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THE SWORD OF THE CHEVALIER.

FROM
"SIX MONTHS IN AMERICA,"
BY GODFREY T. VIGOR, ESQ., 1833.

On the evening of the fatal field of Colloiden, the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward presented himself, weary and alone, at the door of a hut, and requested an entrance and momentary concealment. The inmate, a poor tailor, who recognized his person, mounted guard at the door while his illustrious guest was sleeping within on a pallet of heather.

He was soon aroused by the tailor, who awakened him by exclaiming in Gaelic, "My Prince, care of my heart! save yourself, for the enemy are upon you."

A party of cavalry were galloping towards the hut, and the Prince had just time to escape through a small back window, and reach the Morven mountains. For his greater comfort in repose he had deposited his sword on a bench in a corner of the hut; and in the precipitancy of his flight he had forgotten to take it with him. The tailor had just time to conceal it by removing the earth and burying it under the heather. The cavalry demanded the Prince, saying that they had information that he had taken refuge in the hut; and carried off the tailor as their prisoner, who was afterwards confined in Edinburgh Castle. In the mean time the sword still remained where he had buried it, but the hut became a heap of ruins. While the "clan and disarming act" was in force, he dare say nothing about the sword, but after his death he in Broadbaird, the poor tailor informed his cousin, Finlay MacNanton, where the sword was to be found.

He searched and found it, in the spot where it had lain from 1745 to 1784. The belt and scabbard were rotted with moisture, and the blade of course nearly covered with rust. It is the real old Highland basket-hilted claymore. On the rising removed, the burning heat of the Prince's sword, the crown of Scotland became visible on the blade. Between them is engraved, "Le Chevalier." On the reverse are the words, "Vive le Roi," extending the whole length of the blade.

Finlay MacNanton joined the veteran battalion, and died at Gibraltar, the sword being in his possession. Upon his death, it passed with the rest of his effects into the hands of John MacNanton, his brother, who is still alive [1833] at a very advanced age in Glenagry, the oldest settlement in upper Canada.

Who would expect to hear that this sword, positively the most classical object in America, is now, as it were lying in State on the banks of the Lake, "des chates," in the wild forests of the Ottawa, not less than 150 miles from Montreal? MacNab of MacNab, the nephew and representative of the late Laird, founded the settlement with the advice and under the superintendence of his kinsman, the earl of Dalhousie, the late Governor of lower Canada. He has collected around him about 200 of the clan whose forefathers followed his ancestors in the hour of battle, and have now gone with him in the day of this distress to clear and cultivate the wilderness of Ottawa under his superintendence. He has the sword, and never shows it to a stranger, but in the presence of his pipe, who is obliged to play the whole time. It was given to him by John MacNanton, who added in Gaelic, that some cursed long legged fellow of St. James had asked him for the sword and offered him money for it, but that he would never disgrace the name of MacNanton by giving over that sword to an Englishman.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

HALL OF THE PIONEERS F. C. No. 2,
Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 15, 1876.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Pioneer Steam Fire Company No. 2, on Tuesday evening, November 14th, 1876, the Committee appointed to draft resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Western North Carolina Fair, held at Salisbury in October last, adopted the following: Be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the entire Company are due the efficient officers (especially Messrs. A. H. Boyden and Theo. F. Klutz), of the Salisbury Fair, for the handsome Silver Trumpet, awarded us on that occasion. Also, to the many countries shown us.

Resolved, That the Company also tender their thanks to J. A. Snider, Esq., and the Proprietress of the Boyden House.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the "Salisbury Watchman" and "Charlotte Observer" for publication.

GEO. A. WARLICK, } Com.
JOS. P. BROWN, }
WM. H. HOBAN, }

APPECIULATION OF THE MULE.

We saw several kind acts on the part of the mules to their owners yesterday evening, that gave us a much better opinion of that ill-used animal than we have ever had before. Their owners becoming tired of drinking, mounted to go home, and gave the mules the full rein. We watched one mule in particular, that winked his eyes, as if he meant to play a trick; but as the rider would swing from one side to the other, and throw apples in the animal's ear, the mule would only shake his head good humoredly, as much as to say "I would scorn to take advantage of a drunken man; I'm above it, but just wait till you are sober." It is a remarkable fact that mules only walk from under their men; they seem to have a kind of fellow-feeling towards a man who is too drunk to take care of himself.—Charlotte Observer

From the New York Observer.

THE TURK AND THE CHRISTIAN.

STORY OF TURKISH CONQUEST: THE CASE STATED BY A BRITISH HISTORIAN: THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION: OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

In the southeastern part of Europe, a vast population (three or four times larger than ours was in 1776) are making one more heroic and, perhaps, final struggle to free themselves from the most galling yoke that ever was imposed upon the necks of men. The story of their subjection by conquest, of their long and dreadful sufferings, of their sighs and cries and bloody tears, has been repeated in the ear of the world, till the Barbarians of the Turks and the Miseries of the Christians are familiar in the history of the centuries.

The Turks, as a race, have no relationship to the Aryan or Indo-European family. They made their first appearance in Northern and Central Asia among the Hun and Tartar hordes, who, for several centuries before and after our era, were the terror of the Chinese. They were mentioned them as the *Turcae*, and at the beginning of the Christian era, they had traversed westward to the Don, and had penetrated into Asia Minor. In the sixth century, an empire, having its seat in what is now East Turkistan, rose into power, and was formidable in the heart of Asia; and in 659 it formed an alliance with Justin II, the Roman Emperor of Constantinople, for the overthrow of the Sassanids, a dynasty of Persian kings, by whom the religion of Zoroaster was maintained. This Turkish Empire was overthrown in 744 by the Ulgurs, one of eight Turkish tribes, and the first to use a written language. They were originally Buddhists, but in the 4th century they became Zoroastrians, and in the 9th or 10th century they embraced Islam.

When Genghis Khan destroyed the Turkish Empire in Central Asia, his chief officers and his successors were taken from the tribe of Ulgurs, on account of their superior intelligence. These Turks rapidly extended their conquests towards Western Asia, and as early as the 6th and 7th centuries had possessed what is now known as Turkey in Asia. The Seljuks, another Turkish dynasty, in the latter part of the 11th century swept over Asia, from the frontiers of China to the vicinity of Constantinople, but were finally subdued by the Mongols in the 13th century. These Mongol invaders of Turkistan became identified with the people they had conquered, and the Turkish element predominating in the age following the death of Tamerlane, they invaded and subdued Armenia and the countries bordering on the Tigris and the Euphrates.

About the beginning of the 14th century, the Ottoman Empire was founded by Osman, a Turkish chief, and in the succeeding century spread over a vast territory in Asia and Europe.

In the 4th century, the Roman government was removed to Constantinople; the Christian religion was professed in all the provinces of the East that submitted to that government, and the faith of the Church of Rome was the faith of the civilized world. In the 11th century came the final separation of the Eastern and Western Churches, and the division remains to this day. The cross was the emblem of the faith, and the Roman eagle was not more truly the sign of Rome's temporal sovereignty than the cross was the sign of its religion. Year after year, and century succeeding century, these Mahometan, Ottoman Turks, waged relentless, bloody and terrible war against the peoples of southeastern Europe. They drew their inspiration from the Koran, where it is written:

"Whosoever fights for the religion of God, whether he be slain or be victorious, we will surely give him a great reward." "They who believe, fight for the religion of God."

In the year 1453, Constantinople was taken by 300,000 Turks, under Mohammed II. Then Constantine Palaeologus, the last Emperor of the Romans, perished in the vain but heroic defence of the city which became his tomb.

From this time, the middle of the 15th century, the Turks pushed their conquests along the shores of the sea, until Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and other portions of the African coast were subdued.

Serbia, a province now in open rebellion, and on which the Eastern question mainly turns, has a population of 1,338,000, all of Slavic origin, except 140,000 Wallachians, 25,000 Gypsies, and 15,000 Turks, Bulgarians, Jews, Germans and Hungarians. Mohammed II. incorporated Serbia with Turkey in 1459; in 1521 Serbia made an unsuccessful attempt to secure independence, but was subdued, and 200,000 of her heroic inhabitants were sent into captivity, while families were exterminated, rapacious pashas were set over her towns, and the whole country reduced all to a wilderness. Centuries of oppression followed. Aided by Hungary, she at last obtained, by rebellion, concessions from the Porte, and since 1815 she has had a government of her own, but has been compelled to pay tribute to Turkey.

The invaders and oppressors, never anything but hordes of robbers and murderers, now number in Europe only 2,200,000, while the other races and peoples in Turkey in Europe are 6,300,000. How long a conquered people must be oppressed before they have a right to arise and throw off the yoke, is a question that Americans are ready to answer at any time. No American is found on the side of the oppressor, when the oppressed begin to write in their chains and cry

* For a fuller history of these events: See Appleton's New Encyclopedia, Turkey, and the British Quarterly Review for Oct. 1876.

for freedom and help. But as our sympathies have been so long and decidedly oppressed, we prefer to state the case in the words of another. And we will take British authority, a great English historian, Dr. Edward A. Freeman, whose history of the Norman Conquest is pronounced by the British Quarterly Review, "by far the greatest history of the day;" and by the Spectator, "a perfect model of historical study." His "Growth of the English Constitution," and other important works, are published by Macmillan & Co., 21 Astor Place, and all who have read them know that his is a calm, informed, and judicial mind. Dr. Freeman says in the Preface to his "History of the Saracen Conquests":

"At this moment the people of southeastern Europe are striving to throw off the yoke of ages, the yoke of the foulest tyranny on earth. Their independent neighbors of their own race have come to their help, as the men of one half of England would go to the help of the other, if the other half were held down under Turkish bondage. Every generous heart in Europe is longing for their success in their noble and righteous struggle. Every generous heart in Europe is burning with indignation at the foul deeds which they are striving to put down the revolt of victims whose patience was at last exhausted."

"Here is a great struggle of right and wrong, in which the facts of history join with every generous impulse of our nature to lead every man who can see and act to the side of right."

"Even under the very best Mahometan government, it is impossible that men of other religions than the Mahometan should have real political equality with Mahometans. It is impossible, because it is contrary to the first principles of the Mahometan religion. The unreformed, intolerant Turk, has the better of the argument with the Turk who professes reform and toleration, because the unreformed Turk is consistent according to his own principles, while the reforming Turk is not. Even under the best Mahometan government, the non-Mahometan is doomed to political inferiority, and under a bad Mahometan government, political inferiority is sure to grow into actual personal oppression. What then is to be done under that system of organized brigandage which in the courtesy of official language is called Ottoman government, we see with our own eyes. All experience, past and present, proves that in such a case reform is hopeless. The only thing cannot be changed, but the condition of the Christians under the Turkish yoke has been getting worse and worse. That is to say, a Christian government, however bad, is capable of reform. The government of the Turk is incapable of reform; because in truth it is no government at all, but simply organized brigandage. This last truth is one that should be clearly understood. The rule of the Turk is not government; it is not even misgovernment; it is the mere domination of a gang of robbers. If a burglar breaks into a house, we do not call it a misgovernment; and the so-called government of the Turk is simply an act of burglary prolonged for centuries. The domination of other conquerors became limited in time; the so-called 'sovereign' gives no protection; therefore the so-called 'subject' owes no allegiance. To the people of Roumania, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and other enslaved lands, the Turk is not a ruler; he is not a conqueror; he is as much an enemy as when he first crossed the Bosphorus."

"The so-called Ottoman government is simply a rule of a gang of robbers; and it is the rule of a gang of robbers without a captain. The rule of the Mahometan is not government; it is the mere domination of a gang of robbers. If a burglar breaks into a house, we do not call it a misgovernment; and the so-called government of the Turk is simply an act of burglary prolonged for centuries. The domination of other conquerors became limited in time; the so-called 'sovereign' gives no protection; therefore the so-called 'subject' owes no allegiance. To the people of Roumania, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and other enslaved lands, the Turk is not a ruler; he is not a conqueror; he is as much an enemy as when he first crossed the Bosphorus."

"Such a state of things as this cannot be reformed; it must be swept away. The position of political inferiority to which even the best Mahometan government must condemn its non-Mahometan subjects is aggravated by the cruelty and faithlessness of the Ottoman character into that of reign of terror against which Bosnia, Herzegovina, and less lucky Bulgaria, have risen. They have risen, not to reform the rule of the Turk, but to free the land, which is theirs and not his, from his hateful presence. It was perhaps a more charming display of simplicity than all the rest, when Lord Derby, in one of his despatches, said that the insurgents 'seem to be fighting, not for administrative reforms, but for independence.' That men should fight for independence seems to be in the eyes of Lord Derby a new and a strange thing. Those who do not shut their eyes either to the past or to the present know that men have often in the like case fought for independence, and that, whenever the like case comes, they will fight for independence again. When a land is suffering from simple misgovernment, its people will fight for administrative reforms. But when the evil is not mere misgovernment, which may be reformed, but the presence of an invading horde carrying havoc into the lands and homes of other men, they do not fight to win administrative reforms that they alien home; they fight for independence; they fight to cleanse their land altogether from the presence and evil deeds of the stranger."

"The right of revolution, at the cost of war, is involved in the right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' When government ceases to answer the ends for which governments are established, it is the right and may be the duty of the people to cast it off. To make it clearly right, it must appear—

1. That the government is subversive of the rights of the governed.

2. That the evil of subversion is greater than the probable evils of rebellion and revolution.

3. That there is a reasonable prospect of success in case of revolt.

These three factors being found, the right of rebellion is admitted. That they exist in the case of the Turks and the Provinces now in rebellion, no human mind, well informed, can doubt. Dr. Freeman says:

"For three centuries the most glorious of the world have groined under the sway of savage incerbility and brutal vice. Let us at least rejoice that, whether by the nature of their own crimes, whether by the arms of enemies or friends, this accursed race is at last speedily doomed to perish from off the face of the earth which they have devastated."

To recite the story of Turkish oppression, and of human suffering, during the centuries that have dragged their weary length along since the Mahometan population, would fill far more pages than the Declaration of our own independence did when the indictment of the British Gov-

ernment was submitted 100 years ago "to a candid world." The law of the land is the Koran. If any other book agrees with the Koran it is useless; if it does not agree with it, it is bad. The principles of that book, as applied to Christians, are too well known to require repetition. The collection of revenue for the government is simple robbery; the despotism of the Sultan is unlimited; his decrees absolute, and even that were tolerable, were his promises worth a straw. His best ally, the British government, cannot trust him, and was deceived only last week by his pretended willingness to redress the outrages inflicted upon the Bulgarians. And the barbarities inflicted in peace and in war are the constant, perennial horrors filling the world with shame that Turks belong to the same family with MAN.

In 1822, in Scio, a lovely island in the Grecian Archipelago, the Christian population rebelled, madly indeed, for their prospect of success was vain; in two months 23,000 human beings, without distinction of age or sex, were put to the sword; 47,000 were sold into slavery, and 5,000 fled into exile to save themselves from this awful fate. The Christian population was reduced in two months from 104,000 to 2,000.

The right of the Christians to throw off the Turkish yoke if they can is therefore unquestionable. We have heard one and only one reason given for the continuance of the present Mahometan despotism: it is this:

"Protestant missionaries have liberty to preach the gospel in Turkey under the Mahometan rule, and it is feared they would not enjoy that liberty if the Turkish despotism were overthrown. The Russian government being in sympathy with the Christian population, which is chiefly of the Greek Church, it is feared that the work of our missions will be arrested by Russian authority."

To this, the answers are simple and obvious:

1. It is only an imaginary fear, for which at present there is no foundation in fact. The triumph of the rebellion, with the aid of Russia, does not make it certain that the provinces are simply to change masters. They are fighting for independence, in spite of Lord Derby. If the several Powers of Europe cut up Turkey and divide it among themselves, such guarantees will be given and received as the present laws of nations and the sentiment of Christian civilization secure. Religious liberty is the conceded right of many, which England, France, Germany, Italy, and even Austria now assert. The Eastern question involves all these governments. The "balance of power" in Europe compels them all to interpose, and without their consent the Czar will never transfer his throne from the frozen Neva to the sunny shores of the Golden Horn. The Christian world is the protector of our missionaries, and not a hair of their heads will be touched without the notice of Him who sent them there to do his work.

2. Universal religious toleration is enjoyed in the Russian Empire; that is, every domination of Christians, and the Mahometans and the Pagans enjoy their own religion without hindrance. The Greek Church is the State Church, and its members are not allowed to secede from it. The Moravians have prosperous missions in the Provinces of Livonia and Esthonia. The Baptists have also established missions in Russia. In Russian Asia, there are 550,000 pagan Buddhists, with 380 places of worship, and 4,400 priests. There are more than 3,000,000 Protestants, the most of whom are Lutherans. There are more than 7,000,000 of Mahometans. The circulation of the Bible is unrestricted in the Russian Empire, and is encouraged by the government and the Holy Synod of the Greek Church. It is therefore the height of folly to assert that the Russian government would restrict or abolish Protestant missions if its Empire were extended over Turkey.

3. But what has the apprehension to do with the question at all? Are the rights of men to their choice of a government, to be trampled upon because we would be glad to teach them a better form of Christianity than the one they now profess?

4. Above all, do we want the Turks to hold these prostrate millions by the throat while we try to convert them? How painfully humiliating it is to hear American Christians pleading for the continuance of Turkish misrule in Europe, in order that we may go on with our missionary work, among the subject people! Of the American missionaries in Turkey Lord Shaftesbury said "they are a marvellous combination of common sense and piety," and whatever may be the fears of some of them, we do not believe that they will pray for the continuance of the reign of the False Prophet in Turkey that they may be protected by him in the work of overturning his religion.

But the prospects of our missions in Turkey are not the Eastern question. Whatever thrones are set up or cast down, that work will go on, for it is God's work. If he will send these missionaries away from those corrupted Christian churches, that they may go far thence to the Gentiles, heathen who have not heard of Christ, his wisdom none will doubt. The revolutions of kingdoms are of less account than the fine dust of the balance, compared with the march of the King of Kings.

Therefore we desire to repudiate the sentiments of those whose sympathies are with the Turk in this Eastern question, and to unite our wishes and our prayers with those who hope that the day of deliverance has come for the nations who for six centuries have been drinking the dregs of the cup of persecution and oppression, crying out from beneath their altars, "How long, O Lord, how long!"

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting—Pardon of McKee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members, and appears to have been an interesting session. There was considerable talk about the condition of affairs growing out of the election and of the complications that have received public attention since that time, though it is not known that any action was taken by the cabinet of a character that might be regarded as very special importance. After the adjournment, the members of the cabinet repaired to the office of the Attorney-General somewhat in advance of Judge Tait, who remained at the Executive Mansion in order to perform the necessary business attending the pardon of Mr. McKee. While it is not yet known what the object of the conference at the Department of Justice meant, it is safe to believe that it is for the purpose of consulting important legal authorities in the library of that department, upon matters that received consideration at the meeting.

Wm. McKee, convicted of whiskey frauds, has been pardoned.

BRUSH CONDUCT.

[Charlotte News and Courier.]

The negro women in the low country of South Carolina seem to be incarnate fiends. A correspondent of the Herald writing from Charleston on the day of the great procession in honor of Hampton, says: "Along the line the colored Democrats, as well as the white men, women and children were subjected to the most abusive and vilest insults from negro roughs and women, particularly the women. They lined the streets, and made indecent exposures of their persons and cursed the white and black Democrats in the most foul and indecent language. It was all submitted to under instructions from Gen. Hampton. The entire police force was out, but could not put a stop to this assault. In some cases the negro women fairly performed an Indian war dance with clubs and knives, and in one or two instances attempted to pull colored men from the ranks and mob them. No disturbance occurred, owing to the forbearance of the whites, several of whom were actually knocked down in the streets."

What Surprised both Parties.—The majority by which the amendments went through, has surprised the Democrats and knocked the breath from all the Radical politicians in the State. Before the election, the Republicans openly boasted that the amendments would be defeated by thirty thousand votes, and the strength of their unpopularity would drag Gov. Vance down with them. In fact, Judge Settle declared, after the hustings, time and again, that they would go down by a most overwhelming majority, when the count shows they did not run much behind the vote of Gov. Vance in the State. That both sides were completely deceived, as to their strength, no one can doubt, and it is a subject of constant remark in all political circles.—Charlotte Observer.

An Attempt to Circulate Spurious Money.

We are informed that two bummers belonging to John Robinson's circus, have been in the city and county ever since the circus was here, engaged in buying up the old Bank of Mecklenburg money for the purpose of passing it off on ignorant and uninformed persons as perfectly good. By misrepresenting their object in buying up the money, many unsuspecting persons are induced to dispose of what they have on hand for almost nothing. It is a well known fact, that travelling circuses are among the most efficient agencies known, in circulating counterfeit money by giving it in change for good money, and it is more than likely that this is the plan by which these rascals intend to dispose of this. People, and especially those who live in the country, cannot be too particular, in scrutinizing all bills which come into their possession. Verily circuses are nuisances.—Char. Observer.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The very large majority by which the amendments to the Constitution were ratified has occasioned surprise, in that it turns out the people attached more importance to them than did the politicians. But this ought not to have been the case. It needed but little penetration to discover that the people of North Carolina regarded the Canby Constitution with no kindly feelings. Its imposition on them they regarded as a crime long to be remembered, and, possibly, never to be forgiven, and its continuance in mastery over them they have considered as a badge of slavery. Nor was this all, for its provisions were utterly unsuited either to their wants or to their wishes. It is no matter for just surprise, therefore, that at the first and every other opportunity that has presented, where distinct defined changes have been proposed, the people have agreed to them by overwhelming majorities. They did so in 1874 and they did so again in the last election.—There was then no doubt as to the disposition of the people to change the Constitution when they could do so with the perfect assurance that they knew what they were doing. Nor was there any thing in the amendments proposed calculated to excite suspicion or to inspire fear in the minds of the people as to the changes contemplated therein. All that was needed to insure a heavy vote in any portion of the State in favor of the ratification of the amendments was that they should be thoroughly discussed and explained.—Raleigh Observer.

[From the Evening Telegram Nov. 13.]

THE NATION'S PERIL.

The Republicans have only their own indiscreet friends to thank for the prevailing suspicion that they design tampering with the election returns in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and intend to change the result in those States, if they have given Democratic majorities, by throwing out Democratic counties on the pretence of fraud, until they obtain a majority for their own side. The Governors of all three States are Republicans, and one of them, at least owes his office to fraudulent counting, and has been branded by his own party as a usurper. They have one and all taken up a strong partisan position since the election, and have occupied their time in sending special dispatches to their party organs and committees, assuring them that their respective States would be found "on the final count" to be all right for the Republicans, forgetting that, as the chief magistrates of their States, they had sworn to administer the laws impartially, and that they will be called upon in their official capacity to take action in relation to the election returns. The tone of their dispatches, too, has been injudicious, and has done much to excite the apprehension of intended foul play. Only yesterday, Governors Kellogg and Chamberlain telegraphed to the Herald, in response to inquiries from that journal, that nothing is known by them as to the actual results in Louisiana and South Carolina. "I would gladly give you the statement you request," says Governor Chamberlain, "but the official returns have not been received from more than eight counties." So many of the parishes of this State are inaccessible," says Governor Kellogg, "and the authentic statements of results received up to the present time are so few, and the unofficial accounts vary so widely, that it is impossible to give to-night any accurate statement, or even approximately accurate, as requested by you." Yet these same gentlemen had been for three or four days previously telegraphing to their party friends that their States had certainly gone Republican, and that the "final count" might be relied on to make matters "all right." Governor Stearns has been similarly employed. "We hold the fort," said one of these Executives two or three days ago, "and you need not be concerned about the result." "If there is a Democratic majority it is by fraud in certain counties," said another who now admits that he yet knows nothing about the result, "and this will be made all right on the final count."

Now let us reverse the picture, and see how it would look to our Republican friends if Democratic Governors were acting the same part now being played by their Southern Republican Executives. California is a close State, so close that it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Tilden that the result is not yet positively known. Governor Irving is a Democrat. Suppose he had telegraphed to Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, "We hold the fort. Do not believe any Republican reports about California. The State will be all right for Tilden on the final count," and to the Herald, "Don't be concerned about California. The Republican claim of a majority, if true, is secured by fraud in four or five counties, and will be remedied when the final count is made;" would not the country ring with outcries against the "rebels," and would it not be declared in emphatic terms that the intention of the Democrats was to inaugurate a usurper in the place of the legally chosen President? To carry the picture a step further—if a Democratic President had happened to be in power in Washington and had sent troops to California to back Governor Irving's efforts at an "honest count," would the Republicans have looked on complacently and have justified the act, however proper it might have been?

We have no great fear that the Administration will be made to steal three or even two States from Mr. Tilden, providing they have given Democratic majorities. Such a fraud might be attempted in a single State, but if in two or three States the pretence of throwing out Democratic counties on trumped charges of fraud in the vote should be resorted to for the purpose of securing Republican majorities, the rascality would be as self-evident as if the figures for the respective candidates had been boldly reversed. It is inconceivable that a group of unscrupulous politicians could dare to brave the indignation that, in such an event, would sweep over the nation. Yet we are in a delicate and dangerous situation beyond doubt, and it will be well for the country if the solid, responsible and honest men of the Republican party insist on fair play and no cheating under the flimsy pretence of law in the three States held by those worthless, Kellogg, Chamberlain and Stearns.

A New Use for Turkey Buzzards.

The Panama Star tells of a young man living in Carthagenia, who for several years had suffered from an attack of elephantiasis. He was in the last period of this terrible disease—his body full of ulcers and the fingers ready to fall off, when a Caracas paper fell into his hands, announcing that the flesh of the Turkey buzzard had been found to be a certain remedy in Cuba. He has since been living on the flesh of this "unclean bird" for two months, and was reported almost well. The nails and the hair have been reproduced. The ulcers and protuberances have disappeared. The voice has returned; he sleeps well and enjoys a good appetite; in fact, so well as to astonish his friends and the medical men of the city. The flesh of the Gallinazo has a strong, musky odor, and requires a good deal of resolution to eat it. This repugnance, however, soon wears off, and the benefit is felt from the first day of usage it.

A Young Lady's Diary.

"What are these thoughts that surge across my heart and wildly palpitate in every crevice of my brain? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I what I really seem, or is it, as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unpeppable? Let me be calm. I have re-read Don Juan to-day. Ah, also! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere coming toward me from the mist of the mountain-top or the flowers of the valley some such crowned youth who—Here papa called out, 'If you don't come down to dinner it will be postponed till to-morrow.' Coarse idea? I was obliged to go for many reasons."

Deny no longer that animals have reason. On one of the streets near the Bourse is a wise old dog who for fifteen years has roamed the side-walks without a muzzle and fearing no arrest. When in the dog-days he perceives that a policeman is eyeing him, he trots away to the hydrant and takes a drink of water with great relish.

"Ah! ha!" says the officer, "that dog hasn't the hydrophobia, anyway," and passes on.

Thereon the sagacious animal spits out the water, because if he should swallow all he lapped he would unquestionably die of dropsy.

Death of Mrs. Badger.

Died, at her residence in this city, on yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Della Hayward Badger, daughter of the late Sherwood Hayward, Esq., and widow of the late Hon. George E. Badger. Mrs. Badger, who was in her 70th year, was in excellent health until a week ago, when she was suddenly stricken down with paralysis. Kind and pleasant and affable in her manners to all in every condition of life, Mrs. Badger will long be remembered with affection and respect by the people of this community, in which she spent almost the whole of the threescore and ten years of her life.—Raleigh Observer.

Not the Man.

Mr. James H. Ennis, the owner and proprietor of the North Carolina Book-store and owner and publisher of Turner's Almanac and the North Carolina Farmer, writes us there is an impression abroad that he is the James Ennis who ran for the Radical ticket in this county and that he is being injured thereby in his business where he is not personally known. Mr. Ennis is a Simon-pure Democrat. The Radical candidate, named Ennis, is a gray horse of an entirely different color politically.—Raleigh Observer.

Fifteen Tons of Silver.

A large crowd gathered in front of the Assay-Office, in Wall street, on the 14th inst., to witness the transfer of fifteen tons of silver in bars from heavy trucks to the vaults. Each bar was twelve inches long, two and a half inches square on the end, and weighed seventy-five pounds. One was a good load for a man. It will be shipped to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage.

Moulton vs. Beecher.

At the request of Moulton's counsel his \$50,000 suit against Beecher has been ordered to be discontinued upon payment of the defendant's costs by the plaintiff. Gen. Pryor said to a reporter that it was impossible for Mr. Moulton, who was actively engaged in business in New York, to endure the expense or the inconvenience of a trial in a remote county.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Hampton's majority in South Carolina is about 1,000, and Tilden's about 500. The Columbia Phoenix of Friday says of the result in South Carolina:

"The official returns received at the Democratic headquarters vary but little from the reports previously furnished. Hampton's election is considered certain by about 2,000 majority. Prominent Republicans yield the State to the Democrats by 800 majority."

DUNBAR'S WIFE.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Dunbar's wife listened to a long political discussion while riding down town yesterday morning, and at dinner she remarked to her husband, "Well, eight days more will decide this election." "In a measure," was his guarded reply. "I'm awful glad," she continued. "You commenced going out at night about the first of March, and you've kept it up ever since! I'll be one happy woman about the 8th of November." "Charlotte," solemnly interrupted the husband, "can't you understand this thing? The election will occur on the 7th of November, of course. After that date I must help point up the returns, verify them, put our clubs in training for the next campaign, examine the lies of the opposition, and so forth, and it may be next April before I get through. You must have patience, for everything is working all right." What could she do but burst into tears?