State Library

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. V.---THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY N. C., JANUARY 29, 1874. NO. 18.—WHOLE NO. 1913.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:
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Proprietor and Editor.
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Associate Editor.

RATES OF SUBCHIPTION

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Jan. 22 1874—2mo

A dispatch from Greensboro, N. C. gives the announcement of the sudden death of the Siamese Twins on Saturday morning last at their residence at Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C. There are no details further than the fact that Chang was paralized last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated and strongly addicted to drinking liquors as a means of alleviating his sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days, indeed so much as to confine both brothers to the bed, but illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of catastrephe that was to follow. On Friday night they retired to bed as usual, but during the night Chang became worse and expired suddenly about four o'clock Saturday morning. As soon as it was discovered he was dead, Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mental abboration. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and in two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last.

All the papers this morning have more or less to say about the President's latest nomination for Chief Justice.

From the Salem Press.

DEATH of THE SIAMESE TWINS.

BOTH DIE WITHIN TWO HOURS OF EACH OTHER.

CHANG DIES AT 6, AND ENG AT 8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ENG SUPPOSED TO HAVE DIED FROM FRIGHT.

Died, on Saturday morning last, at their residence, near Mount Airy, Surry county, ENG and CHANG BUNKER, better known as the SIAMESE TWINS, aged about 63 years.

The above startling intelligence reached this place on Sunday morning last, and created considerable sensation.

Chang had been suffering from partial paralysis for some time, without, however, incommoding Eng in the least. This fact led many to believe that it was proof positive that they might be separated without injury to either. All these surmises are at an end now, as death has claimed them both within a few hours time.

The twins resided at their present home for many years, having removed there from Wilkes county, where they had married two sisters. They both leave large families of interesting children, pos sessing a fair share of intelligence. Two of the children are deaf mutes. The daughter recently married a deaf mute at Raleigh, and her little brother is an inmate of the institution for deaf mutes in that city.

In former years the twins exhibited themselves in this country and Europe, laying the foundation to a comfortable fortune, which they considerably increased by economy and good management. Previous to the war they owned slaves, generally overseeing the farm work themselves, and often laboring among the field hands. They could wield an axe with the best choppers in the country, plow, hoe, and were considered good farmers.—In putting up log buildings they were considered the best "corner men" to be found, using their hands with wonderful dexterity.

Previous to the war they took a deep interest in the politics of the country and acted with the Whig party. Since the war they made another tour of the United States and Europe, and after their return, led a quiet and retired life on their plantations.

They were considered excellent business men, and good citizens. Thus the world loses the most remarkable humau curiosities who ever existed.

The following is a brief sketch of their early life, previous to their settlement in this State.

ENG and CHANG (*Eng* meaning on the right and *Chang* on the left), were born in 1811 in a small village on the coast of Siam. Their mother bore seventeen children, once she had three at a birth, and never less than two, but none of those of her children were deformed. The parents were poor fishermen, and the twins employed their early years in selling shell fish, until a Mr. Bunker brought them to the United States in 1829. After their majority they adopted Mr. Bunker's name, and never returned to their native country.

The following description of their union may be interesting to the public:

The twins were united at the anterior part of the chest, by a kind of fleshy band, the size of a hand. The band was flexible admitting of motion in various directions. The whole mass was tough and capable of being extended considerably. No pulsation was felt in the band.

It is said when a pin was pressed into the exact centre of the ligament it hurt both, but as you advanced from the centre and nearer to the person of either, only one felt the pain.

Since the above was written, we have received the following from a friend:

MT. AIRY, Jan. 19, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The excitement here is the death of the Siamese Twins. It was an unexpected event, as they retired on Friday night apparently in good health, and were remarkably cheerful during the evening. A little before day on Saturday morning, Eng awoke and found his brother Chang dead. He immediately aroused the family, and remarked that he felt himself failing, complaiuing of pains in the limbs, and died about two hours after Chang. The entire medical fraternity of Mt. Airy started for the residence of the twins, 4 miles from town, prepared to sever the ligament, but found both dead, and of course nothing was done.

A very large crowd of people visited the family on Sunday last, when the bodies were encased in a tin coffin prepared by W. A. Reich, formerly of your town.

The remains are still unburied at this writing, fears being entertained of their clandestine removal. It is a great pity that no *post mortem* examination was made, as it no doubt would have proven very interesting to the scientific world.

The general supposition is that Chang, having been paralyzed, imparted the disease to Eng soon after death. They resided alternately at their plantations, and were at Eng's residence when they breathed their last. * * * *

Chicago has Another Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Between three and four o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Union Central depot building, occupied by the Michigan Burlington and Quincy Railroads, at the foot of Lake street, and in a short time made such progress as to defy the fire department. The building was entirely consumed.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy baggage was nearly all lost, only a few pieces being saved. The baggage in the other room at the south end depot was saved, the fire being put out before it reached that far. Some baggage, however, had already been removed to a place of safety. Nothing was saved from any of the offices connected with the depot, all being swallowed up in common destruction. The tracks were crowded with cars, but most of them were saved, although the firemen were unable to remove a number of fine passenger cars. The Michigan Central Railroad Company lose three passenger coaches and two Pullman sleeping cars. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company lose three coaches; including one Pullman sleeping car.

Presidential Election by Direct Vote.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have considered Senator Morton's proposed constitutional amendment to provide a better mode of electing the President. Without reaching conclusions the following propositions were considered:

First. To abolish the Electoral College.

Second. The President and Vice-President to be voted for directly by the people.

Third. Each State to be divided into as many districts as it has Representatives, and the candidate having the highest vote for President in the district to receive the vote of that district, which shall count the Presidential vote; each State to be also entitled to two Presidential votes at large, which shall be counted for the candidate having the highest number of votes in the whole State.

Fourth. The person having the highest number of such Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.—This will allow a President to be elected by a plurality vote.

Fifth. The provisions to be applicable to the election of Vice-President.

Sixth. Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting Presidential elections, and to establish tribunals for the decision of contested elections in districts or States, and to make regulations to govern these tribunals.

Gen. Gordon Makes an Expansion Speech.

On Tuesday Gen. Gordon, of Georgia made a strong speech in the Senate in favor of expanding the currency. Unlike Judge Merrimon, who spoke on the same side the following day, Gordon argued that a present return to specie payment was not expedient and that it would not promote the interests of the producing classes. Specie payments, he claimed, had never prevented disaster, but had always preceded panics. Neither had it ever been resorted to restore the country after financial disaster. But like the North Carolina Senator he believed expansion the surest road to specie payment.

Gen. Gordon contended with rhetorical and practical force that "government could not pay gold till it got the gold, and it could not get the gold till it increased its exports; the exports could not be increased until the production was increased, and greater production required more money. There was a difference between an inflation of the currency and a sufficiency."—*Star.*

The N. Y. *Tribune* thinks Congress will be amazed when it comes to look closely into the expenditures, to find how many unsuspected cracks the money runs into. Here are the families of secretaries and other high officers of State riding about Washington in bretts and landaus, purchased with the "contingent fund" of the departments. Here is the engraving bureau of the Treasury Department turning out bushels of visiting cards for ladies and gentlemen of the court. Here are perquisites and allowances to the value of $50,000 a year, going to the White House. and pickings and stealings of every kind in the interior departments of the Government. The *footman who waits on you when you dine with Mr. Secretary So-and-So is paid by the United States as an "extra clerk." The coachman who drives the Secretary's wife when she shops or visits, draws his pay from the department as a "laborer" or a "fireman," and the gardener's name appears, perhaps, on the rolls as a "messenger."*

Since Europe wants 70,000,000 bushels of wheat from the United States, since the most of this could not get forward since most of the cotton crop remains to be shipped. the spring marine trade must open up very brisk. and the balance of trade may possibly be in our favor.

American Civilization Extending.

[Max Adeler.]

Civilization is gradually penetrating to the remote regions of the earth. A faro bank has been established in Fiji, and the natives are fascinated with the game. A somewhat said accident is mentioned in connection with the last match for the championship. A chief became deeply interested in the game, the stakes for which were human beings fattened for the stake. Luck seemed to go against the chief, for he put up his servant and lost, and then he bet his mother-in-law and lost. He did not shed a tear over this disaster. Then he staked his unmarried sister and his, and his wife's cousins, and the bank raked in all the chips. The infatuated chief then offered his baby, and the owner of the bank had it packed down in the ice chest in less than fifteen minutes. The chief then bet all his children successively, and lost; and then, having gambled away his wife, he staked himself on the last chances, and again bet on the wrong card. When he had time to think it over, the chief said that he was convinced that gambling was very wrong, and that he thought that it ought to be suppressed by the authorities. But before his friends could get a bill passed he was killed and put in a cask to corn for the faro bank man. A series of peculiarly succulent free lunches made that establishment very attractive to the Fijian epicures for several months afterwards. The name of the chief's family no longer appears in the directory. The faro bank proprietor, however, is inclined to be benevolent and he offers to make very liberal arrangements for Sunday Schools. He is now much interested in a missionary, whom he expects to entice into his den. He has intimated to his confidential friends that if he can only get the missionary to play one game and bet the intant class he will get up a supper which will discount spring chickens entirely.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE PULPIT.

In a letter published in the *Evangelic Magazine*, Mr. John Bright says:

"As to what is best for the pulpit (reading a sermon or delivering one extemporaneously) I may not venture to say much. In a pulpit a man is expected to speak for a given time on a great theme and with less of exact material than is obtainable on other occasions and on ordinary subjects. And further, the majority of preachers are not good speakers, and perhaps could not be made such.—They have no natural gift for good speaking; they are not logical in mind nor full of ideas nor free of speech; and they have none of that natural readiness which is essential to a powerful and interesting speaker. It is possible—nay, perhaps very probable—that if reading sermons was abolished, while some sermons would be better than they now are, the majority of them would be simply chaos, and utterly unindurable to the most patient congregation. Give a man with knowledge on his subject, and a gift for public speaking, then I think reading a mischief; but give a man who knows little, and who has no gift of speaking, then reading seems to be inevitable, because speaking, as I deem it, is impossible. But it must be a terrible thing to have to read or speak a sermon on every week on the same topic to the same people—terrible to the speaker and hardly less to the hearers. Only men of great mind, great knowledge, and great power can do this with success. I wonder that any man can do it. I often doubt that any man has ever done it. I forbear, therefore, from giving a strong opinion on the point you submit to me.—Where a man can speak let him speak—it is no doubt most effective—but where a man cannot speak he must read. Is not this the sum of the whole matter."

A Convict's Speech.

Brown, the convict who stole some boots from the Albany Penitentiary immediately after liberation from that institution, at the end of a five year's term, was brought up for sentence before Judge Ingalls Saturday morning. On being asked by the Judge if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, he got up and made a very excellent speech. He spoke as follows: "I reside in Baltimore; I was sent to the Albany Penitentiary in 1869; I have worked for the prison faithfully for four years; there is not a single black mark against me for anything. I got discharged a few days since without a shilling in my pocket to buy food or take me home. I tried to obtain work as a barber; could not obtain any. The smell of the penitentiary was on me; no man dared to employ me. I refused to solicit alms: I refused to break into a store or dwelling to obtain the mean of supporting life. As I worked for years for the penitentiary, I thought the prison honestly owed me enough to get food and reach home. I stole the boots from the prison simply to save me from committing a crime against others." The Court was so touched by the modest appeal made by the prisoner that it very properly reduced the proposed sentence from five years to one year.

COMMUNISM IN NEW YORK.—*New York*, January 23.—The *Tribune* says meetings are held nightly in the smaller halls on the east side of the city, and internationalists the discontented workmen listen to speeches which are often violent. One of the leaders at a meeting held in avenue a few evenings ago said they could count on fifteen thousand well-drilled men, and that many of these were attached to the German regiments in the national guard. It is known that an order was issued to the police force a short time ago to keep close watch over the churches and other public buildings. It is asserted that at some of the east side halls companies of internationalist are drilled nightly by competent officers, and that the leaders assert that unless the right of the working people is respected they will use their arms.

A Wholesale Murderer.—A Man Who Boasts of Having Killed Nearly Forty Persons—His Brother the Latest Victim—the Secrets of Recent Murders in Winconsin Revealed.

MILWAUKEE, Jan., 17th.—Bob Turner of Potosi, Grant county, has been arrested for the murder of his brother Albert. The inquest, which has just been concluded, revealed a blood-thirsty propensity on the part of Bob, rivaling that of the Bender family of murderers. Albert was killed with an axe, his head being nearly severed from his body, as, he was coming out of a mineral hole in which he had been at work. He fell back speechless and never moved. The murderer then called another brother, who was in an adjoining shaft, and this brother, named Newton, began to climb out. When he reached the surface he saw the body of his brother Albert and was about to run, when Bob seized him and, showing the bloody axe, threatened to kill him intantly unless he would swear to assist in putting the body away and preseve silence. This Newton assented to, but on the first opportunity he escaped to Potosi, where he gave the alarm, and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued, arrested and lodged in prison, where he soon attempted the life of his keeper.

THE SECOND MURDER,

which has just come to light, is that of Olney Neeley, a youth of Ellenboro. Bob Turner was there cutting whoop poles, for Mr. Bell. On Dec. 23 the boy started from Bell's to visit his mother in New California. His road lay through timber belonging to Mr. Bailey, where Turner was at work. That was the last seen of young Neeley until Jan. 9. The people residing in the neighborhood having heard of Turner's murderous propensity, and knowing that young Neeley had to pass near where he was at work, turned out on Friday last to hunt for his remains. Eight men started from Bell's and searched the ground on each side of the road. When they arrived upon the premises where Turner had been chopping, they found the body, which lay as it had fallen two weeks before. The position which the body lay indicated the course the blow had taken. The boy's head was nearly cut from the body, only hanging by a small piece of skin on the back and front of the neck, the axe having gone through the neck.

The dreadful catalogue is lengthened by other mysterious murders have taken place in the localities in which Turner had been seen. Marshall Bennet visited the prisoner and asked him to confess if he had any hand in them. He finally confessed that he remembered killing two men—a stranger whom he had encountered in a deep ravine at the back of the poor farm and murdered, hiding the body; the other man he met on the road to Muscada, where he was going to get work. He said that the latter made threatening gestures, and he feared that he was going to take his life, so he closed him, and with a four pound weight which he carried in his pocket struck him over the eyes, smashing in his skull and killing him instantly. He dragged the body into the brush, secreting it there. Now that he has confessed he delights to talk of the many persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill which he has concealed their bodies, and declares that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them.

Keeping Poultry to Enrich Land.

Col. Waring, in his "Elements of Agriculture," says: Poultry dung is nearly equal in value to Peruvian guano, except that it contains more water. If granted that a hen will consume of the different kinds of grain, meat, and vegetables, during the year, the equivalent of two bushels of corn which weigh 120 pounds, then it is certainly low enoughto place the excrement—the result of the digestion of these two bushels—as equivalent to fifteen pounds of guano. As the manure from 100 fowls, during a year, would amount to 1,500 pounds of guano, taking the above supposition as at least safe; and as 300 pounds is ordinarily sufficient for an acre of corn, it will be seen that the manure from 100 fowls will make compost enough for five acres. The experiment has been tried by the writer, of applying to one acre of corn in the hill, the manure of 20 hens one year, mixed with swamp muck, in the proportion of one part hen manure and three parts muck, and the result was a better crop than upon an adjoining acre enriched, for sake of experiment, with a fair ordinary dressing of stable manure.

A Treasure of a Wife.

The wife of Attorney General Williams is not the only female diplomat that shines in Washington society. Mrs. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, also has the reputation of having a hand in earning their social and political standing. Years ago, when both were young, and the Senator was a struggling young lawyer and his wife an humble schoolmistress, much of the assistance, both in money and counsel, that helped on the lawyer came from the schoolmistress; and all the years since the help has been continued and unfailing, and the recognition of it has been generously and freely spoken. Mrs. Stewart is not particularly handsome, but she is very well educated, has spent much time in study and improvement, and that, too, at an age when women are supposed to have given up such things to their daughters.

The Fixed Stars.

Among the well-determined facts of Astronomical science, none are more startling than those which concern the fixed stars. These bodies, like our sun, are self-luminous and are in all probability centres of planetary systems; but they are situated at such enormous distances from the earth that only in a few cases, and by the most refined observations, have astronomers been able to detect any change in their apparent positions due to the motion of the earth. Nevertheless, it is by the measurement of such changes that the distances of some of the fixed stars have been determined. The stars having the greatest apparent motion are inferred to be the nearest to us; and this has determined the selection of certain stars in perference to others, in the efforts which have been made to ascertain their distances. According to this rule, the star x Centauri, whose distance was determined by Professor Henderson, may be regarded as nearest to the earth; and and yet that distance is found to be more than two hundred thousand times that of the sun, or in round numbers about *twenty trillions* of miles.

The human mind can, of course, form no conception of such a distance as this; but perhaps we may approach a little nearer to realization of its magnitude when we reflect that, since light travels at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles a second, it would require *three years and a quarter* for the light of the nearest fixed star to come to the earth. This is the limit for the brightest and nearest stars; but what distances must we allow for those innumerable stars of the smaller magnitudes, which are barely disclosed by the most powerful telescopes in the remote regions of the Milky Way? Among the infinite number of such stars it is but reasonable to conclude that there are many invisible which are intrinsically as bright as those which immediately surround us. Assuming this to be true, it is easy to prove that some of the telescopic stars are situated at such distances from us that their light requires over *two thousand* years to accomplish its journey to our own system. From this it follows that when we note the appearance of such stars we are actually reading their history *more than two thousand years ago.* An eye situated at such a star, and gifted with sufficient power to discern changes on the earth, would see the surface of our planet as it was before the beginning of the Christain era.--Startling as these conclusions appears, they are not to be avoided without attributing an inferiority of intrinsic illumiation to all the stars of the Milky Way—an alternative much less in harmony with estronomical facts connected with our siderial systems.

The intrinsic splendor of the star x Centauri has been found to be more than twice that of our sun; but how can we imagine the splendor of *Sirius*, which shines with more than *one hundred and forty times* the sun's intrinsic brilliancy?

A WONDERFUL CAVE IN W. N. C.—In the range of mountains in Western Carolina, known as the "Fork Range," a most singular phenomenon exists. It is a *breathing cave.* In the Summer months a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person can't walk against it, while in the winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountain in the Summer is felt for miles, in a direct line from the mouth of the cave. At times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current from dead carcasses of animals sucked in and killed by the violence. The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way; they range too near the mouth of the cave, and the current carries them in. At times, when the change from inhaling to exhaling begins, the air is filled with various hairs of animals, not unfrequently bones and whole carcasses are seen miles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation, from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach, and accompanied by a terrible, roaring, gurgling sound, a pot boiling. It is unaccounted by scientific men who have examined it, though no exploration can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanic eruption may break forth there some time. Such things have occurred in places as little unexpected. We hope our friends in the neighborhood will keep us thoroughly posted as to the movements of the strange mountain.

BOTS IN HORSES.—In the *Popular Science Monthly* there is a short article relative to the power of endurance manifested by the larvæ of some insects, and among them of the bot fly. It mentions a case where a piece of the stomach of a dead horse, which was covered with bot worms, was spread on a board, and spirits of turpentine was pourd on the worms; yet after an hour not one was detached from the flesh. Then whale oil was pourd on them, when they all let go their hold, and died almost immediately. Hence the inference that whale oil should be used to detach the worm from the living hores, when attached by bots.

St. Augustine, Fla., has on exhibition a remarkable fragment of stone, taken from the ruins of an ancient structure, on Observation Island, in Lake Okeechobee. It is of immense weight and solidity, and, what is most remarkable, unlike any rock on this continent. It resembles granite more nearly than any other, and is of a remarkably beautiful appearance in its structure. It looks like granite granulated with innumerable particles of glittering substance resembling gold. This fragment may develop something startling in the history of that part of this continent. The Indians have reported frequently that there were ruins of an ancient building on one of the islands of that lake, and this confirms it.

[Coleman's Rural Word.]

What the Grange can do?

In discussing the many questions that must necessary arise, and which will take up much time, it may not be improper to suggest the appointment of standing committees, who shall be required to report on the topic assigned them at stated intervals. Upon the motion for the adoption of such reports, discussion would be in order, and each speaker should have a limited time for the expression of his views. For instance, committees on the following subjects might be appointed: On transportation, on the stock law, dairy husbandry, sheep husbandry, pastures and meadows, the small grains, gardening, fruits, fertilizers, and many other subjects. The discussion should consist in the main, of a statement of facts based on individual experience, so far as the nature of the subject would admit. Talking to the point, should be insisted upon by the master of the grange, otherwise much valuable time will be lost, and a general dislike for all debates will follow.

Thurman and Allen.

The re-election of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is an event which will be hailed with delight by the whole Democratic party of the nation.

Senator Thurman is regarded as the best lawyer and ablest debater in the United States Senate. He is a politician of singularly pure and blameless life, and a statesman of comprehensive views and enlarged patriotism.

It is generally known to our readers that Judge Thurman is a nephew of Gov. Allen, of Ohio, and that the latter gentleman was born near Edenton, North Carolina. It is true that some of our Virginia cotemporaries, with that State pride so characteristic of them, and which would appropriate every good thing to which they are entitled for their own Commonwealth, claim that Gov. Allen was born in Virginia, and lived at Lynchburg, in that State. This is commendable on the part of our sister State, and if North Carolina had always exhibited the same spirit, our State would have been more favorably known, both at home and abroad.

While in Washington city a few days since, we heard it from Senator Thurman's own lips that Gov. Allen was born near Edenton, in this State. He resided for some years, however, at Lynchburg.—Senator Thurman's mother, who is Gov. Allen's sister, was also born in North Carolina, as he informed us. So that North Carolina has an indisputable right to claim Gov. Allen as her native son, and to claim Senator Thurman as a lineal descendant.

BABLON'S HANGING GARDENS.

Our pretty hanging baskets, with their suspension wires completely draped in delicate climbing ivies and standing mosses, with their dropping grasses, with their masses of beautiful trailing plants their drooping grasses, vincas, mimosas, musk-scented and covered with brilliant golden flowers, liliputian in size, are literally hanging gardens. But even should they be made a million times larger, their plan is so utterly different that they could never suggest the faintest notion of the hanging gardens of Babylon, about the very name of which there is a ring of poetic grandeur and a flavor of oriental magnificence. They were literally paradises, for though our word is from the Greek *paradisos*, the Greeks borrowed it from Persia, where to this day the rich satraps rejoice in their paradises or pleasure gardens. Xenophon mentions those of Belesis, governor of Syria; and such as he beheld them, apparently, we find them described by Chardin and other modern travelers. The hanging gardens of Babylon were simply a very costly variety of the paradise, such only as princely wealth could afford. Their origin is attributed to Semiramis by some; others say that they were invented by a king of Syria to charm the melancholy of one of his wives of Persian origin, who sighed to behold again the verdant mountains of her native land. Strebo and Diodorous Siculus have written about these famous hanging gardens, Philo of Byzantium—if, indeed, he is the author of the treatise on the seven wonders of the world, by some attributed to him—and many others.

They were called hanging gardens doubtless because of the huge branching palms and other trees, overhanging the balustrade on the summit of the high walls that enclosed the paradise. These were about one hundred and thirty yards long on each of the four sides, twenty-two feet thick, and fifty cubits high, or over ninety-one feet according to the Hebrew cubit. The tarraces were upheld by immensely strong galleries, whose ceilings were formed by hewn stones sixteen feet long and four wide. Resting on these stones was a layer of reeds, mixed with a great quanity of asphalt, and on this was a floor of fire-dried bricks laid in mortar; finally, a floor of lead plates to prevent any moisture from penetrating the foundation of the terraces, the soil of which rested upon the leaden floor, and was of sufficient depth to hold and nourish trees of fifty feet high, and thousands of rare plants pulled from all parts of the known world. All these were kept in perennially flourishing condition, we are informed, by water raised from the Euphrates through the aid of mechinery concealed from view in certain rooms made in the galleries. The galleries, also, contained many royal apartments, variously decorated and furnished. Decently lighted, they could not have been; but one can easily imagine that a walk around those upper terraces on a fine moon-light night, the senses charmed by soft music, and by waves of perfume rising from the wilderness of flowers and shrubs below, must have been enchanting.