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Druggist & Apothecaries,
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Having purchased the contents of the Drug Store formerly occupied by Dr. Edward Sill. We respectfully call the attention of the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, to the new arrangement, and inform them that we will continue to carry on the business at the same place, and the same excellent way. We will endeavor to keep on hand all the various goods the people may need pertaining to our line, and therefore hope by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal patronage.

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NATIONAL HOTEL,
Salisbury, N. C.,
A First Class House, situated in the center of the City.

This well known Hotel has changed hands and is now in thorough repair. The traveling public may rest assured that they will receive First Class Accommodations. The Prices regulated to suit the times. The Table will be supplied with the best market affords. The Furniture and Bedding are new and the rooms large and airy.

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The undersigned would respectfully ask his friends to note the change, as he has been keeping the Mansion House for the past twelve years. With that experience he feels warranted in giving entire satisfaction will be given. His old customers are respectfully invited to call at the National.

WM. ROWZEE.



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The highest, most substantial and cheapest implement made. Fully warranted. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of various patterns, such as the celebrated Alliance and Baltimore powers. Send in your orders.

J. H. THOMSON,
Tyro, Davidson Co., N. C.

LAND SALE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration with Will annexed, of Thomas Green dead, I will sell at public sale on the premises, 7 miles west of Salisbury, the tract of land known as the Joe Green place, containing 216 acres, about 75 of which is finely timbered; land suitable for grain and tobacco; some excellent bottom land and a small orchard. There are two dwelling houses on it, and plenty of water. The sale will take place on the 30th of October, 1872, at 12 o'clock, A. M. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in six months, and the remainder in 18 months. This receipt is full payment. F. W. WAGGONER,
Adm'r. with Will annexed.

NOTICE!
Valuable Land for Sale.
An agent for F. R. Ratts, I will sell at public sale, on the public square, Salisbury, on Saturday the 5th of Oct., at 11 o'clock, A. M., his valuable tract of land lying on the 30th and 31st roads, containing 100 acres. Said tract is 5 miles west of Salisbury. Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN LINGLE, Agt.
Aug. 31, 1872, 5c. pd.

We call attention to the subjoined report of proceedings in Pitt county, merely to show how the liberties of the people are slipping away from them like sand between the fingers. Of course we know it will do no good. Our people are asleep and they love their slumbers well. They cannot—they will not be aroused—to any dangers which do not directly threaten their lives. They have almost ceased to regard the voice of warning whether coming from the press, the orator, or the annoyance of the public official. They have surrendered to tyranny—are ready to be bound and plundered of their most sacred, blood-bought rights, so long as they are free to slumber and to care for none of these things:

FIFTY BLANK WARRANTS.

We published a few days ago a copy of a letter which had been furnished us, written by one Calvin Cox, a Radical of Pitt county, to Marshal S. T. Carrow, giving the names of certain persons whom Cox charged with being disorderly, asking that warrants be issued for their arrest, and requesting that the Marshal send fifty additional blank warrants, as there were several other individuals in Pitt who were not named, but upon whom Cox was anxious to visit his direful vengeance.

We do not know whether the blank warrants were issued or not, but presume they were, as over thirty highly respectable and honorable citizens of that county were subsequently arrested, and taken to Goldsboro, where they had a hearing before United States Commissioner Robinson. Upon examination, they were all unconditionally released, no evidence whatever being adduced against them, to show any violation of the laws of the United States, as charged by Cox. The Commissioner, who is a Republican, as we learn from some of the prisoners themselves, was highly indignant at the conduct of Cox, and characterized his action in the premises in language not altogether complimentary to that exceedingly officious and malignant individual.

But what we desire to call special attention to is the demand made by Cox for fifty blank warrants, for the arrest of such persons as were odious or hostile to himself. He desired to use the machinery of the Federal Government in settling matters of a personal dispute between private parties.

It is well known that the "great conspiracy and riot" in Pitt consisted in two personal difficulties, in one of which a man was killed by the United States Marshal, and in the other, which was a private fight between Cox and Mr. Hines, editor of the Greenville Spectator, nobody was hurt, beyond a few scratches.

Fifty blank warrants are called for by a leading Radical, and numbers of Conservatives are bound over to answer charges before a United States Commissioner, because two fights have taken place in a county where the civil law is paramount, and where the State's Courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

The issuing of blank warrants is against both the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It is despotism unmasked—open, flagrant, shameless despotism. The Government that allows and sanctions it is not Republican in character.

Such a thing as issuing blank warrants was unknown until the advent of modern Radicalism. It is an offshoot of Radical tyranny and lawlessness.

Do not the people tremble for their rights and liberties when they see daily the strongest safeguards of the civil law ruthlessly trampled under foot?

Do they not see in the continued ascendancy of the Grant party any danger to free institution?

Will they not protest against legalized tyranny and oppression by going to the polls in November, and voting to death a party which is lost to every sense of Constitutional obligation—and lost to every principle of political virtue and popular freedom?

People of North Carolina, it is a crime for you to stay at home on election day, and suffer your State to endorse the atrocious crimes against civil liberty committed by the Grant Administration!—Raleigh News.

AN APPEAL.

We take pleasure in publishing the following appeal in behalf of Mr. Turner and the Sentinel, and trust that it will result in substantial aid and assistance:

To the Democratic and Conservative Party of North Carolina.

On Thursday night, about the middle of the month, a most heinous and diabolical outrage was perpetrated in the city of Raleigh. At that hour, when the inhabitants of this city had retired to rest and were wrapped in sleep, a startling and terrific explosion was heard, fire bells were rung and the people were aroused from their slumbers. It was soon ascertained that the office of the Sentinel, with its press and fixtures, were in ruins and nearly destroyed by design. Democrats! Conservatives! This blow was aimed at the liberty of the press, liberty of thought and speech in the person of Joseph Turner, editor of the Sentinel. For the last four years he has fought manfully and bravely in the cause of free government; he has fought corruption and dishonesty, he has fought combinations and rings formed to destroy free government, and the liberties of the people. He has in the columns of his newspaper been a true Sentinel upon the watch tower of liberty—he has, for our sake, bared his bosom to the attacks of assassins, and suffered in his person and in his family. He has sustained a great loss, and his loss

is our loss. The attack upon him and his property as the representative of a principle is an attack upon us. Let us sustain him—let us make good his losses. As friends of good government and an honest administration, of the purity of the ballot-box and the great principles of constitutional liberty, as opponents of corruption, dishonesty, communism, crime and Radicalism, let us support him.

The time has come for the people to arouse themselves. The fire bell at midnight is ominous of impending evil! Therefore, let every one contribute of his means to re-establish freedom of thought, the liberty of speech and the press. This appeal is not made at the instance of the victim of this new and unparalleled outrage. The offering will be voluntary, and will bless him that gives and him that receives.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following Address to the people of the United States has been issued by the National Democratic Committee:

The October elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country.

In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and Brown.

In Pennsylvania the distinguished Chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. We commend his statement to the thoughtful attention of the country.

In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal Democratic ticket the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserved vote.—Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enabled us like our enemies to record our entire strength they would now be recording a brilliant victory.

In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over Pennsylvania tactics most unscrupulously employed by the Administration and its allies, showing that a free people who, aroused, know their rights and dare maintain them. Indiana has fairly demonstrated that she can neither be "bought nor bullied." The moral of these results is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it. The victory must be won. If we mean to preserve free institutions on this continent we must assure it.

The event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, when considered in its connection, is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country.—Should the system through which this catastrophe was brought about be condoned by the people and foisted on the other States it seals the doom of freedom in America. A sad contrast it is surely that the city in which our republic was born amid the anthems of a free people should now be first to toll the knell of its liberties. It is for the free, unbought people of all the States to calmly review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania, and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own borders.

For the first time the system of free government and the sanctity of the ballot are ready on trial in the United States. From this hour forward the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwarfs all other issues.

Let our friends in each of the States catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow citizens in Georgia and in Indiana; and from now till November let their struggle be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot box, for reform and an honest administration of the Government.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
Chairman Nat. Dem. Com.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

The Liberal Republican Committee of the same State has also issued:
"We have met an arm of veterans, flushed with years of victory; supplied to repletion with all the weapons that a party in power could furnish, with all the resources of a great Government at command, and yet in our first onset victory crowns our banners. It has been conceded upon all hands that the loss to Grant in October of either of the three great central States then voting would be victory for Greeley in November. Indiana is ours and Ohio can be made ours; and it only remains now to gather the prompt fruits of victory. Ohio has done nobly. Grant's majority of 10,000 in 18'8 has been cut down to a beggarly 10,000 or 12,000 upon the first onset. We have carried eight members of Congress out of twenty-one—a clear gain of the three from the stronghold of the enemy, and in spite of the most outrageous distorting bill ever passed by a Legislature to gerry-mander a State, Greeley and Brown are 20,000 votes stronger in Ohio today than any man upon our State ticket, and hence if we do our duty, the State can be carried like a whirlwind in November. That our success on Tuesday is not a delusion, but real and substantial, is evident by comparison with any vote polled during the past ten years, and hence we have every reason to move forward with confidence and hope to the final conflict in November."

From the Wilmington Journal.

WHAT HAVE WE TO EXPECT? If any people have cause for earnest, unceasing work during the next three weeks it is the people of North Carolina. It is possible, nay, it is even probable, that the result of the Presidential campaign will turn upon the vote of this State. It is not only possible, we say, but it is probable, that the vote of North Carolina will determine whether Horace Greeley or Ulysses Grant shall be the next President of the United States.

What have we to expect from the election of General Grant? For near four years President Grant has administered the Government of the United States with a systematic contemptuous disregard of the laws of the country. Almost his very first act was to disregard a law that had been upon the Statute Book from the foundation of the Government almost. As he began, so has he continued. Under his rule fraud, corruption and violence have become the almost inseparable incidents of the administration of justice, so called. Arbitrary, military law has become a thing of common occurrence. Blank warrants, in palpable, express violation of the Constitution, are constantly issued and executed, to the great oppression of the citizen. These acts are of constant occurrence. President Grant neither knows nor cares how grossly he violates the law of the land. An avowed candidate for re-election, he comes before the people and asks their suffrages under a Constitution that he daily violates. There is no need to go back to the unsettled times that followed the surrender at Appomattox Court House for proof of our statements. There is no need to go back more than thirty days to make up a record sufficient to subject Grant and his Administration to the odium of all good men for ages to come.

Let us recall a few facts that have come to our knowledge within the last thirty days, for which the Administration of President Grant is directly responsible. In Cleveland county, in this State, one of Grant's United States Deputy Marshals, with a file of United States soldiers, broke up a meeting of the King's Mountain Baptist Association, dispersed the people, and arrested women and children at the point of the bayonet.

In Gaston county the outrages by Federal officers have been of so gross a character that David A. Jenkins, the Radical Treasurer of the State, has publicly professed himself as witness to testify against them.

In Pitt county fifty of the best citizens were arrested and carried to Goldsboro upon charges that were officially declared to be frivolous and contemptible.

In Savannah, Georgia, on the day of election, fifty or sixty Deputy United States Marshals were secretly appointed, and their pockets filled with blank warrants, whereby they might arrest whomsoever they might wish.

In Atlanta Georgia, a Federal officer marched into a Court room with a file of soldiers and there remained while the Court was in session!

All these violations of law have one object, and one only in view, and that is to overawe and intimidate the people so that they may be prevented from expressing their hostility and hatred to General Grant and his administration.

When such acts as these committed in the broad light of day, without any pretense of concealment or denial, it is strange that in the night time the peaceful inhabitants of a sleeping city should be awakened by terrible explosions, and learn that another act of lawlessness has been committed; that under cover of darkness an effort had been made to accomplish in another way what neither imprisonment nor attempts at assassination had been able to do—the destruction of the freedom of the press in North Carolina?

That the attempts to assassinate Mr. Turner, the attempts to assassinate his wife, and the destruction of the Sentinel printing office were the legitimate fruits of the teaching and practice of the State and Federal administration during the last four years, we honestly believe. Hilden, Caldwell and Grant are responsible for the existence of a state of society and of government, that permits such crimes as this and thousands of others equally heinous, to be committed with impunity.

A continuance of this state of things is all we have a right to expect if President Grant be re-elected. Under the presidency of Mr. Greeley we have a right to expect, and will doubtless enjoy, the blessing of an honest, constitutional Government.

Remember that the vote of North Carolina may decide the question. Let no man, then, fail in his duty.

KEEP COOL AND BE MEN.

The election riot in Cincinnati, last week; the negro mob and murder at Macon; the accidental killing of two children by the falling of a platform at the Grant meeting; and the probable death of a third, at Williamsburgh; the mob spirit in Arkansas; the arrest of the Postmaster at Billshelm for the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers; the colonization of blacks in Indiana and Pennsylvania; and the fraudulent registry in Philadelphia—are among the sad facts of the present canvass, and no Government can prosper while they continue. Against the mob spirit of the day, white or black, every citizen, whether for Grant or Greeley, ought to set his face as a flint. So against all sorts of lawlessness and personal dishonor. Truth, justice, honor, decency, and good neighborhood are not to be sacrificed to candidates, parties, or one's passions. One's good name and country should direct all who lead, and all who follow. Heaven knows the country has suffered quite enough from civil war and violence during the past ten years.—N. Y. Express.

THE LIBERAL GAINS IN OHIO—THE STATE CLAIMED FOR—GREELEY.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio have issued an address to the Democratic party in which the following passages occur:

"The result of last Tuesday's election shows that Ohio lost by the failure to poll the usual Democratic vote. Mortifying as is the fact, justice to the Liberal Republicans and an earnest desire to relieve the misfortune require us to unite in our chief towns. The Liberal strength exceeded our most sanguine estimate, and in the country fell short of the aggregate vote of the Liberals in the city and country who voted our State ticket. This added to our Democratic vote in 1868 would have overcome the Grant majority at that election and the Democratic vote combined and giving us the victory. Can we repair the mischief? We can. Four-fifths of the Democrats who stayed at home last Tuesday can be induced to vote for Greeley in November. These who absolutely refuse to go to the polls will be outnumbered in numbers by those Republicans who went against us last Tuesday, but will vote for Greeley. We have only to pull our usual Democratic vote to snatch from defeat a glorious victory. Liberals stretch forth the hand; shall we refuse to take it?"

Democrats, your union with the Liberals in Ohio has not been fruitless! It has given Hamilton county by near 6,000 majority, which secured constitutional convention and the Legislature and a United States Senator.—Should both Ohio and Pennsylvania go for Grant the chances are still in favor of Greeley's election. If Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana are added to those border and Southern States which are certain for Greeley, this will give him a clear majority. We have already, by a glorious and aggressive fight, forced the Grant party to its knees, and can conquer it in November. Follow Democrats work till November, heartily and hopefully. The Liberals will take care of themselves. Let the Democrats county committees get lists of those Democrats in the cities and in the townships who failed to vote last Tuesday, and direct their efforts to them. Bring out this van-guard vote, and the fight is won in Ohio and the Grant Republicans beaten.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The following is the conclusion of Col. A. K. McClure's ringing address to the people of Pennsylvania, after the election in that State.

We commend his stirring speech to those of our friends who may be disposed to relinquish the great struggle against corruption, because the first skirmishes on the lines have not been completely successful.

"Friends of good government let no triumph of lawlessness deter you from giving your best energies to the cause.—The highest prerogative of a free people has been violently usurped by insolent and debauched power, and the people must resent it, and resent it promptly, or give unquestionable license to wrong. Now, more than ever in this contest, is the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency a supreme necessity, if peace and honest government are not to perish from the annals of our history. Right must triumph sooner or later, and it will yet triumph in this desperate struggle if the people shall prove faithful to themselves, to their laws, and to their country."

NEVER SAY DIE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution speaks these brave words: Let the craven-hearted who wish to relax effort go to sleep. For us, we stand to our colors unwavering and undiscouraged, more than ever convinced of the rectitude of our cause, and impressed with the necessity of opposing and striving to overthrow the despotism that is clutching the land in its grasp, and throttling constitutional liberty.

We have got another chance at the deserts in November. Let us at them like gladiators. A brave heart never yet yielded with a good chance and an open field.

We are in this fight to the end with our whole soul. We will not surrender while there is an opportunity to strike a blow, and if defeated we will fall fighting, defiance in our mouths, and implacable opposition in our hearts.

God up, then, Democrats, for the final fight. Never let it be said of us that we broke down in the race, and like cravens lowered our colors in the midst of the contest.

Georgia has done her part nobly. Her victory stands out like a beacon.

BRAMAN.—The following good advice is clipped from an excellent little paper called the Working Man: "Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of hard work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality—hat, coat and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all that you earn. Compel your selfish body to spare something for your profits saved. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to others' necessities. See that you are proud, too. Let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy, too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you cannot afford to buy; too proud to be in company that you cannot keep up with in expense; too proud to be stingy.

Nearly 3,000 women are engaged in boot and shoe making in Philadelphia.

HORRIBLE EXPERIMENTS—THE DEAD BODY OF IT CONDEMNED MURDERER SUBJECTED TO THE ACTION OF ELECTRICITY.

Barley, the young man who was hanged at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday last for a most brutal murder, consented that the students of a medical college in that city could have his body for experimental purposes, and ten minutes after it was cut down it was placed in a wagon and driven rapidly to the college, where a powerful battery had been placed in position for the purpose of trying the effect of electricity as a medium to restore life. At twenty-four minutes past one o'clock six students carried the body into the anatomical lecture room of the college, where several assembled the students, and all the prominent medical gentlemen of the city. It was then taken from the coffin and placed upon the operating table.—The pupils of the eyes were found to be dilated and the face discolored. The body was stripped of its clothing, and at thirteen minutes to one o'clock, thirty seven minutes after death, the students began operations. The electrical instrument used was one of the most powerful known, consisting of six cups of Bunsen's battery to Rieh's induction coil of the largest size. It was operated by Professor Mendhall, an eminent electrician, while Professor Wormly and Professor Holderman and Denig conducted the experiment.

Two currents of electricity were used one placed at the lower extremity of the body, and the other drawn along the arm, neck, face, breast. The effect was wonderful: the eyes opened, the face drew up as if in pain, the mouth jerked to one side the arm raised as if to strike, and the feet clenched. The limbs also raised, and the toes and fingers worked, and once the body almost turned to one side. The arms were next laid bare and a current of electricity introduced. The whole system seemed to respond, and the movements of the body were at times violent. At four minutes to 2 o'clock the electricity was removed, and faint actions of the muscles could even then be observed. The body was afterwards left till ten minutes after 3 o'clock when electricity was again applied and the muscles of the body still responded as before, but with less force. The breast was then opened and a current passed into the heart, but it gave no response. It was carried to the hands and feet, and all responded as before. The heart was then taken, and found hard as muscle and full of blood, the lungs not congested, the brain very healthy free from any congestion whatever. At 11 minutes after 4 o'clock electricity was again applied, and a good response was had; at 18 minutes after 5 a faint response was given, and at 15 minutes to 6, 5 hour and 35 minutes after death, the strongest current that could be applied, failed to move a muscle. The experiment exhibition was then brought to a close, the crowd dispersed, and the mutilated body of John Barley, was replaced in its coffin, delivered to the coroner, and given its final burial.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

By the recent death of Charles XV., King of Sweden, his brother Oscar was elevated to the throne. The new King earned the reputation of an intelligent, virtuous Prince, when off the imperial seat, and will doubtless leave the purple robe of supreme command spotless to his successor. King Oscar rules over two nations. His scepter stretches over two kingdoms. He is the head of Sweden and Norway, which are united under a hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The succession to the throne is united to male line of the family. Females are positively prohibited from meddling with government affairs in this part of Europe. The ruler of Sweden and Norway cannot exercise his choice as to the matter of religious belief. That is fixed and determined by law, as it is in England, and other European countries. The King of Norway must be a Lutheran; that is indispensable as loyalty to the occupant of the throne. In the interpretation and administration of the laws, the King is assisted by a royal council of ten eminent citizens. This council embraces three privy councillors, and the ministers of justice, war, marine, finance, religion, foreign and internal affairs. The diet, or parliament, is composed of four chambers, representing four estates—the nobles, clergy, burghers and peasant, each of which has its own hall of assembly, and conducts its deliberations without regard to the others. The regular sessions of the diet occur in three years, but it may be called together often if necessary. The sessions extend over a period of three or four months. The king has the power of absolute veto of all legislative acts, but this counter-balanced by the right of each chamber to appoint boards of control and supervision, the duties of which are to keep a careful eye on the proceedings of the Supreme Courts of justice, regulate the national banks, the public treasury and in short nearly every Department of domestic government. Owing to the inconvenience of this system in some respects, several important changes were made in 1866, and this Diet now more nearly resembles the British Parliament of Lords and Commons. None but believers in the Lutheran faith can hold office in Sweden, and citizens who abandon this form of worship and adopt another, are punished by the forfeiture of certain privileges in Kingdom. Sweden maintains a standing army of 100,000 men under a peculiar system. Most of the soldiers are supported and maintained at the cost of the landed proprietors, and reside on their estates, in dwellings provided for them by said proprietors. In return for this maintenance, the soldiers, in time of peace

serve in the capacity of farm laborers, except during the annual drill season of four weeks. The balance of the army is composed of volunteers, who serve six years, and besides this every Swede between the ages of twenty and twenty-five is obliged to join the National Guard. One hundred and seventy-one vessels constitute the Swedish navy, which is officered by appointees of the crown, and considered quite efficient.

The local administration of Norway is based upon a constitution adopted in 1814. The legislative chamber of the kingdom holds triennial sessions. It is composed of members chosen by the freehold voters of the several districts—every male Norwegian who has attained the age of twenty-five years, and owns property to the amount of \$150, being entitled to the right of suffrage. The Legislature assesses all the taxes, which are collected by royal officers, and the laws enacted by it must be ratified by the King. If, however, any law is passed by the Legislature three times, it becomes valid without the assent of the crown. Norway and Sweden are united so far as the Sovereign foreign policy and diplomacy are concerned, but outside of these the former is an independent State, with the exclusive control of its own affairs. The King is commander-in-chief of the Norwegian army and navy, but he cannot increase or diminish either without the consent of the Council of State, which consists of Norwegians only. No foreign troops can be brought into Norway except in time of war, nor can native troops be sent out of the country unless in a similar emergency. There are certain States held sacred in Norway. These they will not allow even the Kingdom to violate. The constitution of Norway looks to the total extinction of class privileges in that State. It provides that no one can be confirmed independent of the tenure of office, and no one can be raised to the rank of noble. With the death of the last representative of the fifteen noble families now existing—the members of which were born previous to 1821 every form of hereditary aristocracy will cease, and every man stand upon his individual record in the community. There is but a small army and navy maintained by Norway, and the people are not taxed to keep up a military force.

These are the nations over which King Oscar is called to preside. Much attention has been paid to popular education in both countries, and the people are intelligent and peace-loving. They are attached to the ruling dynasty, and will second all efforts put forth by the new monarch to improve the condition of his kingdom. If peace continues to prevail in this part of Europe, the advance of Sweden and Norway will be rapid in all matters that relate to art, manufactures and agriculture. The people have caught the progressive spirit of the age, and are moving in the right direction with steady steps. King Oscar mounts the throne at an auspicious moment, and his name may be associated with the golden age in the history of Sweden and Norway.—Philadelphia Age.

A Chinese Custom.—A most curious Chinese custom is that of releasing spirits of the departed from hell. If a medium reports to the survivors of any one deceased that their relative is gone to the regions of everlasting punishment, it at once becomes their burden duty to release him from pains. With this object certain priests are consulted, who provided five common earthen tiles, which are placed on the ground, one in the center and four at the corners; in the midst are placed a number of images of persons cut out of paper, and some mock money—the tiles representing hell, and the paper images a portion of its occupants. Each priest then takes a kind of staff in his hand, and they solemnly walk round repeating formulas, and after a time the mock money is set fire to, and the instant it is consumed each tile is broken by blows from the staves, and each priest strikes and rushes off with as many of the paper figures as he can grasp, the attendants beating gongs and firing crackers to frighten the devil away, should he attempt to follow them. After this burlesque effort on the part of the priests, the relatives are quite satisfied that the departed one is out of limbo, or if he isn't, that's his lookout, as they have done all they can.

Eorney's Anecdotes of Public Men have now reached their eighth second No., and when they have grown to one hundred they will be published, with portraits of all the characters to whom he refers, carefully edited by one of his friends.

A man lately made a wager that he had seen a horse going at his greatest speed and dog sitting on his tail, and strange as it may seem, he won, but the dog sat his own tail.

The new diet for babies in France is butter-milk, thickened with rice meal, on which it is said they thrive and grow fat.

When a single man is seen blushing carrying a piece of stovepipe and a square of oil cloth what does it mean?

By a smart earthquake near Napa City, Cal., a man made an involuntary exchange of his farm for a fish pond.

"Telescope hats" have been introduced. They can be elongated or flattened to suit the features of the wearer.

It cost the city of Laporte, Indiana, \$300 a year to school eight colored children a separate school.

Deep in my heart a Birding d-w-l's" is a new song, and not a case for doctors, as might at first be suggested.