

Christ is the only one true and perfect flower that has ever unfolded itself out of the root and stalk of humanity.

Somebody has written a book entitled "What Shall My Son Be?" Upon which some one else has written a reply: "If the boy is as bad as the book the chances are that he will be hanged."

He held the old shirt up by the neck before discarding it forever, but he was mourning for the garment. He only said thusly: "I wish I had all the drinks again that have gone through that old neckband!"

Last month a huge mass of ice fell from Mount Blanc, and in the crystal mass, perfectly preserved, was the body of John Blackford the American actor, who, three years ago, undertook the ascent of the mountain without a guide. The ice was cut away, and the body recovered and buried with Christian ceremony.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to appoint the world again. He has resolved to build a railroad along the valley of the Nile to the interior of Africa, and as he has plenty of money and thousands of serfs at his command he will, no doubt, accomplish his purpose. In a few years African explorers will be able to travel in sleeping cars, and to write magnificent descriptions of places which they will have passed through in the dark.

The officers of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford edit and three omissions print the Orphan's Friend, started a few months since, and it has paid for the press, types and fixtures, supported itself and contributed something besides to the support of the institution. What John H. Mills doesn't know in the matter of economy in running newspapers isn't worth anybody's knowing.

The Convention.

Our readers are getting the benefit of expression on the Convention question by our State "bunterpapers." They will see how sentiment is crystallizing in favor of bold but timely and sagacious action in the different sections and communities. The newspapers have commenced none too soon to work up the matter. There is, it is feared, too much of the spirit of procrastination in some quarters and a want of hearty enthusiasm almost everywhere. This is not the way to carry the election.

Honor to Schurz. Ex-Senator Carl Schurz, if he has not exactly found himself vindicated at last in the land of his nativity, has the satisfaction of being able to "shake hands across the bloody chasm" of German politics, in Berlin, where perhaps he would have been put in jail and subsequently hung some years ago, he was last night the recipient of a banquet tendered by American residents members of the Prussian diet and professors of the Berlin University. Mr. Schurz is one of those prophets who is without honor in his own country until he first leaves it and reappears in some other land, returns on a short visit.—Exchange.

PUNISHING CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY.—Recent accounts from Turkey represent that severe punishments continue to be inflicted on those who renounce the Mohammedan faith and embrace Christianity. Formerly such converts were cruelly put to death; but the combined protest of Christian powers effected an amelioration in this respect. But imprisonment and stripes are still inflicted, and the victims are subjected to scoffs and revilings.

Glorious indeed is the religious liberty of our own free country; and how strikingly its contrast with this condition of things in Turkey.

The pollution of rivers in England by the manufacturers along their banks has become a serious matter. Chemical works and dye houses are the worst poisoners of the water. A man who fell into the river at Bradford died from swallowing some of the liquid. The Clyde is described as emitting malarious effluvia, the Mersey as almost unbearable in its stench, and the Bourne as thick and yellow. The few fish that live in these streams are unfit for food. English sanitarians are trying devices some plan for rendering sewage to and refuse innocuous.

The potato-bug, which is causing a great scare in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, is said to be an exact image of the lady-bug. A New Jersey farmer thus describes it: "The potato pest is about the size of a pea, and his back is surrounded by a shell like that of a turtle. This shell is black, and stripes run lengthwise upon it. The color of these is sometimes light stone and sometimes red yellow. The wings are bright. They're tricky, too. Why, do you know that when they are touched they act opossum, and turn over on their back as if dead. But they ain't dead. The eggs are about like a pin-head, probably smaller, and of the color of a ripe orange. They are deposited always in the shade under the potato-leaf, and are found in heaps, there being hundreds of them all stuck together.

Wife Killing.

[Marion Merchant and Farmer.]

A most atrocious and deliberate murder was committed at Coward's Station, on the Northeastern Railroad, some sixteen miles below Florence, S. C. The unfortunate woman murdered was Mrs. Hall, the wife of one W. C. Hall. The husband and wife had some difference about her refusing to sign the title to a piece of property which Hall had sold. Hall left for Texas some weeks ago, after selling the property, a store to Reuben Jordan, who occupies the front and Mrs. Hall the back part of the house. On Sunday last Mrs. Hall was found dead in her room, and a jury of inquest decided that she came to her death by strangulation. A day or two after the murder Hall married a young lady near Wadesboro, in stead of being in Texas, as he was reported to have been. Suspicion points very strongly to Hall and Jordan as being implicated in this foul murder.

NOTICE

RULES OF THE ROAD.

The great leading rule is that no one has the right to be in the middle of the road, except when no other person is present to claim his right to the use of one-half the highway, which claim he has precisely the same right to assert when traveling in the same direction that he has when he meets another. This is the law of every State in the Union, and so far as we are informed, of every civilized country; and all persons violating it are liable for all damages resulting from their conduct.

When teams meet, the American law is that each, turning to the right, shall give half the road. The custom and the law of England requires to turn out to the left, as expressed in an old doggerel:

The rule of the road is a paradox quite; In riding or driving along, If you keep to the left, you are sure to go right.

If you keep to the right, you go wrong. In passing, the person in front is required to turn to the left, so as to allow the person in the rear, who is traveling at a more rapid pace, to pass by on his right.

Where teams approach at right angles, or intersecting roads, it is the duty of the person who, by turning to the right, would pass to the rear of the other team, to pull up, and allow the others to pass.

In wide streets in towns or cities, these general principles should always be observed, though from the necessities of the case persons are less strict in keeping on the proper side of the street, being frequently obliged, with proper care for the rights of others, to pass to the other side, to avoid a crowd of other obstructions.

A person with a light vehicle, meeting or desiring to pass a heavily-laden team, especially if the latter is going up a hill, will generally turn out without requiring the man with a loaded wagon to give half the road; but the law imposes no such obligation in any case, and, under all circumstances, requires each to give half the road, unless by accident or some obstruction it is found impossible to do so.

If a person happens to be in the wrong place on the road or street, a person coming in collision with him is entitled to manage it by the use of ordinary and reasonable diligence, he could have avoided it.

Sheridan's "Banditti."

In his series of Louisiana letters Mr. Charles Nordhoff is answering several important questions, and setting at rest some very ugly and malicious slanders. His last communication to the New York Herald takes up the question of who are the murderers who have been represented in such formidable number in Sheridan's banditti reports. He chooses Natchitoches Parish because it has become notorious as the most unruly one in the State, and he finds by reference to the official record properly authenticated, that the murders in that parish between 1868 and 1875 number forty-one. Of these there were thirteen whites killed by whites, thirteen colored men killed by negroes, four whites killed by colored men, and three colored men by whites, while the remainder were mostly murdered by persons unknown. There is no evidence that any of these murders arose from political causes, and though happening under Republican rule, only one of these forty-one murderers was punished. But the abuse of the executive pardoning power has kept peace with the failure to enforce the law. Between January, 1873, and March, 1874, Governor Kellogg pardoned thirteen murderers and six men convicted of man-slaughter, while over sixty convicted of other serious offenses were also subjects of his clemency. Mr. Nordhoff concludes from all his observations that "the only cause of disorder in the State lies in the corruption and inefficiency of the State and Parish Government." What a commentary upon the reign of oppression in Louisiana.

When Miss Anna Dickinson made a tour through the South a few weeks ago, the older heads of the Democrat, the Home and the Salisbury Watchman, warred the press and the people of the State, against going to hear her, and encouraging this masculine behavior in women, but the advice was not regarded.

The press and people of Raleigh, Wilmington and Charlotte too threw up their hats for Miss Dickinson, and now we are reaping our reward. Miss Dickinson was temporarily censored lecturing on the social evil and has gone solidly into politics of the Radical order. She lectured in Chicago recently and displayed the "bloody axe" like a veteran outragemaker. A report of her lecture says: "Miss Dickinson then went on to speak of the poverty at the South and their feeling to the North as she had observed in her recent visit there. Southerners were looking for reform, a new party, and then they expected compensation for their liberated slaves. But it was the duty of the people of the North to see no change in party. It was necessary to keep the party that secured victory for liberty in power and hold it over the heads of the South. Miss Dickinson closed by speaking of her visit to the graves of 12,000 soldiers in Salisbury, and 13,000 in Andersonville, and the message she received to carry to the North from the fallen heroes who fought for liberty was that liberty was still at stake."

This is what "our Anna" says after she has filled her pockets with Southern money. Let our people take warning. A woman is not to be trusted out of the sphere for which the Almighty created her.—Observer.

The last sentence the Observer agrees with our idea exactly. We do not believe that true Women-refined a virtuous ladies will attempt to annex themselves by becoming stage stuck lecturers.

GOOD MEN.

The tendency is to have the State Constitutional Convention to be chosen in August composed of our best material. So far the nominations for the most part have been admirable, and most of the suggestions for coming nominations appear to be meritorious.

Orange will send that cultivated and experienced statesman William A. Graham. The names of Vance and Shipp have been placed in nomination for Mecklenburg's choice when the day arrives for the Conservatives of that gallant county to put their leaders in the field. Rowan will probably send the honored Burton Craig—like Gov. Graham a noble relic of the last political generation—and that other accomplished son Francis E. Shober. From the mountains to the sub-mountain region we shall procure some fine material.—Franklin will send Col. W. F. Green and Nash B. H. Bonn. Let it be still ring out—"The people desire to have their organic law framed by able and experienced men." Let there be no manipulation to prevent this glorious result.—Wilmington Star.

[Reading (Penn.) Eagle, May 17th.]

SCENE AT A CHURCH DEDICATION

Surrounding woods Take Fire, and Horses and Carriages Burn Up.

Rumors were current on the streets last evening that a large woods fire, in Upper Bern Township, had destroyed barns and burnt many horses and cattle. Subsequently it was learned, from people who were in attendance, that the woods near the St. Michael's Church, in that township, were accidentally set on fire during the dedicatory services in the afternoon, and that a number of horses and carriages were burned. These conveyed people to the church, and were tied up at a railing near the church and through the woods.

Mr. Oliver D. Schock, the Eagle correspondent at Hamburg, was present at the fire. He writes that the conflagration and the scene that ensued were terrible beyond description.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the church was packed. Rev. T. C. Lichtenbach, of Womelsdorf, was reading a Scriptural lesson, when a sudden the terrible cry of fire was raised. One of the members rushed rapidly forward to Rev. Mr. Zweig in the pulpit and informed him that the dry trees and leaves of the adjoining grove were on fire, and that all the horses and carriages therein were being burned up. Mr. Zweig immediately announced it, and a wild panic ensued. Everybody rushed to get out, and when the congregation reached the burning woods the flames shot up, and many of the poor horses were literally surrounded by the fire, the flames shooting up fully twelve feet. The people at once set to work to extinguish it. The scene was terrible to behold. Horses neighed and whined in their agony; people screamed, men rushed backward and forward, excited and anxious to render assistance; brave men rushed through the flames and cut the halter straps of the tied up horses; the animals then, finding themselves loosened, ran away, dashing the carriages against the burning trees; men with rakes and clubs, and other articles, set to work vigorously to beat out the fire; women screamed and stood in terror, viewing a scene that few people ever called upon to witness, and above the noise and din of everything could be heard the dying shrieks and groans of the poor horses, and the pistol shots sending bullets through the heads of the animals, all those that were burned almost to death. I shall never forget the sickening sight, and those that were present were of the same opinion. All was hurry and excitement. A high wind prevailed, and heavy sparks descended hundreds of yards away. At one time fears were entertained that the church would be swept away in the fiercest element, but the work of brave and determined men spared that community from any further calamity.

It was a terrible day for Upper Bern, and I saw men stand in tears viewing the suffering of the drying horses, and the fresh quivered with pain. The scene that followed is beyond description. After the excitement was partially subdued, I learned that the woods had been accidentally set on fire by a gentleman who was lighting his cigar. A lighted match fell from his hands. During the excitement a gentleman named Lukenhilf, who was cutting the horses loose in the woods, accidentally inflicted a serious wound in his cheek, which was dressed by Dr. Potteiger, of Hamburg.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

A Wonderful Invention.

An invention has recently been patented by a Philadelphia gentleman, which he claims to convert water without the aid of fire or chemicals into a motive power greater than that of steam, and which, by experiment, has given 1½ tons pressure to the square inch, while a still greater capacity is claimed for it with proper machinery, and it is non-explosive. By a mechanic contrivance, Mr. Keely, the inventor, changes water from an unelastic fluid into an elastic fluid, which can be called by no better name than cold steam. In other words, he obtains from water, without using fire or chemicals, the power now obtained from water by fire and called steam. It is said to be a wonderful invention in that who have seen it tested, who state that it accomplishes all that is claimed for it by the inventor, and believe it is destined to work a great revolution in the world—a greater revolution than that made either by the cotton gin, the steam engine, or the telegraph. These tests have been made before scientific experts, who pronounce it practicable, as indeed the original and often-repeated experiments of Mr. Keely prove. He first discovered the principle he has developed in his motor while attempting to make a power-saving water-wheel, and a few years ago applied the power to running stationary engines. To test the power that had been obtained, Mr. Keely then made a cylinder of drawn copper, encased this in wrought iron, and placed around both steel bands close together, making a powerful binder. The power was turned on, and the cylinder was torn to pieces in an instant. Then a three-horse power engine was built, and finally a fifteen-horse. These engines have been run in Philadelphia every day for a year, it is said, without the use of coal or wood, without the use of fire, and without the use of chemicals, at a cost of not one cent. The fifteen-horse power engine has been run twenty-three consecutive hours with power manufactured in less than five minutes. The advantages claimed for it over steam, in addition to obtaining the cost of fuel and delay of taking it, are thus stated:

The smoke-stacks of steamboats will disappear, their boilers be taken out, and the great danger of fire and explosion are removed.

Its applicability is also said to be even greater than that of steam. These statements, correct as well authenticated, and if correct, may prove to be a more wonderful discovery than that of steam, while its application may be far more universal.

We are opposed, says the Winston Sentinel, to the "Do Nothing" policy advocated by the Radical party in regard to the delegates sent to the Constitutional Convention. We want delegates who will go there to do something, and one thing we want them to do is to require the Judges to rotate as they did in the good old days before Radicalism tampered with our Constitution. By requiring the Judges to change circuits we will send Judge Cloud off like a comet, and he never will be heard of any more until after his time is out.—With such an end in view who in this district will favor the Radical Do Nothing policy?

G. M. BURN, O. R. BARBER, Late of G. M. Burn & Co., Late of O. R. Barber & Co.

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E. H. MARSH.

July 16, 1874.—tf.

National Hotel.

Mrs. Dr. Reeves has again resumed her business in this well known house, and she earnestly solicits the patronage of her old friends and the public at large. Guests stopping at this House will find nothing neglected that will add to their comfort neither on the part of the proprietress nor that of the clerk, Mr. D. R. Fraley. The Omnibus will be found at the steps to convey passengers to and from the House.

Dec. 31, 1874.—1y

The Piedmont Press,

HICKORY, N. C.

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April 23, 1874.—tf.

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May 13—4m.

Blackmer and Henderson,

Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors.

SALISBURY, N. C.

January 22 1874.—4t.

Carolina Central Railway Co.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C. April 14, 1875.

Change of Schedule,

On and after Friday, April 16th, 1875, the trains will run over this Railway as follows:

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Arrive at Charlotte at.....7:15 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at.....6:00 A. M.

Arrive in Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Wilmington at.....6:00 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte at.....6:00 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at.....6:00 A. M.

Arrive in Wilmington at.....6:00 A. M.

MIXED TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte at.....8:00 A. M.

Arrive at Buffalo at.....12 P. M.

Leave Buffalo at.....12:30 P. M.

Arrive in Charlotte at.....4:30 P. M.

No Trains on Sunday except one freight train that leaves Wilmington at 6 P. M., instead of on Saturday night.

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May 6, 1875.—4f.

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