THE EAGLE.

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J. McSween,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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☞ Special contracts made on reasonable terms.

Handbills, Cards, Labels, Bill-Heads, Blank Forms, and all kinds of ordinary job work done promptly, neatly, and cheaply.

A correspondent of the Norfolk *Journal*, writing from Rich Square, North Carolina, says:

We have near this place the most perfect and mysterious living curiosity ever known in this or any other country. It is a case which might justly attract the attention and study of all naturalists to account for so strange a freak of nature. A negro boy (born upon the plantation of Mr. John Deveraux), whose parents are perfectly black, was, at the time of his birth, also black, and remained so until about eight years old, when, without sickness or any other apparent cause, white spots began to make their appearance upon those parts of his body hidden by clothing, and continued to spread until he was about eighteen years of age, when he became perfectly white all over, except his face and hands, these retaining their natural black color. About this time white spots appeared first upon his hands, which have continued to grow larger ever since, and will no doubt in a few years more entirely cover those members, making him a complete *white* negro instead of the "spotted negro" by which he is now generally known. This negro is frequently met upon the puplic roads, and a more frightful object, in the shape of a human being was never seen, his whole face being alternately interspersed with large blotches of black and white. He is now twenty-two years old, and has enjoyed remarkably good health, never having been sick a day in his life except a few chills, which are common to all persons on the Roanoke. Hundreds of perssons of this vicinity can vouch for the above facts, and the negro himself can be seen at any time.

HIGH TIDE.—We understand a telegram was received in this city yesterday from Morehead stating, that during the prevalence of the heavy gale yesterday morning, the tide rose to such an enormous height in Beaufort that many of the citizens in that town, concluded that the long looked for tidal wave was upon them. But laying all joking aside, the telegraph informs us that the "oldest inhabitant" states that the tide was higher than ever before seen by him, it having reached a point some distance above the market, completely overflowing the wharves.—*Newberne Journal, 15th.*

Col. John K. Connally, formerly of Yadkin county, has been elected to the Senate in the Richmond, Va., district. Colonel Connally has many old friends and comrades in this portion of the State who will rejoice in his success. The interests of his constituents are in safe and honorable hands.
Winston (N. C.) Sentinel.

SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH.—*Washington, November 15.*—The Agricultural Department is preparing seeds seasonable for the South. A supply may be obtained by application to agents of the department or through members of Congress. The distribution is gratuitous, but the department wants some guarantee that the seeds will not be wasted.

It is cheerful to be sitting in a railroad car, going at the rate of forty miles an hour, and have a man pass through the train and leave a tract in your lap entitled, "Prepare to meet your God."

Vicky Woodhull swears that "by ——! if Congress does not give suffrage to woman, they will secede, and erect a government of their own." (The table that she brought her fist down upon is now kindling-wood.)

The Eagle.

VOL. IV. No. 16.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871. [Whole No. 172.

THE EAGLE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1871.

The N. C. Legislature meets to-day —20th November.

SUPERIOR COURT for Cumberland begins its Fall term to-day, 20th November. Judge R. P. Buxton presides. The business is not extensive or important, but will probably take up the two weeks.

All the boats are running now on the Cape Fear River, and a great deal of freight is carried.

ARRESTS IN SAMPSON.—Last week a company of U. S. soldiers came here under charge of U. S. Marshal Bosher. They have a camp in the edge of town and a few still remain. We learn that most of them, with Marshal Bosher, have gone to Sampson county for the arrest of some 50 or 100 citizens charged with offences under the kuklux law. We hear also that a few of these soldiers have gone to Little River, in the northern part of this county, and to Harnett county. The present operations in Sampson are confined mostly to Mingo township, and we hear many citizens have left there. There are charges against gray haired and peaceable men who, upon any sort of fair trial, can prove innocence.

Yet we are informed that some outrages and disturbances have occurred in Sampson, and this fact will serve readily as a pretext for the stringent enforcement of the most odious and unjust laws. The people of Sampson must be put to some trouble and inconvenience now, for the county is strongly Democratic, and has provoked the hatred and malice of several bitter Radical officials. One cause that led to the present state of affairs occurred at Superior Court there two weeks ago as is believed. The information we have from rumor is that there was some case or cases on the state docket in which parties were charged with some serious offense, perhaps whipping some one for theft or other cause, and for which the law would allow heavy punishment.

It seems a drunken man, a friend of the persons on trial or to be tried, asked Judge Russell if the matter could not be compromised or discontinued by consent of parties, and that payment of two or three hundred dollars could be made for damages, &c. Russell told the man to wait a few minutes and he would see what could be done. Russell at once went to the Sheriff and had the man arrested for attempting bribery as he alleged, and perhaps had others arrested and the bonds of those already arrested increased. This it seems the Judge reported as a kuklux conspiracy, and the offence was charged as kuklux outrage. Judge Russell has for two years or more reported to the U. S. authorities that many kuklux crimes have been committed in that county, that civil law could not be enforced, &c.

Another immediate cause, we learn, is a recent feud between one Godwin family and a Gainey family in Mingo. A year or more ago a young Godwin married Miss Gainey. Both were very young, and it was a runaway match, and both families were displeased. The young couple did not live together happily, and the father of the girl took her back home. Young Godwin became much enraged and he reported the Gaineys and many others as kuklux, and names were sent to U. S. officials. Mr. Dauchetry, a Justice of the Peace, advised several of those reported and others that it would be better to come forward voluntarily and make confession of anything of the kind within their knowledge. Some confessed to have been in some association two or three years ago, others that they had been on raids recently, &c. Many are implicated who are entirely innocent of any offence, and some others, of both political parties, we hear, are guilty of violating law. This is about all we can learn of the situation at present. Strong effort is made, as hereto fore, to include the leading conservatives and prominent citizens of the county, and to subject them to arrest.

SAMPSON FAIR.—The regular annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society will be held at Clinton on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. The annual address will be delivered by R. K. Bryan, Esq., of New Hanover, on Thursday of Fair week.

County Commissioners of Cumberland meet next Saturday, 25th inst. and the school committees of the county are to meet the commissioners that day.

A. MOORE. Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco Snuff and Cigars.
No. 3, Green St. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 27. 1y

DR. ALEXANDER McDOUGALD
OFFERS his medical services to the citizens of FAYETTEVILLE and vicinity. He has given special attention, during ELEVEN YEARS of successful practice, to the treatment of DROPSY and DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.
Office on Hay St., near the Post office, (recently occupied by Dr. T. D. Haigh.)
june 1-6m

WESTERN RAILROAD OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1871.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
ON and after Tuesday, the 8th inst., the mail train will leave Fayetteville daily (except Sunday) at 3.30 A. M., reaching Sandford at 5.45 A. M., and Raleigh at 8.45, connecting with the trains going North.
Returning leave Sandford at 7.30 P. M., and reach Fayetteville at 9.45 P. M.
aug 3-tf L. C. JONES, Supt.

DENTIFRICES.
TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH SOAP, and also Tooth Brushes, &c., of the very best quality and material, and have been highly approved by the dental profession and others for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth and purifying the breath.
For sale by
E. FLOYD, D. D. S.,
sept 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Just Received and for Sale
AT THE OLD STAND OF R. MITCHELL
30 Hhds. Muscovada Molasses—*choice article.*
15 hhds. new crop Cuba Clayed Molasses.
15 " old crop " " "
10 " good Syrup.
And a good stock of everything in the Grocery line. Call and see before buying. No charge for showing goods. Plenty of good Liquors and Provisions on hand.
may11-6m R. MITCHELL, Gillespie St.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,
Fayetteville, N. C.,
HAVE on hand a large and complete stock of Work, and are prepared to furnish from Factory or Repository, at Shoe Heel, Robeson County,
Rockaways, Buggies and Harness
of various styles and prices, made of best material by experienced workmen, cheaper than same quality of work can be bought North or South.
All work *warranted.*
REPAIRING done at short notice.
Buggies for thorough repairs received by our agent, J L COOLEY, Shoe Heel, Robeson Co., N. C., and forwarded to Fayetteville.
jan 5-1y

JOSEPH UTLEY & SON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and General Merchandise.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 5, 1y

PHOTOGRAPHIC.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to visit the new Photographic Gallery of W. F. Staples, on Person street, and examine specimens of work. He guarantees satisfaction in all cases. Pictures taken as well in cloudy as fair weather. Prices to suit the times. sept 21-1y

FALL STOCK.
I AM NOW OPENING, and by the 25th instant will have in store, my entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
embracing STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., to which the attention of country merchants is invited.
In the retail department may be found a good assortment of DRESS GOODS of medium and good quality, also handsome CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, and most any article needed for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, all of which will be offered at prices to suit close buyers.
Call and examine.
sept 21 m'ch 30-tf E. J. LILLY.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE
OFFERS FOR SALE
Window Glasses—all sizes.
Pure White Lead.
Linseed Oil.
Potash—in casks and cans.
Brushes—all kinds.
Varnishes.
Putty—in cans and bulk.
Cooking Soda—the best.
Saleratus.
Petroleum Oil—tested.
Lamps—a great variety.
Wrapping Paper.
Concentrated Lye.
Oil for Machinery.
Ginger, Pepper and Spice.
Matches—wood and paper boxes.
Teas—the best Green and Black.
Indigo.
Starch.
Aniline Colors.
Toilet Soaps.
Chocolate.
Cocoa.
Mustard.
Extract Logwood.
Also a full assortmentment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail at low prices.
oct 5-tf S. J. HINSDALE.

Copper Works.
HAVING secured the services of three first-class copper-smiths, I am now prepared to execute all kinds of copper work on short notice and in the neatest manner possible.
Competent workmen sent to any part of this or the adjoining counties to do the above mentioned work in all its branches.
Turpentine workers will find it to their advantage to give me a call if they want good work done.
TIN WORK, ROOFING and PLUMBING done to order by competent and skilled workmen.
A general assortment of Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware always kept on hand, which will be sold lower than manufacturers' prices.
Look to your interest and give me a call.
apl 13 nov 3-1y I. B. DAVIS, Fayetteville, N. C.

THROUGH LINE
BETWEEN
FAYETTEVILLE
AND STATIONS ON
WESTERN RAIL ROAD,
AND
Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Western Cities.
This line is now opened for business. The Western Road has made Through Connection with the Seaboard Inland Air Line via Raleigh and Portsmouth, Va. Cars are now run through between Portsmouth and Fayetteville without breaking bulk.
Through Rates cheerfully issued and Rates guaranteed.
Be sure to direct your Shippers to Ship by the following Steamship Lines:
From BOSTON, by Boston & Norfolk Steamship Co., end of Central Wharf, Boston. E. SAMPSON, Agt.
NEW YORK, by Old Dominion Steamship Co., N. L. McCready, President, office 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, Phil. & Nor. Steamship Co., 12 North Delaware Avenue, W. P. CLYDE, Agent. Phil. Annamessic Lines Depot, Phil., Wil. & Bal. R. R. Phila.
BALTIMORE, Baltimore Steam Packet Co., (Bay Line,) foot of Union Dock, Balt. R. L. POOR, Agent.
Have your Goods Marked to the care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth, Va.
All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge will be promptly settled upon application to
J. W. McCARRICK,
Trace Agent Seaboard Inland Air Line,
aug 3-6t Portsmouth, Va.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL LIVERY STABLES.
PASSAGE can be had to and from the Boats, about town, out in the country, or to any of the neighboring towns.
Jan 27 1y. JACKSON JOHNSON.

A SERMON IN A PARAGRAPH.—President Porter, of Yale, gave the following advice to the students of that institution the other day: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, self reliance, faith, honesty and industry. Inscribe on your banner, "Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero." Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humanity. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Define your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love your God and fellow man. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws." If this advice is implicitly followed by the young men of the country, the millenium is near at hand.

THE BLIND, DEAF, DUMB, INSANE AND IDIOTIC IN THE UNITED STATES.—Census returns, soon to be published, show that there are in the United States 29,320 blind persons, of whom 11,343 are males and 8,977 females. The whites are 16,996, blacks 2,966, mulattoes 355. Chinese 4 and Indians 29. There are of deaf and dumb 15,205; males 8,916, females 7,289; all except 1,298 are white. The whole number of insane is 37,382; males 18,174, females 19,208; except 1,822 all are whites. Of the idiotic there are 14,485 males and 10,042 females; total 24,527. The proportion of negroes is much larger in this class of unfortunates than in either of the others, and including both blacks and mulattoes, the number is 3,188. The whole number of those who are both blind and deaf and dumb is 98; persons, both blind and insane 75, blind and idiotic 105, blind deaf and dumb dumb and also idiotic 11. It will be noticed that in all classes of unfortunates except the insane the number of females is much greater than the number of males. The aggregate number of blind in the State of New York is 2,212.

A WONDERFUL BRIDGE.—The bridge now in process of erection across the Mississippi at St. Louis is one of the wonders of the age. It is to be a tubular, cast steel, arch bridge supported by the abutments and two piers; the latter are 515ft. apart and 497ft. each from its nearest abutment, making three spans of about 500ft. each. Its greatest span is the same as that of the Kuilenborg Bridge over the Leck, an arm of the Rhine, in Holland.—Telford's suspension bridge across the Menai Straits has a span of 570ft. The Victoria tubular iron bridge of Montreal exceeds this greatly in length, being 6600ft. (1½ miles), but it rests upon twenty-four piers, and its spans are mainly only 275ft. The suspension bridge at Niagara spans 281ft., and is 245ft. above the water. The East River Bridge will span 1500ft., at a height midway of 130ft.

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has authorized the furnishing of 3,000 feet of lumber, free of expenses, to every family who rebuilds on a lot recently devastated by fire.

From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

The November Elections.

Most unfortunately, the Democratic party in New York suffered a grievous defeat on the 7th inst. In other places it has either pressed onward or maintained its ground, but this does not compensate for the loss of the Empire State. Yet we believe firmly in good coming out of evil, and we are confident that advantages will ultimately accrue even from the great disadvantages under which the New York branch of the Democratic party now labors. Unquestionably, the Democratic defeat is due to Democrats themselves. Already we hear that the men who made war on Tammany are disgusted with the consequence of their work. They certainly have reason to be so, and they will have reason to be more so before the end comes. We do not doubt that a reaction will soon set in, which will result in the restoration of Democratic government in New York, and this reaction will be stimulated and pushed forward by the policy which it is reasonable to expect that the party now successful will pursue.

The Radical majority in New York is between 15,000 and 18,000. We think it will not exceed the latter figure. Before the election we considered it probable that sufficient strength would be retained in the Legislature to sustain Governor Hoffman in vetoing Radical schemes. Such, however, is not the case. The Radicals have over two thirds majority in each branch, and can do as they please.—In this city also, with the aid of Democrats who should have known better than to join them, they have carried the Board of Aldermen, the Registership, and pretty much every office worth having. In fact, the anti-Tammany people made almost a clean sweep, and after the 1st of January will have entire control of the city as well as the State. What they will do with the power thus secured it is not difficult to imagine.

Over in New Jersey, however, the Democracy made a bold fight and came off victorious on the Governorship.—Joel Parker was elected Governor by a majority of about 5,000. The Legislature, however, owing to the manner in which the various districts are now laid out, remains in the hands of the Radicals, the relative party strength being about the same as before. Although the State is not wholly recovered, yet the partial victory in the election of Gov. Parker is both gratifying and encouraging, and we hope the time is not far off when the Legislature will return to Democratic hands as well.

Of course Massachusetts went her usual way. There were four candidates for Governor—Democatic, Republican, Labor Reform and Temperance. Washburne, the Radical candidate, has a plurality of nine or ten thousand. The vote was somewhat lighter than at the last election. It is hardly worth while saying that the Legislature is largely Republican. The probabilities are that it will continue so for a long time to come. John Quincy Adams ran about as well as when he was last a candidate for the gubernatorial office, but no one supposed, of course, that he would be elected. As a complete Radical victory was a foregone conclusion, the result was not looked for with much interest in any quarter.

Maryland went Democratic, and so did Virginia. In the former State a Governor was elected, and the Democrats carried all before them. The victory in Virginia is called a Conservative one, but it is practically a triumph for Democracy. The Conservatives gained largely through the State, and will have an overwhelming majority in the next Legislature. Gov. Walker holds over, and with a staunchly Conservative Legislature at his back, Virginia may be considered in safe hands —unless Grant and his followers trump up some pretext for putting the State under martial law, with a view to the next campaign. In Mississippi the contest was confined to the Legislature. The Radicals (nearly all black) carried the State by a majority of about 15,000. This was foreseen, and consequently it causes no surprise. The Democrats have, however, made large gains.

All the Western States in which elections took place followed the bad example set by Ohio in October. The Radical State ticket in Minnesota was elected by a reduced majority. In Wisconsin, Washburn was elected Governor over Doolittle by a majority of about 8,000. Reports from Kansas state that the Radicals have carried that State by increased majorities.—The election in Illinois, for Congressman at-large, resulted in the success of Beveridge, Radical, over Hayes, Democrat. There does not appear to be any change in the West, both parties standing pretty much as they did when their strength was last tested.

The work of Tuesday, November 7, was decidedly bad for the Democratic party, but we do not by any means think of giving up the ship yet. The Democratic line must be reformed and another better organized advance made. Many unfortunate circumstances operated against us in the contest just closed. We believe the country is still anti-Radical at heart, and that the success of Republican State tickets now does not at all indicate that Grant will sweep the field in 1872. The destiny of the Democratic party is still to be fulfilled, and the time will yet come when Radicalism will meet the doom it deserves.

SIN OF EXAGGERATION.—There is a fault which does not get itself called by the name of a "lie," but which is a dangerously close relation to it—and that is the habit of exaggeration. A man hears a thing true enough in its original shape, but he passes it on with a little addition of his own. The man to whom he passes adds his touch of exaggeration, until at last the statement is so swollen and distorted as to convey everything but the facts of the case; like many statements that have gone forth and obtained credence in the world; and yet, though they are in their final state grossly false, and do sore injustice, it is difficult to charge any one with a full grown lie, for the share he has had in propagating the deceit. The result is a sort of accumulative lie, made by persons successively contributing a little touch of exaggeration of the story as it came to their hands. The worst of it is, that this mischief is caused by the exercise of a power that is sometimes useful—I mean that creative, imaginative power which lends life to a description.—A man hears a thing, and then gives it the color of his own thoughts almost unconsciously; yet, I fear, this may produce very mischievous, perhaps disastrous results. And who is to blame? Why every one who has a share in the accretions which the story or statement has received. See how responsible we may be for the effects of a lie, even when we do not wish to deceive. How careful we should be not to add to what we hear! If we must needs repeat it, or help to circulate it, let us leave it as it came. Let us pass it on scrupulously unchanged, with no twist or increase of our own.

WHAT MEN HAVE DIED FOR.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Colonel Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies; one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff; General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at a dinner on a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick; and Lieut. Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to the club of pigeon shooters.

In 1777 a duel occurred in New York city between Lieutenant Featherstonehaugh, of the seventy-fifth, and Captain McPherson, of the forty-second British regiments, in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the best eating was from the cob, and the other that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieut. Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonistic's pistol shattering the limb dreadfully, so much so that it had to be amputated. Graham, Major Noah's assistant editor on the *National Advocate*, lost his life in 1827, at the duelling ground at Hoboken, with Barton, the son in-law of Edward Livingstone, in a simple dispute about "what was trumps" in a game of cards.

A DUELLING INCIDENT.—An indiscreet gentleman, who had given offense to a young lady in Louisville, Kentucky, a few days since, was challenged by the that-is-to-be husband of the insulted. While the challenged party was reading the invitation to go out and be shot, his little daughter came up and said, "Papa, mother wants you." The father then turned to the challenge bearer, and said:—"This is my little girl, whose happiness and education and living would be taken from her were I to be killed. I have also a wife, and a baby, whose welfare I must look to. This meeting, if fatal to me, would deprive them of their only support. My opponent is a young man, without wife, or children, or family. He has very little to lose." The challenge-bearer was almost melted to tears. The picture just drawn was true to life, and he determined to return to his principal and ask for a compromise. The latter was a high-toned, chivalrous Kentucky gentleman, whose heart at once responded to the appeal for mercy. A compromise was effected. It was agreed that the duel should be postponed till the first party got married and became the father of children. Then they will both be on an equal footing and can test each other's courage.

Josh Billings says: "Most men will concede that it looks foolish to see a boy draggin' a heavy sled up hill for the fleetin' pleasure of ridin' down again. But it appears to me that the boy is a sage by the side of a young man who works hard all the week and drinks up his wages on Saturday night.

Mrs. Atkinson, of Providence, thus sums up her three years' experience of married life: "The first year my husband called me 'my dear,' the second year 'Mrs. A.,' and the third year 'old sorrel top.' This last I could not stand."

A BOOTBLACK'S GOOD FORTUNE—HIS GRANDMOTHER BEQUEATHS HIM ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Six years ago a boy, then only fourteen years of age, left his home in Millwaht, Ireland, and worked his way to New York. He left behind only two relatives—his maternal grandmother, then an old woman, named Armstrong, and his paternal grandfather, named White. The boy's name is William A. W. White. He arrived in New York about six years ago without a dollar in his pocket, but, being determined to make a living, and not finding anything else to do, although he had received a fair education, he went to work blacking boots about the Battery and Washington street. After he had been at that two years he added to his business by selling newspapers in the evening. Being a steady and economical boy, he saved in nearly six years almost $2,000, which he had placed in the savings bank in small sums. Two months ago a gentleman who had been his regular customer in the bootblacking line advised him to go to Philadelphia and he did, and there obtained a situation as assistant bar keeper in Mr. Cole's saloon. White had been there only two months when Mr. Cole showed him a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger with the following advertisement: "£23,028 left to William A. White by the death of his grandmother. A letter is in the Philadelphia post-office for him." "That must be you William," said Mr. Cole. White hurried to the post office and found that he was heir to £23,028, bequeathed by his grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong. The letter also contained a draft for $2,000 in gold, and a photograph likeness, by which he was identified. Fortunately for him, he was in good hands, and Mr. Cole gave him money and advised him to place his case in the hands of the British Consul. White did so, and all the papers necessary were safely lodged with Mr. Archibald yesterday.—*New York Standard, Nov. 13th.*

THE LESSON OF LIFE.—Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, see no result as effort seems to warrant—nay, perhaps, disaster instead. To stand firm at such a crisis of existence, to preserve one's self poise and self respect, not to lose hold or relax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman—whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in the book, which the light of eternity shall alone make clear to the vision. Those who stand on the high places of the earth understand not what necessity, what suffering means. They know not what it is to a noble mind to be obliged, like the worms, to crawl upon the earth for nourishment, because it has not the strength to endure famine. Life moves around them with so much grace, splendor, and beauty; they drink life's sweetest wine, and dance in a charming intoxication. They find nothing within them which can enable them to understand the real sufferings of the poor; they love only themselves, and look at mankind only in their own narrow circle.

A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church, while preaching, was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching, a young man who sat just before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service one of the official members came and said to me: 'Brother ——, you made a great mistake. That young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot." During the rest of that service, at least, there was good order.

THE FRUIT OF THOUGHT.—Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

John C. Breckinridge, says the Lexington papers, is now one of the hardest working lawyers in Kentucky, and is likely to make a good deal of money by his profession. He seldom discusses politics in these days, having discovered that they are in no sense remunerative.

Knoxville, Tenn., boasts of a young Samson, named Louis Kuckert. One of his feats is to lie flat on his back on the floor and stretch his arms above his head, with the palm of his hand upward, and for a heavy man to place a foot in either hand, when he will raise him with ease, and get up on his feet. He has lifted men weighing nearly two hundred pounds in this manner.

Two countrymen gazing around a Saratoga hotel the other day, were approached by a lady wearing a fashionable trail. One of the party dodged it, but the other walked straight across it, and on finding out his error apologized with, "I beg your pardon, madam; I thought you had passed some time ago."

The severest thing said against Eve's daughters was by Lady Mary Wortly Montague: "The only satisfaction I have in being a woman is that I shall not be compelled to marry one of my own sex."