor has been to put all weight as low down as possible. The whistle is on top of the cab, the engine's reverse lever is worked by steam and the sand-box, instead of being near the dome, is in the sheathing covering the driving wheel. A Modoc looks like a pigmy along side of this monster. It will be kept at Altoona for a few days and run on regular trains after its capacity is tested.

Young Lincoln in Training.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Rep.]

The boss stalwarts have given up Grant. They do not propose any more to encounter what they term the popular superstition, that would have amazed Solomon, against the third term; but they need a great name, and have found it in the son of Abraham Lincoln; and they are already training him for the succession, the great point in his favor being that he, with young Stephen A. Douglas and Fred Grant, were for the Old Commander from first to last at Chicago. We shall see anon how this play goes on.

Letters from the People.

Where There is a Will There is a Way.

All praise is due and should be given to Messrs Scott & Co and to Messrs Harris & Flippen for opening the "Enterprise" Warehouse in Greensboro and truly are we glad to see that their efforts have been crowned with such brilliant success. The large quantity of tobacco that has already been brought in, sold at extra good prices. It has astonished many, if not all who have seen the great quantity of fine tobacco that has already been sold in this market, and what is most remarkable is that the "brakes" continue to increase in magnitude and quantity. The result has clearly demonstrated that the fears of those who supposed if they engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in this place they would have to go elsewhere to purchase the leaf and ship it here to supply their establishments are groundless. Now suppose Messrs Scott & Co and Harris & Flippen had not opened the "Enterprise" Warehouse who could have been made believe, in Greensboro, that there was so large a quantity of excellent tobacco raised in Guilford as there is, and had they not opened the warehouse as they did where would this large quantity of tobacco have gone and been sold? Quickly, it would have gone to Durham, Winston, Reidsville or Danville and been sold at some one or all of these places, and at a heavy loss of team, labor and money to the different owners thereof. The facts that have transpired within the last few days are of great importance to our people and deserve to be carefully noted and pondered well, as they no doubt will be, and acted on promptly by our people both in town and in the country. Our railroad and other facilities and surroundings for building up a splendid tobacco manufacturing center are especially superior to any other point in the State, as the future will clearly demonstrate to the entire satisfaction of all interested, the prejudices of croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. All that is now required is for our people of all classes in town and in the country to heartily unite and agree to stand, pull and harmoniously work together as we have begun, and the most brilliant success will soon crown our efforts. And who can predict the great and good results that will soon be made apparent both in our town, and in the country, if every one deeply interested in this important branch of business will but resolve from henceforth to do his whole duty. If it were literally true, that there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood leads on to fortune, now is the time and Greensboro is the place where that tide may now be taken.

April 29, 1881. MACON.

Hurrah for Greensboro.

Greensboro is booming! Messrs. Barker & Johnson begin the manufacture of tobacco to-day (Monday.) Give us a few more such enterprising men as Messrs. Barker & Johnson and our city will certainly grow and prosper. Where are old citizens the large property owners? a helping hand from them is wanted and and expected and we are patiently waiting to hear from them. We cannot afford to indulge in easy chairs any longer. Our watchword is "the prosperity of Greensboro," and our countersign is "tobacco factories and all kinds of manufactures." We must have a helping hand from all of you, hitherto silent, gentlemen. Do not let the city of Greensboro be kept back any longer for the want of energy and liberality. This city is situated in one of the finest and healthiest regions in the world and with properly directed efforts, and a liberal expenditure of money it will become the most flourishing and populous city in North Carolina. AX.

May 2, 1881.

A few Facts Concerning Journalism in the United States.

First newspaper—*Colonial Press*, Boston, 1690.

First political paper—*Journal*, New York, 1733.

First daily paper—*Advertiser*, Philadelphia, 1774.

First religious paper—*Recorder*, Chilicothe, Ohio, 1814.

First agricultural paper—*American Farmer*, Baltimore, 1818.

First commercial paper—*Prices Current*, New Orleans, 1822.

First penny paper—*Morning Post*, New York, 1833.

First independent paper—*Herald*, New York, 1835.

First illustrated paper—*News*, Boston, 1853.

First religious daily—*Witness*, New York, 1870.

First illustrated religious paper—*Weekly*, New York, 1871.

First paper west of the Mississippi—*Republican*, St. Louis, 1808.

First illustrated daily in the world—*Graphic*, New York, 1873.

First Woman's Rights paper—*Lily*, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1847.

The *Lily* was started by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, now an honored resident of Council Bluffs. The *Lily* flourished six years.

The total number of publications in the United States is placed at 9,723, representing politics, religion, science, commerce, the trades, finance, amusements—in short, every interest, occupation and profession has its organ. The oldest paper now extant in the United States is the *Mercury*, of Newport, R. I., which was established in 1758. The number of newspapers in the world is over twenty-three thousand.—*Chariton (Iowa) Daily Patriot.*

About Postal Cards.

The following order declaring postal cards unmailable with anything but the direction on the address side was issued at the Post-office Department lately: "After June 1, 1881, no printing or writing is permitted upon the address side of cards except that imprinted there at the manufactory, and such as may be necessary for the proper direction of the same. All postal cards bearing any other writing or printing upon the address side are declared unmailable and must be returned to the sender by the postmaster at the office where they be mailed. Such cards may be treated as 'spoiled' and redeemed by any postmaster upon application of the holder, as prescribed in section 171, postal laws and regulations, 1879. Future supplies of postal cards will be printed on the address side with the words 'nothing but the address can be placed on this side.'"

Forney on Jefferson.

On Monday evening last Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, delivered his new lecture on "Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of Democracy," at the Opera House, Trenton, New Jersey, before a large audience of the best people of that city.

Colonel Forney began by saying that the young people of America are living in a fortunate age and that their chief duty and difficulty is to remember what they read, that oblivion is always at hand, like an evil cloud, to darken everything. There is so much printed that the pleasure of reading is sometimes in danger of becoming a pain; the telegraph is the magician of the day, and that example adapts all that is precious in life to universal comprehension. In coming before you to-night to speak of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, I feel that I am not going to weary you; on the contrary, I shall try to give you a photograph of one of the most delightful men that ever lived. We have forgotten him and now I propose to bring him back to us. If we had been as true to him as he was to us we never would have had any civil war and a million or two of our young men would not have been swept into bloody graves North and South. The speaker continued that when the Democratic party strayed from the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and adopted the idea that allegiance to a State was paramount to the supreme love of the whole country it began to take a downward step, but now peace has come like an unfading and unsetting star in the broad firmament of heaven. Thomas Jefferson was a Virginian, but his ideas were universal; he lived, so to speak, everywhere on this continent. In this new age, when the democratic idea is pervading all the earth, Thomas Jefferson is recalled as that apostle who proclaimed, more than a hundred years ago, the priceless value of republican institutions; who predicted the overthrow of all monarchy, and who, more than any other statesman of his day, denounced the ignorance, stupidity, profligacy and cruelty of the kings of the Old World. He referred to the great respect which other countries paid to the remains of their great men, and hoped the monument already provided for by the General Government would be speedily erected over Jefferson's restingplace. The speaker referred to Jefferson's birthplace, Shadwell, Virginia, and of his life and habits at his residence Monticello; of the distinguished characters that frequented his house; of his bitter troubles with Alexander Hamilton while both were members of General Washington's Cabinet, Jefferson as Secretary of State and Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury; of his correspondence with Mrs. John Adams and the final devotion for each other between John Adams and himself, and the historic fact that both these great men had died on the same day, July 4, 1826. He also referred to the life of Aaron Burr and of the great devotion of his daughter Theodosia to her father; of the destruction of Jefferson's property at Monticello by Lord Cornwallis during the Revolution and of his experience while Minister at the Court of France. The Colonel delighted his audience with reminiscences of James Madison, James Monroe and Alexander Hamilton.

In reference to the approaching celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the whole British army, in 1781, to Generals Washington and Lafayette, at Yorktown, Va., from the 5th to the 19th of October, 1881, Colonel Forney said that the Northern people should include in their visits to that great commemoration also excursions to Jefferson's old home, at Monticello, near the beautiful Southern city of Charlottesville.

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—*Philadephia Times.*

The Safe Rule.

[Raleigh News and Observer, May 3.]

A bogus operator has been "doing" the Richmond merchants. And we hear that recently a bogus newspaper man has been getting into the good people down in the Albemarle section. He took in several hundred dollars for some Northern paper and that was the last heard of him or of the paper. Our people are so unpretending and honest in their dealings that they make easy dupes for shrewd sharpers. The safe rule is the best. Stick to your home merchants and home papers.

There is an ingenious young man at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., who recently invented a clock motion attached to a small trap door, by which means his horse is regularly fed. The stable being some distance from the house, this plan was invented to save the time and trouble of going so frequently to look after the wants of the horses. It is found to work admirably and to the great satisfaction of the animal, who seems to prize regularity in the receipt of his rations.

Sudden Death.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 29.—Mrs. Cornelia Danbury, of Richmond, Va., on a visit in this city to her sister, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. She was up late the previous night entertaining friends, and was apparently in perfect health. Her death was caused by heart disease.