

The Carolina Watchman.

State Library

VOL XIII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 27, 1891.

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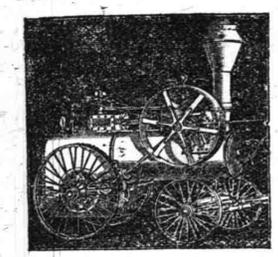
The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
PRICE \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

Inches	1 month	3 m's	6 m's	12 m's
One	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two	2.00	4.50	6.50	9.00
Three	2.50	5.00	7.00	9.50
Four	3.00	5.50	7.50	10.00
Five	3.50	6.00	8.00	10.50
Six	4.00	6.50	8.50	11.00
Seven	4.50	7.00	9.00	11.50
Eight	5.00	7.50	9.50	12.00
Nine	5.50	8.00	10.00	12.50
Ten	6.00	8.50	10.50	13.00
Eleven	6.50	9.00	11.00	13.50
Twelve	7.00	9.50	11.50	14.00
13	7.50	10.00	12.00	14.50
14	8.00	10.50	12.50	15.00
15	8.50	11.00	13.00	15.50
16	9.00	11.50	13.50	16.00
17	9.50	12.00	14.00	16.50
18	10.00	12.50	14.50	17.00
19	10.50	13.00	15.00	17.50
20	11.00	13.50	15.50	18.00

REMEMBER THE DEAD!
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON,
DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble
Monuments, Tombs and Gravestones,
—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—
Being a practical marble-worker, it enables me of executing any piece of work from the plainest to the most elaborate in an artistic style, and I guarantee that perfect satisfaction will be given to the most exacting patrons.
Call and examine my Stock and prices before purchasing, as I will sell at the very lowest prices.
Designs and estimates for any desired work will be furnished on application, at next door to J. D. McNelly's Store.
Salisbury, N. C., March 9, 1881.



R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE SELLING
PORTABLE
FARM AND FACTORY
STEAM ENGINES.
—ALSO—
Blasting Pow. Cartridges
and Caps.
—ALSO—
The Finest RIFLE POWDER made
Wagons, wagons Wagons.
By our own and foreign make—and
BUGGIES,
From the Finest to the Cheapest
Rubber Belting, Champion Mowers,
Horse Rakes, &c.
Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.

VANCE & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.
Office, two doors east of Independence Square.
33:17

CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.
1881.

LEE S. OVERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts.
12:6m

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors
and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1879—11.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
TO

DEFERRED ITEMS.

County Superintendent's Report.

The County Superintendent of Schools reports that up to date he has examined and approved fifty-five teachers, whose grade, color and sex are as follows: 12 colored teachers, of whom 4 are males and 8 females; and of whom he found one worthy of the first grade, one of the second grade, two of the third and eight of the special (or lower) third grade.

43 whites, of whom 31 are males and 12 females; divided as follows: fifteen, first grade, twenty three of the second, three of the third and two of the special third. There are also several teachers in the county who hold certificates from the County Examiner which have not yet expired.

We have, then, nearly the requisite number of white teachers with which to begin the schools in November, and probably the Colored Normal will furnish enough for the colored schools supplemented with those already licensed.

CENSUS REPORTS. of the children of Rowan as given for 1881:

White males 2269,	Female, 2151,	Total 5360.
Col'd " 917 "	890, "	1807.
Grand total,		5167.

Geo. R. McNeill, Supt.

New Orleans Report of the Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—The following is a summary of special dispatches to the Democrat from all portions of the South showing the condition of the cotton crop to date:

ALABAMA.
The weather has been fine for picking, but some damage reported from the worms, which appeared; three-fourths of a crop will be produced, three-fourths of which has been gathered.

ARKANSAS.
The weather is very favorable. The yield as compared with last year is about 50 per cent. short, damage being done by drought and worms. The second growth of cotton produced by the recent rains has proved more productive than the first.

LOUISIANA.
The weather has been admirable for picking, and labor abundant. The entire crop will be picked by the end of the month. The second growth of cotton has proved delusive; the general condition is better than it was two weeks ago.

MISSISSIPPI.
The prospects of the cotton crop have materially improved during the last two weeks. The weather is fine, and picking is progressing. Eighty per cent. of the crop is already picked; there will be about three-fourths of a crop raised.

TEXAS.
There have been frequent rains but picking has progressed and 7 of the crop is picked; only a half crop will be raised.

TENNESSEE.
The weather has been rainy, interfering with picking, which, however, will be all through with by November 1.

A Child Cruelly Beaten.

A little white girl, 12 years old, came Saturday afternoon to the clerk of the Superior Court and said she had been cruelly beaten by a woman to whom she had been bound some weeks before. Upon each cheek she showed a long black bruise, and her eyes were blood-shot. She innocently pulled down her stockings and every inch of her legs were covered by the same black bruises as those upon her cheeks. The same raw hide had made them all, and the child said her body would show others like them. But lest there might be still some doubt as to whether it was the work of a savage she pointed to her ear in which were the deep imprints of teeth. She held up her hand and showed the marks of the same fangs.

The child said that a dish had been broken and that her mistress had accused her. She had told her that a cat had thrown the dish down and broken it; but the woman would not believe her. She became furious, and after vainly trying to get her husband to tie her (the child) so that she might be beaten to better advantage, had fallen on her fiercely with a raw hide and becoming maddened as she plied the heavy rod, had, in the extremity of her rage bitten her victim with the fangs of a mad dog.

The case was tried before a justice of the peace yesterday, and the woman was fined \$6, after a substantial establishment of the facts as related by the child. The clerk of the court removed the girl from the custody of her mistress. Names are withheld at the request of the justice who says that he knows the woman to be quite respectable, aside from the consideration of her somewhat violent temper.—Charlotte Observer.

Atlanta Exposition.

The International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, was formally opened October 5. Among the thousands of visitors present were many representatives of the North and West. The Assemblage was called to order by Governor Colquitt. After prayer by Bishop Elliott, of Texas, the buildings and grounds were presented to the Exposition Association by Director General Kimball. In responding Governor Colquitt highly complimented the executive committee and expressed the belief that the energy bestowed in the development of the enterprise thus far had never been exceeded. All the space in the several large buildings has been taken, but a fortnight must elapse before all the exhibits can be in place and in presentable condition. After the machinery was started Senator Vance, of North Carolina, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Southern people. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, followed with an oration in which he took strong grounds in favor of the development of Southern industry through the fostering influence of a protective tariff. "Free trade," said he "is a seductive sound that can mean nothing except where it is purely reciprocal, and exists between nations of equal strength. It is the duty of the government to protect its own industries before it practices benevolence."

This is the first world's fair ever held in the South, and while it properly takes its name from the leading Southern product its scope includes all the material interests of the Southern States. The two hundred and twenty-two classes of exhibits are distributed in forty-one groups arranged in six departments, the first four of which are for competitive exhibition and awards, the other two for exhibition only. These departments are: I. Productive machinery, implements, processes, etc. II. Natural products, especially textile products. III. Manufacturing machinery, chiefly textile, etc. IV. Manufactures. V. Miscellaneous natural products. VI. Non-textile machinery and manufactures, art products, etc.

The site of the fair is Oglethorpe Park, which covers fifty acres, just outside the city. The buildings cover more than twenty acres, the number of exhibits having vastly exceeded anything at first contemplated. The exhibits pertaining to cotton, its cultivation, handling, and manufacture, are beyond comparison superior to anything ever seen before. The wealth of general exhibits is not less a surprise to all. Particularly rich is the show of minerals, woods, and other natural products of the South. The Executive Committee announce the following special weekly exhibitions:

Fruits and flowers, commencing October 25; cattle and mules, commencing November 1; sheep and swine, commencing November 8; bench show of dogs, commencing November 15; poultry, etc., commencing November 22; dairy products, commencing November 29.

October 27 is set down for "Governors Day," it being expected that the State Governors in attendance at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration will that day visit the Exposition accompanied by their several staffs.—Scientific American.

Peck's Advice to Daughters.

"Come here, Sis, and sit down beside me, and let me give you a little talking to. I want to talk to you about your career. It may be you have noticed a rawhide on her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any fault of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I don't mean for you to run at it and shake your skirts and hold low shoo as you would a hen, nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel staves at it. But I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast and when your mother comes down and expresses her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her in the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten up her dear old face. Her face has far more wrinkles in it than yours, yet if you were sick that face would appear far more beautiful than that of an angel, as it hovers over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear old face. Those burdens if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. There, there don't cry; she has not left you yet. She is down in the kitchen stringing beans for dinner, and if you feel so badly you might go down into the kitchen and finish them and let her change her dress and rest an hour before dinner. And after dinner take down her hair and do it up for her. You need not wind it over your finger and fuss to make epicurals as she used to do with yours, but give it a good brushing and wind up gently and tenderly as if you enjoyed doing it for her. The young man down in the parlor can wait until you have performed these duties. If he expresses any impatience, you may explain to him that you feel under more obligations to your mother than you do to him.

The Fall of David Davis.

Washington Post, Dem.
We have always desired to entertain a high opinion of Judge David Davis, his motives and his procedure, even when we have been compelled to doubt the wisdom of the one or the potency of the other. But we must confess that the course pursued by that gentleman yesterday, is so thoroughly at variance with his frequent solemn protestations, that it can only be attributed to an almost insane ambition to crouch beneath the shadow of the Presidency, or to inducements which while they will occur to very many thoroughly impartial observers, we will not without larger provocation put into enduring print. Although frequently predicted, we have never been willing to believe that Judge Davis would permit himself to be elevated—if elevated it can be called—to any position by the means lately employed.

Baltimore Gazette, Dem.
The act of the Republicans in deposing Mr. Bayard and electing to the Presidency of the Senate Judge Davis, of Illinois, will brand with infamy the corrupt leaders of the Republican party. It is another nail in the presidential coffin in 1884, driven deeply and firmly by the men who stole the Presidency, and who unblushingly bartered political patronage in exchange for the vote of the Virginia traitor. Whatever respect honest men may have had for Judge Davis' integrity has been swept away now that he has permitted himself to be used as a pliant tool in the hands of Republicans and descended to the low level of Mahone. He knew that without his vote Mr. Bayard could not have been unseated, and as there was every reason to believe that Judge Davis would not lend his vote to elect Mr. Anthony or any other Republican, they with characteristic cunning shamelessly offer him the "prize in the lottery of assassination," as Mr. Edmunds terms it; and he, forgetful of his honor and manhood, accepts, and, like Mahone, exchanges his independence for the comparatively paltry office.

Philadelphia Times, Ind.
The Democrats forgot that the Republicans are politicians like themselves; that they have already hewed down into the slime and mire of Republicanism to capture the political freebooter Mahone; that David Davis is only mortal, with a great deal of human nature in his composition; that his one dream is of the Presidency, and that he is the devoted friend of the new Stalwart President; and forgetting these things, the Democrats marched into the Republican camp for wool and came back not only minus booty, but shorn of all they possessed.

An Address by the Pope—Deploring His Fate.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The Pope in his address to the Italian Pilgrims at St. Peter's yesterday stated that the deplorable state of affairs placed before him the alternative of enduring continual captivity, made harder daily, or of going into exile. He therefore asked the Catholics to watch and pray for the liberty and independence of the Pope. He concluded by saying that he was no longer secure in his palace; that he was outraged in a thousand ways. The gravity and earnestness of the Pope made a profound impression. He closed his address with arms raised to heaven as though imploring help.

Fighting Fire.

Detroit Free Press.
Learning that at No. 33 Rowland street a young woman could be found who had passed through the perils of the terrible forest fires on the Huron peninsula, a reporter for the Free Press sought her out. Miss Kittie Lewis is a domestic at the above mentioned place. In her personal appearance there is nothing to indicate the energy, courage and heroism she has displayed when those qualities were most needed. There is no suggestion of strong-mindedness in her appearance. The set, determined features and dauntless eye are not there. She is merely a womanly woman; above the average height, well formed, with light brown hair and eyes; but beneath that calm exterior lies an indomitable will and heroic devotion to duty.

In Dwight township, Huron county, in a small log house, lived, and thanks to Miss Lewis still live, her aunt, Mrs. Christopher Armstead, Mr. Armstead, his mother, now 102 years of age, and four small children. He is now a cripple, having been a sufferer for a long time. They were very poor, even before the fire, but Mrs. Armstead, assisted by her two little boys, cultivated their small farm as best she could, and managed to provide the family with food. Miss Lewis has assisted them with shoes and clothing.

A short time previous to the fires she went to Dwight to visit her relatives, and was there through the terrible ordeal. Her narration of her personal experience is thrilling in the extreme. She states a fact that has been widely denied; that the farmers lighted the fires that left many of them homeless and penniless. There had been no rain for a long time, and everything was as dry as tinder. All around them the settlers had been for days burning brush upon their newly cleared land. Her uncle had remarked that it was contrary to law to build

MISCELLANEOUS.

The census returns show that the Southern cotton mills make finer goods on the average than those of New England, earning eleven cents a yard for the goods turned out by them, whereas the New England mills get only eight and a half cents.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia makes the sensible suggestion that every person in that State over ten years of age should celebrate the Yorktown Centennial this year by planting a tree (walnut is recommended) somewhere—in the yard, field, roadside, or forest. The idea is a good one, so good that its application should not be limited to this year nor to the State of Virginia.

Sensational journalism is something to which we do not aspire, and it is with much regret that we ever publish anything relating to crime, especially in our own midst. We always sit reports until we feel satisfied of their truth, and even then we are sometimes betrayed into error. We are glad to state, in this connection, that Mr. Sherrill Kincaid, whom we recently reported as murdered by his wife in Burke, is not dead. The report was generally current here for a week, as we published it. Indeed, his neighbors and friends went to his funeral on Sunday following his wounding, and found him, although much bruised up, quite a lively corpse. There are hopes of his recovery.—Lenoir Topics.

The Raleigh Recorder says: The artesian well at Durham is now about 1,600 feet deep. The drill has passed through many kind of rock. At a depth of about 90 feet they came upon rock in which was imbedded round stones about the size of marbles and as hard as flint. Many people are surprised to learn that the drill does not turn as an ordinary drill does; but works up and down with a tremendous weight upon it. The principle is the same as that employed by a wood pecker in drilling a hole in a log. We learned from Mr. Smith, the operator, that the question is being considered as to the practicability of digging one at Raleigh for the post office and the city. He says that it can be done for about \$8,000, and will supply the whole city with good water.

We found, the other day, in walking thro' the woods on Mulberry, great quantities of black rocks scattered about, almost as heavy as iron, and rich with the iron which they contained. Not only is iron abundant in that section of the county, but nearly every mineral and precious metal in the catalogue may be found all over this and the adjoining counties, and little or no attention is paid to the fact. We suggest that a local mineralogical society be formed in Lenoir to collect specimens of every kind of valuable ore lying around loose in our midst. In the meantime, until such a society is formed, bring in your specimens to us and we will label them, keep them safely and occasionally publish a list of what we have on hand. When the society is formed, we will turn over our stock to them. We are in earnest.—Lenoir Topics.

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forest fires at such a time, but apprehended no danger until Sunday the 4th inst. On that day she asked him to drive her out to Mr. Carle's, a neighbor. He replied that the Winslows, near neighbors, were burning large tracts of underbrush, and he was afraid to leave home.

On Monday morning, the 5th, the air was thick with smoke that was rising in black clouds from the forest just beyond her uncle's clearing. She asked him if there was any danger, to which he replied: "That stubble," pointing to his wheat field that skirted the woods, "will burn like pine sticks." Soon the flames could be seen, and before noon the fences were on fire, and the two women went to the fields and commenced tearing them down in a fruitless endeavor to stay the progress of the flames. By noon they were back at the house battling for their lives. But for the ruddy glow of the conflagration it was as dark as midnight. Balls of fire, large pieces of bark, and even glowing boughs of hemlock brush, fell all around them; and for hours Miss Lewis dashed through the thick smoke extinguishing these brands with pails of water, stamping them out with her feet, until her shoes were burned away, and her hose partially consumed and her feet blistered. To protect her person she drenched her clothing at short intervals, and protected her head by tying a wet skirt over it. The smoke was blinding to the eyes, painful to the lungs, and at times so dense that they were obliged to breathe through wet towels.

During the afternoon and Monday night these two women succeeded in extinguishing every fire that kindled near them. No stop, no rest; no time to partake of food, even, and every moment saw the encroaching of flame drawing closer to its victims. Tuesday morning, despite their most desperate exertions, the hay stacks, barns and other outbuildings were licked up. Everything was gone but the log house, the walls of that were so hot as to burn the hand. The current bushes and other shrubbery in the garden and around the house burst into flames, and the intrepid women tore them from the ground with their blistered hands and trampled out the fire. They brought water from the wells and dashed it upon the walls of the smoking house. They soaked blankets and spread them over the roof. When the hayricks caught fire Mr. Armstead abandoned hope. Not so the determined women. They redoubled their exertions, working with frantic energy as the day advanced. Their terrible struggles, lack of food and rest began to tell upon their strength. The water in the well began to come up muddy. Should that fail there would be no hope. And all the time the cordon of flame was creeping nearer. It scorched their faces and caused steam to arise from their drenched garments. To struggle longer was of no avail. Death seemed inevitable.

To the south of the house there was a small plot of green corn. Its comparative freshness looked inviting to their inflamed and half-blinded eye-balls, and thither the entire family, grandmother, children, all went, as they believed, to die. They threw themselves upon their knees and prayed in anguish; prayed that God would avert the terrible fate that was impending. And still the devouring circle drew nearer. Then there came a reaction, and Miss Lewis arose from her knees with a heroic resolve to die, if die she must, battling with the destroyer. She could not bear the thought of her body being found where people would say that she covered in fear in the corn. She would much rather they would say that she died fighting the fiend to the bitter end, and she hoped there would be something in the position of her body to mutely tell her story. She roused her aunt, infused her with some of her own grim determination, and again they rushed to repel the foe.

Miss Lewis observed that the fire would burrow beneath the turf for several feet, and then burst forth at unexpected points. To guard against the insidious approaches, they dug a trench around the house, with hoes, and poured in water, and then, through that terrible Thursday night, they threw water upon the house, Mrs. Armstead bringing it from the well, while Miss Lewis, with a basin, dashed it upon the roof. Wednesday morning still found them working with unflinching energy, though their exhausted frames were weak and tottering, and their eyes were so inflamed that they could but dimly see each other. At 10 o'clock the wind shifted and a light rain fell. Their terrible vigil was over.

THE LONGEST NIGHT HE EVER PASSED.—Dick Frank had quite an experience one night during his recent hunt. He got lost one evening in the thick chapparel, and deemed it prudent to camp over night. Just as he had comfortably fixed himself for a night's freeze out under an over-

spreading sapling two large cinnamon bears commenced rooting a few yards from him. Having appressed their hunger on the succulent roots, they laid down to sleep and kept the hunter company till near daylight. As Dick was not hunting, bear he did not shoot, nor sleep much either. He avows that it was the longest night he ever passed in all his born days.—White Pine (Cal.) News.

Current Comment.

Wilmington Star.
There is one view to be taken of the supplanting of Mr. Bayard by Senator Davis. It relieves the Democrats of a great deal of responsibility. They can go before the country in 1884 without being handicapped with the failure of political measures, and with the great steal of 1876 unavenged, and the corruptions of the departments unpunished and indeed not thoroughly exposed. It can go before the country upon a fight for a tariff for revenue for economy in the Government, for equal rights to all, for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union so much imperiled by the centralizing tendencies and the wide-spread corruptions of the Republican party. The New York News, Democrat, takes this view: "Mr. Bayard can make himself as useful to his party in his seat as Senator as he could in the position of presiding officer; and Mr. Davis, who is undoubtedly sincere in his political independence, can be depended upon to preside with dignity, ability and impartiality." "The Democratic Senators were in the right in electing one of their number when they had the power to do so; but they are probably just as well satisfied with the situation as it is."

Washington Post, Dem.

President pro tempore Davis has undoubtedly become aware by this time of the duties which he owes to the party which gave him the right to call the Senate to order and preside over its sessions. The resolution of Mr. Edmunds, relating to the continuation of the committees as they were organized last session, also provided that the President pro tempore should fill such vacancies as existed. Mr. Davis did fill these vacancies on yesterday, and instead of exercising the slightest prerogative in the premises he merely read a list prepared for him by a Republican caucus, which assigned none but Republicans to the places. Not only were the new Republican Senators provided for, but Mr. Teller was transferred from one committee to another, a Republican was put in his place, and Hawley obtained an additional committee appointment. Had all these vacancies been filled by Democrats, that party then would have been in a majority on only about two-fifths of the committees, though numbering half the Senate. So far Mr. Davis' independence manifests itself in obeying edicts of Republican caucuses.

There is not an honest man in all this land who would not rather be a thousand times Thomas F. Bayard, sans peur, sans reproche, than David Davis, besmirched in his good name by his sell-out. Said the revolutionary Republicans: "Let us have a man about us that is fat." We confess that Davis disappoints us. We knew he was very ambitious, for it was his ambition that lost Tilden his seat. If he had remained on the Supreme Bench Tilden would not have been cheated by the Radicals out of the Presidency. But, alas, his ambition was too great for his virtue. "For such things, in a false, disloyal knave, Are tricks of custom; but, in man that's just, They are close deceptions working from the heart." That passion cannot rule.

Alas, Ambition, Ambition, what a master art thou, and what stings thou carriest! How many have been ruined while kneeling at thy footstool!—Wilmington Star.

A North Carolina Negro at the Ecumenical Conference.

[Col. Walter Clark in Christian Advocate.]
The colored delegates to this conference showed what I have noticed before, that if that race has a gift above all others, it is in the oratorical line. They are, as a rule, good speakers, but an exceptional speaker, an orator who would do credit to any assembly is—for genius knows no color—the Rev. J. C. Price, of North Carolina. I speak the literal fact when I say that no man in this conference, containing so many gifted speakers as it did, has so impressed himself as the born orator as he. Yes he has not spoken often nor obtrusively, and his very modesty induced me to say this much. He has made more of a sensation here than he did at the temperance convention in Raleigh, and many of our readers will remember the impression he produced there. He will stay in this country till next May, I learn, lecturing to raise funds for a colored college in Concord, and I hope he will be successful.