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ONE YEAR OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

On the 4th of March, 1869, General U. S. Grant took the oath of office and entered upon the duties of President of the United States. The lapse of a twelve month now enables us to take a retrospective view of the first year of the administration of President Grant, and to inquire whether he has justified the predictions of his friends, the expectation of his party, and the hopes of the country at

To all these questions, upon a dispassionate review of the events of the political year, we are enabled to reply in the affirmative. The results which were fairly to be anticipated from the election of President Grant have really taken place, and the country has good reason to congratulate itself upon a wise selection of its Chief Magistrate.

It may be conceded that the elements of political prophesy have not yet been reduced to proportions of an exact science. Probably the leading events of the year we are called upon to review were not very distinctly foreseen by any of the numerous organs of public opinion which twelve months since undertook to cast the horoscope of the new Administration. Many things have transpired very differently from the anticipations of even the best prophets; but the general results attained today are far more flattering and the outlook far more assuring than could resonably have been predicted.

The experiment commenced a year ago was one which was not free from grave difficulties and complications. It, on the one hand, the new Administration possessed the certainty of being able to compare favorably with a corrupt and unscrupulous predecessor, that very circumstance imposed upon it the herculean task of cleansing the Augean stables of a demoralized governmental system. Order had to be evoked from chaos, and the entire governmental machinery had to be reorganized. That this colossal achievement has been fairly accomplished and that in our public offices honesty, capability, and patriotism have very generally taken the place of peculation and disloyalty, is the grand, the magnificent trophy of President Grant. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war's," and triumphs of a year of good government add a yet fresher garland to the laurels of Fort Donelson, Vicks.

burg, and Appomattox !

Military heroes have hitherto not unfrequently proved themselves sadly deficient in statesmanship and in many of the qualities requisite for the successful management of a consti tutional government. It was, therefore, not improbable, a priori, that President Grant. who never professed to be a politician, would be found wanting in some requisite essential to the highest administrative success. The record of his first year forever sets at rest al uneasy anticipations of this character. He has shown himself richly endowed with the highest gifts of the statesman. His selections of men to fill the chief positions in his gift has often occasioned surprise at the outset, but the test of experience has vindicated his knowledge of character. He has been proof against that besetting temptation of military rulers, the ambition to signalize their advent to power by some dashing demonstration along the line of international que-tions. Despite the opportunities afforded by numerous foreign complications closely affecting American interests, and despite the goading of a portion of the Republican press, he has maintained the high vantage ground of perfect amity with all foreign nations. By so doing, he has largely increased the moral and material weight which our country will be enabled to throw into the scale should we ever be called upon to take a decided stand in support of some sound princi-

The completion of the Pacific railroad, the inception of the surveys for the inter-oceanic canal of Darien, the reduction of nearly a hundred million of the public debt, the introduction of honesty and economy into the handling of the public moneys, the adoption of a sound system of Indian policy, the acquisition at a trifling outlay of a priceless foot-hold in the Antilles, the restoration of an era of good feeling at home and of confidence abroad, the rapid tendency toward specie payments, the attainment of a par value of American bonds, the definite triumph of impartial suffrage, the near approach to universal amnesty and to complete restoration to the Union of all our "wayward sisters"-such are the

imperishable trophies of one year of the government of Ulyses S. Grant. They may safely challenge comparison with a similar period, not only of any of his predecessors, but of any constitutional ruler whom the world has ever seen .- Washington Chronicle,

CASTE AND CULTURE.

A well educated young Englishman, an Oxford graduate, who had spent nearly a year in various cities of America, gave this as the most remarkable point of difference between the two countries in respect to the position of

"In England, he said, the women of the dle class women wretchedly. Here it was just the other way, so far as the distinction of classes could be traced at all.

Almost precisely the same remark had previously been made to me by a young Englishs sation whithersoever you go. woman of high rank and of uncommon intelligence and independence. She came here full of interest in our High Schools, Normal Schools and the Poughkeepsie Female College. and attend honestly and faithfully to your du-To her amazement, the young ladies whom she met in "society" had either never heard supposed; but certainly none of their circle them to mortal man, did." From which, their English visitor inferred, the mechanics' daughters were obtaining the best education. And she did not fute. hesitate to declare that in intelligence and infornation these young ladies in "Society" (even in Boston) were very much inferior to those of the higher rank in England.

ply true. All the vast improvements in our self or friends in office" beyond the constitutioneducational system, while reaching boys of all alterm, and that I am "honestly and faithfulclasses, have scarcely touched the education ly" endeavoring to secure the admission of of girls of what is sometimes called "the more Georgia into the Union with the reliable repubfavored class" in our largest cities. Their lican State government, schools are stationary or retrograde; very little is demanded of them, very little attained. In pended in deference to this latest effort of the rich attend the same High Schools with the tod. daughters of the poor, and have as good an op. My acts, either public or private, during my thus, "We have laughed enough for Friday; cities, where wealth congregates, the separation | cism. between caste and culture begins. The daughand a native French governess. But all the me the intense hatred of an unscrupulous parmathematics, the logic, the natural sciences, able to bear, I shall not shrink from the poclasses; those who send their daughters to will be hereafter, poured upon me. school for the real purpose of learning; almost monopolize the benefits of our High and Nor-

It is a singular fact that when the Boston High Schools for girls was first established, nearly half a century ago, it was soon discontinued, because the majority of the girls came from the wealthier classes, who, it was thought could provide instruction at their own expense. When revived again, after many years discoutinuance, it was found to work very differently, the wealthier classes being scarcely repredaughters never came. The sons went to the officers. public Latin School, but the daughters must go where their cousins and their "set" went, and meet those whom they were to meet in been assailed, in the course of debate upon the society. In short, education was entirely subordinated to social connections. And what is in the bitterest personal invective. I regard true of Boston is true of all large cities in America, and, beyond a certain latitude, of all

the South, the refusal of whites to send their children to the same school with blacks is individuals in Georgia. Whether Governor really bringing the white children up in ig- Bullock be a good man or a bad man ought norance; so in these cities, the preference of caste over culture is really giving the advan- Whether it will benefit or injure him is of no tage of education to the unfashionable classes. In later life, the advantages of travel and so- solemn duty. I have known Mr B., from his ciety do something to restore the balance.-But at eighteen or twenty, the greater mental village; they are my immediate neighbors; and maturity of the graduating class in any High I have known Gov Bullock from childhood to School in New England, as compared with an the present hour. With a parentage of which equal number from the "best society," is ap- any man night be proud to boast, he has been parent to any man or woman of sense who will reared to love honesty and integrity. talk with them. And what we observe at Thirteen years ago-long before the warhome is observed equally by foreigners, as has been already said.

In one respect, it may be, this state of things has an advantage. It aids in that wholesome shifting of social positions, which is the life of a democratic society. In foreign countries, where social stratification is more permanent, it is essential that the "governing families" should keep up their standard of education .-Here, where it is rather desirable that families should rise and fall, and yield place to others more energetic or better trained, the philosophy of the thing is very different .-Sooner or later, education tells upon a race; and the superiority of second-class education simply predicts a time when what is now second class may be first class, and the first class go down. And this, after all, is a healthy republican society .- T. W. A .- Woman's Journal.

THE POOR AMONG FRIENDS .- Another excellent feature in the practical administration of Quakerism is the care extended to the poor and unfortunate of the denomination. more thrifty and prosperous, as a part of their religious duty, releive those who are in distress and want. An instance of a Quaker inmate of a public poor-house I have never known. Their quota of helpless poor is, to be sure, relatively small; as it should be, when it is remembered that they discourage intemperance, and religiously inculcate lessons of industry, trugality and simplicity of dress and manner of living. But there are those who in want, from causes beyond their own control. and such, as a rule, are comfortably provided for, and with a thoughtfulness and delicacy of feeling which cannot be too warmly praised.

A CARD.

WILLARDS HOTEL,

evening: WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 8, 1670.

of respectable citizens of Springfield, Mass, in regard to your career with Mrs Levitt and the infamous treatment of her husband, causing, ble of his State. He has sought to protect as they believe her untimely death.

Now, sir, I propose to have these documents rights Congress had given to them were not published and placed in the hands of every destroyed or trampled upon by their former Senator and Representative in Congress, re- masters, who fought but failed to destroy the ferring them to a centleman of high standing Government under which we live. in this city who knows something of the facts higher class were well educated, and the mid- in the case himself, and into whose hands I in- right, for the quality before the law of all tend placing the original papers.

land, and the Ghost of poor Levitt, whom you worse than murdered, shall raise up in recu-

and let us have peace in Georgia. Go home, I shall await action for one day only after ecuting the law.

receipt of this. Think well and decide your

BRUTUS.

To R. B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia.

"Brutus" is respectfully informed that I The facts thus stated by foreigners are sim- have no "idea or scheme of perpetuating my-

My efforts in that direction will not be susthe country towns and rural cities of New Kuklux Klan, and "Brutus," therefore, need England, New York and the West, where so- not withhold, even for one day, whatever new ciety is more democratic, the daughters of the batch of lies his klan may have accumula-

portunity for instruction. But in our larger whole life are open to inspection and to criti-

It has been my fortune, either for good or ters of the rich have a better music teacher ill, to be placed in a position that secures for physician, is, by some, reported to have said to rea! mental training, the Latin and Greek, the tisan organization, and, although it is disagreethe history, the geography, go to the daugh- litical principles to avoid the flood of infamous The Duke entreated the King to grant this ters of the poor. Or, at least, the middle slander and abuse which has hitherto, and

GOV. BULLOCK'S RECORD.

Judge Davis, of New York, late of the Court of Appeals in that State and now a Representative from the Rochester dis't in Congress, in Congress, in the course of the Georgia debate on Tuesday spoke as follows:

Then, allow me to say that when Congress sented in the school. A former member of the passes this act determining the oath these officommittee on that school has told me, that cers shall take, it supersedes your objection fashionable mothers would attend its examina- and disarms it of all force; for upon complytions at his request, would admit that the ed- ing with this act Georgia steps back into the ucation there received was far more thorough Union, her officers stand upon her own constithan their daughters were receiving, would tution, and Congress ceases to have power over promise to take it into consideration; but the those officers beyond what it has over all State

Now, Mr Speaker, I propose to say a few words personal to Governor Bullock. He has subject of Georgia, both now and heretofore, such debate not only as indecorous here, but as altogether wanting in that regard to propriety that this House ought always to require The consequence is inevitable. Just as at It is small importance, in respect to the great principles before us, what has been done by not to affect the legislation of this body. moment to this House in the discharge of our earliest boyhood. His parents reside in my

the duties in which he was engaged called him into the southern States. He married while there, and there his children have been born and reared; there all his hopes in life and all his interests have been east. By his own intelligence, his practical good sense, his earnest love for and devotion to right and justice he, has made for himself a name, and gained for himself a fame that have given him the high position that he now occupies. He has at all times challenged investigation into his official and private character. Yet men stand here ing the daughter of the lady clandestinely, to asperse both without a shadow of proof, acting upon no evidence, but seeming to think that by denunciation of Gov. B., they will have gained their end, and defeated the bill to re- a small brother, aged eleven years, was about store Georgia, and accomplished a purpose for half a block away, and saw him walk beside which I can see no motive on earth. I think his sister. The youngster ran home and told they will fail in this.

did in Georgia, he might have done, to strike ment was occasioned by her conduct. Who have aspersed his conduct. No attack upon ence of the heads of the family. his private reputation would have been made here. Georgia would have been reorganized to suit the notions of gentleman who condemn her now. Her humble, her poor, those whom we have rescued from bondage and set up in all into a paradise; therefore, use them, especialthe rights of manhood, would have gone back ly around the fireside circle.

again, if not to chattel slavery, at least to a bondage scarcely better.

But such was not the conduct of Governor The following note was left at my hotel this Bullock. God has not moved in his heart to commit such outrages upon the spirit of the age. On the contrary, instead of striking hands with that class of men, and building up for Srn:-I have in my possession six affidavits himself dower and wealth and social relations and a warm hand down to the poor and humthem at all times, and to see to them that the

He has stood up boldly and manfully for the men, and history will preserve his name when Your infamy shall be known throughout the they who have aspersed him tere or elsewhere will be forgotton. The history of Georgia will embalm his name as one whose deeds have sayed her humble poor, the representatives of I write for the purpose of attaching one con-actual labor in her fields and her mechanic ward, superficial and corrupt type of religion—viz that you call off your Blood hounds shops, and everywhere throughout the State, which prevailed among his associates. H from the burden of constant oppression forever. His name will stand on her pages not only as ties as Governor, give up this unworthy idea the first Governor of Georgia after the great reor scheme of perpetuating yourselt and friends bellion, but as one who, amid the storm of of these things, or spoke of them very contemp in office and I promise to place the papers at obloquy and repreach, amid threats of assassitously. "Mechanics' daughters," they said, your disposal as soon as you have complied with nation and dangers that might appall the stout "might go to such institutions they the above condition. Meantine I'll not show est heart, obeyed the will of God and the dictates of justice and humanity while firmly ex-

THE SHADOWS OF THE FUTURE.

A most singular chain of circumstances preceded the assassination of that excellent monarch, Henry IV., of France. In the morning of the day on which he was murdered by Ravaillac, Friday, May 14, 1620, he was exceedingly pensive. In the hope of composing his spirits he threw himself on his bed, but was unable to rest. Thrice he rose and thrice he fell on his knees in prayer. Soon after, repairing to the presence chamber, his attendants endeavored to divert the melancholy which preyed so deeply on his mind. Being naturally amiable and cheerful, he tried to fall in with the well-meant pleasantry of his nobles, and attempted to smile, but concluded there will be weeping on Sunday."

His Queen, Marie de Medicis, had been crowned but the day before. La Brosse, a the Duke de Vendome on that evening, "If the King survives a danger which threatens him at present, he will live these thirty years." physician an audience, and repeated what the old gentlemen had born saying. His Majesty, with unusual asperity and hastiness, said, "He is an old fool for telling you such things, and you are a young one if you believe him." The Duke's rejoinder was given respectful and sensible: "Sire, one may not believe such things, but one may fear them." Bayle, however, has endeavored to shake the credit of this whole

The same day as the King and Queen were walking through an apartment of the palace, the King stopped to speak with somebody preseat. The Queen stopping at the same time, he said to her, as by a spirit of involuntary prophesy, "Go on, go on, Madame the Regent." A few nights before the catastrophe, the Queen dreamed that all the jewels in her crown were changed into pearls, and that she was told pearls were significative of tears. Another night she started and cried out in her sleep, and waked the King, who asking her what was the matter, she answered, "I have had a frightful dream; but I know that dreams are mere illusious" "I was always of the same opinion," said Heary; "however, tell me what your dream was!" "I dreamed," continued she, "that you were stabbed with a knife under the shore ribs." "Thank God!" added the King, "it was but a dream" On the morning of the fatal day His Majesty was, as we have before observed, unusually low. More than once he said to those about him, "Something or other hangs very heavy on my heart." Before he entered his carriage he took leave of the Queen no fewer than three times, and had not passed through many streets ere Ravaillac gave him that fatal thrust which deprived France of one of the most generous and humane sovereigns she ever had .- Dublin Uni-

WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

An amusing incident happened on the side-West Division, yesterday morning. congregation were coming out, an old lady, with a cowhide in her sight hand, seized a people. For the greater part he employed, young man by the collar, and asked him why he went with her daughter. Without giving him time to explain, she plied the cowhide vigorously over his shoulders. He struggled, and twisted her hand so that she was obliged to release him, and he ran off.

It seems that the young man has been meetcoutrary to the mother's wishes. Yesterday morning he met her on the street and accompanied her to church. Unfortunately for him his mother, and she procured the cowhide and I can tell you the secret Mr. Speaker, of went to the church, determined to teach the this attack on Governor Bullock. If that young man he could not court her daughter man had chosen, as, occupying the position he without her consent. A great deal of merrihands with these legacies of the rebellion, these the parties were is not known. Whether the purse-proud aristocrats who cannot forget that young man will persist in his attentions when the war has deprived them of their slaves and he has to run the risk of getting a cowhiding made those slaves their equals before God and is questionable; but he may do so, as generally the law-if he would have struck hands with the more opposition lovers have the more dethat class of men all would have been well, termined are they to meet and tell each other No man on yonder side of the House would surreptitiously what they dare not in the pres-

> Kind words are among the brightest flowers of earth; they convert the humblest home

GEORGE FOX. One somewhere mentions Quakerum as "the engthened shadow of George Fox." That this shadow has had more substance that shadows are usually supposed to posses, I shall hope to make apparent. George Fox appeared at a time when the reign of externalism in matters himself dower and wealth and social relations pertaining to religion was well nigh supreme.—with them, he has recented with an open heart He was born in 1624 at Drayton, in Leicestershire, England.

Even in his minority he exhibited a gravity

and staidness of mind "seldom seen in child

ren." It was proposed to make a priest of him, but he was finally apprenticed to a shoemaker, who was also a dealer in cattle. He often used in his dealings the word Verily, and then kept so strictly to it that people who knew him would say, "If George says Verily there is no altering him." He was remarkable at eleven years of age for questions and conversation concerning religious matters. At eightcised. He was greatly oppressed by the outsought counsel of priests, but only to become still more perplexed by what each clerical interview revealed to him. Once he went to a distinguished priest in Warwickshire and talk. ed with him about the ground of despair and temptations, but the only consolation the priest could offer was to bid him "take tobucco and sing psalms." He sought still another of great reputation, for light upon the problems which oppressed him, and this preistly physician, we are told, was for giving Fox some "physic and for bleeding him." He had other kindred interviews and disappointments. After much striving with himself, he at last saw clearly, as he was walking alone by himself in a field, on a First day morning, that merely to be bred at Oxford or Cambridge was not enough to make a man a minister. Thereafter, greatly to the distress of his worthy and respectable family connections, he refused to go to church and to listen to the priests whom he had spiritually weighed and found wanting. He would go into the orchard, or the fields, by himself, and with his Bible, seek the light which he had failed to get from others. There were at this time Dissenters from the established church, but they also were equally powerless, to afford him spiritual enlightenment. Again as he was walking alone in the fields he saw that, though priests and people were wont to call their churthes holy places, temple of God, etc., that "God who made the world did not dwell in temples made with hands, but rather in the bearts of his people." These were to him new, radical, important conceptions of fundamental truth .-At this juncture his old family priest, named Stevens, became afraid of Fox, "for going after new lights." Fox now had many more revelations. He dwelt much alone by himself, apart from his relatives and friends, that his mind not be unduly biased and distracted .-He passed many sleepless nights and would spend whole days in solitary walks, and sitting in a hollow tree, studying the lessons of the Bible, and meditating upon the problems of life. After much tribulation many things which had been obscure became clear to his understanding, doubts which had perplexed him disappeared, and he became filled with light, and possessed of a sweet peacefulness of spirit inexpressibly precious. His work as a reformer then began in real earnest. Of course he became a thorn in the side of the preisthood and shocked, as he would to-day, both preists and church people by his want of reverence for what they deemed sacred offices and sacred places. He never joined any church, but give himself to following "Inward Light." He diligently sought out the poor and suffering and did much to alleviate their sorrows .-It is somewhat singular to note, in view of the present prominence of the Women's Right's reform, that one of the first of the "odd notions" then prevalent in England which George Fox felt called upon to combat was that "woman had no souls !"

Fox and the early Friends came among the people of their day habituated of course to the prevalent term peculiar to the commonity accepted theological opinions. For was a diligent reader of the Bible, but he felt that he knew not God, but by revelation, as he who had the key, did open the avenue of such knowledge within himself. Thus, it is recorded of him, "his zeal in the pure knowledge of God grew stronger; so that he wished to increase therein without the help of any man, book, or writing." He maintained with great earnestness that "there was an anointing in man to teach him; and that the Lord would teach his people himself ; that there was p sealed book of revalations, which Christ could not open, that Christ was to be found not outwardly but "in the blood of the hearts" of his without clear, intellectual discrimination, the then and still popular modes of expression in speaking of Christ, the Bible, etc. But in his cardinal doctrine of the indwelling of God in the souls of men and women, and that there may be spiritual growth "without the help of any man, book or writing" he builded better than he himself knew.

In some things he was doubtless narrowminded, but as his minor peculiarities are forgotten he will be remembered in history as a far-seeing, comprehensive reformer. William Howit pays him a merited tribute in the Westminister Review, wherein he says: "On almost all those great questions of civil and religious polity, which the world is now coming to a late discussion of, he made up his mind at once, and as at one splendid leap, vaulted across the morass of the errors and sophistries of sges "

Young men and women of the present time may still find instruction in the example of

The Home for Aged Men, just opened in Boston, covers 40,000 square feet between Worcester and Sprinfield street. The estate was purchased of the city for \$50,000, and paid for by private subscription. The carpet and furniture dealers of the city furnished the building with all the articles necessary to make a pleasant and comfortable home. The present number of inmates is twenty, and there are accommodations for thirty more.