Notice in Example 1.

District Court of the United States,
For the Pamilice District of North Carolina.
In the matter of District of North Carolina In the part of District of North Carolina.

Volume XXIX.

North Carolina.

In the matter of

RUFUS J. FNENCH, BANKRUPT.

Paulico District of North Carolina, ss:
This is to give notice that on the 20th day of
November, 1807, a warrant of Bankruptcy was
issued out of the District Court of the United
States for the Paulico District of North Carolima against the estate of Rufus J. French, of
Rufflin in the county of Rockingham, in said
District who was adjudged a Bankrupt on his
own potition: That the payment of any debt
and the delivery of any property belonging to
such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the
transfer of any property by him are forbidden
by law; and that a unceting of the Creditors
of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and
choose one or more assignees of his estate will
be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holded
at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy on
North Elm Street, Green-boro, N. C., before
Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District on the 3th day of Docember, A. D. 1867, at 10 octock, A. M.

DANIEL K. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, Deputy as Messenger.
nov22

71-2w

Notice in Bankrupicy. District Court of the United States,
For the Paulico District of North Carolina.

In Bankruptey

For the Paulice District of North Carolina.

In the matter of
ZACHAGAIF C. LINEBERY, BANKRUPT.
Paulice District of North Carolina, ss.
This is to give notice that on the 20th day of
November, 1207, a warrant of Bankruptey was
issued out of the District Court of the United
States for the Paulice District of North Carolina against the estate of Zachariah C. Linebery, of Union, in the county of Randolph, in
said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition: That the payment
of any debts, and the delivery of any property
belonging to such Bankrupt, to aim, or for his
use, and the transfer of any property by him
are forbidden is law; and that a meeting of
the Creditors a featil Bankrupt to prove their
debts, and to encose one or more assignees of the Creditors I said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to encose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be helden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm Street, Great boro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keegh, Esq., Argister in Bankruptcy for said District on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 19 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE, U. S. Machal for said District.

P. F. DEFFY, Reprey as Messenger.

nov22

Notice in Empirity icy.

District Court of the United States, For the Pamilico District of North Carolina.

In the matter of

ROBERT L. COLTRAIN, BANKRUPT.

In the matter of ROBERT L. COLTRAIN, BANKRUPT.

Pamilico District of No. th Carolina, ss:
This is to give notice flust on the 12th day of November, 1867, a warrant of Bankruptey was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamilico District of North Carolina against the estate of Robert L. Coltrain in the County of Guilford, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt. A bis own petion: That the payment of any webts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or too his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptey, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptey for said District on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1807, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, Deputy as Messenger.
nov22
71-2w
This sale will be made to satisfy a tax claim in the County of Guilford, in and belonging to said Simpson, containing 130 arms, and the Linds of A. Harvy, Garrett Barnett and others.

This sale will be made to satisfy a claim in the County of Alamance, State of North Carolina, serving the lands of A. Harvy of the lighest bidder on the premises of W. F. Simpson, Alamance county, N. C., on the 21st day of December, 1877, one tract of land. Helonging to the lands of A. Harvy, Garrett Barnett and others.

This sale will be made to satisfy a tax claim in the County of Alamance, State of North Sater of North

In the District Court of the U.S.,

Pamlico District of North Carolina.

IN BANKINUPICY.
In the matter of Joseph Hildesheimer, Bank-

To whom it may concern. The undersigned Robert M. Sloan, Jr., hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Joseph Hildesheimer of Greensboro in the county of Guilford of said District, and who was, to wit: on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1867, adjudged Bankrupt upon the petition of himself, to Thomas B. Keogh, Register in Bankruptey for said District.

Dated at Greensboro the 31st day of October, A. D. 1867.

R. M. SLOAN, Jr. hove

To-3w

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term 1866.
The Thomasville Bank, vs. The Creditors of the Thomasville Bank.
BILL TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE THOMAS-VILLE BANK.
In this case it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the The Raleigh Standard, and Greensboro Patriot, for the creditors of the Thomasville Bank to present their claims, within the next twelve months, to J. L. Lee, commissioner of said Bank.

Said Bank.

Witness F. C. Robbius Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, this 30th day of April, 1867. 44-12m. F. C. CORBINS C. M. E.

WILLIAM GOULD & SON.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

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NEW AND SECOND HAND LAW BOOKS, ALWAYS ON HAND, AND

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70-1y

PHOTOGRAPHY. DAVID L. CLARK, Portrait Painter and Photographer, HIGH POINT, N. C.,

High Point, N. C.,

Having a splendid SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,
and with the aid of the BEST INSTRUMENTS,
is prepared to make Photographs and all other
sun pictures in the best style of the art.—
Having also Woodward's Solar Camera, he
can make Photographs full life size, equal to
a steel engraving. Pictures, Photographs,
Drawings, Machinery, Views of Buildings,
Landscapes, &c., faithfully photographed and
magnified to any desired size.

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Portrait Painting.

Portraits accurately and faithfully painted in oil, either from pictures or sittings of the subject, and satisfaction guaranteed in every inclunes.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
Corner of West Market and Green Streets.

The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House

appearance at Rockingham county Court I am bound.

E. M. POWELL,
Reidsville, N. C.

33-tf Reidsville, N. C.

Public Sale.—Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 20th day of December, 1867, on the premises of L. Simpson and brother, two tracts of land, me containing 60 acres, adjoining the lands of B. McTay, B. F. Morton and others. Also, one of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of B. F. Morton and others.

Said lands will be sold to satisfy a tax claim of the United States, vs. said D. Simpson and brother. Terms eash.

W. PATTERSON, 71-4w

Deputy Collector.

Public Sale.—Will be sold to the highest bidder at the residence of G. W. Sutton on the 21st day of December, 1867, the following described property, viz: 60 acres of land, adjoining lands owned by Wm. Simpson and others in the county of Alamance, State of North Carolina.

the 24th day of December, 1807, one trace of land, containing 100 acres, more or less, ad-joining the lands of Jere Klapp and others. Al-so, one still and fixtures. Said property to be sold to satisfy a tax claim in favor of the United States. Terms cash. W. W. PATTERSON.

(Treensboro High School. The next Session of the above School will commence on Monday, the 15th of July, 1867.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS, (OME

English, \$20 00

We have arrangements made away at his discretion to the persons indicated, his office was literally besieged, unturers, LIME, PLASTER AND CEMENT for til very soon there was not a single bunch

THE PATRIOT.

D. F. CALDWELL EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price. Three Dollars per Annum.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines on LESS for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance. A liberal leduction will be made in favor or

hose who may desire to advertise quarterly or For announcing candidates for office THREE

new Evangel. Mr. Helper's words were quoted as conclusive authority, and his character was said to be such as to entitle

Public Sale.—Will be sold to the highest bidder at the residence of C. W. Sutton on the 21st day of December, 1867, the following described property, viz: 60 acres of land, adjoining lands owned by Will. Simpson and others in the country of Alamanee, State of North Carolina.

This sale will be made to satisfy a claim in favor of the United States. Poputy Collector.

Dublic Sale.—Will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises of W. F. Simpson, Alamanee country, N. C., on the 21st day of December, 1867, one treat of land, belonging to said Simpson, containing 190 acres, adjoining to such unjust and oppressive straits, as the poorer classes of white people from North Carolina, and of the South general-stream to the number of the war, seriously threaten many cases, under the vicious protection afforded them by the Radical megro bardorded them by the Radical megro

ing, on every hand, especially among the negroes is now, indeed, sadly seen and poor whites—and there are few now who sadly felt. Nor would it be an easy mat-The Grafton Mineral Paint Coare now manafacturing the Best, Cheapest and moss Durable Paint in use; two coars well one on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 a 15 year; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocation, draft, all coares, and content of the United States. Terms cash.

The Grafton Mineral Paint Coare now manafacturing the Best, Cheapest and moss Durable Paint in use; two coars well one on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 a 15 year; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocation, draft, all coars, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, draft, all cases county, N. C., on the will state oil of the Coare, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, draft, all cases, Pails and Woods—ware, Agricultural Raph worts, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships Bottona arrays, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Frice and Weterproof.) Floor Oil Clotts, (one Manuated ware), and as a paint for any purpose is minsurpassed for body, durabilite, elssticity, and adhesiveness. Price Soper in its construction which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted supply a farmer for yea gentlemen of Baltimore, whe nobly res- ished. ponded in the form of a liberal contribution of money. There were and are in that ago, in a small town, where there were county, as, indeed, in every other county, just eight stores, every one of which had, district and parish throughout the South, a great many poor widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers were conscripted and killed during the late war, and was fully ascertained and proven that six who now, without lands, without houses—of the stores had been forcibly and feloni-except here and there a dilapidated log ously entered by negroes, and the other Classical, 25 00
Contingent fee (payable in advance) 1 00
JESSE R. McLean, A. M.,
51-tf Principal.

Ork Box Flank Warted.—I wish to contract with responsible Sawyers, for the delivery of one hundred thousand feet of oak plank, on or before the 1st day of January, 1968, at any one of the Stations of the North Carolina or Piedmont Railroads. The plank Carolina or Piedmont Railroads. The plank was the perfectly sound, free from wind shakes and full inch thick, from twelve to sixteen feet long, and in width ranging from eight to fourteen inches.

Proposals sent to me at Danville will receive immediate attention.

Lime, Plaster and Coment.

Lime, Plaster and Coment.

Eighsh.

25 00
contingent fee (payable in advance) 1 00
principal.

Who thout employment, are in a manuer naked, resourceless, and starved. In view of the wretchedly ill-clad condition of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered since the establishment of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered since the establishment in view of the wretchedly ill-clad condition of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered since the establishment of the gallow a prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered since the establishment of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered since the exablement in view of the wretchedly ill-clad condition of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered by negroes, and the other was and starved. In view of the wretchedly ill-clad condition of the Radical negro bureau. Prior to that time no store in that town had ever been entered since the wob persons unknown. All of them had been entered since the wob persons unknown. All of the Radical negro outsquare to that time had been entered since the wob persons unknown. All of the Radical negro outsquare the wob persons unknown. All of the wob pe

many of them returning to rickety, cold, comfortless log cabins, in a manner destitute not only of furniture and bedding, but of almost every other thing, except a troop of half-started, half-clad, and helpless chil-dren, was a spectacle too sorrowful to behold with any ordinary emotion. * * * * * * *

"Because of its gross excesses, its short-

here among the eight millions of people who alone are good for anything, that unity of sentiment and purpose, and that harmony of plan and action, without the Radicals, are abandoned to every high character was said to be such as to entitle his suggestions to considerate and serious attention. We republish, therefore, to the benefit of his former admirers, some of his views upon the present condition of his views upon the present condition of anything like permanent peace, prosperity were, and are still, Republicans; not black military despotisms which an unrepublican icals we never were, nor can we be. It is, and malignant Radical Congress have foisted upon us, and under the atrocious Radicals and fanatical multitudes of Radicals and fanatical multitudes of Radicals are abandoned to every high which it is impossible for us ever to attain principle of honor and right reason. We have the still republicans, but white Republicans and an action, without the Radicals are abandoned to every high which it is impossible for us ever to attain principle of honor and right reason. We anything like permanent peace, prosperity were, and are still, Republicans; not black Republicans, but white Republicans and malignant Radical Congress have foisted upon us, and under the atrocious Radicals are abandoned to every high which it is impossible for us ever to attain principle of honor and right reason. We The finest, best and cheaper! BAR attached to this bouse there is in the place.

Novid—ii—l'im W. H. REECE.

BROWN & CUVLER,
FORDMENTS-SION Merchants,
John Ports Brown,
Ports Brown,
Ports Brown,
Ports Brown,
Mill make liberal Advysics on Consignation and others, of the more pile and entire of more of more of more of the more on the corner of the corn South. We hope the influence of Helper is undiminished in New England, and that fear that a still more oppressive and gallthat their parents are ashamed to let them grants from the North are restrained almost eutrely from coming to the South. And thus swiftly and infamously are the narrow-minded and revengeful Radicals converting all the States of the South into driving from the country the white people, who are, whether here or elsewhere, the mly worthy and saving elements of population, and surrendering it completely to the pollution, devastati-n and rain of stupid and beast-like hordes of black barbarians.

"Of the extreme poverty and distress of the such as a sum of the pollution, devastati-n and rain of stupid and beast-like hordes of black barbarians."

"Of the extreme poverty and distress of the eight of the pollution, shall neither be defeated nor in-

> and all this mainly in consequence of the blundering and unconstitutional enact ments, the unstatesmanlike and infamous legislation of that oligarchy of sectional demangues known as the runn Congress whether at the negro bureau of at one of the whether at the negro bureau of at one of the bureaus of military despotism demangues known as the runn Congress.

nto the dark and uncertain future, all the white people here, of whatever condition in life, are dejected and sorrowful to an ss F. C. Robbius Clerk and Master in furer's, LIME, PLASTER AND CEMENT for said county, this 30th day of April, building purposes.

44-12m F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E. July 16. JAMES SLOAN & SONS. left, and then it was truly touching to with extent that I never before witnessed.—

ness the profound disappointment and grief, amounting almost to despair, of the numerous care-worn and indigent mothers who were still unprovided for, some of whom had come twelve of fifteen miles over the rough mountain roads, on foot, barefooted, and with scarcely clothes enough upon themselves to cover, in the usual way, their persons. The sight, I say, the sight of these very poor widowed mothers having to return home empty handed, but heavy-hearted, as I myself saw many of them returning to rickety, cold, in this seemed to me that I hurting a single fibre of hair (or wool) upon their heads, but by colonization, in or out of Mexico; and in this effort, which will be in perfect harmony with that wisdom and patriotism which, through the mighty energies and enterprises of white ther outrage. I would that this were so, and glory to the North, we most earnestly callons to every consideration of justice and trustingly solicit your fraternal co-operation."

POPULAR REACTIONS.—Buckle, in his great work on Civilization of England limitation of punishment. Yet, strange to say, more strange to say of white men, and still more strange to say of white men in this nineteenth century, the Radicals, as represented in the Radical Congress, seem to be actuated by no such sentiment as

this."

Of the Radical party he says: DOLLARS, to be paid in edvance.

The No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

The Radical Despotism in the South.

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, author of that once much-talk-d-of volume, "The Impending Crisis of the South," has, through the columns of The National Intelligencer, addressed from Askeyille, N. C., a long and earnest appeal to "The Good People of the Old Free States," When the "Impending Crisis" appeared, it was accepted by thousands upon thousands of people in the North almost as new Evangel. Mr. Helper's words were a selected to great white eight millions of people who alone are good for anything, that

and beast-like hordes of black barparians. "Of the extreme poverty and distress of many of the poor whites who are now emigrating from the State, and of a still larger enumber who, rather than submit to the number who, rather than submit to the far more rife than ever before, while, in the state, and of a still larger enumber who, rather than submit to the far more rife than ever before, while, in the state, and of a still larger enumber who, rather than submit to the far more rife than ever before, while, in the state, and of a still larger enumber who, rather than submit to the rebellion, shall neither be defeated nor in-definitely delayed; and we protest that the

> the people, be wholly and summarily with-drawn from official life, and that new and better men—men possessed with good common sense, men controlled by sentiments of justice for white people, no less than by sentiments of justice for black peo ple-men sufficiently free from section bias, men of enlarged and statesmanlike this be done, and all will be well. Let it be made manifest, and let it be proclaimed abroad, throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, that what the shortsighted and fanatical Radicals are aiming at as a mere possible good to four millions ry. It is safe to say that there are no

-day, in the whole State of North Carolina, two hundred men of good standing or influence, who would, if they could, have slavery established. Indeed, I doubt whethere are five thousand white men in all the South who would now or at any future time be so unwise, so rash and so reckless as to undo the acts of emancipation, even if they had the power. The only persons here who, in any considerable number, would be willing to incur the odium and the infamy of voting for a return to the system of slavery are ne-groes themselves, whose instincts tell them that if really put upon their own resources in communities of white men, and in no manner propped up or sustained at the ex pense and degradation of a greater or less number of whites, whether by servitude under an oligarchy of slaveholders, on the one hand, or by negro bureaus, under an oligarchy of Radicals, on the other, they will gradually fall behind in the career of

great work on Civilization of Euglays it down as an axiom which he deduced from a close study of British his tory, that "In the progress of misrule and injustice, while things seem to be at their worst, a great reaction is always preparing." This conclusion is eminently philosophical, so far especially as the race of

certain extent, but they are not indifferent to them, and are certain in the end to redress them, and that with a remarkable degree of prudence. As the people of the United States derived their institutions al United States derived their institutions all most entirely from England, and, in a large-degree, their blood, they have inherited the best qualities of the English people, and, to a very considerable extent, have formed their political character on the English model. The conservative features of our Government, as, for instance, the than they declare that she is quite in her unity of the Executive power, the inde- element—in short, that she would never

gendered by a gigantic civil war had envenomed public sentiment. Some imagined necessity of guarding against the danger of a new secession had also had its effect. Under the influence of these causes, intensified by a systematic falsification of the sosmed by a systematic raisification of the so-cial status of the South, the people of the North had yielded their approval of what may be called the repressive policy of Con-gress. Presuming upon this apparent popular support, and in a certain super deceived by it, the Radical leaders acroit-Southern States the policy of universal negro suffrage, thus practically putting the Anglo-Saxon race of the South under the the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the Church, in all ages and circular to the state of the church gives th government of the ignorant blacks. But in this experiment the leaders of the Radi-cal party had miscalculated. When the people of the North, recovering partially from the animosities engendered by the war, came to consider the Africanizing policy which Congress had set on foot they began to see that it was a policy stupid beyond measure, that it promised the indefinite countenance of misrule at the South, and tended to the most violent and dangerous antagonism of races. They saw that if the South was to be governed by its ignorance, and not by its intelligence, that its progress must be vastly interrupted, and instead of being a benefit to the North, it would be a barren appendage. They also saw that by delivering ten States to the negroes they put themselves to a large extent under negro rule. The advantages of this they could not so well perceive, in that it became very evident to the people of the North, that in no sense, either political or material, were their interests to be more advantages. They appendix the properties of the negroes and the people of the sense of the negroes and the people of the negroes and the negroes are negroes and the people of the negroes and the negroes are negroes are negroes and the negroes are negroes are negroes and the negroes are negroes and negroes are negroes are negroes and negroes are negroes are negroes are negroes and negroes are negroes are negroes and negroes are negroes are negroes and negroes are negroes a ests to be promoted by Africanizing the there," said one to a lad who was writing south Then their sense of justice revolted at the idea of foreing upon the white race of the South—a people of their own blood—the horrors and degradations of negro

"Why?" said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond pin on a pane of glass in the window of a hetel.

"Why?" said he.

"Because you can't rub it out."

rule. Unwilling for themselves, and in their own States, the rove a negro domination on their own race in the Southern States. The rovel are interested in the southern States are in the southern States. The rovel are interested in the southern States are in the southern States. The rovel are in the southern States are in the southern States. people are just-they are noble-their in stincts are for the right, and well is it that such is the case; for otherwise self-gov-ernment would be impossible. No people of blacks, is a positive disservice and evil to eight millions of whites. We want, and we will have, no re-establishment of slaveimagined baser, meaner, viler than for men in the North to refuse to allow negroes to vote by their side, and yet force the Southern whites to submit to this.— The common sense of the Northern people satisfied them that it was inexpedient to put the ballot in the hands of their own negroes; their sense of right made them what was bad for them was bad

Hence, then, we had the great reaction regime the Redical policy of Africanizing Franklin stepped up to one of the cases, against the Radical policy of Africanizing the South. It is the good sense of the American people, and their sentiment of right protesting against an enormity, with which modern history contains no and the more enlarged the experience of it, will be found subject to such outrageous evils that its authors will become scorn, and scoff, and bye-words of our his tory.—National Intelligencer.

It appears from an official report that life, fail to multiply the inferior race to since the 7th of July, (when the yellow which they belong, die out, and become fever first made its appearance in New Orfossilized. While, therefore, we are firm leans this season,) there have been 5,850 which they belong, die out, and become fossilized. While, therefore, we are firm in the wish and purpose not to have any more slavery in the South, we are equally firm in the desire and determination to get rid of the negroes if we can—not by taking from them one drop of blood—not by

fact which was bailed with great pleasure not only by those who remained in the city during the summer, but by hundreds of absentees scattered throughout the country, and anxious to return to their homes.

THE MORMONS REPUSED A MASONIC CHARTER.—At the late session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maons for Nevada, held in Virginia City, the natter of the petition of Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons of Great Salt Lake City, Utah, for a charter, or me before the Lodge for action. The whole affair was thorough-ly investigated, a large amount of interesting correspondence read, substantial facts made apparent, and after a patient hearing of the merits of the case the Craftrefused to grant a charter that in any manner should recognize the peculiar institutions of the Saints. The Trespass says it heartily concurs in the action of the Grand Lodge, and believes to be meet that any organization professing respect for Christian civilization should refuse to countenance any religion in direct contravention of the laws of God, or the established laws of the country.

IDLE DAUGHTERS.—It is a most painful spectacle in families, says an exchange, where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters, elegantly dressed, redining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities, but as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to amuse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you, with an af-fected air of compassion—for who can be-lieve it real?—that poor dear mamma is working herself to death. Yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, be happy if she had only half as much to

THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION CONVEN-TION.—The committee appointed by this body, now in session in Philadelphia, to prepare and report a basis of union, to be submitted for consideration by various branches of the Presbyterian Church represented in the convention, have submitted the following as a basis of union:

First. An acknowledgment of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the inspired word of God-the only in-

fallible rule of faith and practice.

Second. That in the United Church the
Westminster Confession of Faith shall be
received and adopted as containing the
system of doctrines taught in the Holy Whilst the committee recommend the

foregoing basis of doctrine, they do not wish to be understood as impugning the orthodoxy of the Heidelberg Catechism and the Canons of the Synod of Dort.

Third. That the United Church shall residue and a chart the Parabutanian form of

ceive and adopt the Presbyterian form of

cumctances, and should be used in social worship. But as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

Fifth. That the session of each church shall have the right to determine who shall join in communion in the particular church

Mrs. Wealthy Whipple, reliet of Marma-duke Whipple, who was a revolutionary soldier, is a relative of William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This venerable lady is a resident of Union village, Washington

"Because you can't rub it out."
There are other things which men should

On many a mind and many a heart, sad inscriptions are deeply engraved, which no effort can erase. We should be careful no effort can erase. what we write on the minds of others.

FRANKLIN ASKING FOR WORK .- When youth, Franklin went to London, entered printing office, and enquired if he could t employment. Where are you from ?" asked the fore

"America," was the reply.
"Ah," said the foreman, "from America! A lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can

and in a very brief space of time set up the following passage from the first chap-

ter of John:
"Nathaniel said unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? saith unto him, come and see."

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof so appro priate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and standing with all the

The New York Tribune, after saying that "most of the ignorance, depravity and "dirt to be found at the North votes the