OFFICIAL ORGAN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

GEN. PHIL. B. HAWKINS.

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

REACTION DAY AUGUST 5TH, 1809.

Raleigh, N. C., Honday Herning, July 12th, 1869.

GOLD opened in New York on Saturday at 35%, and closed at 35%.

MONEY opened in New York Saturday at 7. NORTH CAROLINA BONDS opened in New York on Saturday at 501/4 for old, and 441/4 for new. Corrox opened in New York on Saturday at 3414, and closed at 3414.

TURPENTINE opened in New York on Saturday at 431. and closed at4 314.

Rosin opened in New York on Saturday at WHISKY closed in New York on Saturday at

"A brick in the hat in July Induces sun

If this be true there will be a fearful mortality arrong Wilmington and New Berne. editors.

Salt Lake City is threatened with destruction by grass-hoppers. What a lot of widows there will be. We have heard of grass widows" before but this is the first

"It is proposed to turn the city of Memphis What a pair of hands that receiver must have! This will do to go with the throats of those gentlemen who swallowed the Literary Fund.

The New York Democrat says that the Republicans in New York city will steal. It don't know any such thing, for the Democrats have stolen everything so fast that the Republicans have never had the chance to

"When Mrs. General Gaines realizes ber rights abe intends building a mammoth orphan asylum in New Orleans."—Ezchange.

Yes, but as her triumph will involve the peceniary ruin of many ladies, we would suggest that she should also build a Home for indignant widows!

Benton county, Iowa, has a Tom Thumb of its own, by the name of William Dwiggons, who is 15 years old, weighs 35 pounds, and is 35 inches high. He is healthy and handsome, and has no drawbacks except that the girls hold him in their laps instead of he holding them.

The above extract was sent to us by Stone of the News who is indig ant at the had taste displayed by the aforesaid Dwiggons. Stone says be just likes being held. We don't know much about such things ourself but, knowing Stone to be a gentleman of much experience and good indgment in each matters, concur in his opinion. We only weigh 180.

We take the following from the North Carolinian As the attacks made upon Judge Brooks were made on account of his awarding bankrupt notices to the STAN-DARD, we have felt some delicacy in noticing them, as our notices might be misconstruck. We endorse every word of the follewing and would add to it more praise, did not the well-known spotless reputation of the Judge render it unnecessary. The North Carolinian says:

We are surprised to learn that the Old North State of Salisbury, has recently published an un-just attack upon our distinguished townsman, Hon. Geo. W. Brooks. It was not to be expected that a journal occupying the high-toned po-sition claimed by our cotemporary would lend itself in giving currency to such abuse and misstatements. At some future day we propose reviewing the charges, not that Judge Brooks needs any vindication at our hands, for his reputation for inflexible integrity and purity of purpose is so well estab-lished throughout the State that nothing we could say would add to it; but it is our duty as a public journalist, when a good and pure man is made the object of uncalled for and unjust animadversion, to notice and repel it.

No man in the broad land occupies a prouder position than Judge Brooks. Estuemed by men of all parties as an able lawyer, an impartial Judge and a bigu toned christian gentleman, he has won a popularity since his call to the Bench no less gratifying than it is merited.

We are rejuiced to see that Virginia is at lest thoroughly reconstructed, and the F. F. ocratic party is dead forever and the former Democrats are now Conservatives who enterly plead for the votes of colored men whom three months ago they declared un fit to exercise the right of suffrage. We are also glad to see that they have at last distance of carpet baggers. They have testheir administration of carpet-baggers by carrying Walker, who is a Republican and a carpet bayger, in triumph through the drests of Richmond. We are pleased to the progress which our Virginia friends

Richmond Enquirer, with a penetra-ation which cannot full to command miration of the world, thicks that are well beaten "because he didn't get reter enough." We are inclined to concede of this assertion, having noticed enumenon in the case of SEY-MOUR and BLAIR.

Nothing is so necessary to the power and wall-being of a political party as unity. Without unity a party is but a disorganized ner as to accomplish their desires or to attain those ends they believe to the best for the country. Divided in personal preferences, and taking different roads to attain the same objective points, numbers become of no avai., for the strength which, if proporly used, would be irrisistible, is wasted by internal dissensions. A' regiment of distheir force is brought to bear as a whole,

ciplined soldiers who stand shoulder to shoulder, can easily defeat a disorderly mob of five times their number, because the thousand soldiers move simultaneously, and The above holds true of any kind of force, physical, mental and moral. There must be a concentrated movement, or power is wasted and the object not attained. Of nothing is this more true than of political parties, where unity in action must be had in order to ensure success. No disorderly and disorganized party ever won a victory when opposed by an enemy whose strength at all approached its own. To win or deserve victory a party must be fully organized and forth its whole power against the foe.

The Republican party of North Carolina has thus far carried everything before it. It has overcome obstacles such as have been encountered by the party in no other State. It has been obliged to contend with calumny, abuse and the bitter prejudices engendered by four years of civil war. Against all these obstacles it has triumphed, because of the purity of its principles and the patriearnest Republicans, and will do much to ensure its tuture success.

But, notwithstanding all this, the organization of the party must not be neglected, nor internal dissensions be suffered to weak en its power. We are glad that nothing of is another. the kind has yet occurred, and hope that such will never be the case. There will be States having any foreign ministers at all. many cases, of course, in which personal They do no good-at least no one has ever cheerfully, and devote all of his energy and rarely ever any business that our consuls use all of his influence for the success of the cannot attend to. If such should arise it candidate who is favored by the majority. would be much better to send an Envoy time we ever heard of grass hopper widows! This is necessary that unity of action may Extraordinary to attend to such affairs and be secured and success rendered certain. return immediately upon the completion The man who would act otherwise would of h's mission, he unworthy the name of Republican, and would forfeit the respect and confidence of

> us and everything should be done that can would defeat him. Let Republicans remem ber this and at once take steps to perfect gle Republican vote be given him for he has proved unmindful of the interests of his party and, consequently, of the welfare of the State. Above all things let no Republican vote be cast for a Democrat on the ground that it is but for a township office and cannot affect general principles. Such an idea is wholly wrong. The township offices are nobler qualities of human nature : important, and every Democrat who is elected has a power he can, and will use to the injury of the Republican party. The Democrats fully understand the importance of township offices and are using every effort to gain control of them. It needs but unity of action upon the part of our friends to defeat them hopelessly. Let every Republican remember this and let every Republican vote be cast for the regular candidate. Let any Republican, white or black, who is base enough to injure his party be treated as unworthy of confidence, and regarded as a political enemy. Let nothing remain undone that can in the least contribute to success, but let every true man, devote himself to the work of so organizing the party in his township as to render victory certain. This work must not be entrusted to others, but every man must do it himself that he may be certain that all is well on the day of election. Let every Republican go to work at once and let the watchword be "ETERNAL VIGILANCE

The nomination of Gen. Rosecrans for the Governorship of Ohio by the Democrats is, says the New York Tribune, we fear, rather a measure of their necessities than an indication of their preference. Gen. Rosecrans is a soldier for whose services, -in spite of some mistortunes which, we think, might have been averted, -we have nothing in our heart but gratitude; and he is a politician concerning whose honest acceptance of the essential results of the war no man can entertain a doubt. He has said and feelings better than his judgment; but the blind partisans who five years ago were denouncing him, and now are trying to use were reversed yesterday, and we shall soon to the task of paying his debts. The row in the Convention was trifling compared with the row that may now be expected through the State among the men who des perately strove to defeat Rosecrans by bringing forward the charmed name of Pendleton. Meantime, it is pleasant to note that the renegade Cary sold out for nothing; and that our Republican friends are delighted with the prospect.

IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY!"

Cincinnati has voted ten millions for a railroad between that city and Chattan roga adelphia, the income to be used in employ-

Tondying and Useless Diplomats. The New York Sun, one of the most in-telligent and well-informed journals in New City does not like to see American ters toadving the sovereigns of the nations to which they are accredited, and serves them off in the following cutting

Our diplomats continue to disgust the country with their irrepressible toadyism. Independence Day, which might have been suggestive of nobler thoughts, has been made the signal for a perfect carnival of sycophancy. At Vienna, the Emperor of Austria is overwhelmed with flattery on account of his sympathies with the cause of liberty during our civil war, though, in point of fact, he countenanced his brother's attempt to overthrow the X-exican Republic, and per-mitted Austrian lorces to be enlisted in his do-

minions for the support of Maximilian.
We do not mean to say that we expect the American envoy to lecture Baron BRUST and FRANCIS JOSEPH on such an occasion; but on the other hand, we are at a loss to perceive why His Excellency and Ilis Majesty should have been the subjects of fulsome enlogy on the Fourth of July, a day destined to commemorate the emancipation of the people from despotism, and certainly not to be made the pretext for

heaping glory upon tyranny
"In Berlin, too, on the same day, the battle of
Konigagraiz was foolishly compared by our
official representatives to the declaration of independence. As if any freeman in his senses
could, in the boldest flight of an obsequious imagination, establish an analogy between a victo-ry achieved, in the interest of a military and aristocratic oligarchy and a political event ac-complished in behalf of the rights of man. Our diplomatists abroad use the Fourth victory a party must be fully organized and July for the purpose not of celebrating Its in-united in itself, and thus he able to put spiration of universal liberty, but to sing the praises and flatter the prejudices of the Courts to which they happen to be accredited. A di-plomatic corps indulging in such nonsense is not only superfluons, but positively pernicious in making the Old World believe that our sympathies are with its ruling classes, whereas they are well known to be altogether with the masses

We fully agree with the Sun in all of the above. The toadyism to which most of our diplomats are addicted is not only disgusting, but is a disgrace to America. They seem to imagine that fulsome flattery is otic energy of its leaders. It is stronger to- necessary to render them good diplomats, day than ever before, for time has shown and that the thicker they spread it on the the wisdom of its policy and the benefit of greater is their diplomatic acuteness. We its rule. Thousands who opposed the Re- are tired of hearing their disgraceful conpublican party at the last election are now | duct iv, orted. We are tired of seeing the representatives of the Great Republic playing the sycophant to the monarchs whose system of government they affect to contemn. Treating foreign governments with a proper courtesy is one thing and toadying

We do not see the necessity of the United preferences and wishes will have to yield to been able to perceive any good they have the will of the majority, but in such cases done-and are a heavy expense upon the every true Republican will accept the result people. What are they for? There is

We say boldly, that America has no need of diplomats. We have no alliances, no foreign entanglements, and are not likely to The August elections will soon be upon have any. We do not need to keep these aristocratic spies-for such is their true in any manner conduce to success. It is the mission-at the Court of any nation, for we duty of Republicans to see to this at once have nothing to fear from any foreign power. that no chance may be given the enemy to The amount paid for our foreign ministers is succeed in any case where a vigorous effort enormous, and the people are ground down with heavy taxation to support these useless officials and their useless attaches in indolent their organization in every city, town and luxury. The people are beginning to open village in the State. Let every Republican | their eyes to this fact, and are tired of paying vote be brought out and given for the re- so much for such worthless whistles. It is gular nominee. If any Republican bolts to be hoped that the nation will be relieved the regular nomination and announces him- from the task of supporting these national self an independant candidate, let not a sin- sponges, and that they will soon become

A Noble Deed.

We find the following incident related in a late number of the Memphis Avalanche, and copy it to show that the late war has not entirely obliterated all the better and

An incident occurred here on Tuesday that ought to be recorded, Mr. Charles Walters, a Confederate soldier, who had lost an arm in the war, arrived at the Charleston railroad depot, on his way to Texas. He there got into hack No. 27, in which he was driven down to the steamer Magenta. Just when the boat was about putting out Hack No. 27 was seen driving driving furiously back, and the driver rushed from his seat, hastened to his late passenger, Mr. Walters, and placed in his hand his pocket-book, containing \$450 and a check of \$1000 on the First National Bank in New Orleans. which that gentleman had left behind him in the hack. Mr. Walters was profuse in his thanks, and, with bearty gratitude, asked the man to accept \$10 of the returned money. "Not a cent," said the noble fel-"you fought with the grav : I fought with the blue; you lost an arm; I have both mine; keep your money, and may God bless you with it." This generous, manly fellow, whose sentiments do honor to his nature, was James McConnell, who has a wife and family, and back No. 27 for his whole fortune.

Arsenic Eaters in Europe. Dr. Lewy says that in Styrift and the Bonemian parts of the Riesengebirge there are families in which from time immemorial the habit of arsenic-eating has been transmitted from father to son. These people are always very silent about the mania, and only by mere accident can any one become acquainted with the perverted appetite. Like the horses, the arsenic-eaters are strong and healthy looking, having finely blended, delcate skin, which is free from every kind of imples and insects, and remarkably exempt rom eruptive diseases. These people learn the habit in the earliest youth, when about a quarter of a grain of white arsenic, (oxide of arsenic) measured by the eye, is taken daily. The dose is gradually increased with done some things which go far to prove his the age, and an old arsenic-eater will only feel comfortable when he has taken at least two or three grains daily. They assert that he poison keeps them sprightly and healthy; that it protects them against all his uniform as a means of concealing their chronic diseases; that they have, especially identity, will forgive him for these far soon- just after taking it, an agreeable feeling er than for his fidelity to the country at a about the chest; breathe freely, and have a ime when they were fighting it. Mr. Vallandigham once had the pleasure of being similar to that produced by the deprivation of opium, tobacco, or spirits, only the effect the lines the next day. Their positions is more intense. The person thus deprived of his stimulant becomes melancholy, illtempered; symptoms of an intestinal casee if the revengeful Copperhead is not equal tarrh appear, often increasing in such a way that one can well believe he is observing a case of slight arsenic poisoning. The only remody here is arsenic, and if this be not given, the unfortunate man goes rapidly to the grave. The patient cannot be cured at once, but must be weared from the disease as he commenced it—gradually. This strange habit is very widely spread among the peasants of Austria and Hungary, and even in some parts of the German states. NO. SECRETARIST ...

Richard Fletcher, of Boston, lately deceased, left a residuary legacy to Dartmonth College, estimated at \$100,000; also, \$50,000 to the Baptist Publication Society of Philing colporteurs.

NEWS ITEMS.

Maine farmers have invested \$150,000 in rated in Paris, one day last month.

Reverdy Johnson is busily engaged, Baltimore, in his profession as a lawyer. It is now proposed by the Pacific railway folks to sell excursion tickets " round the

world." The crop prospects in Louisiana and Tex-

as are exceedingly good, especially Louisi-Phil Sheridan at New York troubles

Democratic newspapers as greatly as he did at Winchester. The Cretan insurrection cost Turkey twenty-five millions in money and thirty

The new marriage law of Ohio prohibits marriage of first cousins, and of girls under sixteen years of age.

Missouri expects to produce 15,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. This would be three times the yield of any previous

Since January 1st, 142,227 immigrants have tanded at New York, an increase of 30,000 over the corresponding period of last

Last year two Germans bought eighty acres of land in Tennessee, and have wholly paid for it by this year's crop of strawberries on four acres.

The body of Captain Temple, of the ship Intrusive, was found lying in the woods near Quebec on Monday night. There was a bullet hole in the head.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Missouri, this season, will amount to 15,000,-000 bushels, being three times larger than the yield of any previous year. There is authority for stating, contrary to

plate an extended tour or prolonged absence from the Capital during the sum-General Dix expresses himself convinced that the French Empire and Emperor are

report, that the President does not contem-

too strong for the success of any revolutionary movement that may be undertaken Roswell Baden, who lives near Newberry, Ind., is said to be nearly 100 years old, and married so often that he has forgot the

names of his wives. The last died a few days ago, aged 80 years. It is understood that so soon as the Great Eastern returns to Europe she will take fresh cable on board and start for India to lay a line between Bombay and Suez. What next?

Verily the big ship has not been built in

The new French Atlantic cable is 2,752 miles long, or 400 more than either of its predecessors, and the receptacles of the Great Eastern had to be considerably enlarged to contain it. Sir Samuel Canning | the ground; his beard reached to the waistis the chief engineer of the expedition.

Two-thirds of the thirty-five hundred newspapers of the United States are Repubican in politics. Republicans are the reading portion of the population, and it is they who give life and vigor to all the educational and intellectual undertakings of the

Scotland, as well as in the United States. The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, and the General Synod of the United Presbyterians, have, by overwhelming majorities, agreed upon a basis of A few days ago a fisherman residing on the Ogeechee canal, some ten or twelve

The Presbyterian union is progressing in

miles from Savannah, Ga., sold his wifte to another fisherman for sixty bunches of fish. valued at fifty cents per bunch. The wife was perfectly satisfied with the sale, and is now living with her purchaser. A man, now temporarily in Nova Scotia, does not know to what country he belongs, His father was Irish and his mother Ger-

nan. He was born in Canada, was naturalized in the United States, became a Confederate by rebellion and is by residence and attachment a Mexican. Thompkins' Hotel, at Lake Mahopac, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire yester-

lay afternoon. All the guests, numbering two hundred, were removed to neighboring hotels. A great part of the furniture and baggage was saved in a damaged condition. Loss estimated at \$300,000, mostly covered by insurance. A letter from London states that the American Minister, with Mrs. Motley and

her two daughters are going the rounds with a rush. They recently dined with Prince Teck and Princess Mary at Viscount Sidney's, and in the evening met the Duke of Cambridge at the Countess of Clarendon's reception. The Wilcox, Alabama News, says a disease, similar in some respects to the black

tongue, is prevalent among the cattle in the vicinity of Rock West Church, about five miles from Camden. The disease affects the head and nose of the cattle, swelling those parts considerably, and in nearly every instance proving fatal, unless a remedy is mmediately applied. Sam Hildebrand, the notorious Missouri

outlaw, who had eighty death notices on the butt of his rifle, is reported to have died of the wound which he recently received when defending himself against an armed posse of sixteen. He had escaped and wandered through the brush for some days with a large party in pursuit, but cheated them of the \$10,000 reward offered by dying under the hands of a physician.

A large room has been discovered at Herculaneum which must have served for a sitclien. In it was a wooden clothes-press, entirely carbonized; also fourteen vases, a candelabrum, and a lamp, all in bronze; several vessels in glass and terra-cotta; a small marble statute of a fawn, and two broken tables, one in marble and the other in slate. These excavations are carried on by means of the annual grant of £1,200 by King Victor Emmanuel, made for that object

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and had him an apt pupil. After the lessons had been finished, he had been able to call at the cottage door for some time, and when he did he only found the wife at home. "How's John ?" conny, sir," said his wife. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Nicely, sir." Au; I suppose he'll read his Hible very comfortably now." "Bible, sir! bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the news paper long ago."

The Government is rather puzzled what to do in relation to the steamers Telegrale and Quaker City, which are supposed to be in the service of the Cubans. The matter has been frequently discussed of late in the Cabinet, and it has been seriously debated whether or, not to send out men-of-war to capture the rovers. It is feared Secretary Fish may find-himself with two Alabama's on his hands, and that Minister Motley's position will be made more dubious than over. It is thought that if a point can be gained in the Alabama claims case against England by the seizure of these steamers, orders will be issued for the despatch of one or more fleet cruisers in pursuit of them. The question has created a good deal of feeling, and has become of general diplomatic interest.

A Wild Man-A Hideous Mouster Roam-ing about in the Neighborhood of Woodland and Troups-bargh, New York.

A correspondent of a Hornellsville paper ells the following veracious story:

"For the very strange story I am about to relate I scarcely expect, nor do I solicit belief. Indeed, were it not that hundreds of reliable men and women in the county of Steuben are ready and willing to vouch for its truthfulness, I would never ask you to put it in print. The facts are as fol-

" Daring the four weeks last past a wild man has been prowling around the woods in the towns of Woodhull and Troupsburgh, in the southern part of this county, coming frequently into the highways and cleared fields, to the intense terror of women and children, and even strong men. So great is the excitement in some parts of the towns mentioned, that schools have been broken up-parents not daring to send their little mes along the public highways to the school houses. At first the whole thing was considered by most people as a hoax, in-tended merely to frighten old women and children; but as many of the most prominent citizens vouched for the actual existence of the wild man, and the disturbence of the schools was making it a matter of public notice, the people of Woodhull and Troupsburg determined to do all in their power to ferret out the matter. Accordingly on the 12th ult., about 200 men assembled at the residence of Mr. S. G. Brown, and proceeded to scour the woods in that immediate vicinity. Under the leade ship of Capt. J. J. Buchanan and the writer of this article. crowds searched the woods for hours, with no success, further than the finding of a campfire and the track of a barefooted man mprinted in the soft soil of a marshy part of the forest; and the whole party, about 3 clock P. M., returned to Mr. Brown's house and getting ready their teams, started back to Woodhull village. The party had proceeded scarcely fifty rods from Mr. Brown's. when on the outskirts of the woods, and within twenty rods of the band of searchers. oppeared the veritable wild man of the woods! Myself, Capt Buchanan, and others immediately started in full pursuit. We approached within six or eight rods of this strange being without attracting his notice, when suddenly, with a wild, unearthly shrick, he notified us that we were perceived. I drew my rifle, intending to halt him or send a bullet crushing through his skull. I ordered him to halt, when he sprang with the agility of a deer toward the woods. I did not fire, because on second thought I doubted my right to take the life of any human being, however wild, until he

"So far I have related facts, which will he vouched for by at least 100 persons, I will now give you a perfect description of this wild man-or animal - or "What is it" -as he, she, or it appeared to me. He was barefooted, bareheaded, and wore no clothng except an old pair of soldier's pant's: his hair, which was black, sprinkled with gray, was from two to three feet long, frizzly and matted, hanging over his neck, face. shoulders and back, reaching half way to band of his pants, was jet black; this, together with a springing, jerking lutch in his gait gave him more the appearance of a wild am not of a nervous temperament, may all the saints in heaven shield and defend me from ever meeting such a fiendish looking being tace to face again! The long, matted hair; the thick, black, uncombed beard; the wild, glaring, blood-shot eyeballs, which seemed bursting from their sockets; the savage, haggard, unearthly countenance: the wild, beastly appearance of this thing, continually by day and night; and I do not wonder that when this strange being rapped on the school house windows, children were frightened half out of their senses, and refused to be pacified; for, although I have seen the chiefs of fifty different tribes of Rocky Mountain Indians, painted for the war path, and have looked with wonder on the stuffed gorilla, Barnum's 'What is it,' the man monkey, &c., I never beheld anything in the human form half as hideous as the wild man of Woodhull woods.

had at least violated some law.

"I will close by saying that twenty-five years ago a man named William Little suddenly disappeared from Woodhull, and has never been heard of since; and as the farm on which the wild man spends most of his time was formerly owned by the absence, it is supposed by some that the wild man is none other than William Little himself, returned in this disguise to the home of his youth. But I hardly think this theory the true one. I do believe, however, that a woman and a baby are somewhat mixed up in the matter."

Cure For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

We have had several operations to fully test the chloride of zinc, in solution, in such cases, and so far as we are aware, we were the first to use this agent. It may be said that if the persons that have been bitten by logs and had been subjected to its use did not have hydrophobia, the dogs were not "mad" Under some circumstances it might be difficult to prove this proposition, but we do not propose to enter into arguments on the subject, but to make a plain state-ment of facts. In one case where three men were bitten by the same dog, at the same time, we subjected two to the use of zinc. They are both living at the present time, albough this occurred several years ago. while the third man, who was not treated in this way, died of hydrophobia on the ourteenth day.

In another case, a gentleman, as well as a ow and horse, were bitten at the same time by a rabid dog. We treated the man with the zine; he still lives; while the cow and lorse both died within fifteen days. We might give many other cases illustrative of the efficacy of this treatment, but we con sider these sufficient. The method which we employ is as follows:

Make a saturated solution of the chloride of zinc, and as soon as possible after the inury is sustained inject this into any or all he wounds made by the teeth of the animal; let it be done with a small syringe and with sufficient force to bring the solution in contact with every portion of the punctured abraded tissue. This should be epeated the second day after which apply he water dressing until all the parts which should be allowed to heal under the ordinary diessing, which will be effected if there has not been much laceration of the parts,

As an internal remedy we use the carbonate of ammonia, ten grains to the half pint of water, this quantity to be taken daily for twenty days. The longest time which has elapsed from the time the person was bitten until the above means were used were four hours yet we are of the opinion that this would antidote the poison even ten or fifteen hours after the injury for the reason that the zinc in a form when brought in contact. with an abraded rissne, will act upon parts quite remote from the part injured, and will if taken up by the absorb ents, antidote the poison which, may have permeated the whole system many hours previous. - Eclectic Medical Journal. Swamming Livery

A bright eyed boy, on being asked by his Sunday school teacher, "what did the Isra-lites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'm; but I guess they dried themselves."

Adversity—a simple rule in human mathematics to find the solid contents of a man.

A Ride with a Lunatic. The pleasures of railway travelling in England are vividly illustrusted by the folowing incident which happened on a line

A young lady got into a second-class carriage, where she was soon joined by a gentleman about thirty years old, whose manner seemed very strange and excited. They were alone in the carriage,

As soon as the train had started, this man got up all of a sudden, and began by throwing his carpeting out of the window, say-

"This carriage is much too heavy. Come, ve must lighten it as much as possible." He then sat down again, but jumped up a ninute after, screaming out: "It's too heavy! It's too heavy!"

And, so saying, he sent his coat out of the window to join his carpet bag, then away went his waistcoat, his cravat, and his He then sat down, and appeared to be

frightened as possible, and said : On your knees, madam, on your knees! We will pray for the Duke of Gloucester!" And he knelt down.

The poor girl immediately obeyed him. The stranger then began praying fervently for the Duke of Gloucester, then for the Duke of St. Albans, then for the Duke of Yorkin a word, for all the Dukes in Great Britain

and Ireland. He then sat down again. The young lady, more dead than alive, was in a corner of the carriage, a prey to the most profound

Nevertheless, this strange person soon began to feel less quiet. "This can't go on," he said ; "it is really much too heavy-much too heavy. The train will soon have to stop-it won't be able to go on. Come now, we must lighten it. One of us must get out. I won't; so supposng you jump out of the window !"

And he walked resolutely up to the cowerng girl. But she said to him, crying:

"Oh, sir, do stay for one moment; we've ot yet prayed for the Duke of Northumber-

"You are right, we had forgotten him. On our knees and let's pray for the Duke of orthumberland !"

They were still in deep prayer when the train arrived at the station, and the young girl fainted in the arms of some friends who

vere waiting for her. Her companion was arrested, and soon ecognized as a lunatic who had escaped rom Hanwell.

The Solar Eclipse in August.

Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the Inited States Naval Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total

eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August. The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about said officers shall be held every two years there 40 miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes | who shall give bond and security in such rea-

ear the following cities and town C; Fayetteville, N C; Carthage, N C; Lexington, N C; Mocksville, N C; Wilkesboro, NC; Boon, NC; Blountsville, Tenn; Taylorsville, Tenn; Kingsport, Tenn; Union, Tenn; Estliville, Va; Mount Pleasant, Ky; Manchester, Ky; Mount Vernon, Ky; Harrodsburg, Ky; Louisville, Ky; Corydon, Ind; Newton, Ind; Haysville, Ind: Maysville, Ind: Bruceville, Ind Washington, Ind; Robinson, Ill; Greenup, Ill; Shelbyville, Ill; Stonington, Ill; Springfield, Iil; Petersburg, Ill; Bath, Ill; Macomb, Ill; La Rarpe, Ill; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfield, Iowa; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Boonsboro, Iowa; New Munich, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are equested to forward their reports, together with the error of their instruments if known, to the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

Settling Property on a Wife. BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

noney, and consider themselves rich, I won der that it so seldom comes home to them that they are liable to reverses, which shall plunge their families into the utmost pecuniary distress. Men know that business is subject to fluctuations, and that nothing is more frequent than that men should in one year have all the comforts and advantages of wealth, and the next year be stripped bare. But a vicious hopefulness prevents them from realizing that they shall ever be subject to this late which befalls others.

Some persons have questioned whether a scrupulous honesty would allow one to hold back from creditors any part of a husband's property. A settlement of property on another, while debt hangs over it, either for the sake of avoiding payment of debt, or of securing the family, would be fraudulent, dishonest and wicked. But if while clear of debt, a husband settles property on his wife for the just maintainance of herself and children, his after debts have no more claim upon that property than if he had sold and transferred it to a neighbor instead of his own wife. No man has a right to leave a family whom he has accustomed to affuence liable to waisting poverty. A provision of all accounts, so audited, to be posted at the Township house, or other place of meeting, if there be no Township house, and three other public places in the Township.

Sec. 19. The Board of Trustees shall have upon that property than if he had sold and made betimes, in property, for the safety of his family in case of his death or bankruptcy, may be accepted and employed by the most sensitive conscience. I write strongly on this subject, because I have seen so much distress arising from the want of this pre-

The Labor Question in California.

Some of the workingmen of this city are at cross purposes. A few days ago the Anti-Coolie Association issued an address, in which they took the ground that the employment of Chinese interfered with the apprenticeship, and rendered it more difficult o procure instruction in trades for the rising generation. Close upon the heels of some workingmen have struck, not because Chinamen were employed, but because their employers sought to introduce apprentices. How are we to understand these things? Probably they would be contented if all immigration to California was stopped; if if all the Chinese were sent back to China; if all the boys now growing up were shipped away as fast as they reached manhood; and if the power of fixing wages and hours of work were placed absolutely in their hands. But let us look at the results of such endea vors. In the first place the attempt to raise wages already exceptionally high, combined with the opposition to Chinese labor, has had the effect of crushing out one important industry altogether. The Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Company employed over a hundred white work people, and paid them good wages. They struck for more pay. The Company could not pay them more and continue to work at a profit, and the only alternative being Chinese labor, they decided to quit the business. So there are a hundred persons, many of them with families, thrown out of employment, and a nseful and beneficial industry is killed,-Alta Californian.

Dr. Mackey, recently removed from the collectorship of Charleston, S. C., charges John Covode has been elected chairman that his successor is a Democrat. The of the Republican State Central Committee Governor of the State writes to the President Pennsylvania.

Superior Court Clerk's Blank's FOR dent protesting against Mackey's removal.

Official.

AN ACT CONCERNING TOWNSHIPS. [Passed April 6th, 1869.] SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Car

olina do enact. That the Districts reported by the Commissioners of the following Counties of the State to the present session of the General Assembly, are hereby approved, and said Districts in obedience to article seven, sections three and in obedience to article seven, sections three and tour of the Constitution, to wit? Csaven, Granville, Halliax, New Hanover, Chatham, Cumber, land, Davidson, Bupith, Edgecomoe, Franklin, Guiltord, Irecell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, Wayne, Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertle, Bladen, Bruiswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Culdwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Cumbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Greene, Harnett, Headerson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitch. Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Monigomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry Transylvania, Tyrrell, Usion, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson Yadkin, Yancey and Caswell, shall have corporate powers and shall be known as Townships thinking profoundly. All of a sudden he by the boundaries and by the name respectively turned toward the young girl, who was as designated in said districts may be altered or divided, or new Townships may be erected, by the County Commissioners in the manner speci-fied in sub-division fitten, section eight of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the government of Counties," and ratified the fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini cighteen hundred and sixty-eight. Sec. 2. All acts or proceedings by or against a Township, in its corporate capacity, shall be in the name of the Beard of Trustees of the Town-

> SEC. 3. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall consist of a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, except as otherwise provided in this act in respect to Justices of the Peace, in those Townships in which cities and towns are situ

> SEC. 4 It every Township in which any city or town is situated, or which may consist of a city or town, the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected shall be two more than the number of Wards in such city or town, or the case such city or town is not divided into then one additional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, one additional Justice; for the purpose of obtaining the number of inhabitants in any such city or town, the corporate authorities

shall have power to take a census thereof.

SEC. 5. The first election for Township Board of Trustees shall be held on the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. SEC. 6. Such election shall be held in all respects under the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, at such place in each Township as the County Commissioners may designate, and the return thereof shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of each county, who shall declare the result of said election, and within five days thereof shall notify the persons receiving the majority of votes in each Township of their

SEC. 7. The persons who are elected at such election shall appear, within five days after service of notice, before the County Commissioners and qualify by taking and subscribing onth of office, which oath shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners. SEC. 8. The Board of Commissioners is an

thorized to decide in all cases of contested election, subject to appeal to the Superior Court of SEC. 9. The persons chosen at the first election under this act, shall continue in their office till the first Thursday in August, eighteen bundred and seventy-one, and until their successors shall

atter. SEC. 10. At the time and in the manner suthorized by this act for the election of Townelection for one Constable in each Township, lars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and

have qualified, when the regular election for

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees shall bave power to purchase and to hold for the use of the Township, such real estate as they may deem necessary, not to exceed one acre, and to erect thereon a Township house, which shall be as near central in location as may be; and for the purpose of buying and erecting such building, they are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to lay and collect a tax upon all the property in the Township, with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of given at an election to be held for that purpose under the direction of such Trustees. Sec. 12. The Board shall have power to ap-

Sec. 13. A majority of the Trustees shall con stitute a oporum.

hority, within their respective Townships, to lay out, alter, repair, or discontinue highways; to establish and settle ferries; to build and keep bridges, subject to sub-division eleven, see tion eight, of the before cited acts concerning the government of counties: to lay off or discon tinue cartwars, to appoint overseers of highways; to allow and contract for the building of toll bridges, and to license the crection of gates across highways. This authority shall be exercised under the rules, regulations, restric tions and penacies, in all respects, prescribed and imposed in chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Code, upon the Justices of the late County Court. The Clerk of the Board shall perfom the daties therein enjoined upon the Clerk of the late County Court; and the Township Constable shill perform the duties im-posed in said chapter on he Sheriff. SEC. 15. In all cases of the exercise of an-

thority under the preceding section, there may be an appeal by either party from the decision of the Township Board of Trustee, to the Board of Commissioners of the County, whose de cision in the case shall be final; and, on every appeal, the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall transmit to the Commissioners all the paper- in the case, and the parties shall be allowed to b heard before the Commissalouers de novo. Sec. 16. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their Town-ships, and make return to the County Commis sioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law SEC. 17. The Board of Trustees of each Town ship shall make out a written report, upon the condition of the roads and bridges in their re-

spective Townships, to the County Commissioners, at least ten days before regular terms of the Superior Courts of the County. Sec. 17. The Board of Trustees shall andit all accounts against the Township, as directed in section ten of the act concerning the government

power to lay and collect all taxes which may be

required to defray the necessary expenses of the Township, and the Township Constacte shall collect all taxes so laid and assessed.

SEC. 20. The Clerk of the Board of Trustees shell record all the proceedings of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep all its papers and hold them open to the exami-nation of all persons, except on the Sabbath; disburse all moneys belonging to the Township, under the order of the Board, taking proper vouchers therefor, and making quarterly returns to the Board, if required, of all his receipts and

nember of the Board, shall receive two dollars per diem for each day's attendance upon the neetings of the Board; and the Clerk shall receive the same per diem, with such additiona compensation for his duties as Clerk as the Board SEC. 22. The Commissioners of any County not

included in this act, shall have power to desig-nate their present election precincts, as Town-ships, for school and assessment purposes, until a proper survey is made and a report of the same is made to this body. SEC 28. All laws in conflict with the provis

ions of this act are repealed, and this act shall have force from the day of its ratification. Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representation
TOD R. CALDWELL, President of the Sena

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, Raleigh, April 22d, 1869. I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true-copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,

Secretary of State ATTENTION DOG OWNERS.

MATOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF RALEIGH, July 4th, 1869. ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISsioners, that all owners of DOGS within
the limits of the City be required to call upon
Wm H. Martin, Chief of Pohee, and procure collars for the same, within ten days from this date
All DOGS found running at large after the 14th
inst., without a collar will be captured and killed.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

Sentinel copy 9 times.