

Home-Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Can the Negro get Justice in North Carolina. Banner Enterprise, Colored Organ.

We consider it our duty, and a pleasant one it is, to give to our readers any facts which tend to disabuse the minds of our Northern friends of the idea that the negro is so badly treated in the South—at least in some portions.

Some weeks since we were present at a term of Bertie Superior Court, and there witnessed the trial and termination of a civil action which made such an impression on our mind that we cannot forbear to call attention to it, however disagreeable it may be to bring to public notice seemingly private matters.

It was an action to recover land. The plaintiff, Charles White, colored, brought his action in forma pauperis. He is about twenty-five years old and dependent entirely on his daily labor. The defendant was a white man, Thos. D. Holley, one of the most intelligent business men of Bertie county, and worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. Black against white. Poverty against wealth. The case was hotly contested. The jury was composed of twelve white Democrats. The evidence a conflict between the plaintiff and the defendant—unspiced and unadorned by small circumstances. The trial lasted two days. Judge A. C. Avery presided.

The jury was out about ten minutes and returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case, a negro bringing his suit as a pauper against a wealthy white man, a conflict of testimony between the two, twelve white jurors, we are forced to conclude that a negro can get justice in Bertie county, and we know the same to be the case in many other parts of the State.

We believe in writing the facts as they are. And when others say the negro gets no justice in the South they speak without being informed. Race prejudice is passing away. Evil hours occasionally come when it asserts itself, but ordinarily the calm of citizenship is not disturbed by its untidy presence. All honor to the Bertie jury. All honor to our laws.

Let Sherman ask to have a committee appointed to investigate this case.

The N. C. State Exposition.

The meeting at Raleigh on the 30th of January to organize the State Exposition Association, was largely attended, and by gentlemen interested in the matter, and with a respectable number from various sections of the State, who attended as accredited representatives but as individuals who felt an interest in making known as well as developing the vast resources of North Carolina. The citizens of Raleigh generally manifested a lively and substantial interest in the matter, and have resolved that the enterprise shall not fail for the want of proper exertions on their part, nor for the want of necessary accommodations to visitors. Prominent citizens assured the meeting that ample means for boarding visitors would be furnished.

As the exposition is to be held at the capital of the State, of course it was proper to elect a citizen of Raleigh as president, and Mr. W. S. Primrose was selected. He is an energetic business man and is well qualified for the place. His election was suggested by gentlemen living outside of Raleigh.

Mr. Henry Fries, Jr., of Salem, was elected secretary, and he, too, is a thorough business man, well adapted to the office.

After free and full consultation, the meeting appointed a committee consisting of E. R. States, Chas. M. Holt, W. H. Page, W. J. Yates, O. W. Carr, W. H. S. Burgwyn and W. H. Cheek, to nominate nine vice-presidents and twenty directors for managing the affairs of the association, which committee reported the following:

For Vice-Presidents—1st district, Dr. Wm. Kiddick, of Perquimans county; 2d, W. R. Capehart, of Bertie; 3d, J. A. Bonitz, of Wayne; 4th, Julian S. Carr, of Durham; 5th, C. S. Winstead, of Person; 6th, W. H. Bernard, of New Hanover; 7th, John H. Ferree, of Randolph; 8th, W. A. Hidden, of Alexander; 9th, G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

Directors—Gov. T. J. Jarvis; Capt. S. B. Alexander; Mr. Mecklenburg; Maj. J. W. Wilson, of Burke; Richmond M. Pearson, of Buncombe; Jacob Wallace, of Iredell; W. G. Uphurch, of Wake; Col. T. M. Holt, of Alamance; John Nichols, of Wake; Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Cumberland; Julius Lewis, of Wake; Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, of Guilford; P. H. Haines, of Forsyth; Wm. Wolcott, of Wake; Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Wake; Henry A. London, of Chatham; W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Vance; W. C. Stronach, of Wake; Thos. K. Bruner, of Rowan; Geo. Allen, of Craven; Hon. George Howard, of Edgecombe.

The directors and other officers of the association will, at an early day, give the public full information as to the date when the exposition will be opened, &c. It is expected that the exposition will continue about four weeks.

The citizens of Raleigh have already subscribed about \$12,000 for carrying on the undertaking and will increase that amount. Citizens of other portions of the State have also made liberal subscriptions, and it is hoped that many more will give substantial aid.

As to the settlement of the Indian question, General Crook says: "There are simply two methods. Either the Indians must be exterminated or they must be treated with justice. From my experience of late years I can state most definitely, that since the Indians have learned the strength and power of our people, in almost every Indian war which I have known anything about, the prime cause thereof has been either the failure of our government to make good its pledges, or the wrongs perpetrated upon them by unscrupulous whites. This condition of affairs can no longer continue. The Indian now has sufficient knowledge of the needs of the country to force us to deal justly with him. If not so dealt with he will go on the war-path."

The meaning of this is that we must do right by the Indians and give them their rights, or we must fight them in wars in which our own wrongs will have provoked.

A case of death resulting from arsenical poisoning in the effort of a young lady to improve her complexion is reported from Waterbury, Conn. Miss Mary Stevens, the victim, on her death-bed confessed the cause of her death. Young ladies should take warning by her fate and beware of arsenic.

The Republican "Bright Political Skies."

The North State, under the above caption, tells us what its party expects to accomplish. It sums up in two paragraphs:

First, the National Republican party will elect the next President of the United States. Second, the State of North Carolina will be redeemed from the tyranny of the Bourbons and the Bosses.

The first they have done successfully heretofore, and may possibly do the same again, by the fraudulent and illegal processes by which Tilden was deprived of his seat; an illegality the most honest and candid of the Republican party more than once have admitted; or by the free use of money, of which the Treasury of the United States, and consequently the people of the United States, was robbed to debauch States, as was done in Indiana by the Star Route thieves. Such tactics a familiar to the Republican party, and are so natural to their adoption, that the elaborate its first proposition, and it is possible the National Republican party may elect (1) the next President of the United States.

We are glad to hear from so high an authority that the last proposition is to be sustained by the promise that the "last good will be accomplished in spite of frauds, appeals to race prejudice, &c.," by the Republican party sticks to that the Democracy will have no trouble. Frauds form a large part of the weapons of the Republicans; and appeals to race prejudices—an appeal to whites if a wrong, equally applicable whether addressed to white or black—has given that party absolute control of the negro vote. If that appeal had not been made, and the negro would follow his natural inclination and his true interests, the party that used him would have been without strength long ago. To abandon that appeal, therefore, means the redemption of North Carolina from the tyranny of the bosses, Boss Mott, Boss Young, and the like, who have had the party by the throat, until many of it was driven to engage in a "Coalition" to express their resistance to boss rule.

But the North State, more than any other reliance builds its hopes of success on the Union of the Liberals, "enthusiastic followers, led by such men as Price, Day, Leach, Edwards, &c." "The Republican party does not ask for office," as all the world by this time knows, and it is the proper party for such disinterested and self-sacrificing men as Winston, Price, Leach and others, who could not be rewarded according to their merits in the Democratic party; and having been tutored in adversity in that party, go into the Republican party trained in self-denial. They do not want office—of course they do not.

Another piece of information we gather from the North State, is that they do not want to be the public. We have an idea that it is not; but from the show of secrecy those engaged in the game have made, we infer that they will not thank the North State for stripping off the mask so early, because there was a hope of catching unwary Democrats.

The North State tells us that "Radicals and Liberal Republicans and Independents will form one line and vote one ticket; a united opposition, united in sentiment, in patriotism, in purpose. One convention, one victory—this is the political trinity under which we fight and win." All this to be done in the service and behoof of "the National Republican party."

All then that goes by the name of Liberal-Republicanism-Coalition-Independent-Democracy is working for the same end—the ascendancy of Republicanism. There is no mistake now. Let Democrats not be deceived. Neither let them fail to bear in mind that the combination is not to be despised. It claims, according to the North State, "to stand on principle," but it will be backed up by money and government influence.

The combination must be met by work, and by unity and effective organization among Democrats.—Asheville Citizen.

The career of the late Gov. John Letcher, of Virginia, affords a notable refutation of the idea prevalent in the North before and since the war and to some extent existing in the minds of those amongst us now who like to speak of "the new South," that the organization of society in the old South impeded the political progress of men of honor and ability whose origin was humble. At an early age young Letcher began his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with his father. But he found time out of work hours to feed his active mind by study, and having thus prepared himself entered Washington College at the age of 19; at 23 studied law, and in 1831 established a newspaper in Lexington. In 1851, he was elected to Congress without opposition and was returned thereto three afterwards. Here he became chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in which position the sobriquet of "watch-dog of the treasury" was bestowed upon him; and he gained a national reputation as a debater and for his persistent and able advocacy of extreme State rights. In 1859 he was elected Governor of Virginia, serving from January 1, 1860 to January 1, 1864, making a record as an able and patriotic "war-Governor."

CHINESE ENGINEERING.—Our friends, the Chinese, continue to exhibit evidences of the remarkable attainments in science and the arts which have characterized them for several decades of centuries. A recent news item says that engineering in China has achieved a notable triumph in the construction of the bridge at Lagang, over an arm of the China sea. It is five miles long, built entirely of stone, has 300 arches seventy feet high, the roadway is seventy feet wide, and the pillars are seventy-five feet apart.

A daughter of John F. Walls, editor of the Philadelphia Sunday Mirror, on Sunday evening detected a burglar in the upper rooms of her home. He was deterred from attempting to escape by the girl whistling for an imaginary dog, and when the thief made a dash he leaped into the arms of an officer, for whom she had sent her little brother, who, with her, was the sole occupant of the house. The heroine is only fifteen years old.

The Medical Times and Gazette having recently referred to the value of adding poison as a curative agent in lock jaw, Dr. Richard Heale calls attention to the fact that in 1874 there were 1,438 persons exposed to yellow fever who were inoculated with attenuated adven venom, not one of whom died, although seven were attacked with the disease. The account of the matter, written by a nephew of Baron Humboldt, appeared in the Medical Digest.

State News.

Mr. W. C. Staples, who has been one of the editors of the Reidsville Times, withdraws and the veteran Capt. T. C. Evans again assumes entire charge of the paper.

Mr. James Parsley, who lives on the old Love place on Crocker's Creek, made last year 11 bales of cotton and 800 bushels corn with two mules.—Gastonia Gazette.

Mrs. Letitia Morehead Walker has given \$1,000 to build a bath house at the Oxford Orphan Asylum, as a memorial to her son, John Morehead Walker.

It should be remembered that, under the Code, administrators, guardians and executors are required to make annual settlements. The penalties for failure can only be escaped by a strict compliance with the provisions of the law.

The Carolina Central Railroad Company has completed a large and substantial depot building at Iron Station, on the Shelby Division. Arrangements are being made to put a telegraph office in the depot.

Section 2,025 of the Code requires the road supervisors of each township to meet on the first Saturday in February and August of each year for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the public roads.

Mr. Jacob Blackwelder and a companion started for Florida on the 14th December. The 21st January they returned sufficiently fatigued with the Florida State. They say that they were able to realize \$3.50 per day for work, but it cost \$3.00 per day to board.—Concord Times.

THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—We received a card from Mr. James D. Sublett, the new manager of the Hotel Brunswick at Smithville. He informs us that many additions and improvements are being made to the hotel, and that preparations will be made for the accommodation of a large number of guests.—W. Star.

Capt. Waddill tells us that he now has the Narrow Gauge track laid to the Catawba river, five miles from Hickory, and that the bridge is expected to be completed so as to let his engine run across into Caldwell next Monday. This will be the first train ever run into Caldwell county.—Hickory Press.

People are curious about the name given to the immigrants from the Isle of Sky, now on their way to North Carolina. Land allotments on that island are very small, an acre or two, including the dwellings thereon, are called "crofts"; hence the name "crofters" for the tenants thereof.

MORE PEANUTS.—We have been informed that Mr. W. T. Taylor, of Whitakers, made the past year on "old field" land a crop of peanuts that yielded 100 bushels to the acre, for which he refused \$1.25 per bushel. He was also offered an excellent acre for the vines which make an excellent forage for stock. This is better than cotton.—Weldon News.

Senator Vance has written a letter to Dr. Capehart calling his attention to the fact that the law allows the importation of salt duty free for the purpose of curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States. When imported this salt must go into a bonded warehouse, from which it can be taken on a bond that it shall be used only for the purpose specified.

If Raleigh is a sleepy town, blessed be the sleep when it holds such men as Williamson & Uplchurch, W. C. & A. B. Stronach, Edwards, Brogdon & Co., William Woodcock, R. B. Raney, R. S. Patten, R. S. Tucker, and J. W. Wilson, &c. They have each subscribed \$500 in stock of the Exposition Association. Not less proud is this city and the whole State of the other gentlemen who have given and are giving liberally—in sums of \$250, \$100 and \$50 each. The total amount subscribed to date in Raleigh is \$10,300, which is an assurance of a \$15,000 subscription by the sleepy "little capital town."—State Chronicle.

A MISTLE-BALL IN HIS HEAD.—Mr. Andrew J. Haase, an esteemed citizen of this county, carries around with him a souvenir of the "late unpleasantness" from which it would give him great pain to part. At Gaines Mill, on Friday, June 27, '92, during the seven days fight around Richmond, Mr. Haase was shot in the head. The ball struck him on the arched bone under the eye-brow at the root of the nose above the left eye. It entered the cavity of the eye, destroying the eye-ball, struck the bone behind, then glanced downward and stopped behind the cheek bone, where it still remains. The ball can be distinctly felt with the finger, but gives no pain, except in damp weather, when it gently reminds Mr. Haase of his experience on the war-path.—Lincoln Press.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.—As there is complaint against employees being hired after already having bargained to work for another, we publish the second section of the law of the State on that subject, the first section makes liable for civil damages any person who shall entice, persuade and procure any servant by indenture, or any servant who shall contract in writing or orally to serve his employer. The servant is also liable. The second section is as follows:

"In addition to the remedy given in the preceding section against the servant and person violating the preceding section, such person and servant shall also pay a penalty of one hundred dollars to any person suing for the same, singly or jointly, one-half by his use and the other half to the use of the poor of the county, when suit is brought, and the offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months.

If this law is enforced a few times it will put a stop to the evil.—Taboro Southerner.

Gen. Jackson was the first to inaugurate the custom of shaking the hands of all who came to his public levees. Before that time the populace had merely made a respectful obeisance to the President as their names were announced, but Old Hickory, who despised all pomp and affectation, and was nothing if not Democratic, took every hand in his firm and honest grip.

The bears who have been resorting lately to the most unscrupulous practices to depress prices, regardless of what the results might be in the way of a financial panic involving general business disaster, have come to grief, and everybody is rejoiced to see the screws put to them in the most crushing style.

[COMMUNICATED]

The "31st May" was never so called in Mecklenburg, and this date is not named by Mr. Bancroft.

In consenting to come before the public with the facts which have been found to prove that the printer's date of the "Mecklenburg Resolves" was a variation from the MS., a new historical field was entered with the expectation of gaining, as well as imparting, some information. In this I have not been altogether disappointed. Thanks are returned for congratulations received, but more especially for candid criticisms through private correspondence, and otherwise, suggesting difficulties which were to be removed before this conclusion could be admitted. The last allusion was, perhaps, rather undignified for such a subject. The end sought would be defeated in the outset, if the impressions were made that my own recent conviction forbid a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, from whom I have only been led to differ by a marshaling of the evidence, after a discovery of some facts never presented for their consideration. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will straighten the lines from corner to corner through this strangely tangled wilderness of Mecklenburg. As the giants of the forest are disclosed, through the lichen and the moss, on one side, and the "immortelles" of later growth, on the other, the hatchet shall be driven as deep as that of the ax, and the axe shall bore the portion of the present line between the two Carolinas. All the arts of logic, rhetoric, and satire, were long since exhausted on the trial of the general issue, to-wit: whether there was a special Declaration of Independence by Mecklenburg prior to the general one by the Continental Congress. Nothing has been furthered by the purpose of the "Mecklenburg Resolves" than the decision of which is so emphatically approved by Mr. Bancroft. See History U. S. vol. VII. 370-374. His conclusion is that Brevard "digested" the system which formed in effect a declaration of independence, as well as a complete system of government—which digest those participants and witnesses who have left a record of their testimony. In all, call a "copy" of the whole proceedings.

But in attempting, with all due respect, to correct others, I must set the example, in candidly acknowledging errors. The concurrence of both sides to the previous question, led us also to the admission that the great historian had given the 31st May, 1775, as the date of the Mecklenburg MSS. A careful perusal of the MSS. has led me to feel great compunction for the fact that he does not name the day. Of the action taken by the county, he says: "sometime in May, 1775," and of Dr. Brevard's signing the digested "Resolves" "before the month of May had come to an end." The old Delphic oracles were so worded that the victorious party should have the privilege of counting the language used after the event was known. Our historian, unfortunately, as late as 1858, found that, while the previous question had been decided, still there were some who assumed that not only was the printed date certainly right, but that it was positive proof that no other Resolves could possibly have preceded these. On the other hand, none of the parties who had travelled, unless excepted the printed date. The day and date, he left to be decided by the winner of battle. All who ever spoke of more than one day, and fixed the dates, said that the call was for the 19th of May, and that the Delegates met accordingly. With equal unanimity, though hundred of miles apart, the day when the Declaration was signed, at Mecklenburg, by Dr. Polk, was fixed as the 20th of May. No witness ever named a different day for it. In the U. S. Pension Office, through the assistance of Maj. Wheeler, and the courtesy of the government officers in that department, we have found this day, the 20th, "confirmed by an oath," and no one doubts that every witness who certified to it on that day, was prepared, unhesitatingly, to swear to it.

Hon. Jos. H. Wilson, who is at once an honor to, and the father of, the Charlotte Bar, recollects distinctly that a number of the Revolutionary soldiers applied for pensions through him as their attorney, and the statements of several set forth the fact that they were "present at Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775, when the Declaration of Independence was made." So much, then, to show that one day, at least, has been settled.

The printed date is quoted to contradict the accuracy of the memories of the actors themselves, even on such a household word, after the lapse of years; and previous writers have either contended for the 19th, 20th and 31st, or denied the fact that any date was ever given in this nullius in law in 1837. The latter class, as to the dates, appear to have the more accurately defined the issue; for it is a constant abode under the same roof. This is the more apparent, when it is fully understood exactly what the printed "Resolves" contain, and the long distance some of the delegates would have travelled, to return, to return to a second meeting. The object was not sufficient. If the Resolves, as Mr. Bancroft concludes, are really the system which Brevard digested from the several MSS. before him—which we find were two preceding Declarations, and three other papers of a rather different character—a copy of the whole proceedings, then there was no necessity for the sub-committee to separate before its completion. Printed dates are not, necessarily, conclusive. A wounded Confederate officer could be named, who brought home from the surrender at Appomattox, a parole, printed on Gen. Grant's army press, bearing date April 10, 1865. But the world knows that the capitulation was really on Sunday morning, the day before the treaty was signed, as Sunday is the day of the Digest, is that our calendar places this day on Sunday. In the last article, it was shown that such was not the calendar of the people in old Mecklenburg. The point might, perhaps, more clearly appear, if we could show the Town Commissioners transacting official business, which required no undue haste, on days corresponding to the 21st May, 1775, as Sunday on Sunday. Two such occasions in immediate succession would, doubtless, suffice. These I will proceed to give; and that the reader may the more readily test the accuracy of the calculations already furnished, take these data: By our present calendar, the 1st of January, 1773, and 1775, would have fallen on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, respectively. Then, the days of the month in January and October, being the same in number, are also the same in the week, with the exception for leap years. With the same exception, those of May are found just one day earlier, respectively, in the week; e. g. the 1st, 8th, 15th,

22d, and 29th, January and October, correspond with the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, of May. So that the 1st, 8th, 15th, &c., of January and October, 1773, being Friday, the 10th and 17th October, 1773, would inevitably have been Sunday; and likewise, two years later, the 21st of May, 1775, (by the removal of the intervening day,) would also have been Sunday. But that it was not Sunday in Mecklenburg is shown, further, by the fact that the Town Commissioners, Messrs. Polk, Alexander, and McCaffery, by their joint signatures, executed a deed of conveyance for a town lot on October 10, 1773, and another October 17, 1773. Without further facts the legitimate presumption is, that the Mecklenburgers retained the calendar of Julius Caesar, Pontific Maximus, and rejected that of Gregory, substituted by Pope Urban VIII. in 1582. No one who understands the history of ALEXANDER CRAIGHEAD from 1743 to 1766, and that he was virtually King of Mecklenburg for the last 11 years of his life, can doubt whose time he kept, if the choice was limited to the two. I am gratified to learn that in Wheeler's Reminiscences due credit is given to that eminent divine scholar, the Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., for demanding and securing for the memory of this independent pioneer a proper place in American history.

His bold Declaration at Middle Octorara was but eight years before the Act providing for the abandonment of the time-table of Caesar and Sosigenes. To the old hero and patriot, it seemed hardly time for the hearts of his countrymen to be bowed down to the yoke of the land which he had so nobly forgotten his name. Every gazette and every established church, presumably, adopted the change in 1752; but he found neither here, in 1755; and there was neither at the time of his death, 1768; nor when his sentiments were voiced by his surviving comrades, in May, 1775. Though dead, he was still in the hearts of his countrymen on that memorable day, and no other influence was so potent on the occasion which witnessed the final fruition of his hopes. He planted the tree, posterity gathered the fruit. Without a knowledge of the previous training and true status of the "1500 taxable persons" who were represented in the Mecklenburg Committee, the effort might well be considered illegitimate, that they should persistently cling to the Old Style. They had sought a remote part of the world to be as free as civilized men could expect to be, from outside interference—especially in matters of conscience, in which form there seems from the dawn of Christianity to have been always a difference of opinion as to whether days and seasons are minor matters of the law. To-day we feel great compunction for looking around us, and seeing a people of almost every phase of christian faith with a comfortable house of worship and an instructor 'apt to teach,' to say nothing of the legal, and medical profession, the bankers, merchants, experts in every avocation, and last, but not least, our excellent schools; yet, in the face of all this, I blush to own that the PRINCIPAL of persons well informed as to the civil and religious status of their country, and possessing a fair education, in Mecklenburg in 1854, is not equal to the exhibit for 1775. We are not behind our age, but the general prosperity and growth of the country, and the upheavals of the late disastrous war, from which the people in the aggregate have recovered as rapidly as could have been expected, must not be left out of the account.

Our excellent newspapers, since the establishment of the Catawba Journal here about 1820, by Mr. Lemuel Bingham, who still survives in a happy old age in Statesville, have ever been in the front rank as true educators of the people; but the ancient Mecklenburgers, like the college at Queen's Museum in Charlotte, were as well informed, and no less vigilant. It was before the days of telegrams and steam-engines, but their steeds were as strong and as fleet as ours, and from time to time, well considered manuscripts went out on the wings of the morning to prepare every freeman for the coming storm. Such were their local prospects. In full sympathy with the desire of Gov. Tryon as to the enforcement of the Stamp Act in 1764; so openly in favor of the Regulators in 1771, that an oath of allegiance was required of every man able to shoulder a musket as soon as the parties who had been artfully outwitted and cajoled by the "olive branch" of Gov. Tryon, and his elegant household, could reach the county, they had determined among themselves that "the cause of Boston is the cause of all." The removal of the d d body of that enforced oath—the usual and absurd artifice of tyranny to prolong its life beyond the time appointed by the King of kings—alone stood between them and a declaration of independence as absolute as it was in the power of one county to make it. All the resolves, then, and there unimpaired, they knew amounted to nothing, unless they succeeded in the performance of the duty so solemnly assumed: "to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America." The first step, in this direction, was Brevard's Digest. Hear what Mr. Bancroft has to say as to the construction put upon his language by the actors themselves. "The Resolves were made binding on all, and were to be enforced till the Provincial Congress should provide otherwise, or what they knew would never take place, till the British Parliament should resign its arbitrary pretensions with respect to America." VII. 372. Why then were such an enlightened people, so far in advance of others in seeing the end from the beginning, behind them in the change of their calendar? They held to the O. S., doubtless, as at once a legacy from Craighead and a badge of liberty. But the fact is, they were very little more tenacious than were the Protestant States of Germany, who only made the exchange in 1774; while the civil and religious heart of the king and pope—all of the Russian, bears Caesar's name, and keeps Caesar's time, to the present day.

Now it is certain that this was the calendar of our first settlers; also that the people of Mecklenburg and their officers did not yet punctuate time according to ours. Subsequent data from the records of their independent court occasionally disclose a variance of one day from the N. S., but the real importance of this variance is, that it establishes the fact that a change was then made. So that, correcting a former conclusion too hastily adopted from these subsequent data, and preferring the ascertainment of truth to the maintenance of an entirely consistent argument, I must discard both Sunday and Saturday as the 21st May, and find that the old patriots met on a Tuesday, STAPLED GROCERIES.—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Rice, Salt, Soda, Powdered Sugar, Cut Loaf Sugar, Candles, and many articles too numerous to mention. Also, Fancy Cakes, 1st parties, weddings and family use. Fresh Pie, Plum Cakes, and Bread every day. I would be pleased to have you call and examine my stock. C. S. HOLTON.

Volcanic Eruptions.

A letter from Mr. Edward Wylmyer to Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, the English astronomer, gives some interesting particulars concerning an eruption of the South American volcano of Cotopaxi which occurred in 1880. At the commencement of the eruption Mr. Wylmyer was making his famous ascent of Chimborazo, and was more than 18,000 feet above sea-level, and about sixty-five miles from Cotopaxi. A dense column of smoke was seen to rise suddenly from the volcano to a height of about 40,000 feet above the sea, when it was borne westward some twenty miles by a strong wind, and then gradually spread in all directions. In a few hours the cloud passed between the observers as the sun, and color effects surpassing in vivid intensity those of the most gorgeous sunsets were then witnessed, the sun itself appearing green. As the cloud passed overhead and surrounded the mountain-climbers the brilliant colors ceased to be seen, while an exceedingly fine dust fell upon everything. This remarkable observation seems strongly confirmative of the view of the late annual sunsets and other atmospheric phenomena have been due to volcanic dust floating high in the air.

Two Events.—Two grand events transpired in the present century that never happened before, and in all probability will not occur again in the nineteenth century, if ever, one in Church and one in State. John Adams lived to see his son occupy the highest place in the gift of the people, and George Washington to see his son occupy the national executive chair. No father felt a greater pride in his son, the more so, when he was elevated to the highest honors his country could bestow. But, sir, can we conceive with what gratitude swelled the bosom of that great and grand old patriarch, when it was announced at Columbus, in May, 1854, that George, his beloved George, was elected to the Episcopal office, and henceforth to go in and out before the people of Israel, as a leader of the sacramental host. We know whereof we speak, when we say we know that great man's heart bounded with joy when he heard the words, G. F. Pierce is elected, and well it might, when no father ever had a nobler son, no son a greater father.—Macon Advocate.

The journalism that ignores the foulest crime at home, and habitually magnifies wrong-doing and confers, for the purpose of bringing adulation and contempt upon fellow citizens of the same country, lacks the spirit of genuine patriotism as truly as it does that of christianity. And it thus qualifies itself alike for the office of a conservator of public morals in its own circle, and a friendly and profitable adviser outside of it.

The complaint of bad roads comes up from all quarters of the State. The roads will never get a better order our poor old antiquated and ridiculous road system. A little dirt will be pulled to the middle of the road once or twice a year and the rain will wash it back again. A few pine brush will be pitched into the holes and a rotten bridge here and there will be patched with old rails or refuse lumber. But there will be no permanent improvements, because the system contemplated nothing of the sort.

TO THE LADIES! You are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of new HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES and INSERTINGS. They are very handsome and very cheap. Machine Torchon Laces 35c50c, per Dozen. We are selling our stock of Children's and Misses' Underwear at cost. Also, full line of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at very low prices. Call and be convinced. HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER, Smith Building, Jan. 25, 1884.

Removal TO SPRINGS' CORNER. DRUG STORE. We have opened and have now on sale a new and complete line of Fresh Toilet articles, &c., which we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine at our Store on the Corner of Trade and Tryon Streets, known as Springs' Corner.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared at all Hours, Day and Night. R. H. JORDAN & CO.

FANCY GOODS AND Confectioneries. The largest stock ever brought to Charlotte at C. S. HOLTON'S. A mammoth stock of Plain and French Candles, made of pure Sugar and manufactured by the best manufacturers in the United States. FRENCH CANDY.—Spanish Cakes, Marshmallows, Cocoa-nut Jelly, Fig Paste Plats, Smooth loaves, (Chocolates), Rosettes, Gum Drops, Lollipops, Gum Drops, Lemon Cakes, Cream Bars, Mint Drops, Cream Almonds, Bon Bons, &c. The largest and best selected stock of TOYS that has ever been brought to Charlotte. Tin, Wood, China and Mechanical Toys, Arks, Coffers, Sets, Steamboats, Work Boxes, Toy Pianos, China Vases, Glass Vases, China Mug and Cups, Wax Dolls, Unbreakable Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Bells, Toys, Furniture, Locomotives, Santa Claus. FANCY NOTIONS.—Dressing Cases, Dressing and Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books and Pens, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, &c. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.—Malaga Grapes, Figs, Apples, Oranges, Cabinet Raisins, Lemons, &c. NUTS.—Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Cocoanuts. WILLOW COODS.—Dc' Cradles, Fancy Baskets, Work Stands, Work Baskets, Rattles. STAPLED GROCERIES.—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Rice, Salt, Soda, Powdered Sugar, Cut Loaf Sugar, Candles, and many articles too numerous to mention. Also, Fancy Cakes, 1st parties, weddings and family use. Fresh Pie, Plum Cakes, and Bread every day. I would be pleased to have you call and examine my stock. C. S. HOLTON.

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