

State Library. The Carolina Watchman.

LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

As we approached the city, that most remarkable oasis in which it stands came into full view. It is about eighteen miles square, and I presume there is no greener spot on the face of the earth. Trees and gardens cover it with a verdure that is indescribable. We saw it in the early spring, when it was at its freshest and best.

between the part which was for use and that which was for show! Our guide took us to the "house of Ananias," but we did not go in. The Christians, scarcely less ignorant than the Mohammedans, seem to have no question this modern dwelling is the very one in which the good Ananias lived. They will show you also the window—the very same window—from which St. Paul was let down in a basket. We saw, in fact, a number of windows from which a man might be very well lowered over the wall, and so make his escape from the city.

us, but on coming in sight of it up here on the mountain, he exclaimed that as no man could have but one paradise he would not forfeit that in the future by entering this. So he never set foot in the city. Once he had got well inside he would have dismissed all apprehensions of that sort. We descended the mountain on the western side, and in two or three miles came to the diligence road to Beyroot, which followed the course of the Barada for some miles. We were to make camp to night at Suk Wady Barada, so that our course in the main would be along the river, though at one point our dragoon insisted on leaving it for a better road.

COTTON FACTORIES NORTH AND SOUTH. (N. Y. Times.) In reply to a statement to the effect that the cotton manufactories of New England had seen their best days, and that their trade would soon be controlled by the Southern States, ex-Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, has recently given expression to views which have excited a very warm, and not uninteresting, controversy between the leading mill-owners of the two sections. In the publication referred to Mr. Straw is represented as having stated, among other things, that the cotton factories of the South could never hope to successfully compete with those of New-England, because the climate rendered it impossible for any but the negroes, who never become good operatives, to work ten and eleven hours a day, and because "manufacturing could never hope to prosper in a locality in which men and women can earn as much by working the soil as in the mill."

period in 1876 only 87,000 packages were sent out, and in 1875 only 44,500. There are every reason to believe that this foreign trade will continue to increase, and as it is chiefly in the finer sorts of cotton goods, there need be no fear of successful competition from the South. That section will doubtless find abundant opportunity at home to dispose of the admirable quality of coarse cloths made there; and for the excellent cotton blankets manufactured in Columbus there will doubtless continue to be a good market in the West. The trade in shirtings, sheetings, and other fine goods, however, will naturally and for obvious reasons remain for an indefinite period in the hands of the New-England manufacturers.

now of age, and am a man for myself. My education has cost you many sacrifices, and ought to bring you something in return. You may need money; but that is not everything we live for. You yourself would be glad to see your son rise to eminence, and be a man among his fellows—which no man ever was as a clerk of a court. I am more than half inclined to think Mr. Gore's advice is good. It may seem otherwise just now, but I feel a prompting within me that tells me there is something better for me than to be a clerk of courts. My mind is made up.

The United States Senate, by a vote of 40 to 18 taken last Thursday, set apart to-day for the consideration of the Bland Silver Bill. Those opposed to it generally favored postponing its consideration until after the holiday recess. Those who were in favor of it were anxious to begin the discussion of it at once. The vote therefore may be taken as indicative of the sense of the Senate. Hill, Lamar and Whyte were the only three Southern Senators who voted against the silver party; that is, in favor of the postponement. Ransom and Merrimon were present and voted for early action. The advocates of the bill are represented as being elated at the result of Thursday's vote. It cannot be denied that there is an apparent majority in the Senate in favor of the measure. The hope is indulged very freely among the silver men that a two-thirds majority will be obtained, and that the bill finally passed over the threatened veto of the President. The South and West are standing shoulder to shoulder in support of this bill, against the monied powers of the east. Should they fail of success with it, their growing ascendancy in National affairs will have received its first strong check. For our part we have little hope that a bill which does not meet the objections urged by the President in his message can obtain a two-thirds vote in both houses.—Ral. News.