

Hillsborough Herald.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, April 22, 1868.



All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advertising administration is as usual the property of settling up our affairs.

A Richmond paper states that the storm on Wednesday washed away the bridge over the York River Rail Road, throwing three cars down an embankment, but no body was hurt.

During the storm, three negroes were killed by lightning in Amelia county.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The May number of this popular Magazine has been received. It is ornamented, as usual, with a handsome steel engraving, colored fashion plate, a large extension sheet containing forty engravings of dresses, bonnets, children's dresses, &c., and a variety of useful work. This Magazine is rich also in its literary character, containing many well written, interesting and instructive pieces, and other useful matter.

Thomas Dula, convicted in the Superior Court of Iredell county as principal in the murder of Laura Foster, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 11th day of May.

Daniel R. Baker, Esq., of Wilmington, died on the 17th. He was about 65 years of age, and had filled many public stations with usefulness.

During the prevalence of a thunder storm in Laurensburg, Richmond county, on Thursday last, many persons were gathered in the store of Mr. T. C. Brady, where the Post office is kept, and while Mr. Brady was in the act of distributing the mail, the building was struck by a flash of lightning, by which Mr. Lauchlin M'Laurin, a young man about 21 years of age, son of Col. John C. M'Laurin, and the Rev. John B. McKinnon, a young gentleman recently ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, a son of Col. Murdock McKinnon, were killed. Mr. McKinnon was instantly killed; Mr. M'Laurin survived a few moments. The flood passed down the dining room chimney, and through that and the adjoining room, in both of which many persons were crowded, without injury to any one except the two mentioned, though several were severely shocked.

The Virginia Convention adjourned on the 17th instant at midnight, subject to the call of the Committee. The Constitution was signed by the President and Secretary only, a resolution having been adopted dispensing with signing by the members. It was understood that the Conservatives would refuse to sign it.

The final vote on the adoption of the Constitution in the Convention was 51 to 26—four Republicans voting against it, among whom was one Negro.

Gen. Schofield visited and addressed the Convention in the morning. He said that the iron clad oath of office in the Constitution was extremely objectionable. He had administered the Reconstruction laws in the State more than a year, and stated, as the result of his experience, that it would be practically impossible to carry on the government on such a basis. In appointing registering officers, he had found one, perhaps two, capable persons in a county, who could take this oath, and yet there were thirty civil officers to a county. In his opinion the oath would be fatal to the Constitution, as a party measure.

Applause followed, and after Schofield left, a heated debate commenced in efforts to reconsider the adoption of the oath; but it was negatived by a vote of 26 to 32.

IMPEACHMENT.

On Wednesday, an immense mass of documentary evidence was admitted under continued objection from Butler.

On Thursday the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, until the President's council announced that they were through with the work prepared for the day. Gen. Butler made a long harangue against delay on account of the sickness of Mr. Stanbery. He said that during the delay Union men were murdered daily throughout the South. The motion to commence Court at 11 o'clock was postponed.

On Friday William W. Anthony, of Cleveland, Ohio, testified that most of the President's speeches were in response to interruptions by a large majority of the crowd, who were disorderly.

Barton Ashley, of St. Louis, testified that the President spoke there, under earnest solicitations.

Several others testified; nothing new elicited.

Kendrick W. Sewall testified regarding the routine of appointing certain officers.

More documentary evidence regarding removals was presented and admitted.

Secretary Wells was next called. He was stopped in his evidence by objection; but Judge Chase decided in favor of admitting it, and was sustained by a vote of 26 to 23.

The defence asked questions regarding Cabinet discussions on the tenure of office bill, with the intent of proving that the Cabinet unanimously objected to it, on account of its unconstitutionality, and that Seward and Stanton were assigned the duty of preparing the veto message.

Objections were again made, and a discussion commenced, during which the Court adjourned.

On Saturday, the discussion was resumed on the question of the admission of the Cabinet proceedings in evidence.

Wilson, on the part of the Managers, read his speech, and Judge Curtis followed.

Judge Chase decided that the evidence was admissible, but the vote being taken, it was excluded. The vote stood; Yeas 29, nays 28.

This result caused considerable sensation, and it was sometime before order was restored.

This question involved the support of the President by the Cabinet in view of the violation of the Constitution in removing Stanton and appointing Thomas.

The next question was stated as follows: We offer to prove that, at the meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Stanton being present, when the Tenure of Office bill came up for consideration, the question was asked, and the opinion expressed, that Mr. Stanton and the other Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln, did not come under the restrictions. Judge Chase again decided the evidence admissible. Drake appealed. The appeal was sustained—22 to 26.

Secretary Wells was then subjected to a severe cross examination, but nothing new was elicited.

Post Master General Randall was next called. He said that Blodgett was suspended from the Augusta Post office without the knowledge of or consultation with the President. Randall knew of no appointments of persons in his Department, who could not take the test oath, and Blodgett was suspended, because of his indictment for getting the office by perjury.

The defence here closed, reserving the right to call other witnesses, in case Mr. Stanbery, who knew most of the matter, but was now sick, thought best.

The Court adjourned.

On Monday, more documentary evidence was submitted; after which both parties announced the evidence closed. The Chief Justice then ordered the Prosecutor to proceed with the argument; but Mr. Boutwell not being ready, asked adjournment until Tuesday; the defence asked until Wednesday, in view of Mr. Stanbery's sickness. The Court adjourned to Wednesday.

CURTIS AND BUTLER.

In reading Curtis's magnificent speech for the defence one cannot help contrasting it with Butler's opening for the prosecution. The two men, and their speeches, are types of the two sides of the case. Butler is impudent fierce, exultant over an easy (anticipated) victory. Curtis is polite, calm, confident in the impregnable strength of his position, and in the justice of the cause. Butler argues, where he has foundation for argument, ably and effectively; beyond that he quibbles and asserts. Curtis keeps to the bounds of strict dialectics; his reasoning is like a chain, in which there are no weak links, leading from certain premises to certain conclusions. Butler talks like a feed lawyer, at his favorite pursuit of making the worse appear the better cause. Curtis talks like a judge who has examined the whole question judicially, and believes upon his soul in what he says. Butler treats the Senate as if it were a Cooper Institute audience, whom he was trying to bully, cajole, and flatter to his way of thinking. He appeals to the prejudices, the partisan feelings, the seeming interests of his hearers; never to their wisdom, their equity, their magnanimity. Curtis addresses the Senate in their high and true character of court. He trusts to their intelligence, their justice, their generosity, even. He cannot bring himself to think that a body of men, representing as they are supposed to do, so much of all that is wisest and best in the land, can fail to follow his lofty line of argument, and to be influenced by considerations directed solely to their minds and consciences. He speaks to them as if they were his peers intellectually—which is a compliment to the Senate. Butler harangues them as if they were no better than himself—which is an insult to the Senate. Curtis reasons at the Senate from his level; and Butler makes a stump speech at them from his level; and there is just the difference between the two men and their speeches.

As the Senators decide upon the question of impeachment, so will they take their place in history upon the low plain with Butler or upon the high table land with Curtis.

New York Jour. Commerce.

The Reformed Church in France has two houses or establishments of deaconesses. No vows are required as a condition of admission to them, but simply the means are provided for pious women to practice christian charity.

THE RULING PASSION IN DEATH.

The great power of the ruling passion was strikingly illustrated in the last hours of the beloved Neander. His thoughts, even when reason wandered, were on his work. Mrs. Conant gives the following sketch:

A wine bath had been prepared for him as a last resort. Refreshed and strengthened by it, he was borne from the darkened room into his study, that cheerful little apartment opened to the sun, which had been so long the workshop and the paradise of the man of thought. Here, for twenty years, he had studied and written. From this spot had gone forth those great works which have delighted and instructed Christendom. Ere long, he murmured, dreamily, as if at the close of a long, fatiguing walk with his sister, "I am weary, let us now make ready to go home."

Just then, the rich sunset glow, pouring through the window, lighted up the shelves from which looked down upon him the masters of thought with whom for so many years he had held silent but high and enduring communion. Raising himself by a sudden effort from his pillow, he commenced a regular lecture upon New Testament exegesis. Soon a new image passed before his restless fancy. Imagining himself at the weekly meetings of his beloved Seminary, surrounded by his fondly-attached theological pupils, he called for the reading of a dissertation, shortly before assigned, on the material and formal principle of the Reformation. He then dictated the titles of the different courses of lectures to be delivered by him during the next session; among them, "The Gospel of John, from its true historical point of view."

His last thoughts amid the struggles of death were devoted to the great labor of his life. Beginning at the passage of his Church History, where sickness had arrested his progress, he resumed the thread of thought, and in spite of interruptions, continued to dictate in regular periods for some time. At the close of each sentence, he paused, as if his amanuensis were taking down his words, and asked, "Are you ready?" Having closed a division of his subject, he inquired the time. Being told it was half-past nine, the patient sufferer repeated once more, "I am weary; I will now go to sleep!" Having by the aid of friendly hands stretched himself in bed for his last slumber, he whispered in a tone of inexpressible tenderness, which sent a strange thrill through every heart, "Good-night!" It was his last word. He immediately fell into a sleep, which continued four hours, when his great spirit in the quiet of a Sabbath morning, passed gently into the land of peace.

1777 versus 1867.—In 1777, a Committee appointed by Congress to consider the matter of printing Bibles for this country, reported: "We have conferred fully with the printers in Philadelphia, and are of opinion that the proper types for printing Bibles, are not to be had in this country; and that the paper cannot be procured but with such difficulties, and subject to such casualties, as to render any dependence on it altogether improper."

In 1867, just ninety years after this, the American Bible Society reports that it has printed twenty-two millions of Bibles and Testaments; it has twenty-three of Adams' first class power presses running constantly; its machinery is driven by a thirty-horse power engine; its work is done in a building which cost three hundred thousand dollars, and covers three-fourths of an acre of ground; it has embraced within its issue, the scriptures in forty-nine languages; it has printed five thousand copies of Bibles in raised letters for the blind; and this has been done at the expenditure of eleven millions of dollars, all of which has been forth-coming from the American people in answer to the appeals of the officers and agents of this wonderful society. God speed this noble and powerful work!

RIGHT KIND OF PREACHING.—Dr. Gilly related the following anecdote, which was told by a well known Irish character, Thaddeus Conolly, who used to spend most of his time in wandering through Ireland, and instructing the lower classes in their native language. "I went," said he, "one Sunday into a church to which a new incumbent had been lately appointed. The congregation did not exceed half a dozen, but the preacher delivered himself with as much energy and affection as if he was addressing a crowded audience. After the service, I expressed my wonder that he should preach so fervently to such a small number of people. "Were there but one," said the rector, "my anxiety for his improvement would make me equally energetic." The following year Conolly went into the same church, the congregation was multiplied twenty fold, the third year he found the church full.

From the Detroit Tribune.

A CASE OF SURPRINDED ANIMATION.

A week or so ago, the wife a very respectable mechanic, residing on 12th street, in this city, died after a short illness, and the usual arrangements were made for the funeral services. One of the city undertakers, at the request of the husband, provided a very handsome coffin for the deceased, into which the lifeless remains were placed, and they were permitted to remain in a room. During the ensuing night, however, one of the watchers, who had heard and read of reports of cases of suspended animation, and being imbued with a curiosity in the premises decided to ascertain for herself whether there was any probability of truth in reports. A favorable opportunity presented itself for the fulfillment of her schemes, and having satisfied herself that she was really alone with the corpse, she obtained a small look-glass and laid it upon the face of the deceased. To her great surprise there appeared evidences of breathings upon the face of the glass, and she resolved, for fear of deception, to make another test, with another glass. The operation being repeated the same signs were manifested, and she revealed her discoveries to her other watchers. Each in turn tried the glass, and each had the satisfaction of observing precisely what the first had. Of course, in the morning the whole affair was discussed with the family of the deceased, and it then occurred that a long time ago a young man a member of the woman's family, had died, and previous to the burial, the corpse had actually rolled over upon one side, showed signs of life, and the case was declared to have been one of suspended animation by the best medical testimony that could be produced. Under all these circumstances, it was by the husband deemed advisable to defer the funeral ceremonies, and accordingly notice was given that the interment would not take place at the time previously announced. The corpse was left in the coffin several days, and upon the fifth day after the supposed death, signs of life were so numerous that the body was removed to a bed where it gradually became warmer, and finally its previous deadly expression forsook it altogether. The ensuing day the woman opened her eyes, spoke on the third, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

TOO MUCH MONEY.

Mr. P., a wealthy man retired from business, was urged by a friend to engage in a mercantile scheme, from which large profits were apparent. "You are right," said he, "as regards the probable success of the scheme, but I shall not embark in it. I have too much money already."

He was asked to explain, and remarked, "Yes, I would not cross the street to gain thousands. I should be happier if my income were less. I am old, and in a year or two, whatever I possess will avail me naught. My daughters are dead, and I have three sons whom I dearly love. My own education had been neglected; my fortune was gained by honest labor and careful economy; I had no time for study, but I resolved that my sons should have every advantage. They each received a good, classical education, and I then gave them the choice of a profession. The eldest would be a physician, the second chose the law, the third resolved to follow my footsteps as a merchant. This was all to my mind; I was proud of my sons, and trusted one day to see them distinguished, or at least useful to their fellow men. I had spared no expense in their training; they had never wanted money, for I gave to each a liberal allowance. Never had men fairer opportunities, but look at the results. The physician has no patients; the lawyer no clients; while the merchant—instead of following my example—is above visiting his counting room. In vain I urge them to greater diligence. What is the response? "There is no use, father—we shall never want money; we know you have enough for all." Thus, instead of being energetic and useful members of society, my sons are mere idlers and men of vain display. Had they been forced to struggle against difficulties to gain their professions, and were, even now, dependent on their own exertions for support, they would, in all probability, have done credit to themselves and me."

[[The Building and lot, in Wilmington, belonging to the Bank of Cape Fear, were sold on Monday. Mr. James Dawson was the purchaser for \$105,000 in notes of the Bank.—equal to \$35,000 in currency.

The largest income in New Hampshire is that of the proprietor of a "Hair Restorer." He has got to be the richest man in that State in six years, by advertising. At least it is to printers' ink mainly that he attributes his pecuniary prosperity.