THE PUBITAN BLUE LAWS.

of the Puritans, and would have his of believe that the Blue Laws of New and never had an existence, except in the office imagination of the Rev. Samuel I gid not expect my views upon this non to convince P, nor those who think hin. I wrote in the interest of truth and giplay, and to vindicate the character of a ations and respectable body of Chriswhich had been most unjustly reflected goath your columns. I acquitted I' of any tional wrong in the matter. But it did a to se strange that he could have carefally read the article in the Philadelphia paof and not see that it reflected in the most per P says that if I had chosen to do so, I per P says that if I had chosen to do so, I per P says that if I had chosen to do so, I per light quite "as easily have inferred that the light quite "as easily have inferred that the light party" I might have done so, it is true, if I party." I might have done so, it is true, if I had believed, as P admits he did, that the Decigns of the Philadelphia Presbyterian the New England Episcopalians were upon the New England Episcopalians were upon the I was not prepared to concede, or believe, that "the Episcopalians of New England without thought it necessary that the Paritons with the made responsible for the Bu Laws'—where the Paritans ought rightwally to be lied responsible for them or not—and I certainly could not believe "that one of the Episcopal pournals intimated not long ago, that it was in the laterest of the Episcopal Church that the genularitative of the Episcopal Church that the genularity of the Episcopal Episcopal is willing to hear all the evidence with can be fished from any depth, even if it be taken, which tends to the conclusion that there were Blue Laws." It is true the Philadelphia article did go on to say, in a tone of long and malignity which is not enviable, that Knight-appeared on the Episcopal side, and the Poritans of the last century are shown by him "to have been a set of canting, importicible, higoted dissenters." Who cares to madertake to refute a cont-mpthoussneer of all bind? It is indeed, alas! too true that indertake to refute a contemptuous sneer of his kind? It is indeed, alas! too true that Setarian antipathies too often obscure, rather

because I have had the candor to admit that bur * * * having written a book, entitled he True Bine Laws,' &c" P seems not to inderstand the difference between the Lex hale have been enacted by the Legislature, hith are statute laws, such as may be found motom, which are generally known as the ommon Law of the country. Now the Rev. miel Peters does not say the Blue Laws ever adan existence, as a code. Such an expresmocurs nowhere in his "history." On the confary, he states explicitly, "that the Blue Law were never suffered to be printed; but following sketch of some of them will give a cable idea of the spirit which pervades the de." Hist. Conn p. 57. Then follows his kech" of these laws, none of which are beed. After giving this "sketch," he dds: "and " " similar laws still" - i. e. just forethe Revolutionary war-"prevait over er England as the Common Law of the try," And Mr. Trumbull even does not apt to quote from Peters anything to of that the Bine Laws were enacted in the of a code. Moreover, the very samples be True Blue Laws," which Mr. Trumligives in his book, show that the view of e Key. Samuel Peters, upon this point, is

omer communications, that I did not make eRev. Samuel Peters "my own witness" in avor of the genuineness of the Blue Laws, idnot even quote a single one of his "Laws' preferred to quote other authorities-nota-Gov. Hucchinson, of Massachusetts, a test authority among the Puritans, to show mained in the so-called "code" of Peters. 1 defidered Dr. Peters against the charges of Mr. Ironoull and other Paritan assailants, course I believed the character and memory he dead elergyman had been cru lly and sendy assailed, without any proof whatever the distory of Connection" was tirst pulded by 1781, and although Dr. Peters did adie until the year 1826, none of the Putihistorians undertook to publicly dispute beliase until after he had long been dead and The facis were then too fresh, and sustain them was in his possession. The tealers of this paper will recollect the utter talement about the "ureast plates" worn by eleral officers, during the late war. The defini came atter Gen. Taylor's death, but for-Tarlor's version was promptly and overwhelby vindicated by both Confederates and elerais. If Gen. Taylor's definiers had faited fifty years or longer, They would problieses of the facts in the controversy would thave passed from the scene of action, and diffectus as there are bearing upon the estimin dispute would probably not have

There must have been a good many pes made of it. What have become of the figural records of the entries made of lots the Treasurer of the old town of Salis-Ty? Where is the old plat of the town? se inquiries suggest how difficult it is now required to reproduce old documents to divisels which have long since passed into tory. I think it id becomes men like Mr. fambull and other Puritan apologists and mers to denounce Dr. Peters as a liar, a per, a rogue, and a thirf because a few only of Blue Live mentioned by Peters, and these ong the most innocent of the lot, cannot be lantiated by the production of the original jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender inds, which Peters claims to have seen- at £300 estate." which, if Mr. Trumbult has ever seen, he lains a small portion only of the "Blue which are extant. Why don't he pubthe had enough in all conscience—and he was idently ashamed to publish the others Rut genuine "true blue laws" are, if anything rse, than the so-called fictions, as I shall ore hereafter. But P will say he has provthe History of Peters to be a lying one, a with a coat of tar and feathers, and death "Mohawks." Perhaps this was much of "Mohawks." Perhaps this was he proposed to move into the next day was in Puritanism! Fut that not only began wrong, it per Observer, and proper, as Dr. Peters was a pradiness for his accupation. In crossing a sovered in wrong doing, and striped only at the

"Tory," and the Trumbulls were "Whigh and Mg. Epiron: 1 our correspondent P. In John Course, Dr. Frumbull, instead which he had received. The court decided against him upon the ground, that having vigicially vein, attempts an elaborate to privately call him a tiar, Dr. P. being then olated the law himself by unnecessary Sunday align. book for the sole purpose of villiving Dr. Peters. He does not attempt to disprove the sometimes enforced in Connecticut: facts of Dr. P. but contents himself with calling the Doctor hard names such as "thief," "liar," "rogue," et id omne genus, ad nauseam. A

very gentlemanly way of conducting a controwhich had been most unjustly reflected very gentlemany way of confidence a confidence which had been most unjustly reflected very gentlemany way of confidence a confidence with the party of P and the Rev. agh your columns. I acquitted P of any and a natural enemy of Dr. P. And the Rev. agh your columns. But it did Thomas W. Coit, D. D., a learned and most estimable clergyman thinks, Mr. Trumbull as unfair in his quotations as he is partial and prejudiced. The latter professed to quote from a note in Coit's "History of Puritahism" (True Blue Laws, 323)-in regard to which "quotation" Dr. Coit has this say:

Now, out of this note, the editor of The Truesentence seventeen lines below; garbles the sen-tence ta en from ar. Burk by leaving out a portion of it bearing most materially on his assertion that the New England Episcopalians were strong, very strong, e amples to the contrary; cuts out even the word ribrate in the closing line; and then pains off the whole as the manufacture of the author of 'Puritanism.' If the berated and blacken ed bamuel reters had treated a cumentary history in that way, the author of 'Puritanism' would have joined the editor of 'The True-Bitte . aws' in the severest criticisms he has expended on him, he would even have helped aim out by quoting for his assistance the stern maxim of civil law, Farmerin tro, fassum vo ni. The excuse which Dr. Unap-n made for the the specialists of Dr. Peters, about a uarter of a century since, and walch has never been answered, was that he was far from his books and papers, and was obliged to draw from the re-sources of memory. Had he had the documentary testimony accessible to Dr. Chaplin the doctor's reariess assertion was that he would have been a worse historian for connecticut than he is already controvershifts, Dr. Bushnell, and after he had presented the issue of his personal researches. He was one of the closest textuaries ever known; and when he took his scand, he n ver deserted his guns. had he lived till now, and had he been as long opposed, we should have found him in the newspapers of Hartford as unfatigued as ever.
"The critic of 'Puritanism' in reference to Virgiala has snown a want of appreciation as to the real

points of history, and a want of meiny to printed authorities, upon which it is needless to comment." The third witness against Dr. Peters is "The Methodist Quarterly Review," for January, 1878. The reviewer says of Dr. l'eters: "We do not P expresses himself as highly gratified propose to spend many words upon him. He was a man utterly incapable of telling the truth on any subject. * * " Curiously enough, de of satutes. And in response to my inter to thory, "who ever said they did?" he and the lorn of a letter, purporting to have been the lorn of the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull written by this same Dr. Peters, who is described in the article as refer you in of respecthowever, the very same number of this Review, able character, possessing taients and extensive learning, having had parochial charge for thirty years in London It was also said that he logic and the Lex now Scripta - between laws | was Bishop elect of Vermont, and was refused consecration on the ground that Vermont had not subscribed to the constitution. Dr. Peters the "kevised Code" - and laws of usage and it seems, was needed as a witness in the one case, but not in the other.

I is welcome to make the most of his witnesses against the dead clergyman. Such evidence before a court of justice would not be entertained for a moment. At all even is the evidence of Mr. Hinman once Secretary of State for Connecticut, and that of the Rev. Dr. Chapin would more than counterbalance them. The laster stated pointedly that he had had both access to documentary authorities, and used them freely, and it now appears that if Dr. Peters Rad had my advantages, he might have been a worse historian for Connecticut than he is afready.' Mr. Trumbult has not yet called either of these gentlemen liars, or thieres -but I do not know how long he will spare them.

It will be remembered by the readers of my ritanic, I suppose, is not at all like Paritanbut is its counterfeit. The 17th article of religion is said to be Calvanistic-therefore it is the caricature and counterfeit of calvanism! 1 cannot appreciate such a style of logic. It will them (quoted before). In this connection, it not even pass for a respectable rhetorical flour-Massichusetts was even worse than anything copy from Peters—and none of them are said pleas'd. All be had to do was to say that such and to be false except those of Peters - and yet we are told that there were no "Blue Laws" at all -and scarcely any that are "bluish- and certainly none except such as ought to be "de-

If Neti's Abridgment and the books of other Puritan writers professed to contain all the records of the "Blue Laws," it might do to mote them against Dr. Peters, but they being is voted to their party, left out what are sivled "moneressary truths," in the same manner that Mr. J. Hammond Trombull has done in mod-Peters had holdly stated that the evidence ern days. I have not been able to obtain a copy of the "Abstract," but Prof. Schele De Vere, of the University of Virginia, in his volbeaming of the Federal officer who recent- ume of "Americanisms" (p. 273) says, "the denounced as false Gen. Dick Taylor's authenticity of the lamous laws of New Haven * * known as the Blue Laws have been often denied, and Dr Peters' well known book on the subject has been declared a libel, but they are confirmed beyond a doubt by the re print of the Abstract of Laws of New Engand' in Governor Hutchinson's Collection of Papers, where the identical provisions may be found," Why did not Mr. J. Hammond tob have been more successful, as the living Trumbult publish this 'Abstract' in his "True Blue Laws," if he wished his readers to see for themselves what the old Blue Laws were, Goverper Hutchinson ought to be a trustworthy witness, as he was a Puritan Limself, a learned man, and much esteemed-although it is said that "he loved fame, and feared giving ofthe and county are now interly lost, and be- fence"—and hence he "published a few only bd recovery ! Why cannot the original of those truths, which failed not to procure lecklenburg Declaration of Independence be him a proportionate share of popular distrust

Peters did not number his "Blue Laws," but they are generally quoted by numbers for conrenience - consisting a together of 45 sections of which P virtually admits the truth of all to be the correct one. except 5, to wit :

19. "No one shall travel, cook victuals. make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave, on the Sabbath day.

20. "No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or Fasting day." 31. "Whoever wears cloaths trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand

35. "No one shall read Commor Prayer abul's book, which I have read and own, pres, dance, play cards, or play on any instru-

ment of music except the drum, trumpet and jew's-harp." 45, "Every male shall have his hair cut

round according to a cap." These are the only laws in the collection of Peters which P and the Paritan apologists and defenders generally except to. No. 31 is proved true, and no forgery, by Mr. Trumbull himself (p. 151), although he neglects to publish First, by De Trumbull, a personal en- the "law," but contents himself merely with a av of Peters, and a member of the same reference to it. As to No. 19, it was certainly subull family who caused Dr. Peters to flee the law. See Trumbull, pp 184, 252, 286. It colony in the year 1774, after threatening is almost literally the law now in portions of New England. Not long ago a gentleman, in and his family were cruelly maltreated Massachusetts, after attending church on Sunsulled, and compelled to leave America day, instead of returning promptly home, ing murdered by Governor Trum- went out of his way intending to see if a house

railway track he was injured by a train. patriots," although at that time all parties vi-olently protested that they were "loyal sub-jects of King George," Dr. Trumbuil, instead which he had received. The court decided alive So I magine Dr. Trumbull's evidence traveling, he was not entitled to recover from will not weigh much with an unprejudiced the railroad. If he had not been violating the public. Second, by J. Hammond Trumbull, law, he would have suffered no injury. The the author of the "Blue Laws"—who wrote his following from a Boston paper will show how harshly a similar law to this is even at this day "It is customary for the working people from the

haven, on Sunday afternoons, during the hot sea-son, in quest of a breath of country air. On the occasions referred to, the East naven authorities gave casions referred to, the hast haven authorities give no warning of their intentions, but allowed the peo-ple to enter the town as usual, and to ramble about at will; but on attempting to return to their homes they were intercepted by constables, who had been stationed at all roads leading out of the town, and by whom they were arrested, locked up over night, and on the following morning brought before Justice Bray, who found them guilty of walking the streets on Sunday, and imposed a fine of from \$8 to \$10 in each case. While the visiting citizens were thus roughly hundled, the citizens of East haven were allowed their usual license, which is saying a good deal, and pleasure-seekers who entered the town in carriages were permitted to pass unmolested. Those who could not afford to bire carriages were alone subjected to this harsh and unjust treatment. Between lifty and sixty persons were arrested upon those occasions; but they were only working-men, and their case attracted very little attention.

But the recent attempt in Norwich to enforce the same law produced a widely different result. Time, education, and a large loflux of intelligent citizens, have left very little of Connecticut's Whimsical out Puritanism in that city ; and the attempt this year was met by an indignant protest from all classes. The attention of the country was attracted; and the were generally so severe that there is not a prominent man in the State to-day, Save the Rev. Mr. Bacon, who would hazard a word in defense of the ab-

As to No. 35, nearly every one of the inhibitions there found can be proved to have been rigorously emorced. Episcopalians were not only not allowed to worship according to the mode prescribed in the Prayer-book, but they were banished from the colony. We have seen Episcopalians were always regarded by the Puritans as the most dangerous propagators of 'sedition" and "heresy," and their worship was onenly and boldly denounced as "corrupt" and idolatrous." Every reader of history knows that the people of New England were not allowed to keep Christmas or Saint's Days; but for his information from the Mass, Col. Bay Laws, ch. 49, sec. 2. "It is therefore ordered by this court, and the authority thereof, that whose ever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas, or the like, either by forbearto dancing and card playing, they were forbid-Prayer-Book and keeping Christmas, or to on the fiddle! What motive could Peters have had in inventing the last two prohibitions?

As to No 45, that is another unimportant law. It simply required the it habitants of the colony to have their hair cut in a certain fashjob. It the laws regulated dress and manners generally, why not prescribe how the hair should be cut? As to No. 20, why P would make his readers believe that there should Peters have forged that? The never were any such laws as "Blue Laws" at idea must have been generally prevalent in all-they must all have been invented and the colony that this mas one of the "Blue forged by Peters. Of course, there were some Laws"-it is in keeping with the spirit of the laws "decidedty bluish" - out he says "oluish is whole collection Governor Hutchinson says no more time, than the counterfeit is the real- in his history. That smaller offenses were mulny." I can't imagine how any mind capable tiplied with rigorous exactness. And "as this of reasoning at all can argue in that way. Pu- severity had for its of jeer an exemplary purity of morals and religion, which should extend to every person in society, it of course reached the more private actions of its members and included all the relationships subsisting between must be remembered that the only code of the ish! There are dozens of books written upon Puritans was the Mosaic, and every magistrate the "Blue Laws" -and scarcely any of them had the power to make as many laws as he es, and forthwith it became a law of the colony for the time being. That the laws of the Puritans were not only cruel but ridiculous and absurd, all the Listorians of any credit plainly set forth.

Mercelley, a Paritan sympathizer, in his reiew of Milton, says. "We know, that in spite of their latred of Popers, they fell into the worst views of that had system, intolerence and extravagant absurdity." And Mr Picton, in Notes and Queries "a writer for whom Mr. J. H. Trumbull voucles, says: The principles of the Puritan laws "were logically and relent lessly carried out in practice; sometimes making one shudder at the ruthless sucrifice of human life, and at other times raising a smile at the Indicrous minuteness with which the law intermeddied with private affairs.'

Mr Trumbuli aunits, iLat "the acts and proceedings of New Haven Colony were stigmaezed as Blue Laws as early as the year 1705. (Blue Laws, p. 27). And he quotes from a an phlet of the Key. Nonh Weiler, D D., of Connecticut, 'a zealous apporent of Episcopa-&c. The pamphlet was published in 1762 to recognition of the fact that the epithet blue aws was well understood in the colony at that ime, with all that the phrase implies, And he quotes from Chief Justice Swith, of New York, who in his history, published in 1767. n the judgment of the magistrates, to the Word of Ged, and dictates of reason"-the very explanation, which Dr. Peters himself gives. and which intelligent reader of history knows

P makes ome invidious comparisons be tween the laws of New England on the one hand, and those of Maryland and Virginia on the other. But Virginia began with universal Belknap, one of their own writers says, "proceeded a step farther than the Hierarchy had ever attempted." Lord Baltimore, the Reman Catholic Progretor of Maryland, obtained his charter on condition of entire 'elevation, "a condition imposed by an Episcopal sovereign; but no sooner had the supreme power passed olics, and Epicopalians, and Quakers were upon as every time we put ourselves with-sul jected to all the indignities of Puritan intol in their reach.—Charlotte Observer.

erence." A candid and learned Presbyterian writer speaks thus of the old Virginia Laws:

"There was one bloody law which subjected Quakers, returning from bandshment, to the punish-ment of death; but no execution ever took place in consequence of this enactment, and it was repealed soon after the Revolution of 1688. The other laws were not then repealed, but they were no longer enforced; and though the statute-book continued to prohibit the preaching and practices of dissenters, the prohibition was utterly disregarded, and liberty of conscience practically real zed" (James Graham's "History of the United States," 1827, Vol. 1. pp. 165,

Upon which the Rev. Dr. Coit, an honored of a history of Puritanism, makes this com-

gallows-tree. Whipping at the cart's tail, through town after town, and limiting that whipping as a mercy (under the remonstrances of Charles II. to three towns), boring the tongue through with a red hot iron, and ending limiting with the gallows—this was Puritan legisation, under the premise that Church and State must be consolidated. This point, Justice Story says, was the very corner-stone of Puritanism, using the following language: "The fundamental error of our ancestors, an error which began with the very settlement of the colony, was a doctrine which has since been happily exploded—I mean trine which has since been happilly exploded—I mean the necessity of a union between Church and State. To this they clung as the ark of their safety" (Story's

I am perfectly willing to contrast the early laws of New England with those of the mother country. Death for heresy was inflicted in Massachusetts fifty years after the last punish- umn engaged in pacifying the Northwest. ment of the kind in England. Massachusetts, Two British residents remain in North had no act of Leteration for hearly a century. The Puritans were living under English law, and they e-aimed their liberties from Magna Charta. And yet, notwith tanding this same Great Charter of Liberty provided, that the Church of England should "et j y all her liberties." Her children in New England had no liberty at all. Her ministers and her members were barbarously treated, and banished. To To seek to establish her services was a crime. Presbyterians fated not much better: while Quakers and Baptists were treated with intolerable cruelty and ignoming, cometimes being imprisoned, sometimes bat is bed, and sometimes whipped scorrged, and hanged. And "persecution only crused," Judge Story says, when it ceased to be sufe." I must agree with Dr. Peters, that "the Leclesiastical Courts of New England in the course of 160 years, bored the tongues with but needles, cut off the ears, branded the foreneads, and banished, imprisoned and hanged more Quake's, Baptists, Adamites, Ranters and Epi copalians-for what they call heresy, blasphemy a d witchcraftthan there are instances of persecution in Fox's book of Martyrolegy or under the bishops of England since the death of Henry VIII. P is very much much mistaken, if he supprices everybody has the same poor opinion which he has of Dr Peters' "Sketch of the Blue Laws" I have proved that learned men of that the Parinas in England prohibited the all parties quote them with approbation-and eading of the Prayer Book, either publicly or this notwithstanding Mr. Trumbuli's ferocious rivately-and the same spirit actuated the assault upon their dead compiler. They are uritans of New England, who would not even | constantly being reproduced in the public prints how the church service to be read over the of the country, both religious and secular rave of a churchman, according to Governor Even a religion: paper of such a high charac-Intchinson-and who proscribed, punished, ter at the New York Chuch Union, edited chief and banished all persons who taught "canger- by by Presbyterian elergy een, as late as June ous errors or heresies, tending to corrupt and 27, 1878, reprints them all in full, just as they destroy the souls of men" (Trumb. 224, and appear in Peters history, but with this preface: ago a wagon and stock of tobacco, seized

"When these free States were colonies. Unto the mother nation,

And in Connecticut the good Old , lue Laws were in fashion. The following extract from the laws ordained by the people of New haven, previous to their incorporation with the Saybrook and impriord colonies, afford an idea of the strange character of their probibitions. As the substance only is given in the lest P may deay this. I extract the following tran cription, the language is necessarily modern-

As P's excessive zeal in behalf of the Puritans caused him to publish an unprovoked assauit upon "Episcopary" and the "Episcopal Church," and to charge an "Episcopal Journal" ing labor, teasting, or any other way " every of high character with a dishonest and dissuch person so offending, shall pay for every graceful effort to resist all aften pts to prove such offense five shitlings to the County" As the blue lows for zeries, and maintain their gentipewess, in the interest of the Episcopal Church. den as a matter of course. Whether the Puri- I think it comes with a peculiar bad grace tans forbade the making of minced pies, or from him to turn around new, and denounce playing on the fiddle are questions of very little | me as "a swift witness against the Puritans, importance. Suppose they did not, which is and as being glad of an opportunity to rush worse, to punish Episcopalians for reading the into the public prints, and "rebash" the evidence against them of their "fauatacism, bigpunish the making of minced pies and playing otry and cauting hypoericy." P ought not to have given the provocation, if he did not expect it to be repelled. If he had con Sued himself to a defense of Puritanism alone, Witnout making ut just reflections upon the Charch of which I am a member, I s ould never have noticed the matter stall. No conscientious body of Christians can afford to have their history, their doctrines or their conduct caricatured and ridiculed in the newspapers without at least attempting a vinduation. I am sorry to see that P indirectly re-iterates his charge of duplicity and and dishonesty-for that is what it amounts to-against a certain "Episopal Journal." which he suspects to be the New York Churchman I know he cannot that paper. But the question is one that is asily capapable of proof: and the proof ought a be farnished, if in the power of P to do sootlierwise be should retract the charge.

I crave the indulgence both of yourself Mr. Edi or, and also of your readers for the length of this communication, but I did not have the time at my command to make it VERITAS.

The Spirit of Fraternization.

We hear much still of fraternization. and many theories are advanced as to how it shall be accomplished. Requions of soldiers of both armies is one of the means which has been put into practical operation as a means of effecting "the restoration of the era of good feeling," and it is interesting to note the success of the undertaking. How Gen. Sherman received the advances made to him by the people of Salisbury is well known to our readers. We now copy from the Washington Republican, of the leading organs, its views pon the letter of the General of the arniles. Concluding an article upon this subject it says:

ellis letter is mauly and courteons, and may be studied with profit by those senev," who says of his fell ow relgionists; "in | timental gushers who are ready to shake deed, I had heard, that some of them begin to hunds across the bloody chasm and cast be a han ed of their blue laws of Lew Haren," into oblivion a recollection of what it cost in life and treasure to save this Nation ridicule Episcopacy, but it proves the general from a cruel and bloody rebeliion to take

Nothing could be plainer than this language. There is no ambiguity here; no mineing of terms; no dodging the main says, that the blue laws, instead of being a code, question. The Republican means that it "are only records of convictions, constant. is not yet prepared to shake hands across the bloody chasm and to bury the memories of the war out of sight. It wants no fraternization, and it has the candor to say so. This adds one more to the many rebuil's which the South has received in its overtures for the re-establishment of friendly relations, and how much longer will we continue to subject ourselves to suffrage and equality; while the Puritans, so them? How much longer will it be before we learn to sit quietly down at home, attend to our own business, vote the Demcratic ticket as heretofore, behave ourselves and let "fraternization" take care of itself to We are disgusted. We are tired of this thing of trying to make into the hands of Purnans, than Roman Cath- friends with a parcel of people who spit

> The trial of the parties charged with the Chisholm murder, where the prosecution torily proved. In these cases the defend- Observer. ants are not shown to have actively participated in the killing, but are charged with

England's Enemies.

Being Evacuated.

LONDON, September 19 .- A dispatch to the Times, dated Capetown, September 2d, says: "Operations against Chion Secococui will be resumed. Sir Garnet Wolseley goes to Transvaal on the 5th instant, when all the troops will be withdrawn from Zululand, except a small coland South Zululand."

The Times' Dunbar correspondent reports that Cetewayo will be placed on board the gunboat Forester, at Durnford, which leaves with sealed orders.

A dispatch from Candahar says: "Gen. Hughes' brigade has been ordered to Khilati. The Ghilzai regiments at Herat mutinied on the 5th and murdered their commander."

The Standard's Alikheyl dispatch says: Intelligence has been received here of a terrible ontbreak at Herat. The troops have revolted and mardered civil and military authorities." Bombay dispatches report that the

Mohmunds have cut off all communication with Cabul. LONDON, September 19.-The Vicerov

of India telegraphs as follows: "I have notified the Ameer of Afganistan that a strong British force will march speedily on Cubal to his relief, and that he must use all his resources to co-operate and facilitate the march through his country."

Violations of the Law in the Southern

WASHINGTON, September 13 .- General Ranm is very much roused by the violations of the revenue laws, and he has again declared war against the "moonshiners" everywhere. This class of men has again become impudent. A short time by Collector Young, of Raleigh, for a violation of the revenue laws by the owners, were forcibly taken from the collector of the statutes of the United States.

sue their calling from the tone adopted by prominent Southerners in their public | This utterance should have great lower classes.

Current Comment.

The coolest specimen of insolence that has appeared in the press for some months is the re mark of Mr. Haves, that "there is a suspicion of trickery hanging about Tilden." When we consider that this comes from the sustain the charge, for I am a regular reader of man who holes the Presidential office stoadmitted complicity in the colossal crime by paying the vulgar criminals who performed the dirty details of that diabolism. we get an idea of brazen cheek that is as novel as it is disgusting. There is no sus-picion of trickery hanging about Mr. Hayes. solute certainty long ago, - Wash. Post, Dem.

In the olden day and before 1860 the ly thoughtful, honest and stern in all mat- ball. ters relating to political economy, finance, debts and taxation. Mississippi repudiated. it is true, but so did Pennsylvania, and so more recently has Minnesota. Whence and why the change at the South? Before 1860 the South would have ducked a candidate for office who advocated a legal tender treasury note or flat money. Do bankers in Amsterdam, Frankfort, Paris and London say that there has been no repudiation, no financial dishonesty in the United States outside of the South? Have no Western communities enacted laws to prevent the collection of debts held in the East ?- New York World, Dem.

Fred, Douglass, the leading man of the colored race in this country, delivered and address on the negro problem at Saratoga a few days ago, in the course of which he re iterated his oft-given advice to the negroes to let the exodus alone and stick to the South. This, it is to be observed, is the advice which the negroes get from all the more intelligent men of their own race. -Charlotte Observer.

A Successful Enterprise.—Col. Julian terday, gives a gratifying report of the suc- ty, three have likewise suspended work; cess which he has realized in the manufacture a fourth, it is said, is on the point of de of cigarettes. He established a cigarette fac- ing so, while the fifth is kept at work ted States Board of Army Engineers His present quarters are not sufficiently large gagements shall have been fulfilled. We Carolina tobacco and pure rice paper, and he Observer. finds ready sale in New York for all that he can make. It is indeed a very superior article, and it is by no means surprising that it is in demand. At present orders are in excess of the capacity of the manufacturer to fill, but he trusts soon to be able, by reason of increased force and improved facilities, to meet the increasing demand.

Col. Allen has been living in Iredell for three years or more, having moved thither from Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a gentleman of relied on proving a "conspiracy" to secure culture and means. He is much liked among the conviction of the defendants, has re- his new neighbors, and it pleases us to know sulted in an acquittal by the jury. We that he is succeeding in business beyond his suppose the conspiracy was not satisfac-own most sanguine expectations.—Charlotte

Gen. Sherman's Sali-bury letter has gotten having agreed with others that the murder him a presidential boom. The Philadelphia should be committed. Unless we err, a Times says, "the Burlington Hawk Eye, which person in New York might have been is too stalwart for any ordinary use, nominates charged in like manner, and the conspiracy the General, but perhaps some arrangement "Would that a similar record might be made of being proved, could be convicted .- Ral. | may be effected to run bim for Vice President on the rickel with his trother .--

Our readers must not be surprised if old Spoon Butler-or Beast Butler, as we And How She is Getting Along with Them used to know him best, rous in as Gov--Cetewayo Secured and Zululand ernor of Massachusetts this year. Last year he made a bold push, and after capturing the Democratic Convention came near securing an election at the polls. Then he had but two nominations, and he regular straightout Democrats were very bitter against him. This year he enters the field backed by three nominations and winning from both of his old organizations. In fact, the straightont Democrats made such a poor showing last year that we doubt whether they will make any canvass at all this year. The vote at the last election stood: Talbott, Rep.) 132,715; Butler, 109,435; Abbott, Dem.) 10,162. When a party casts only one-twentieth of the aggregate vote it must feel disinclined to enter the canvass. This s the position of the regular Democratic rganization in Massachusetts at this for Butler. So he will certainly make gains from the "ten thousand" straight-

> towards the Republican camp for further rom that quarter. On Thursday last there was held at Worcester an Indepen-1,378 delegates, representing every township in the State, except three. These five thousand Republican voters. These may be regarded as all changes from the Talbott vote of last year. So that alone will elect Butler. But when we consider the strength he will get from among those who supported Abbott last year, we feel that at length, he is about to obtain the long sought prize. It would seem in all likelihood he will sweep the State and have several thousand votes to spare .-The question will then arise, as to whose victory shall it be, a Democratic or Republican triumph ! Old Ben is neither fish, flesh nor fowl .- Raleigh Observer.

STATE'S RIGHTS FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The Washington Post shows by the State officials of North Carolina, that the most emphatic and comprehenthe act forming a most fiagrant violation sive declaration of State's rights which has been uttered during the State cam-General Raum has now issued orders to paigns of this year has been quoted from recovery of this property, and to "seize Court, which opinion was prepared and wherever found and employ a sufficient | delivered by Chief Justice Chase in these force to hold the property against all words: "The perpetuity and indissolucomers, whether with a State process or bility of the Union by no means implies otherwise." This letter will be interpret- the loss of distinct and individual exised by Collector Young, who was here tence, or the right of self-government by yesterday, as an order to fight, and if the States. Under the articles of confednecessary, to kill. General Raum believes | eration each State retained its sovereigntr. that the violaters of the law have received freedom and independence, and every powmuch incidental encouragement to pur- er, jurisdiction and right not expressly delegated to the United States."

speeches. When men like Alexander weight with all Republicans, the late Stephens enlarge upon the tyranny of the Chief Justice having been one of their Government in passing laws which forbid men; and it should have especial weight the poor man from converting his own with Senator Conking, having come from age. corn into medicine, very little is to be ex- a man for the sake of whose daughter he pected from public sentiment among the recently recklessly threw himself in range of a frowning shot-gun.

Goldsboro Messenger : A negro named Simon Isley was shot and killed in New Hope Township, on Monday last, under the following circumstances: It seems that Isley and a colored woman named Mary Williams had been arrested on the charge of sheep stealing, and the charge being sustained after a preliminary hearing belen from Mr. Tilden, and that this man has fore John A. Kornegay, Esq., they were ordered to jail in default of bail. Mr. Jas. H. Grant was the officer in whose charge they were placed. When near Mr. Thos. J. Vinson's, Isley dashed off at breakneck speed, determined to make his escape, and in his flight had three pistol His own acts crystalized suspicion into ab- shots fired after him by Mr. Grant, He succeeded, however, in making his escape. It was not supposed that he was hurt, but on Tuesday his body was accidentalgoverning class in the South was notorious- ly found in the woods pierced by a pistol

It has been said that that great jurist and Democrat, Charles O'Conor, had given to the holders of bonds of the Southern States the opinion that a suit would hold on such bonds against the States, and that apon judgment rendered writs could be executed on any property of the State, such as the State-House or other public

It is due to the great reputation of this eminent and venerable jurist that this report should be corrected. So far is it when I started in life that I would from the truth that in the printed brief of Mr. O'Conor in the great case of the Tennessee bonds, he asserts that the eleventh amendment of the constitution, which prohibits suits against States, excludes all such jurisdiction, and renders impos sible any process from the United States court against a State .- Ral. Observer.

All the phosphate companies in the neighborhoods of Beaufort and Port Royal, with a single exception, have suspended operations and discharged their employees. Of the five companies engaged Allen, of Statesville, who was in the city yes- in mining phosphates in Charleston countory at Statesville a few months ago, and al- completing an unexpired contract, but ready finds himself compelled to enlarge, will also suspend as soon as existing ento accommodate the number of hands that he are told that more than two thousand lafeels it necessary to work in order to meet borers are thus thrown out of employthe demand upon his manufactures, and he ment. The cause of this serious indusis preparing to build. His cigarette, the trial calamity is a cessation of the foreign Golden Bell," is made of the best North demand for phosphate rock .- Raleigh

> SEERING TO DIVERT THE EXODUS. - Other reports to the contrary, Kansas has evidently already had enough of the colored ex-odus. The mayors of Kansas City and Wyandotte, Kansas, and Kansas City, Mo., which is on the Kansus border, have invited a conference with the refugee committees at St. Louis, Topcka and other points, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 24. the object being, in the language of the call. to "concert measures for diverting the tide of negro exodus to other States than Kansas," and to discuss other subjects of interest in the same connection.

Specie increases in the bank of England, notwithstanding the heavy shipments to this country. But plenty of specie in bank does not make good times for the English people. Their business troubles show no signs of early departure.—Ralsign Observer.

Persons who know the alientus

only as a shade tree, with its nanseous blossoms and nacouth growth will be glad to learn that it possesses invaluable qualities of strength, durability, beauty of finish and color for carpentry and cabinet work, freedom from warping and shrinkage, case of being worked without injury to tools and with little or no watse. It is a rapid growing tree, as all know, upon poor soils as well as good ones, in exposed situations on the sea coast, and in the interior. It seasons readily, time. Nearly every Democrat will vote and when dry is free from the unpleasant odor which characterizes the wood when green. It has a higher While strengthening himself on that value as fuel than most of the wood side, he, however, has taken care to look in general use. Experiments made support. His third nomination comes in the French dockyard at Toulon showed that the aliantus broke with dent Republican convention composed of a weight of 72,186 hs. where the elm vielded to a weight of 54,707 lbs., and State indicate that they represent fully small second country is and in the small second growth is said to make very durable grape stakes, to which it seems well adapted. A set of furniture, made of this wood, has been in use in Providence, R. I., for about twenty years. It takes a high polish and may be cut so as to present a satin luster which is very pleasing. It is regarded by some cabinet makers as equal to mahogany and superior to black walnut in the matter of shrinking. For the treads of stains, for floors of offices, mills, and ettler buildings, where a hard, strong wood is required, it is regarded by many as institute the most diligent search for the an opinion of a Republican Supreme superior to most of the woods thus employed. Its warm celbr makes it. an effective finish when used with both light and darker woods, andlaswainscoting is again. Becoming fashionable, the ease of producing this wood where other woods are not readily obtainable, will recommend this style of interior finish The tree grows more rapid lw when young than when it has attnined considerable

General Harrison and Simial Drinkling.

It is related by a Chester (Pa.) lady that when General William Henry Harrison was running for the Presidency he stopped at the old Washington Home, in Chester, for dinner. After dinner wine was served. It was noticed that the General pledged his toasts in water, and one of the gentlemen from New York, in offering another saides "General. will you not favor me by drinking a few glasses of wine!" The General declined in a very gentlemanly manner. Again he was urged to join them in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from the table. his tall form erect, and in the most dignified manuer replied : "Gentlemen: I kave refused twice to partake of the wine cap that should have been sufficient; though you press the cup to my lips not a drop shall pass the portals. I made a resolve avoid strong daink and I have never broken it. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated and the other sixteen fill drunkard's graves-all through the pernicious habit of wine-drinking. I owe all my health, happiness and prosperity to that resolution. Will you urge me now ?"

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF Ex-PLOSIVES .- The report of the Unijust published, presents the following interesting table as the result of two years' thorough trial of the relative efficiency of the various modern explosives, taking ordinary dynamite as the standard :

Dynamite, No. 1
Gun cotton
DualinIl
Rendrock 9
Dynamite, No. 2 8
Vulcan powder &
Mica powder 8
Nitro glycerine
Hercales powder No. 110
Hercules powder No. 2 8

New York has contributed \$4,820 to the Memphis sufferers. This is exclusive of Jay Goulds munificent gift of \$10,000.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.-London, Sept. 20. - The Times says the news concerning