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ONE YEAR OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

On the 4th of March, 1869, General U. S. Grant took the oath and entered upon the duties of President of the United States.

To all these questions, upon a dispassionate review of the events of the political year, we are enabled to reply in the affirmative.

It may be conceded that the elements of political prophecy have not yet been reduced to proportions of an exact science.

The experiment commenced a year ago was one which was not free from grave difficulties and complications.

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 constitutional government.

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.

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 of a trifling outlay of a priceless foothold 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 Ulysses 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 women:

"In England, he said, the women of the higher class were well educated, and the middle 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 English 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.

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.

The consequence is inevitable. Just as at the South, the refusal of whites to send their children to the same school with blacks is really bringing the white children up in ignorance; so in these cities, the preference of caste over culture is really giving the advantage of education to the unfashionable classes.

In later life, the advantages of travel and society do something to restore the balance. But at eighteen or twenty, the greater mental maturity of the graduating class in any High School in New England, as compared with an equal number from the "best society," is apparent to any man or woman of sense who will talk with them.

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.

A CARD.

WILLARDS HOTEL, The following note was left at my hotel this evening: WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 8, 1870.

Sir:—I have in my possession six affidavits of respectable citizens of Springfield, Mass., in regard to your career with Mrs Levitt and the infamous treatment of her husband, causing, as they believe her untimely death.

Your infamy shall be known throughout the land, and the Ghost of poor Levitt, whom you worse than murdered, shall raise up in reprobation whithersoever you go.

I shall await action for one day only after receipt of this. Think well and decide your fate.

BRUTUS.

To R. B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia. "Brutus" is respectfully informed that I have no "idea or scheme of perpetuating myself or friends in office" beyond the constitutional term, and that I am "honestly and faithfully" endeavoring to secure the admission of Georgia into the Union with the reliable republican State government.

My acts, either public or private, during my whole life are open to inspection and to criticism.

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 dist in Congress, in Congress, in the course of the Georgia debate on Tuesday spoke as follows:

Then, allow me to say that when Congress passes this act determining the oath these officers shall take, it supersedes your objection and disarms it of all force; for upon complying with this act Georgia steps back into the Union, her officers stand upon her own constitution, and Congress ceases to have power over those officers beyond what it has over all State officers.

Now, Mr Speaker, I propose to say a few words personal to Governor Bullock. He has been assailed, in the course of debate upon the subject of Georgia, both now and heretofore, in the bitterest personal invective.

Thirteen years ago—long before the war—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 cast.

I can tell you the secret Mr. Speaker, of this attack on Governor Bullock. If that man had chosen, as, occupying the position he did in Georgia, he might have done, to strike hands with these legacies of the rebellion, these purse-proud aristocrats who cannot forget that the war has deprived them of their slaves and made those slaves their equals before God and the law—if he would have struck hands with that class of men all would have been well.

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

But such was not the conduct of Governor 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 himself dower and wealth and social relations with them, he has reached with an open heart and a warm hand down to the poor and humble of his State.

He has stood up boldly and manfully for the right, for the quality before the law of all men, and history will preserve his name when they who have aspersed him here or elsewhere will be forgotten.

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 Ravallias, Friday, May 14, 1620, he was exceedingly pensive.

His Queen, Marie de Medici, had been crowned but the day before. La Brosse, a physician, is, by some, reported to have said to the Duke de Vendome on that evening, "If the King survives a danger which threatens him at present, he will live these thirty years."

The same day as the King and Queen were walking through an apartment of the palace, the King stopped to speak with somebody present.

Whipped by a woman. An amusing incident happened on the sidewalk in front of the Catholic Church, in the West Division, yesterday morning.

It seems that the young man has been meeting the daughter of the lady clandestinely, contrary to the mother's wishes.

Kind words are among the brightest flowers of earth; they convert the humblest man into a paradise; therefore, use them, especially around the fireside circle.

GEORGE FOX.

One somewhere mentions Quakerism as "the lengthened shadow of George Fox." This shadow has had more substance than shadows are usually supposed to possess, I shall hope to make apparent.

Even in his minority he exhibited a gravity and staidness of mind "scarcely seen in children." It was proposed to make a priest of him, but he was finally appropriated to a shoemaker, who was also a dealer in cattle.

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At this juncture his old family priest, named Stevens, became afraid of Fox, "for going after his new lights."

Fox and the early Friends came among the people of their day habituated of course to the prevalent theory peculiar to the common accepted theological opinions.

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!"

In some things he was doubtless narrow-minded, but as his minor peculiarities are forgotten he will be remembered in history as a far-seeing, comprehensive reformer.

The Home for Aged Men, just opened in Boston, covers 40,000 square feet between Worcester and Springfield streets. The estate was purchased of the city for \$50,000, and paid for by private subscription.