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National Democratic Reform Ticket.

For President:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, 4th Congressional Dist.
JAMES M. LEACH, 5th Congressional Dist.
LUCAS C. LATHAM, 1st Congressional Dist.
JOHN F. WOOTEN, 2d Congressional Dist.
JAMES C. MACREX, 3d Congressional Dist.
FRANK H. ROBBINS, 4th Congressional Dist.
ROBERT W. WABING, 5th Congressional Dist.
WILLIAM B. GLENN, 7th Congressional Dist.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY, 8th Congressional Dist.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

For State Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

For State Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBROUGH,
OF JOHNSON.

RATIFICATION.

FOR CONGRESS:
FIRST DISTRICT:
JESSE J. YEATES,
OF HERTFORD.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
A. M. SCALES,
OF GUILFORD.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF IREDELL.

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina Adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations, by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures; by its unwise and unchristian financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration;—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by the past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west;

and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Dicktown, and of our unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption, and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved, 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Instructions of the Attorney General to United States Marshals.

WE COVET A FAIR ELECTION.

Important Address of the Democratic State Committee.

ROOMS STATE DEM. CON. COM. }
RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 9, '76 }

To the Voters of North Carolina:
A special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina is ordered to be held in this city on the 20th of September for the appointment of Supervisors of Registration and Elections, and a similar order has or will be promulgated, we presume, for the Western District.

Our elections have hitherto been held under the supervision of our State authorities, interference on the part of the federal government being unknown. As this movement is liable to be misapprehended by many of our people, we deem it not inappropriate to issue this address in order that you may the more readily comprehend the object and intent of this proceeding.

In 1871, a statute law was passed by the Congress of the United States, which provides, among other things, that on the petition of ten citizens of good standing in any county in any Congressional District, the Judge of the Circuit shall open the Court and proceed to appoint and commission two citizens, who shall be of different political parties, for each voting precinct, who shall be known and designated as Supervisors of Election; and these Supervisors shall be able to read and write the English language, and they shall attend at all times and places of registration, and challenge any doubtful person offering to register, and take steps to prevent improper or wrongful changes of the registration list. The Supervisors are also authorized to attend elections, challenge illegal or doubtful voters and see the votes counted and returns made.

In pursuance of the provisions of the above law, under which Judge Bond is also acting, the Attorney General has issued a circular letter of instructions to United States Marshals, in which he says:

"In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include also elections at which the electors for President and Vice President are appointed, the United States scenes voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise, extending that care alike to the registration lists, and the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voter, at all times, as well as against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give, as against conspiracy because of any that he may already have given.

"The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve and whose violation you are to suppress, protects, among others, the rights specified in the last paragraph, and any person who by force violates those rights breaks that peace, and renders it your duty to arrest him and suppress any riots incident or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained, and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment."

The United States marshals are authorized to appoint as many deputy marshals as may be required to carry out the provisions of the law, and the Attorney-General further says:

"In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and special, have a right to summon to your assistance in preventing and quelling disorder, every person in the district above fifteen years of age, whatever may be the occupation, whether civilian or not, and including the military of all denominations—militia, soldiers, marines—all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, whether of the State or of the United States, under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in anywise affect their legal character—they are still the posse comitatus."

In this connection the General of the Army has issued the following order to such troops as may be called on to assist in quelling any disturbance that may arise:

"Officers commanding troops summoned to aid marshals or sheriffs, must judge for themselves whether the service is lawful or necessary, and compatible with their ordinary military duties. They must limit their action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful process exhibited by the marshal or sheriff. If time permits, every demand should be forwarded to the President for his orders, and in all cases the highest officer whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency, will alone assume the responsibility of the action.

The clearness and precision with which

the duties and responsibilities of the military are defined are entitled to the highest consideration. It is to be regretted that the Attorney General in his instructions to his marshals, who are clothed with such extraordinary and even dangerous powers, did not manifest that same respect for civil liberty which is shown by the distinguished soldier.

The people of North Carolina are not less proverbial for their love of liberty than their respect for law and order, and in the exciting contest of 1874 not even a simple affair is known to have occurred on the day of election within the borders of our State. Most of our people were doubtless not aware of the existence of such a law upon the statute books. Yet they have nothing to fear from its faithful execution. On the contrary, if it will tend to relieve the minds of our friends at the North, of their misapprehensions as to the justice of the return of the election, we anticipate the most favorable results. Each freeman should therefore be stimulated anew to make the majority in favor of Reform and Reconciliation so decided as hereafter to dispense with such perturbation and obnoxious interference.

The Conservative voters, constituting the law and order party of the State, have not the slightest cause to apprehend any inconvenience from a faithful execution of this federal election law; and when it is understood we are confident they will not only yield a ready obedience, but accept the action of the government authorities as not merely an assurance of peace and protection at every polling place but a guarantee of a fair election.

Those colored people, who have desired to vote the Democratic ticket, but who are and have uniformly been deterred by the proscription and intimidation of the masses of their race, who were and are incited by unscrupulous leaders, should especially welcome the action that has been taken by the government authorities. They can now attend the polls and vote the ticket of their choice, without the fear of molestation either "on account of any vote they may intend to give" or "because of any they may already have given."

In conclusion we may add, it is not our purpose to criticize the circular letter emanating from what of late has become the political department of the administration, nor to discuss the law under which the attorney general assumes to act, however much it may contravene the principles of local self-government. We accept the professions of good faith made by the officers of the government and even of those whose groundless fears may have made them the unsuspecting dupes of their more designing partisans. We trust that our people by their faithful and ever cheerful acquiescence in this entirely gratuitous and unnecessary proceeding will not only dissipate the machinations of our adversaries, but give additional assurances of the character which North Carolinians have ever sustained for order, love of liberty and good government.

His honor, Hugh L. Bond, having signified his purpose to request that the chairman of the two State committees recommend the respective members of their parties who shall be appointed as supervisors of election, I respectfully urge upon the chairman of the Democratic Conservative Committee in all the counties of the State to forward to these headquarters at once lists of the names of good men from every voting precinct, properly vouchered for to fill up the position of supervisors.

Very respectfully,
WM. R. COX,
Chairman.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.

The Tilden and Vance club of Greensboro, recognizing the importance of the vital questions to be decided on the 7th day of next November, have adopted a resolution asking all the merchants and business men of that place to close their stores and offices on that day. A great work is to be done then, and every patriot in the State should have no business to prevent him from doing all he can in the struggle for honest government and constitutional liberty. Let our city do likewise and let every store in the place be shut up for the day, in order to give all our citizens a chance to work every hour of that momentous day. Below is the resolution of the Greensboro club:

Resolved, That, realizing the vital importance of the issues involved in the coming National and State elections and the necessity of united action and zealous effort on the part of all good citizens who favor Reform, this Club earnestly entreats every mechanic and business man in sympathy with us to close their respective places of business on the day of election, and that a committee be appointed by the President to present this resolution to the merchants and business men for their signatures.

Good News from McDowell County.—Mr. J. W. Bright, a merchant from Dismal, McDowell county, reports everything as very flattering for Tilden and Vance, and gives the names of five Republicans living in his immediate neighborhood, who have come out openly for Tilden, Vance and reform, and says there are numbers of others who will change, but that they are quiet about it. His opinion is that McDowell will increase her Merriman majority more than one hundred votes.—Charlotte Observer.

As twice eleven are twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty, too.
How much does a fool weigh generally? A simple ton.

From the Charlotte Observer.

THE SALISBURY FAIR—PIONEER FIRE CO.—NO COMPETITION—RACES, &c.

Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles with which the Fair Association of Western North Carolina has had to contend, this year, the Fair is progressing as usual and will prove a success financially and otherwise. The officers of the Association are energetic and capable young men, and to their untiring efforts the success is mainly due. Yesterday was the day of the Fair, and the attendance was considerably larger than on any previous day, the people of the place, and particularly the ladies, turning out in full force.

The presence of the Pioneer Fire Company of this city, added considerably to the interest of the occasion. They arrived early in the morning, accompanied by the Mayor of Charlotte, and quite a large number of people from the city.

About 10 o'clock the fire company with their handsome Engine, formed in the public square and marched to the grounds, accompanied by the Salisbury band; around here, they formed a line in front of the Judge's stand and were welcomed by Mr. Theo. F. Klutz, the energetic Secretary of the Association, in a neat and appropriate speech. Mr. F. A. McFinn, Captain of the Pioneers, returned the thanks of the company for the very cordial reception which had been accorded them. Col. Wm. Johnston was called on, and also responded in a few remarks to the address of welcome.

There being no other Fire Company present, the Pioneers were not given an opportunity of competing for the Silver Trumpet, and owing to a lack of water, were unable to give a display of their skill. They are nevertheless much pleased with their trip and returned in a jolly humor.

The remainder of the day was taken up with the exhibition of some excellent stock. An able address from Hon. Kemp P. Battle, on "the relation of the University to the Agricultural interest of the country," and some interesting racing, all of which we are compelled by the lateness of the hour at which the train returned, to omit for the present.

From the Charlotte Observer.

THE MONROE HOMICIDE.

From information received from Monroe, yesterday, we deduced the following fact: It seems that Mr. J. Weil, walking down the street on which his house is situated, met a man named Tom Rickard, a tobaccoist from Mocksville. Rickard spoke to him, and they entered into a conversation, during which Rickard called Weil an exceedingly insulting name; upon which Weil told Rickard that he would not take that from any man, and that he must take it back. Rickard refused to do so in an angry tone, and the dispute waxing hotter, thrust his hand in the rear of his pocket, and before he could withdraw his hand, Weil drew his pistol and shot him three times in the body, inflicting wounds that soon caused his death.

Weil asserted that he shot Rickard in self-defense, but upon searching the dead man no weapon of any kind could be found, a pen-knife being the only thing in his pockets.

Weil is now in jail, heavily chained, and is a married man. The dead man was single, and leaves a mother and one sister to mourn his untimely death.

This is only one of the many unhappy results that ensue from carrying concealed weapons, and indulging excessively in a drink that crazes the brain, stirs up strife and ends in bloodshed and ruin.

A FANTASTIC MURDER.—A man named Combalon is before a Paris court charged with the murder of his wife under extraordinary circumstances.—He discovered an intimacy existing between herself and one Joseph Partridge. Partridge, filled by several rigorous kicks, and the lady implored pardon, "Pardon, oh, yes," replied Combalon, in a sinister tone. The next day, at noon, the servants put on the table six roasted partridges, which, in France, are much larger than those of the United States. As soon as the wife got down, he locked the door, and drew from his pocket a revolver. "Madame," he said, "the hour of your punishment has come. You have dishonored me by means of a man named Partridge, and there are six of his namesakes for you to dine on. You will please eat them to the last morsel. If you cease doing so, or if you attempt to give an alarm, I will blow your brains out. The unhappy woman, feeling the impossibility of accomplishing the task without killing herself, fell on her knees, and implored his pity. Combalon's only reply was to cock his revolver, and she thereupon commenced her task. "I forgot to say that I forbid your drinking while you eat," said Combalon. The poor woman, after finishing the second partridge, showed signs of illness. She lifted her sad eyes to her husband with an imploring expression, but he pointed the pistol inexorably at her head. In two hours and a half the six birds were eaten, at 9 o'clock that night the woman died of indigestion.

Yesterday things looked lively enough. The crowd was three times that of the previous day. We must thank our sister city, Charlotte, for the interest she takes in our agricultural fairs. The presence of the noble Pioneer fire company added greatly to the occasion. They were most gentlemanly in their deportment and left a favorable impression on our citizens. We acknowledge the hearty three cheers given in front of our office for the "Carolina Watchman." We intended to make a rousing speech in thanking them, but was not in the office at the time, besides having a sore throat. Under the circumstances the generous hearted firemen would not hesitate to excuse us.

On public square they sent up three cheers for Z. B. Vance, Tilden and Hendricks.—Fair Week Daily.

Some parties took a young man down to register the other day, but he couldn't register! The reason why, was because the registra was drunk, so we are informed. Now, whenever a man intrusted with public duties, or assumes to discharge the duties of any office of the people, neglects such duties through drunkenness, he ought to be turned out of office at once, if he has not self-respect enough, or sufficient regard for the people, to force him to resign; and we ought to have a law to suit the case. Public servants have no right to neglect the people's business or to render themselves unfit to discharge the duties imposed upon them, while filling office. It is bad enough for private citizens to drink and neglect their own duties; but when it comes to an officer of the people doing it is intolerable, and it is the moral duty of the people to put a stop to it. Whenever an officer is found drunk he should be forced to resign.—Salisbury Examiner.

Exactly right, and we are sure the County Commissioners will do their duty.

THE PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

The following is the punishment laid in our State laws against persons who attempt to practice fraud and repeating at the ballot box:

Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; any registrar or clerk who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined one thousand dollars and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

From the Charlotte Observer.

TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED.

It is related that D. P. L. White, the independent Republican candidate for Sheriff met a party of colored men a few nights ago, in this city, and proceeded at once to reconnoitre with a view of obtaining their votes. On hearing that they lived in Providence Township, he stated that he would arrange to have a speaking and a good time generally at that point, and proceeded to inform them, very modestly that he was a candidate for Sheriff, and as it took votes to elect a man to office that their votes would not be disagreeable. "What ticket do you run on," they asked. "On the Republican ticket, of course," he exclaimed, with great emphasis and perfect confidence. "We ain't voting that way," was the startling response, "we are going for Vance and his whole ticket, and just wait till the big jubilee here, and you see us come in mounted and join the procession, and then you'll know who's our candidate." Our informant states that the odd candidate staid to hear no more, but left, the worst taken down which he has seen for many days.—Charlotte Observer.

NEW YORK.

Edward S. Stokes Again at Liberty—Terrible Charge Against Centennial Judges—Dynamite Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Edward S. Stokes' sentence expired to-day and he was released.

A New York Herald's special from Paris says: The Figaro prints a letter translated from a German newspaper, written by M. Du Sommerard, chief commissioner of France at Philadelphia, to a friend in Germany, in which M. Sommerard says: Accounts transmitted to me from my Department, are of a most grievous character. The Americans themselves set fire to the buildings containing the empty cases of French goods, hoping to destroy French merchandise, and articles for exhibition, stored in the galleries. A second attempt of the same kind has been made within the last month. Worse than all this, the police employed by the Centennial Board are purposely chosen from the worst and most degraded elements in the United States. The keepers are thieves without exception. They steal openly from exhibitions in the French Department, and all others. There exists an understanding between these rogues and judges. The judges call up names for a hearing, where complaints are made at all hours, unknown to the complainants, and as the result is, no witnesses of the criminal's guilt being present, they are acquitted; even worse than this—if such a thing be possible—thieves count on the judges themselves to give them a signal when a discreet moment has arrived to begin the pillage. The correspondent says the article concludes with an attack upon the virtue and manners of American women.

An Insurance Agent has brought suit against the United States Life Insurance Company, in the Supreme Court of Kings county, before Judge Gilbert, alleging in his complaint great and various irregularities chiefly against John E. Deveritt and James Buell. They are charged with a conspiracy to transfer the reserve funds of the Company to other companies, for their own advantage. Judge Gilbert has granted a temporary injunction, in order for the examination of Buell and Deveritt for trial by referees.

The free for all races at Fleetwood was concluded yesterday. Rufus won the fifth deciding heat in 2:20. An easterly storm, accompanied by the

beginning with slight fall of snow, set in here this A. M.

Anti-Tammany heard the report of the Committee of Conference with the Republicans who would not combine with anti-Bruce of the ticket. This report was received with indignation, and a resolution was adopted, deciding to hold no further conference with the Republicans.

The trunk, said to have been loaded with Dynamite, exploded in the baggage car of the Philadelphia train yesterday afternoon destroying the trunk and setting fire to the others, and destroying about \$400 worth of baggage. The remains of the intricate clock-like machine were found in the ruins. The train was stopped to prevent a possible destruction of the other cars which were filled with Centennial passengers.

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.

The Statements of Rev. C. T. Bailey Confirmed.

WHO KILLED STEPHENS.

THAT COIL OF ROPE.

The Holden-Kirk War Policy.

Rev. Thos. W. Babb, of Gates county, the author of the following card, is one of the most brilliant and promising ministers among the Baptists of eastern North Carolina. He is a self-made man, of unblemished reputation and one of the most popular of all the ministers of the Chowan Association, by far the largest and most influential body of Baptists in the State. A few months ago he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Newbern, but was unable to accept. The Rev. Mr. Bailey knows nothing of the publication of this card, being absent from the city. Mr. Babb gives it to the public in the interest of justice and truth. Here is what Mr. Babb says:

Editor of Raleigh News:

I was introduced to Gov. Holden on the cars between Raleigh and Fayetteville, on my way to the Baptist State Convention, (Nov. 1872), and had a very pleasant conversation with him. I was pleased with him and he seemed to be pleased with me. During the session of the Convention he invited me to dine with him at Judge Buxton's, which I did. We walked from the dinner to Judge Buxton's residence, took church and returned in a carriage to the church.

During most of the time the topic of conversation was the political record of Gov. Holden, of which he spoke freely, and I thought frankly. He confessed his regret for having allowed the interests of his party to sway his better judgment, and declared that he was better done with politics. He said that the Kirk war was forced upon him by unwise and unsafe counselors; that Kirk was not the man of his choice, but came so recommended that he could do nothing but appoint him to the command of the troops; that the whole thing was against his better judgment, and he regretted that he had acted as a partisan and not as a Christian.

He said the murder of Stephens was for political effect, and his murderers were thought to be of his own party. He spoke of the rope found on the neck of the murderer, and the finding of the coil from which it was cut as likely to elicit evidence unfavorable to parties who were supposed to be friends of Stephens.

THOS. W. BABB,
Gatesville, N. C., Oct. 18, '76.

A THRILLING STORY OF ANCIENT ENGLAND.

Looking northward from Bardenstoke, the view is, if possible, of a still more pastoral character. The slope is slight towards Malmesbury, and the upland is all green with wood and meadow. It is literally a land flowing with milk and honey, abounding in flocks and herds, and green fields and wide well-wooded parks, and little villages with great churches. There is Draycot Cerne, once the chief seat of the Longs, and the scene of Long Wellesley's fortune-hunting exploits. Near it are the two Somersfords, Broad and Little, and close to them another ford, locally called "Cus Malford," but more correctly described in the maps as Christian Malford, neither name exactly representing the older form. Close to this is railway station and canal lock of Dauntsey, Dauntsey, Dauntsey, or Dauntzy.—There are perhaps as many ways of spelling it as of spelling Shakespeare or Beethoven. Two miles north is the church, and almost touching it the manor-house. The Avon here bends suddenly to the southward, and the high road crosses it by a bridge from which the church and hall may be seen standing near the water's edge on the air, or, from which the name is derived. The house is modern and to the last degree uninteresting, but the church will repay the trouble of a visit. The manor was inherited by the Stradlings, of whom we have heard in the Glamorgan, from the heiress of the Dauntsey, and was afterwards successively owned by the Danverses, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and the Mortons, Earl of Monmouth. Of the last of the Stradlings Aubrey tells a thrilling story, but modern investigations have not tended to confirm its credibility. On a certain Sunday morning the bell had been fully tolled, the congregation was all assembled, the Rector was robed and in his place, but the chancel seats were empty. Those were days when country squires were waited for in church, and Sir Edward and family not making their appearance, the natural thing would have been, one might suppose, to go on without them. But not the people left the church in a body and went to seek the Knight, and the parson of the parish very gravely went along with them." Then it was discovered that no one had stirred that morning in the hall but a plowboy, who crept trembling from the hiding place whence he had witnessed the murder of all but himself—and by whom? By the priest, the Rector himself, who in due course was tried and hanged. Unfortunately there is only local tradition to support the story, and not even tradition to account for Aubrey's appendix to it. Sir John Danvers, he says, got early intelligence of the murder in London, and going straightway to Paternoster Row, where the murdered man's sister lived in moderate circumstances, he "clapt up a match with her before she heard the news." Thus Dauntsey came to the Danverses, and in 1625 was the residence of Henry Earl of Banby, whose brother, Sir John Danvers, "the regicide," had married a widow. The widow's son was a pale, tall young man, "lean to an extremity," and with, as Walton further tells us, a body apt to consumption." Dauntsey is hardly, according to modern ideas, the place for a patient with lung disease, but in the seventeenth century they thought differently, and George Herbert was sent successively, when his complaint showed itself, first into Essex, and afterwards to Dauntsey, "a noble house which stands in the choice air." At Dauntsey he probably met his wife. She was a Danvers, the daughter of a cousin of Lord Danby, Charles Danvers, of Baynton, a place that lies some ten miles or more farther down the river, near Lacock. The story of the marriage has been often told. Walton gives it some romantic features, which Mr. Grosart, in his new edition of *Herbert's Poems* (Bell & Sons.) takes unnecessary pains to refute. That Jane fell in love with George unseen, and that she married him three days after their first interview, as Walton says, cannot be disproved by reference to the fact of "her near relation, Sir John Danvers,"—Mr. Grosart does not say how near, but he was her father's first cousin—having been "for sixteen years the husband of George Herbert's mother and a true second father to him." They were not married here, but at Edington near Westbury, on the 5th March, 1629, as Mr. Grosart has ascertained, though the register it self has perished.—The Saturday Review.

It is probable, and it is certainly to be hoped, that the meeting to aid of Washington and Lee University which took place at Philadelphia last week will be fruitful of good results. The institution is one of the few in this country the associations of which go back to Revolutionary times. It was originally a mathematical and classical school, established near Greenville and known as Augusta Academy. In 1776 under the impulse of the time its name was changed to Liberty Hall, and in 1782 it was chartered. It received the name of Washington University in 1796, when George Washington presented to it 100 shares of James River Canal stock, which he had received from the commonwealth. In lieu of this endowment the Legislature guaranteed the institution 6 per cent. interest on the sum of \$50,000, and in 1800 the Society of the Cincinnati out of its liberal resources gave the college \$25,000. Like some of the German universities in Napoleonic times, the school was broken up during the unhappy civil war, and as General Hunter made the institution his headquarters in 1864, a great deal of damage was done to the buildings, and the chemical and philosophical apparatus was absolutely destroyed. The college was re-organized in 1865, and as General Robert E. Lee accepted the presidency, it soon regained, and more than regained, its old renown. After Lee's death, in 1870, the name of the institution was changed to Washington and Lee University, the people of the State desiring to link together in honor the memory of two illustrious Virginians—the successful soldier of the Revolution and the unsuccessful soldier of the rebellion. For some time there has been a project on foot among citizens of all parts of the country to endow richly this college, of which Washington was a benefactor, and which is so dear to Virginia pride. The general participation of the victorious North in such act would be a noble peace-offering and would be especially appropriate in this centennial year. Among the eminent citizens who have been engaged in this movement are Chief Justice Waite, Charles Francis Adams, Morton McMichael, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, General Patterson, Senator Bayard, George F. Hoar, William M. Everts and many others of equal standing, representing the best conservative sentiment of both parties. An organization was effected, and the future of Washington and Lee University may, we trust, be considered as secure.—N. Y. World.

A SNAKE AND DOG BATTLE.—On the farm of Mr. Asa Hill, a few miles east of this place, a number of dogs, while pursuing a "mollie-corn-tail," came in contact with a knot of snakes known in this section as the popular leaf species, when a snake and dog battle ensued. After a lively contest of more than an hour the dogs were compelled to yield to the superior force of the enemy, and temporarily withdrew, leaving two of their number dead on the field, and bringing off three others seriously wounded. The dogs returned to the residence of Mr. Hill, and several adjacent farm houses, reinforced their shattered ranks to the number of eighteen canine warriors, and the snake fortress was again stormed.—The battle raged with dog fury for over four hours, each side displaying notable zeal and bravery. The snakes were again the victors, having killed outright in the last engagement five dogs and wounding seven others.—Eleven dead snakes were picked up on the battle-field and hung up for rats.—Wilson (N. C.) Advance.