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STOCK of GOODS,
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R. & A. MURPHY.
ROBT. MURPHY.
ANDREW MURPHY.
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27:1y]

A. M. SULLIVAN. J. P. GOWAN.

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THE undersigned having associated themselves in business under the firm name of

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HAVE opened in R. J. Holmes' new building, next door to the Hardware Store, where they will be pleased to meet old and new friends. They have a magnificent room—the largest and best in town—and

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COMPRISING a general assortment. Hardware excepted, and will guarantee as good bargains as can be sold by any House in the South. They will deal heartily in Groceries and country Produce, buying and selling, and invite all who wish either to buy or sell to call on them.

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SALE.

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From the Sentinel.

THE FORMAL DISAVOWAL AND REPUTATION OF ALL VITIATED AND FRAUDULENT PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS, NOW AN IMPERATIVE DUTY RESTING UPON THE INDEPENDENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE, IN THE ENSUING GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Editor:—The conduct of the leaders of the radical republican party, since the close of the war, proves most clearly that they have no respect for justice, or honesty, or humanity, or for the great principles of constitutional freedom.

In proof of these several propositions I would refer:
First, To the fact which is well settled in our recent history, that a very large proportion of our old State bonds, which had become fatally vitiated as against the new State, through a voluntary transfer by their owners, during the progress and as a means in direct aid of the late civil war, were nevertheless, for reasons now perfectly apparent, still unrecognized as valid against our impoverished tax payers, by the late loyal Constitutional Convention.

Secondly, To the perfect consistency with this notable beginning, exhibited by the first, and which most fortunately was the last radical General Assembly, in legislation, as to enable certain radically dishonest, but still "loyal" radical rings, to rob the honest tax payers of the State, of at least six millions of dollars, in addition to the above peculiarly sharp operation.

Thirdly, To that insidious and villainous provision, found in the "so called" Constitution—"to maintain the honor and the good faith of the State untarnished the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall remain inviolable and never be questioned"—even by the tax payers.

And Fourthly, To the infernal kuklux war, which was waged by Holden and Pool (these agreements to the contrary notwithstanding) "to repress," or in other words to kuklux the spontaneous and universal promptings of the integrity and patriotism on the part of the honest yeomanry of the State, whose rights had been outraged as above stated—all of which when properly considered and fully understood, cannot fail to disclose to every honest and unprejudiced mind, the evidently preconcerted purposes of the robbery, the usurpation and tyranny, as well as the concentrated impudence and duplicity of the old devil himself whenever he would assume for purposes of his own, to be a saintly patriot, and consequently undertake "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished," or to protect through a direct violation of our fundamental law (in the suspension of great writ of *habeas corpus*) good, honest, abiding, and loyal citizens in the enjoyment of "peace," and quietude and regulated self government.

The loss of the constitutional amendments, and the probable election of Caldwell as Governor, constitutes therefore another triumph of the carpet baggers and other conspirators and swindlers, who framed and fashioned our existing State government "after the manner of their own hearts," over honest and patriotic tax payers of the State.

The question of the public debt, consequently, presents the most important issue to be met the next General Assembly.

The taxpayers who supported the proposed Constitutional Convention last year and who also voted the Conservative ticket this summer, still demand relief, a matter of simple justice, from all liability to taxation in the future to meet interest on the principal of all vitiated or fraudulent public indebtedness—they are assuredly entitled to this relief, and the General Assembly cannot possibly continue to postpone or evade the obligation to extend it, unless the party holding the majority are prepared to surrender to the whole question to the Bondholders' Ring, and thus to become *particeps criminis* with the parties in all of the monstrous oppression and injustice mediated by them all of which they still finally overtake the people, should Grantism be sustained, with its policy of kuklux legislation and bayonet election bills, which were evidently copied from our North Carolina statutes, and which were enacted here, as is now well understood, for the especial protection of carpet baggers and other loyal and official thieves in extremity.

The bondholders' mortgage (our Constitution being nothing more affords an apt demonstration of the manner in which the honest taxpayers were to be kukluxed according to law—under the prescribed oath to support the Constitution, all manner of conspiracy and even downright robbery perpetrated in connection with "the regular" constitutional path is clear, is evidently intended to be full shielded, and at the same time made obligatory nevertheless, against the taxpayers, and taxation in the State, even the poor man's cow and calf, is subjected with Shylock precision, under the same oath, through the required "appropriate legislation" to the sheriff's summary levy and sale, without the slightest regard to the utterly impoverished condition of the great mass of the people.

The usual oath to support the Constitution, however, is only an additional safeguard to the legitimate purposes and spirit of that compact between the people, and consequently cannot consistently be construed as to impel intelligent and honest legislation, to the spiritless performance of constitutional duties so called, which are intrinsically absurd and treacherous, if not treacherous in fact, and which if regarded would result inevitably, in the total prostitution of the entire machinery of the State government, to the exclusive personal use of stock-robbers and public plunderers. They have already secured an

unscrupulous Executive for four years, perhaps, and "an exhausted Judiciary" for six years to come, and to aid them in their soulless devices.

The conservative party having had control of the general assembly for the last two years, have sought in good faith and by every possible expedient, to set aside the boldholders' fraudulent lien, and to substitute in its straight forward North Carolina Constitution, securing to the tax payers an honest, and consequently a cheap government, with the privilege to question as matter of right, and without let or hindrance, all public indebtedness, as an essential prerequisite to their own security against all foul play, on the part of faithless and dishonest officials, who alone could find any inducement to seek to deny, or in any wise restrict such right.

But thank God, the representatives of the people, who will still control the legislative branch of the State government have not "exhausted" their authority—no man of sense, however, will expect them, in view of our recent experience, to repeat the efforts made to amend the Constitution so long as any of the conspirators who came in with the Holden and Pool and Littlefield dynasty, are still occupying the highest positions under the State government.

Then what is the remedy? I still answer emphatically repudiation—there is now no alternative—judicial legislation that stalking-horse of radical usurpation in North Carolina, having repudiated, or in other words, repudiated all limitations to taxation as formally established in the Constitution, by the acceptance and ratification of the people, "to repudiate repudiation," (or in other language, to vindicate tax payers against legalized robbery) has therefore become an absolute and commanding necessity. I may be met however with the objection that repudiation might injure "the party," but I say unhesitatingly, since I am heartily tired of such timidity, in answer to the plainest demands of justice in behalf of the taxpayers, that "the party," has already become the most discreditable failure, in this view of its duty to the State is to prevail any longer.

Let the General Assembly therefore immediately after being organized for business this winter, proceed to appoint special committee, composed of their most experienced and decided men, and invest them with ample authority "to take the animal by the horns," and to question, investigate and note, the history and character of every claim outstanding against the State, and then to classify them in accordance with the facts, either as valid, or as vitiated and fraudulent, and finally to order the publication of the report and classification, as formal notification to all whom it may concern, that the people of North Carolina will never be taxed by the Conservative party to pay a single dime on account of any claim which has been found to be fraudulent or vitiated.

This step is now absolutely necessary in order "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State," and to ensure a fair discrimination in favor of all honest claimants, and to prepare the way for a final adjustment with them.

In conclusion, being an old man and perhaps disposed to that account (but I trust nevertheless still as an ardent and unselfish lover of my country) to exercise the privilege of counseling briefly the younger members of the General Assembly who belong to my own party. Remember that your fathers had fallen under the ban of the tyrant—party, and are rapidly passing away—then be vigilant—look well to your own safety—your constituents are in "your midst," even within the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of official responsibility, and upon therefore devolves in a prominent degree the duty "to support, preserve, protect, and defend," the enjoyment of your birthright as freemen, and to perpetuate its blessings unimpairing through the coming years to your children as their inalienable inheritance.

You must take care at every step to demonstrate your unflinching fidelity to the people conform as may be particularly with the constitutional amendments (both in letter and spirit) since every one of them is designed to reduce the burdens now resting upon the oppressed tax payers—begin the good work by a prompt reduction of your own *per diem* to three dollars, and your mileage to ten cents. This action on your part will go very far to establish your reputation as true and trustworthy reformers—follow these things up with an inflexible adherence to the right; and an uncompromising opposition to all partisan trickery and official extravagance, and you cannot fail ultimately to secure the respect and the confidence of all the masses. Then stand by the people and they will soon rally and stand by you, and help you under the favor of Providence, to rescue and save our free institutions, still the hope of the world.

A CITIZEN OF STOKES.

September 10th, 1872.

THE DARK DAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

On the 9th of May, 1784, the inhabitants of New England and the adjacent parts were the trembling witnesses of a phenomenon never seen before nor since, and which to this day remains unexplained. The year was celebrated for its numerous auroral exhibitions in this latitude. They covered the midnight haze with corrections of red and silver, and streamed on like lightning, seeming, says one writer, fairly to flash warmth in the face. The winter preceding was marked by extraordinary severity. Snow lay on the ground from the middle of November to the middle of April. In December and January a storm continued for seven successive days, and the snow fell to the depth of four feet on a level in this forest high. Sheep were buried in

the drifts for many days, and even men and animals perished with the cold. Long island sound was crossed by heavy yachts over so hard that men traversed the ice from Providence to Newport in skating parties, and from Fall River to Newport loads of wood were conveyed on the ice through Bristol ferry.

Previous to the 19th a vapor filled the air for several days. There was a smell of sulphur. The morning of the 19th was overcast with some clouds, and rain fell over the country, with lightning and thunder. Scarcely any motion was in the air, what wind there was came from the south-west. By nine o'clock in the forenoon, without previous warning, the darkness stole gradually on, with a luminous appearance near the horizon, as if the obscuring cloud had dropped down from overhead. There was a yellowness of the atmosphere that made clear silver assume a grass green hue. Then a dense, undimmed vapor settled rapidly and without aerial movement over all the land and ocean from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the darkness it caused sinking by degrees until the sunlight was officially shut out. Ordinary cloud it was not. The rapidity with which so large an extent of country was enveloped precludes the possibility of supposing this to have been a natural cloud moving laterally. Besides this, the day was too calm to imagine such a thing. Down came the darkness, thicker and thicker. By ten o'clock the air was loaded with a thick gloom. The heavens were tinged with a yellowish or faint red; the land look increased; few, if any, ordinary clouds were visible. The sun, in disappearing, took on a brassy hue. The lurid; brassy color spread everywhere; above and below. The grass assumed the color of the sky, and all out of doors wore a sickly, weird and melancholy aspect—a dusky appearance as if seen through a smoked glass. By eleven o'clock it was as night itself, and from this time until three in the afternoon the darkness was extraordinary and frightful.

The extent of the darkness was greater than is related of any other similar phenomenon on record, not excepting the celebrated dark days over Egypt and Judea. It reached south to the northern half of Pennsylvania, and from thence along the coast northeast to the wilds of Maine, eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and out at sea 120 miles southeast of Boston, and undoubtedly much farther; west to the valleys of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, and north into undimmed regions in Canada. Portland, Boston, Hartford, New York, West Point and Albany were affected by it. But the greatest darkness, diffused in different places, the darkest night settled over New England. A tract of land about sea 800 miles in length and 400 miles in breadth, embracing an area of 320,000 square miles, was known to be covered by the cloud, and so far as can be ascertained, a population of 700,000 souls sat for a portion of the day and night in a gloom more or less profound and inexplicable.

Just how dark the day was is attested by indisputable evidence. The hour and minute could not be discovered on the face of a clock or watch by persons of unimpaired eyesight. Candles became an absolute necessity both out of doors and in, as it was impossible to transact ordinary business without them. Fires on the hearthstone shone as brightly as on a moonless November evening, and all dinner tables were set with lighted candles upon them as if they were the evening repeat the keenest eyes in doors could not see to read the common print. So far beyond any ordinary fog was the effect that stages on the road either put up at the nearest hotel during the mid-day hours, or carried candles or lanterns to enable the perplexed driver to well see his way.

And the brute and feathered creation seemed puzzled and agitated. The birds ceased to fly, and hid themselves in the branches of the trees. As the darkness increased they sang their evening songs as they do at twilight, and then became silent. Pigeons on the wing took to the shelter of the forest as they do at night. The whippoorwill, as if it were truly night, cheerfully sang his song through the gloomy hours. Wood cocks, which are night birds, whistled as they only do in the night time. But came out of their hiding places and flew about. The fowls marched solemnly to their roosts as they do only at nightfall, and after cackling for a while over the mystery of so short a day, became still. Cocks crowed as if their custom at nightly intervals and the early breaking of day. Frogs piped their evening concert, and dogs whined or howled and ran away as on the approach of an earthquake. The birds of New England's thousand hills, sought the shelter of the shed or barnyard, howling as they came to the gate, and sheep huddled round the circle with their heads turned inward—the invariable token of apprehended danger.

On the human family the effect was still more curious and terrifying. The uneasiness left its tools in the shop, the farmer his plow in the furrow, and each moved in silent and marvelling mood towards the barn or dwelling. On the home-coming women were met by pale and anxious women, who tremblingly inquired, "What is coming?" The old and feeble, seeking the sympathy of his fellow man, as one impressed with a sense of impending peril, put up at the nearest house, and mumbled his anxious questionings and forebodings with those of the family. Strong men met and spoke with surprise on their countenances, and little children perched timidly into the deepening gloom, and then sought the sheltering parental arms. Schools broke up in fright, and the wondering pupils scampered homeward with many expressions of childish fear. The inevitable candle shone out of

the windows of all dwellings—every countenance gathered blackness—all hearts were filled with fear of an approaching terrestrial convulsion; but it was not the blackness of the storm cloud, such as sometimes, with a frightful agitation, breaks over a single city; it was the silent spreading of the pall cloth over the earth by strong, invisible hands. Many anecdotes of terror are related. In Boston, from the hours of eleven or one till three o'clock, business was generally suspended and shops were closed. At Groton, a court was in session in a meeting house full of large windows, as was the old style of houses of worship; but at half-past eleven all faces began to wear a sombre hue, whereupon magistrates and people followed suit with New England, and called for lighted candles. Connecticut went totally under the cloud. The Journal of her House of Representatives puts on record the fact that "None could see to read or write in the House, or even at a window, or distinguish persons at a small distance, or perceive any distinction of dress &c., in the circle of attendants. Therefore, at eleven o'clock adjourned the House, till two o'clock, afternoon." Amid the deepening gloom that wrapped about the city, darkened the rooms of the House, and set the law-givers trembling with apprehension that the Day of Judgment was at hand, when the motion of adjournment was made, Col. Abram Day, upport, afterward Judge of Stamford, Conn., and State Counselor in the Legislative Chamber at Hartford, said: "I am against the adjournment. Either the Day of Judgment is at hand or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment. If it is, I wish to be found in the line of my duty. I wish candles to be brought."

The darkness of the day having been succeeded an hour or two before evening by a partially clear sky, and the shining of the sun, still obscured by the black and vapory mist, this interval with greater density, that rendered the first half of the night hideously dark beyond all former experience of probably a million of people who saw it.

From the New York Sun.
EXTRAORDINARY CASES.

There is a charge of murder pending in the London courts against a man for permitting himself to be shot. The circumstances of the case are extraordinary in all respects. Two young German gentlemen of respectable family visited London, and in four days managed to expend the sum of \$2,000 in the pursuit of pleasure. At the end of that time, having exhausted their money, they came to the conclusion that there was nothing left for them worth living for, and agreed to die together. A few lines of farewell were written to some friends who had assisted in their revelries, after which they locked their door and stripped themselves for death. One of the young men, a named Paul May, stood up, and the other shot him through the breast. As May fell to the floor his companion finished his work by shooting himself through the heart. It so happened that May was not mortally wounded, but in a fair way of recovery, and when he is convalescent he is to be taken before the authorities to stand his trial for wilfully murdering the companion who shot him, in accordance with the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which investigated his case, as in England, where two persons mutually agree to commit suicide together, and only one dies, the survivor is held guilty of the murder of the one who died. Some of the greatest English judges have ruled that such is the law. The last trial of this kind occurred in the Old Bailey in 1838, when Benjamin Allison was indicted for the wilful murder of Emma Cripps, a woman with whom he had been living. The two had agreed to commit suicide together, and drank three parts of a cup of laudanum each. The large quantity produced vomiting in the man, and he survived. These facts were proven on the trial, and the man was convicted of murdering the woman, and sentenced to death.

From the New York World.

An extraordinary case of monomania is related in a French exchange. A well-dressed, educated gentleman recently appeared before a magistrate and gave the following account of himself: "My name is L. I am a teacher in a college of the Department of Gers, and have come to pass the vacation in my native town. I came to you to be good enough to put me in some asylum until I can overcome a dangerous monomania which possesses me. I am not mad, but am simply seized with an irresistible desire to strangle a child. During the long nights, as I sleeplessly in the dormitory of our college, listening to the breathing of the scholars confided to my care, I have felt the most extraordinary sensations. Often have I got up and gone towards the bed of one of the boys with the full intention of strangling him to death, but at the moment that I was about to seize him by the neck I have succeeded, by appealing to my reason and all the resources of my mind, in avoiding the commission of crime. I happily managed to ward off the dreadful impulse until vacation came. But today I feel that I can no longer resist. Even in coming here to you I could hardly avoid meeting any child, for had I done so, I must have killed it." At this moment a boy of fourteen years happened to be brought before the magistrate to answer some charge against him. At the sight of the boy a mad glare seemed to dart from the eyes of the monomaniac, as he rushed forward to seize him, and was only prevented by the officers of the law. The magistrate immediately sent the unfortunate man to a lunatic asylum.

That is the only one we have heard of in North Carolina.

SENATOR SCHURZ VINDICATED.

The partisans of the Administration not long since invented a charge against Senator Schurz, to the effect that a few years ago he fraudulently conveyed lands to certain parties in Watertown, Wisconsin, where he formerly resided. They went so far as to say that he would never dare again to show his face in that town. Well, Senator Schurz not only visited Watertown the other day, but he spoke there, and his reception was an ovation. There were large delegations from adjacent cities and towns and the streets were joyous with banners, and resounded with the music of bands and the acclamations of the people. A dispatch says:

The procession filed under an archway of evergreen spanning the streets, and between houses draped with flags and adorned with leafy garlands. At the peak square were gathered 5,000 men and women, who welcomed the speaker with cheer after cheer. Mr. Schurz began his address with the remark that he was greatly pleased and felt amply justified by the cordial welcome of his townsmen. He had read at St. Louis a statement that it would not be safe for him to show himself before his hearers. [Derisive laughter.] He then spoke at length on the political issues of the day, discussing the questions of amnesty for the South, carpet-bag abuses, Civil Service, the corruption of the Administration party, the San Domingo job, the sale of arms to the French, and the use of revenue officers for political purposes. Emil Roth followed in a forcible and convincing speech when the audience again gathered around the Senator to receive a questionnaire.

It is proper to say that General Schurz has had the charge traced up and has demonstrated its utter falsity. The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday last published a complete and conclusive refutation of it. His reception at Watertown was, however, vindication enough.

WHAT DEMOCRATS EXPECT OF MR. GREELEY.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, addressed a great meeting of the people at Utica, N. Y., last Thursday. In the course of his speech, he said:

As the Democracy have made great sacrifices, it is not ungenerous to expect the Republicans to do likewise. We have accepted a man as our leader who has always been bitterly opposed to us. We have met the Liberal Republicans more than half way. Meet us one quarter. [Great applause. Cries of "We will."] The Grant men ask us how we can stand Greeley for four years? They have worshipped him for 30 years. We as Democrats do not ask a Republican to abandon any of his principles, nor do we offer to change ours. We want a new order of things. We only ask Mr. Greeley, when he goes to Washington, that he show us the books. [Applause.] I do not want any exposure for vindictive purposes; but only for direction in the future. You need to say that there was something wrong in Washington, and we demand to see the books. If this great Reform movement shall result in laying bare all the corruption and wrong of the present Administration, so that the morals of the nation shall be improved, I ask again that as Liberals we meet upon common ground. If there is a waste in the collection, and the integrity of the rising generation secured.

GEN. GORDON'S SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville Courier Journal says: We thank the gallant and gifted General Gordon, of Georgia, for the way in which he disposed, in his speech last Wednesday, of the pitiful attempt of the stay-at-home Democrats to discredit General Grant's conduct on account of the clause in the Liberal Democratic platform referring in terms of compliment to the Union soldiers. Said Gen. Gordon:

"Something has been said about the plank in the platform about doing honor to the Federal soldiers. I, among others in the South, have been tainted with it in Georgia by some of my straight-out friends, who, if my recollection serves me right, were not very rebellious during the war. They say my blood must have curdled in my veins after consenting to support a candidate standing upon that platform, as I passed by the battle fields of Virginia, where my comrades lay buried. Now I have got this to say about that: I am ready to honor any man who battles in any cause from a sense of duty. I am ready that the North should pile to the very clouds their monumental blocks of granite to their brave soldiers, and I claim that the higher they pile them the greater tribute they pay to the brave men who held them in check for four years. I utter a sentiment to-day which I would gladly utter in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and my speech I know would find an echo in the heart of Hancock and all true men who fought on the other side."

Gen. Gordon gave expression to the sentiment of every true ex-confederate soldier.

DEATH FROM LEAD PIPE.—Mr. Geo. Osgood, formerly proprietor of the Summit House, in Athol, died last week at Salem, Missouri. His death resulted from the use of water drawn through new lead pipe about two years since. This poison first showed itself at the tip of his fingers, gradually working into his arms and neck, thence into his heart, resulting in his death.—St. Louis Republican.

In sentencing John Gaffney of Buffalo, to be hanged for murder, the presiding judge said: "You are the victim of the cowardly practice of carrying arms."

EXCELLENT CRITICISM.

The New York World makes the following admirable criticism upon Mr. Greeley's speeches, that is alike felicitous and just:

Thus far they have been excellent, and perhaps it is not over praise to say, admirable. Brief when the occasion calls for brevity; longer when the occasion justifies more fulness, but never prolix or tedious; perpetually varied according to the audience; simple, spontaneous, unstudied, but the off-hand utterances of a man of stable, earnest convictions; free from invective or any approach to discourtesy, and suffused with the healing spirit of magnanimous patriotism, which seems to flow as from an inexhaustible fountain, these ever ready and always pertinent speeches will raise Mr. Greeley in the estimation of his countrymen, even if they should have no great effect in promoting his election.

ANOTHER RADICAL THIEF.—\$200,000 STOLEN.

One of Grant's officers in the Sub-Treasury, in New York, absconded a few days ago carrying off two hundred thousand dollars of the people's money. When the defalcation or theft was first announced, it was bitterly denied by some of Grant's Treasury officials, but they have at last been forced to admit that a deficit of quite \$200,000 has come to light in the stamp account of J. J. Johnson—the distinguished Radical thief. Johnson has cleared out and the people have been left to foot the bill. This is another specimen of Grant's civil service reform and affords another strong argument in Radical months for his re-election. We do hope honest men of all parties will now come to the front, haul such men from power and inaugurate a reform with honest Horace Greeley at its head.—Goldboro Messenger.

A PETRIED BABY.—A petrified baby has been exhumed from a Chicago cemetery. The Times' report says: "All save the mother of the little infant stood upon it, but she became nearly frantic with excitement from the first moment that the body was exposed to view. She had endeavored to take it from the coffin, crying bitterly, and wildly insisting upon taking it with her to her home. Her husband held her back and would not allow her to remove it. The mother seemed nearly distracted with grief at the thought of its being re-interred. It looked so natural and beautiful, so like the baby that she had placed in the grave ten years ago, as if she was but now laying the loved darling to rest. The body was removed, with others which the family had come there to exhume, to Graceland, and reburied. The family are Swedes, and it was learned from a short distance out of the city. The child, so remarkably preserved, had been buried for more than ten years."

AMOS T. AKERMAN.—The Baltimore Gazette, in an editorial on the decadence of the Federal Judiciary under Republican rule, thus speaks of Akerman:

"The first lapse from the high standard which has heretofore regulated selection for this high office (Attorney-General) was when Amos T. Akerman was discontinued in Georgia and brought to Washington. So gross was the error of choice here that assuming it to have been accidental, the Judges of the Supreme Court remonstrated with the President a thing without precedent—convincing to him their opinion that the public interests were not safe in the hands of Akerman, a suggestion of which the President took no notice, but finding his Attorney useful in superintending the detective service in South and North Carolina, retained him. At last the scandal became so great that Akerman was delegated to original insignificance, and the present incumbent was substituted. There was at once a sense of relief."

LOSING FROM POVERTY.—Sargent, the United States Senator elect from California, visited Philadelphia twenty-five years ago to get work as a journeyman printer, and failed; Latham, the millionaire, who has been in both houses of Congress and Governor of the State, began life very poor; Brodick was in New York a Bowery boy in 1847, and the railroad king, most of them, began life as low down as the little Bohemians at our corner. The sons of the rich, the educated darlings of the great families, are nowhere. All their gifts were so many fatal temptations, and they themselves are forgotten, like bad copies of good pictures. "It is the rough broke that virtue must go through."—Colonel Fries's Anecdotes of Public Men.

An industrious colored man, John Griner, residing near Goldboro, desires information about his son, who was sold in Kennesaw, at some time during the winter of 1862, to a trader named Mr. McCarther. The said boy, when sold, was a very likely, sprightly lad and only about seven years old, of a mulatto complexion, and answered to the name of Albert Kurnagay. Address information concerning this matter to the Goldboro Messenger.

Mortality among Negroes.—The statistics of Charleston show that the deaths among the negroes greatly exceed those among the whites. In 1871, 415 negro children died and but 191 white children. The negro population is one-twelfth greater than the white. Under the blessing of Radicalism, the negro is bound to appear as certainly as the Indian does.