Boston has been pleased with modest complement to call itself the "Hub of the Universe," the "Athens of America"-the centre of culture, intelligence and refinement. Many persons have been inclined to differ with the Bostonians in the estimate put upon their crooked city, and to regard it as the fomenter of all the ills upon the continent. Puritanism in Boston has degenerated into Socinianism ; Socinianism into Universalism, and Universalism into Deism, if not blank Atheism. Every pestilent heresy and dangerous ism that have cursed the United States have been either born or nurtured there. The fanatics of Abolition, the beastly Free-lovers, the ruffians of Mormonism, the brazenfaced advocates of Woman's Rights, the swindling Monopolists, the cut-throat Communists-all the enemies of Christianity and Christian civilization have held high carnival in that learned, refined and godless city.

We have been led into these reflections by being shown a recent copy of the Boston Investigator-an Infidel paper of the most pronounced and shameless type. It has forty columns of reading matter assailing all that the Christian holds dear. and all that the respectable citizen knows to be necessary for the welfare of societythe Biole, the marriage relation, the future state, &c., &c. The frontispiece is a pile of books, labeled Hume, Paine, Voltaire, Kneeland, Hobbs, &c. This wicked newspaper has been forty-three years in existence, and the number before us is 2215 of its issue. How much work for Satan it has done in this long period. How many minds it has poisoned. How many immortal souls it has rained. How much bloodshed it has caused. How it hounded on the work of devastation of the South. How it exulted in our misery and our final over-

The great Teacher has given us an infallible test of men and of doctrines : "By their fruits ye shall know them." The world may weep over the sin of slavery and the sinners of the South; but there never was an infidel paper published in her borders. We had no Mormons, no Millerites, no Fourierites, no Agrarians, no Freelovers. no Credit Mobilier thieves, no unsexed shes traveling round the country shrieking about Woman's rights.

We are gratified to find that the Investigator is loyal and South-hating. Lincoln is the idol of its worship. He is spoken of as one of the grand heroes of Progress and Infidelity. We give an extract from it at tacking the Bible :

"The enlightened sentiment of to-day would like to hide the gallows behind its civilization, but this monster of infallibility exclaims, "He that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." It stands holding the whip of terror over the milder government of children, saying, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Over the subjects of European tyranny it stands enforcing the stern command, Obey them that have the rule over you, and subject yourselves." No deadlier artillery have Mazzini and Garibaldi and Karl Bland had to grows faint and sick, as from creation down, like a mill-stone, the curse has hung about her neck. The theatre and the lyceum welcome her with outstretched arms but a Brooklyn presbytery has wrangled over Adam's rib till Paul, who sent Onesimus back, came to their relief and said woman should not preach. Had the Bible, with all the weight of its superstitious worshippers, been thrown into the scale of liberty for a race, we should never have been deluged in battle and blood till the Goddess of Liberty, like Rachel, was cast down in many a slave pen and prison yard, and could not be comforted. But the forty thousand priests dotting every hamlet, as a rule, were but so many additional slavemasters, and the parish systems over which they presided but so many spiritual plantations. Said Albert Barnes, "There is no power out of the American Church that could sustain slavery an hour were it not sustained in it." Sustained by Andover and New Haven and the Princeton Review, and the holding among Protestant churches alone of over six hundred and sixty-three thousand slaves. This is the fruit of not rejecting the Church's Bible."

We will make but two comments upon this vile assault upon the Word of God. First, that every consistent Abolitionist was bound to hate the Bible. Second .-That the city which has supported for near half a century such a God-defying newspaper, may call itself the "Hub of the Universe," but with more truth it might be called the "Hub of the Pit of Darkness."

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES .- The following is the official synopsis of the recent protocol agreed upon by Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo on the 29th ult: 1. The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all

the surviving passengers and crew. December next, unless, in the meantime, country never can have permanent prosthe American flag was improperly borne on that vessel; and further that she had no right to the American flag and papers. In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag.
3. If it shall be shown that the Virgin-

ius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will insti-tute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated the law or stipulation.

4. The matter of reclamation for damages is reserved for future considera-

In addition to the above it can also be positively stated that within the next two days, Secretary Fish and the Spanish minister will determine at what point the Virginius and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release,"

passengers and crew, implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elspse bofore Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. The agreement is regarded in official quarters as covering all points of the original demand, though in a modified

form, while it is respectful and honorsble to both countries. The fixing of the 25th day of December, as the time for saluting our flag; is aggregate of claims against the Govern-

## MEETING OF CONGRESS Grant's Lucubrations.

&c. &c. &c.

In the better days of the Republic, before it became customary to style a bold brazen rebbery of public funds "a defalcation," the assembling of the National Legislation was an event of sufficient importance to draw all eyes to Washington. It is not so now. A long succession of Congressional bodies, composed of corrupt. ignorant, or fanatical men, whose labors have resulted oftener in mischief and shameful mis-government, than in good to the people especially the Southern people, has destroyed almost all respect for, or interest in, the meeting of Congress.

Even the telegraphic operators show their contempt for the National menagerie by sending broad cast over the country. such dispatches as the following:-

"About fifty new members from the South took the ante bellum oath, and some an oath as long as your arm." In the House, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, whose reputation did not go unsinged during the Credit Mobilier investigation, was elected speaker, by the Republicans, over Fernando Wood, the Democratic candidate. The vote stood 190 to 77.

A note-worthy incident-which may be taken as a straw for good—is that Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was by cour tesy exempted from the drawing for seats, and allowed the leading seat on the Democratic side.

The proceedings last week are not o much interest. Summer tried to get in another civil rights bill, and Butler succeeded in seating the bogus-scallawag-rag-tagand-Pinch back members from Louisiana. The following is the telegraphic summary of Grant's message.

The President's message was then read. It opens by a reference to the financial crisis, the Granger's movement and the Virginius matter, which, it says, is in course of negotiation and is likely to be amicably adjusted and honorably. It refers to the Vienna Exposition, which was creditable to the artisans of the United States: to the reception of the Western Ambassadors by the Emperor of China, and to the need of further legislation to suppress the infamous coolie trade ; it recommends a commission for the purpose of auditing and determining the amount to be paid for losses caused Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in by the Confederate privateers; it refers to the Mixed Commission for determining claims between British subjects and American citizens, and asks for an appropriation to pay the amount of the decisions against the United States; it also recommends a law creating a special court, consisting of three judges to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States arising out of damages committed against their persons and property during the insurrection: it asks the decision of Congress on the subject of the action of the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments, relieving foreign Consuls of judicial powers.

The President transmits the application of the Republic of Santo Domingo that after freedom, and commanding no sympathe United States shall exercise a protectorate over that Republic. The message discusses at some length, the question of the right of extradition, particularly, as to citizens of the United States who are residing permanently abroad with their families, and inggests legislation on the subject. It refers to the establishment of a Republic in Spain, and to the efforts of the new government to abolish slavery in all its dominions, which efforts are opposed by the reactionary slaveholders of Cuba, who are vainly striving to stop the march of civilieeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba in preventing the proposed reformation of the Island. In the interest of humanity, of civilization, and progress, it was to be hoped that the evil influence might be soon averted. In reference to the capture of the Virginius, and the inhuman and the illegal murder of fifty-three of the passengers and crew, he says that the Spanish government had recognized justice of his demand, and had arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence towards the citizens of the United States, and also towards indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. The correspondence on the subject had been conducted in cypher and by cable, and was, therefore, not in a condition to be submitted to Congress.

The President expressed his conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the Island, and does not doubt that Congress shares his hopes that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity will follow its abolition. He suggests two constitutional amendments, one to authorize the President to approve so much of any measure of Congress as his judgment may dictate without approving the whole, and the other to provide that when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation, legislation shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before Congress from time to time in writing. He recommends the erection at Washington of suitable buildings for Cabinet officers, and for such officials as now receive commutation for quarters, thus setting an example to the States, which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators: the message goes very fully into 2. A salute to our flag, on the 25th of the financial question, and declares that the perity until specie payments be reached: he ecommends legislation prohibiting National Banks from paying interest on deposits, and forcing them into resumption, if only in legal tender notes; he suggests the question whether banking should not be made full, but securing all the present privileges to bill holders; he notices the improvement in American ship building during the past year, and hopes for a continuance of it; in regard to the problem of cheap transportation, he refers to the Erie and Illinois canals, and suggests whether it would not be wise statesmanship to pledge to the States that own those canals. that if they will enlarge them the general government will look after and keep in navigable condition, the great public highways with which these canals connect, to wit: the Hudson river, the St. Clair flats. and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; he recommends a government exploration of the upper Amazon river and its tributaries; a revision and codification of the tariff laws, and the opening of more mints; endorses the recommendation of the Post Master General for the establishment of P. applicable to the Virginius and surviving | O. Savings depositories and invites the con-O. Savings depositories and invites the consideration of Congress to the proposition for a postal telegraph; he recommends legislation in regard to the judicial proceedings in Utah, and also in regard to the United States. If this selection is made in the superior of th ductive of more evil than good; if not to- bitter hostility to the Southern people,

quired to present them at an early period and that the personal attendance of wit-

nesses be required at the Court of Claims. In regard to the Indian question he recommends a territorial form of government for the Indian Territory; he also recommends such action as will permit the settlement of a body of Russian colonists on the public lands, and enderses the proposition for a census in 1875; he enlogizes the Washington Board of Public Works and speaks of the great improvement of the city under the operations of the Board ; recommends a liberal policy on the part of Congress in defraying a portion of the expenses, and suggests the establishment here of a National University; he recommends the passage of an enabling act for the admission of Colorado as a State, and suggests the opening of a canal for the purpose of irrigation from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. In conclusion, he renews his recommend-

ation for a general amnesty, and says: "there are a number of persons yet laboring under disabilities, very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation; there can be no possible danger to the Government in restoring these to eligibility to hold office, and suggests the enactment of a law the better to secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave."

## CUBAN PATRIOTS.

The Southern people, who have been so desirous to vindicate the honor of the best Government the world ever saw, must be a woman gilled delighted to read the extract below from age and as egg the President's Message, attributing all the scifwrong-doing, rascality and villainy of the Cubans to the influence of slavery:

"The existence of the new Republic in Spain was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next, the Captain-General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and fruitless correspondence, were ordered to be released to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of a violent opposition, directed by the rapacious slave owners of Havana, who were very stringent to stay the march of ideas which terminated slavery in the civilized world, Cuba excepted, unhappily, however. This baneful nfluence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal-minded men in Island. The struggle for political su- him read hours and hours together, from their wisdom may see fit. premacy continues there. The pro-slavery which he acquired such a love for books. Prominent Freemasons of Brooklyn, and aristocratic party is gradually as- that it is only recently the consideration suming in itself more and more hostility of his age and position has been able to that the recent indignities are of such and defiance to the home government. While it maintains political connection with the Republic, it puts at defiance the authority of the home government. It is a power at Madrid, recognized by the home government, and an element more dangerous to the continued colonial relations beween Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yarra. An element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations thy in generous breasts-aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression has seized many in power in Cuba, and under the pretence of loyalty to ly was connected with other leading jourthe mother country they are exausting the nals. In December, 1856, he was apresources of the island and doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice and liberality which give nobility of character to a Republic. In the interest of humanity, of civilization and of progress, t is to be hoped that this evil influence may soon be averted."

The ex daysholders of the South orh have been ready to volunteer in the Rad cal war against Cuba, must enjoy the above extract. Here is what His Excellency says of the capture of the Virginius:

"The Virginius was on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New York, as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having received the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York, and has not since been within the territorial iurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st day of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States, on the high seas, he was forcibly seized by the Spanish gun boat Tornado, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and so far at least as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, without due process of law, put to death. It is a well established principle asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence. recognized by Great Britain and other powers, and stated by the Senate, in a resolution passed unanimously, on the 16th of June, 1858, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong and therefore, any visitation, molestation or detention of such vessels, by force or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this principle, the surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and a due reparation to the flag, and the punishment of the authorities who have been guilty of the illegal acts of violence, were demanded. Spanish government has recognized the ustice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and for the surrender of the survivors o the passengers and crew, and for a salute to our flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved o have been guilty of illegal acts of violence towards citizens of the United States: and also towards indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of an agreement of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of agreement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith. The correspondence on the subject with the legation of the United States in Madrid, was conducted in eypher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence. It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case, not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text be received by mail. In taking leave of this subject for the present, I must renew the expression of my conviction, that the existence of slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the condition of the Island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will be soon made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE. - A is to be degraded to the level of a mere instrument of partizan malignity, Federal usurpation and persecution—then the position could not have been better filled, unless the appointment had been fered on Recent P. tally repealed it should be modified in and his utter subserviency to the Radical those portions providing for involuntary party-if the high office of Chief Justice bankruptcy; those portions should be repealed. He calls attention to the immense instrument of partizan malignity; Federal

milio Castelar. President of the Spanish Republic.

He was born n Cadiz, September 8th. 1873. His father, Don Manuel Castelar belonged to an lonest, respectable family of agents of exchange in Alicante; and his mother, Dona Maria Antonia Ripolle, was the aughter of an advocate and landholder of the same city. They were married in 1819, a little before the revolution of Rago. Both families were passionately depted to the liberal cause. Don Manuel Cistelar, who was at the time very young, was compromised in the insurrection and when the king succeeded in restoring the absolute monarchy, was condemned to death, and forced to emigrate, passing seven years in the English possessions, and especially in Gibraltar. 18the year 1831, the busband and wife, who had been forced by this banishment to a long and sorrowful separation, were reunited in Cadez, where in 1832 Emilio Castelar was born. Don Manuel was devoted to study. His library was one of the best in Cadiz, equally rich in works of philosophy, history, political economy, and general literature. He enjoyed an easy income from his po-sition of agent of exchange in that city, as he had in Alicante. His intention

having made a journey to Madrid, he died at that control leaving his family, whose only nation ony was the earnings r head almost without resources. a Maria Auto 1 Ripolie, thus of her youth, Bord pary courfor devoted hertion of her husband to fit him for usefulness to his family and his country by a All that was most valuable

was always to devote his son to the ca-

reer of letters and science; but in 1839.

brilliant literary and scientific education. was retained, in spite of rain and misfortune, to contribute to this end. She would not, however, have been able to accomplish it but for the generous assistance of her sister, Donna Maria Ripolle, who was married and resided in Elda, a town in the province of Alicante, a lady unusual beauty and goodness, who comfortable home, and received as her almost to poverty. His mother made to take such action thereon phy, at the age of twenty. The revolufor the first time as a public orator. A erature of the day, and this soon won for above. - Brooklyn Argus. himself great distinction. He was the first editor of El Tribune, and subsequentpointed to the chair of the Critical and Philosophical History of Spain in the University of Madrid, and while thus employed, he found time to deliver in the Athenseum his famous lectures on The History of Civilization. At about the

ead it. The most striking part, however, of Castelar's political career was that period in which he figured as the editor of which went forth on the 1st of January, 1864, wielding great power in sharing the political events of Spain. The same loan proposed by Barzanallana. His influence was soon felt even in colonial matters, and on the split of his party he carried the majority, preventing the rup. ture of the democratic party-its supremdisturbances on the 22ad of June, 1866, the council of war sitting in Madrid, conresentative for Zaragoza, in which capaclican cabinet he held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs; but when Figueras resigned, he gave up his position and detution of his country. Afterwards he was elected President of the Cortes, and on the resignation of Salmeron, last summer, he was elected Prime Minister for an indefinite term, and invested (at his own demand) with dictatorial powers.

The Brave and Unhappy Captain Fry. A Washington special to a Western Diain Fry

to the Spanish authorities is published. In it he asks nothing for himself, but all for his crew, many of whom, he says, were entirely ignorant of the destination of the Virginius when she left Kingston, and for several equally innocent passen-gers he pleaded strongly. Captain Fry closes his letter as follows: "The consul knows well that I am not pleading for my life. I have not prayed to God for it, nor even to the blessed mother. I have neither house nor country. A victim of war and persecution, the way of prosperity being closed for me, to such a point, that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and children, who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life, my life is one of suffering, and I look upon what has happened to me as a benefit from God, and

t is not for me, therefore, to ask favors of any one." The God to whom the dying man appealed, alone knows how many noble fellows there are in our country, who would welcome death from the same causes that inspired his touching appeal.

That man became an outcast and a beg. Brown then removed his long white gown,

Fresident Grant as a day of Inancespiving and Prayer, it is suggested that the following forehead, and then burned it in the fire. Brown then removed his long white gown,

For the destruction of political rights Washington telegram announces the That man became an outcast and a begpet-baggers had not settled, like devour-ing locusts, upon the South, stolen its

olation of the South? One would suppose that after such an act, that gentle-man would be afraid to face the pale regiment that sleeps in death over in the Magnolia Cemetery. But all men do not remember.

In striking contrast with the last acts of Captain Fry, is the letter addressed one of the Cuban patriots to General Burriel. We read: A letter from Senor Alfaro to General Burriel, offering to desert the Cuban cause and divulge the secrets confided to him if his life is spared, is also published. In this offer Alfaro is joined by seven other Cubans .- Mobile Register.

Spanish Outrages on Freemasons.

Another horrible story in the history of

Spanish crime is made public. It relates

to the horrible indignities heaped upon Freemasons and their families by the monsters who bave misruled Cuba in the name and by the authority of the Spanish government. It seems that about four years ago the Spanish authorities arrested the members of the Grand Lodge of Santiago de Cuba. The brethren were denied a trial, and the day following their arrest were conveyed to a lonely neighborhood outside the city and put to death. This was but the beginning of series of horrible outrages that have continued almost without intermission for the past four years. Every man found to be a Freemason has been shot or banished to Spanish penitentiaries in Africa. The record of persecution to which the Freemasons have been subjected is now fitly climaxed. On the night of the 7th of the present month, after the volunteers had concluded the slaughfar of the crew of the Virginius, their thirst for blood was such that they attacked the wives of murdered Freemasons, abusing the defenceless females and putting four of them to death. The story seems too horrible to be credited but unfortunately it is true. We are not surprised to know that the Freemasons of this section are aroused to indignation by the intelligence of the outrage above chronicled. Right worshipful E. E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of this State, has already united with a large number of prominent officers opened to the widow the doors of her and brethren in a petition to the Master. Warden, and brethren of the different children the two orphans, Emilio and his lodges in the jurisdiction. The petition eldest sister, Concepcion Castelar. This briefly recites the crimes above mentionact of benevolence made one family of ed, and concludes in these words: In both, and at this day the orphans of this the name of humanity, and in obedience generous aunt share the house and the to our sense of justice, we ask you to fortable of Castelar, and the sons of the dead | ward the enclosed document, signed by cousins are adopted as his own children. your officers and under the scal of the In his childhood, he shared their abun- lodge, to the Most Worshipful Grand dance; but when he arrived at the age of Master of Masons of this State, Christocommencing his studies, the family met pher C. Fox. requesting him to call an with misfortunes which reduced them emergent session of the Grand Lodge,

with whom a reporter conversed, states break him of the habit of reading in the a revolting nature that the fraternity streets. After studying at Alicante, he would be false to its fundamental profeswent to Madrid, where he entered as a sions if it neglected to express its sense student of the Normal School of Philoso- of these Spanish barbarities or failed to take action looking to the protection of tion of 1854 came, and Castelar appeared persecuted brethren and their families .-It is believed that General Master Fox perfect tempest of applause followed the will call the emergent session promptly. effort, and ever afterward the multitudes The whole civilized world will sanction thronged to hear him. But he was not the efforts of the Freemasons of this content with occupying the rostrum only. | country to bring to justice the fiends He became also a contributor to the lit. whose inhuman atrocities are chronicled

## Disaster at Sea.

Last week, the steamship Ville dn Havre, from New York City, to Havre, ran into a Danish brig and sank immediately, with a loss of over two hundred

New York, Dec. 2.—Special dispatches give the following in regard to the loss of the Ville du Havre: Most of the passengers were too torrifted to try to save themselves. Many prayed and many aid down with the calmness of utter despair. Some, hearing the water pouring into the ship, never quitted their state-La Democracia, the first number of rooms. Whole families thus went down together. The four boats lowered by the Loch Earn found the passengers and erew floating on the waves, holding on year, through a leading article in La to the planks, buoys, spars and whatever Democracia, he defeated the nefarious could be seized as the wreck went down. Many had thus prepared themselves from the first. Many of the women saved, were floating in the water. The Captain of the Ville du Havre is reported to have been quite exhausted by his acy being acknowledged by the Central three days and nights of uninterrupted Committee. On the occurrence of the duty. The officer who was in command when the collision took place, was lost, The suffering of those who were saved demned him to death. Fortunately he was intense, the cold being very severe. evaded their minions, and under disguise Many persons were nearly insensible, crossed the frontier into France. and would have utterly perished in a few There he remained as a contributor to minutes more. The rescues were nearly several magazines, until the September all a matter of haphazard, as time perrevolution, 1868, offering the return to mitted no organized effort or attempt at his native country, the Provincial gov. choice. The purser of the steamer says: ernment reinstated him in his professor- "In a few moments the ship began to ship. In this capacity he exerted his in- sink amidst great disorder and frantic fluence to strengthen republican ideas terror. The scene was awful beyond all among his countrymen, stumping the description. The air was rent with country in opposition to the monarchical shrieks, but some were heard to say, tendencies of the leaders. He was, at calmly : 'As we must die, let us die no the abdication of King Amadeus, a rep- bly.' The water rushed into the hold with incredible velocity. I undressed ity he rendered valuable service to the myself and, with a companion, jumped cause of the people. In the first Repub- overboard and swam toward the Loch Earn, then a half mile distant. As I left I heard the ship cracking and, looking back, I saw her go down, with one voted himself to drafting the new consti- plunge forward. For a moment the the embezzlement is between two or shricks were terrible; then all was si- three thousand dollars. lent-alas! it was the silence of death."

> FETISHISM. - Negro Superstition on Long Island .- It is reported by a New York paper that fetishism exists among the negroes of Little Neck, L. L. A few evenings since, it is said, a Mr. Walters and two friends were driving home in a wagon, when, in passing a barn, brilliantly lighted with lamps, they heard many strange voices it on his bed, but fortunately it fell on Through the crevice of the door they saw eight colored men and women, with bowed heads, kneeling around a large can or urn filled with burning charcoal, upon which a young kid, with bleeding neck, lay roast.
>
> The floor."
>
> During the campaign of 1872, J. L. Neagle, Ex-State Comptroller of South Carolina, endorsed sundry private notes. ing. One elderly member of this fanatical congregation bounded to his feet as if suddenly inspired, and stretching out his arms and clasping his hands alternately, sobbed forth, "Give us back the spirit of Thy prophets who are gone home. Send us down the hearts and souls of Abraham and Isaiah and Moses and Aaron. We want to be forewarned of the Mesiah's coming. O. or blood." thon eternal God of Moses." At this some cast up their eyes and groaned, and fell on their faces toward the roasting kid and burning charcoal.

One Brown, who was clad in a long white occasion, walked up to the sacrificial kid and staunched its neck with a piece of know one that is: white linen. He then called upon the pros. To the Editors of the Register: .... trate circle to arise to their knees, and of charcoal. This seemed to be a wellknown signal, for the worshippers arose, and going slowly and solemnly to the pile, each took a bough or a branch, and returning as orderly as they went, threw them upon and around the fire. The blaze was ber, as the time for saluting our flag; is to allow the necessary opportunity to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperties of the first and the loudest to how on the design of the fuel. The services closed with a Scriptural offering to the "God of Moses."—Boston Investigator."

Soon over a yard high, and prayers, hosan-position could not have been better filled, unless the appointment had been considered by false testimony; he recommends that persons having claims be re-infamous Durell.—Savannak News.

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Soon over a yard high, and prayers, hosan-position could not have been better filled, unless the appointment had been considered by false testimony; he recommends that persons having claims be re-infamous Durell.—Savannak News. ommends that persons having claims be re- infamous Durell.—Savannah News. first and the loudest to how on the des- the "God of Moses."—Boston Investigator.

Washington Items.

Judge Merrimon is on the committee of Post Offices. Mr. Stephens called on the Presiden to-day who, on account of the venerable gentleman's difficulties in ascending the stairs, came to the reception room or the ground floor, where the two gentle men had a cordial interview.

The Critic states that Mr. Sumner lost several articles of vertu while he was en-

tertaining his colored friends who had serenaded him. He has long ago lost virtue by too much familiarity with his colored friends. In the House, on the 5th inst., there

was sharp sparring over the Salary Committee. Party lines were completely broken in this contest.

Among the bills introduced was one of Morey, of Pa., and by Field, of Michigan, abolishing all pay and allowances to members—another by Beck, abolishing allowances for the President's household

the Bankruptcy law; repealing the ironclad oath; for the payment of half the revenue tariff in legal tenders; for the removal of all fourteenth amendment disabilities; for recognition in favor of Cuban belligorency and a vast number of York Post says that an attempt will The Star quotes a rumor of a move- to restore the franking privilege.

ment on foot to oust Senator Patterson Ingersoll, the chair contractor and on of South Carolina

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The State Department refuses any information regard ing the startling news from Cuba. They knew nothing at midnight. The associted press reports Captain Javellar re-almed In explanation he save uddi-ery of the Virginius to the United States will cause frightful commotions and catastrophe throughout the Island. Complete order prevails in the meantime."

The volunteers by private means are buying war vessels. Voz De Caba declares that Senor Soler, minister of the interior, has forwarded his resignation. The volunteers would consent to placing the Virginius in the hands of a neutral port for arbitration, but will not let her come directly to the United States rort. The authorities cannot count on the support of the people in carrying out the imprisonment in the Albany Penitentia.

## South Carolina Items.

Hogs sell in Winsboro at 64 cents per pound by the car load. King's Mountain Military School at

Yorkville has 75 scholars and is flourish. meeting of Greenville Bar passed highly complimentary resolutions re-

In Anderson, the trial justices are levying a fine of five dollars for removing rails from anybody's fence. Col. E. R Dorsey has resigned his p

sition as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Columbia is to have a colored steam fire engine, to the purchase of which the

wealthy colored nabob, W. B. Nash, has

subscribed five hundred dollars. John H. Evins, Esq., has retired from the editorial control of the Carolina Spartan, and Col. T. Stobe Farrow succeeds

Grant's Deputy Marshals, with squads of Yankee soldiers (so-called) at their the same reason are equally foolishbacks are still hunting down peaceable Hoarders of money the country over are citizens in York and Union counties.

South Carolina. Mr. J. C. Robertson, eldest son of Senator T. J. Robertson, was selected as the speaker, on "Eloquence," at the celebration of St. Cecilia's Day, November 26th, at Georgetown College, D. C.

On Friday night last, the gin house of Mrs. M. A. King, of Darlington, containing about 22,000 pounds of seed cotton, and six hundred bushels of cotton seed, was set on fire by some person and entirely consumed.

The Odd Fellows of Columbia are preparing to give a grand ball and supper at Parker's Hall, on Monday evening, the 8th of December, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased mem-

Mr. J. C. Caldwell, of Winnsboro, of lay last week, while returning from Charlotte, fell into a cistern, culpably left open, near the Court House. The fall was about 12 feet, and Mr. Caldwell

was badly hurt. Rev. P. Pierson, of the Presbyterian Church, died on Sunday the 9th ult., in the pulpit of the Bethel Church, Clarendon county. He was preaching at the time, and died very suddenly. He was for thirty-five years pastor of the Midway

Church, and an aged man. THE LEGISLATURE. - Both houses have adjourned over to the regular session which begins in a few days. The only thing they accomplished in the way of retrenchment was the payment of \$625, 000 for printing, &c., and a gratuity of \$600 to Speaker Lee. Retrenchment with

a vengeance. Fairfield Herald. In the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, the grand jury found a true bill against W. Magill Fleming, bow solicitor of the Sixth Circuit, for embezzlement of public funds. The offence was committed, as alleged, two or three years ago, when Fleming was a deputy collect-

The Rock Hill Lantern of Friday last says: "An attempt was made on the night of the 25th inst, to fire the building in which the Lantern is published, but was discovered in time to prevent any damage. A burning light and dry oak wood was thrown into the room occupied by Henry Toole as a bed room,

drawn by Gov. Moses on the notorious Foster Blodgett. Moses didn't meet his ebligations, and Blodgett sent the sheriff after him. But finding no property (the Governor having transferred his estate to his wife) he attached Neagle's bridge. And now the Ex-Comptroller is hunting the Governor with a demand of "money

A Georgian, who remembers, sends us the following by mail. If the memories were less solemn we should hesitate to permit an approach to the liturgical paraphrase. gown, and who was the high-priest of the But if Jacobin rule in this accursed country is not a theme for prayer, we do not

and civil liberty; for a centralized despotism and corrupt Congress; for Wall-street villainy and panics; for bribery and rail-road rings and ruthless plunder of a ruined people; for scalawag, carpet-bag and ne-gro legislation; for tariff and taxation; for midnight arrests of peaceful citizens and Albany Penitentiaries; for negro policemen, magistrates, clerks of courts, tax asmen, magistrates, clerks of courts, tax as-sessors, grand and petit juries and thieving officials; for rape, violation and murder; for bankruptcy and sheriff's sales; for ruin, desolation and famine, we beseech thee to Mobile Register.

Ex Senator and Ex-Governor Rich Yates, of Illinois, is dead, The Grand Division of the Sons Temperance meets in Columbia

After desperate efforts to prevent it Cooke & Co. have been adjudged bank Texas has gone Democratic by 40,000 —despite negroes, Radicals—and weak

General News

need "moderates." COLD WINTER.—The Hudson river is frozen over and boats have ceased rap ning earlier than during any winter the last half century. Since the new fangled buckles came is

ogue, it is extraordinary how do plates in the rural districts have dis A western woman complains

since her husband joined the Patrons Husbandry he has sown nothing h vild oats.

Clarence Prentice, the only surviving son of George D. Prentice, was thrown from a buggy last week at Louisville Ky, and instantly killed. A Washington special to the No made during the next session of Congres

of the Tweed ring swindlers of New York, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Miltone Malone, who was condemna to be hung in Atlanta, Georgia, last Fri day, took morphine on the night provi

A letter from Mansiola states that Ces pedes has ceased to be President of the Cuban Republic, on account of bad health and his successor is Salvador Sisnenos They have found gold in Alaska, and the San Francisco people are excited about it. We always knew there was gold there. The Russians got seven

millions of it. F. L. Taintor, the defaulting cashiere the Atlantic National Bank of New Boss Tweed's transfer of his property

the bulk of which goes to his wife, is by ten deeds, dated on Saturday, 29th ult. which convey in money value \$906,000: of real estate, subject to mortgages, of \$395,000. Fifteen pounds of dried apples were

taken as pay for publishing a marriage notice, by an lews paper, recently; which leads to the inference that the wedding was a small affair. In an interview between President Grant and Col. John S. Mosby of Virginia,

a few days since, the latter offered his services to the Government in case of a war with Spain, and was promised a command. The President also stated that he had perfect confidence in the Confederate soldiers, and in case of a war, intended to distribute the commissions equally between the officers of the Southern and Northern armies. A merchant who should sell his signboard and attempt to carry on business without one, because money is scarce, would be considered little better than insane. Those who stop advertising for waiting to learn who will sell cheapest those articles of comfort and necessity

Dem Adbertisements.

which even the closest hoarder cannot do

t the Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies REV. DE WITT BURKHEAD, of Athens Ga, will deliver a Lecture at the Institute on Friday next, (12th Dec.) at 7 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. Pupils of the Institute, free.

A New Farmers' Bank OF MECKLENBURG.

I offer for sale, on the most favorable terms, the entire stock in a most valuable Bank of first-class Farming LAND, contain ing 6121 acres, situated on the three head branches of Mallard Creek, near Alexandri ana Depot, on the A. T. & O. Railroad, and one mile from the railroad, which will be vided to suit purchasers. first-class tillable branch bottom; 10 or 1

county; between 150 to 200 acres of upland in cultivation, the most of it good and capa-ble of being made to produce in avorable seasons from 1 to 2 bales of cotton per acre The remainder is grown up in thicket and This land is extensively known to be well watered and otherwise favorably situated for farms in the country. This Bank is one o

as fine wood-land as can be found in the

the safest investments in the world-no subject to panies and suspensions. The stockholder has it in his own hands (Providence permitting) to fix the rate of dividend Those wishing to invest will please call soon or address W. B. BRADFORD Alexandrians, N. C. This land produced last year on a single acre 2468 pounds of seed cotton, making two

bales, one of 403 pounds and the other 412 hs. The two bales sold for near \$150. After deducting all expense of cultivation and gathering the crop, the one acre cleared \$100.—
Editor Southern Home. Concord Sun please copy three time

Laws of Business.

Laws of Business for all the States of th

Union, with forms and directions for all transactions, by Theophilus Pursons, LL.D., Professor of Law in Harvard University.

National Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Prof. Parsons has long been recognized as one of the ablest law writers of the day. His works occupy a prominent place in the library of every lawyer, and are recognized as standard authority all over the land.

The present volume "Lawred Business is designed especially for the people, its object being to give to every intelligent man, a competent knowledge of the general rules of law, involved in the ordinary business transactions of every day life. The name of its author is a sufficient gu anty that the accuracy of this work may be set down as unquestionable, and an examination shows it to be so wide in its scope to cover every conceivable transaction of a business nature that is likely to arise. In it will be found full and lucid explanations of our various rights, duties and obligations, directions for the transaction of all sorts of legal business, and a very complete collec-tion of forms for all legal instruments in ordinary use.

A book of this kind, from a thoroughly competent source, has long been wanted. Its value cannot be too highly appreciated, when we consider the amount of expensive litigation which is constantly arising from ignorance of the nature and legal force of obligations assumed, or from inaccuracies in the forms of business transactions.

We do not hesitate to say that this is by far the best book of its kind yet published, and should be in the hands of every business man.

G. W. CLAYTOR, Agent for the work, is in the city.

DALLAS, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1878.

A meeting of the Physicians of Gaston county was this day organized by selecting Dr. James Abernethy Chairman and Dr. J. B. Hunter, Secretary.
On motion of Dr. Latham, it was agreed to meet at Brevard's Station, on Monday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.
On motion of Dr. J. M. Abernethy, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Southern Home," the "Democrat," and the "Lincoln Progress," with the request that neighboring Physicians be earnestly invited to attend.

JAS. ABERNETHY, M.D.,

J.B. HUNTER, M.D., Sec., Chairm'n.