

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 24, 1878.

NO 1

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ADDRESS

To the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina.

The State Executive Committee congratulates the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina upon the result of the recent congressional elections in the North. These elections clearly indicate three things which are of consequence to us: First, that the people of this country are dissatisfied with the Republican party and are willing for the Republican leaders to afflict us longer with their ruinous measures and fraudulent practices. Second, that the Nationals do not meet with popular favor, and, as a separate organization, have utterly failed to impress themselves upon the country; and lastly, that the star of the Democratic party is still in the ascendant, and the people are looking to that party as the only one capable of restoring prosperity to the country, and able to administer the government on those constitutional and just principles, which are essential alike to the happiness of our citizens and the perpetuity of our institutions. Thus, in the elections held in eight States the Republicans have lost twelve members of Congress; the Nationals have elected four and the Democrats have elected twenty-three, and have gained seven.

These facts demonstrate that the people intend to invest the democratic party with the full control of the national government. The Senate of the next Congress will be Democratic by a considerable majority, and it is only necessary for the Democrats of the South to remain steadfast in their allegiance to our organization, and our triumph will be complete.

It is for us to determine whether the banner on which is inscribed reconciliation, Home Rule and Financial Reform shall trail in the dust, or shall be borne up to victory.

Every consideration of interest, of policy and of patriotism then urges us to prepare immediately for the approaching political struggle.

Be assured, fellow citizens, that without preparation, it will be impossible to achieve success.

Let us not by our apathy, our lukewarmness and indifference postpone the accession to power of that party which alone has been able to check Republican corruption and to arrest the progress of our government toward a centralized despotism.

Let us be steadfast in our devotion to principle, trust to our organization and endeavor by every means to discontinue those independent and disorganizing who oppose our worthy standard-bearers, freely and fairly chosen by the Democratic party in convention assembled.

In particular we desire to repeat what we have so often urged—the necessity of thorough local organization. It is the township committees who are charged with the most important of all party duties. To them is committed the duty of supervising the election, and devising means to bring out every Democratic vote to the polls. They ought to meet frequently and advise and take counsel together how best to promote the fortunes of that party on whose success depends so largely the prosperity of themselves and of their posterity. In every township, in every neighborhood, there ought to be appointed a committee of active, prudent and efficient party men, who will undertake those that every Democrat in the precinct comes to the polls and casts his ballot for our nominee. We therefore urge this upon the township committees, and if in any township it is neglected, we appeal to our Democratic friends there to send their conveyances for all their neighbors who otherwise might not attend the polls.

Let it be clearly understood in every locality that he who fails to vote for our nominee, gives half a vote to the Republican party, and the Conservative who casts his ballot for an independent is taking the surest means to break up and destroy the only party which can give relief to our afflicted country. We want our fellow citizens that great ends cannot be accomplished except at the cost of some inconvenience, and often through the sacrifice of our personal preference, and we appeal to every man who has the good of the people at heart to give a portion of one day to his country, and subordinating his individual preferences, cast his ballot for the nominee of the Conservative party.

For the Committee: S. A. ASHE, CH.

The tallest and most miserly man in Memphis has died of the plague. Dr. Nelson had not practiced his profession for many years, but had accumulated a fortune of over \$250,000. His dress was always shabby; he lived in the suburbs like a pauper, and shunned intercourse with his fellows; and in the end he died with yellow fever, and was buried like a dog in Potter's Field.

Adam's first suit of clothes must have been winter style, because he didn't have them until after the fall.

An old lady said she had often seen "men struck with a happy thought, but could never see where it hit 'em."

Punch says that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent before he is six months old.

THE ERA OF CRIME.

Immediately after the close of the war the rascals of a sectional and bitter newspaper press were made to rival Macbeth in "snapping fall on horrors," by the recital of fearful crimes and sickening outrages committed in the Southern States. While these harrowing stories were undoubtedly greatly exaggerated, we are not disposed to deny that the condition of society at that time was deplorable. Men had been rendered callous by long service in the great civil contest, to scenes of blood at which ten years before they would have recoiled with horror; the effects of the war were demoralizing; party spirit ran excessively high, and had men were incited to evil by the insidious teachings of leaders even worse than those of the present time.

But what is the cause of the daily sickening, heartrending records of the present time? Our neighbors and brethren, separated from us only by that imaginary Mason & Dixon line of demarcation—they who sent their hordes of emissaries and agents of "higher moral idea" into our devastated territory to reconstruct and teach us a grander and better civilization, what shall they urge in extenuation of the sad lessons of their current history, offered day by day to the contemplation of the observant and reflecting mind? Men, and alas! too, women, seem to have become stuporous in crime, fruitful in depravity, and utterly reckless in violation of all moral precepts and the plainest commands of the Most High.

Take any one of the metropolitan journals of our great cities—not those of a debased and degraded class that floods the land with a meretricious and prurient literature—but even those of the dignity and influence of the New York Sun; and their columns teem with the constant annals of a wicked, desperate generation of men—such as afflict society with the poisonous plagues of moral turpitude, and insult high Heaven by their deeds. From the misdemeanors which fill the docks of the police courts down to the dark crimes which make humanity shudder and appalled, there is nothing which it does not become the printer's province to publish to the world. Leaving out of view entirely the petty criminality of the sneak-thieves and ruffians who are awed into submission by the policeman's club, and find their punishment on Blackwell's Island, huge defalcations and flagrant breaches of financial trust by men revered in the church and esteemed in the social circle are of such common occurrence that the exceptions are deemed entitled to the world's most extravagant encomiums and the public servant of fiduciary office, who, dying leaves behind a "square" account, or, resigning, surrenders to his successor all his assets, is enshrined in the memory of his countrymen as a hero of rare merit—for simply doing his duty as an ordinarily honest man. But this is not all; peruse the head-lines of the daily New York papers, and it would really seem as if violent death was regaining supremacy. Murder claims its holocaust of victims—murder for money, murder for revenge, murder for some other crime which has gone before, and which has impelled it to its dread consummation. One or even more frail human lives are trifling obstacles in the way of him who would possess himself of a fortune, rid himself of an enemy, meet the demands of an unholty ambition, or satisfy the desires of an unlawful love. But this is not all; Haunted when the mysterious, avenging spirit of the outraged father and murdered king quickened his conscience and laid its commands upon him to avenge the perpetration of a foul wrong, grieved in the agony of a sorely-tortured soul and lamented, under the burden of the knowledge of the great sin for which he was to be punished, that God had sent his "cannon against self-slaughter," Bulling or frightened day after murder comes suicide, and men take their own lives as recklessly as they do those of their fellow-creatures.

Were we asked to assign a cause for the prevailing carnival of crime, we would answer that it comes from a debased literature and from false religious teaching. The public mind has been fed on sensational books and periodicals until it has become morbid almost beyond redemption, while from the sacred pulpit, those who wear God's ivery are prostituting their place and power to prove His Word a lie; and, by scolding the idea of a hell hereafter, are stripping mankind that hell bids fair to reign on earth.

These are sad reflections, but they are true; the good people of the world must arouse themselves to combat the evil influences which beset society on every side, and restore that love for law and morality which in times past made us a happy people.—North Carolina Gazette.

The happiness of life is made up of minute fragments—the little, soon forgotten charities of a kiss, a smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment in the disguise of a playful raillery, and the countless other infinitesimals of pleasant thought and feeling.

An editor with nine unmarried daughters was recently made justly indignant by the misconception his contemporaries put upon his able leader on "The demand for men,"

English sparrows are said to have stripped grapevines in some parts of Rhode Island.

What an effect climate has on natural development! In California they make alcohol out of beets. Here we make beats out of alcohol.

CRIME—ITS IMMUNITY.

The jail of Orange County is filled as it has rarely ever been before; filled with a number of prisoners representing all grades of capital offenses to a degree that discredits the fair fame of the county, and inspires terror at the depravity of morals and the insecurity of life and property bodied forth by the fearful exhibition. Murder, rape, arson, burglary, the category of offences visited with extreme penalty of the law, blacken the criminal docket for the present term of the court, and stain the annals of a people for many years conspicuous for obedience to the law and their exemption from heinous guilt.

The subject is one for the grave consideration of the Christian, the Statesman and the Jurist. The first called upon to answer the question, why it is, that with the ever widening circle of religious influences and the largely increased ministrations of the Gospel, it comes to pass that the lessons of crime are more aptly learned than the lessons in morality; and why it is that the barriers laboriously built against the advance of crime, prove so feeble against assaults of human passions? Is the religion that is taught one that appeals to the higher principles submissive obedience to the commands of One who has sharply defined the distinctions between right and wrong? Or is it a religion that only strikes pleasant harmonies upon the strings of human sympathies, vibrating sweetly under the touch of the player, but stilling into listless inaction when the moving spirit is withdrawn? Most certainly, religion, as now understood does not appear to have the power to control crime.

The Statesmen must view the subject as the gravest that can engage his thoughts for it is at once obvious that the well being of a State cannot consist with the prevalence of crime. And this is an axiomatic principle, recognized by all nations bonded together by the obligations of society; recognized indeed by savage people, even if with no higher motive than that of self preservation. He must inquire why it is that in a state of peace, and with no unusual pressure of necessities to impel to violence or to dishonesty, there is more of both than is creditable to commonwealths having a voluminous statutory code abundantly and formidably guarding against all violation of public and private right.

But with a basis of religion apparently deep enough and strong enough to inspire obedience to laws founded on inherent principles of morality, and with laws enough on the statute book to meet all the exigencies and varieties of crime, and fierce enough in their threatened penalties to deter from violations of statute, may not the Jurist ask if he is not somewhat responsible for the evil now so rampant in the land? Is the Prosecutor on the part of the State not too lenient in the discharge of duties, unpleasant they may be, but imposed upon him by society, looking through him to the punishment of offenders? Is not the Judge, upon whom the awful arbitrament of life or death, of freedom or imprisonment is charged, too often influenced by a tenderness which is human, but is often inappropriate to a function of which stern impartiality is the indispensable principle? And are not the lawyers, the advocates of the criminal, so much involved in the acquittal of their clients as to resort to the inexhaustible alchemy which the long practice of the criminal law has stored up, and, without regard to the true ends of justice, or to the rights or the well-being of society, interpose the pleas so powerful in securing delay, acquittal, or final discharge by the disappearance of important witnesses, or by fluctuations in public opinion?

Or, at the end of the vista, may there not stand an indulgent Executive, who, when the accused has failed to break through the meshes entangling him and is awarded the sentence due to his guilt stands ready to remit the penalty, and restore the criminal to liberty at the clamor of sympathizing friends or from motives of State policy?

It is certain that crime increases in quantity and in aggravation of degrees; and chiefest among the causes we conceive to be the uncertainties or the delays in trial, the admission of light or frivolous pleas, the easy good nature of Judges or finally, the ultimate expectation of executive clemency. It is a discreditable admission for civilization to make, but crime can only be restrained by the strong hand, whether in organized societies or among men in a state of nature. The fear of punishment is the grand restraining force. In proportion to the certainty and the promptness of its infliction will it be effective.

Can we say, in our own experience that punishment is either prompt or certain? We think there will be a unanimous answer, no!—Hillsborough Recorder.

English sparrows are said to have stripped grapevines in some parts of Rhode Island.

What an effect climate has on natural development! In California they make alcohol out of beets. Here we make beats out of alcohol.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.
Pitt—E A Moyer, Democrat.
Wilson, Nash and Franklin—W S Harris, Franklin, E W King, Wilson, Dem.
Jones, Onslow and Carteret—John W Shackelford, Dem.
Wayne and Duplin—W T Dorth, Wayne; J A Bryan, Duplin, Dem.
New Hanover and Rutherford—R K Bryan, Dem.
Bladen and Brunswick—Asa Ross, Republican.
Sampson—Morrison Ward, Rep.
Columbus and Robeson—D P McClatchey, Dem.
Cumberland and Harnett—Neill S Stewart, Dem.
Johnston—L R Waddell, Dem.
Wake—George H Snow, Dem.
Warren—Isaac Alston, (col.) Rep.
Granville—E E Lyon, Dem.
Chatham—A H Merritt, Dem.
Rockingham—J P Dillard, Dem.
Alamance and Guilford—J I Seales, of Guilford, Dem.; David F Caldwell, Guilford, Dem.
Rutherford and Polk—J B Eaves, Rep.
Richmond and Montgomery—George A Graham, Rep.
Anson and Union—Calpepper Austin, Dem.
Cabarrus and Stanley—J M Redwine, Dem.
Mecklenburg—S B Alexander, Dem.
Rowan and Davie—John S Henderson, Dem.
Catawba and Lincoln—W A Graham, Democrat.
Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—T A Nicholson, of Iredell; J P Matheson, of Alexander, Dem.
Cleveland and Gaston—L J Hoyle, Dem.
Buncombe and Madison—T F Davidson, Dem.
Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham—James L Robinson, Dem.
Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania—T W Taylor, Dem.
Orange, Person and Caswell—Geo. Williamson, of Caswell, Dem.; Giles Webb, of Caswell, Dem.
Greene and Lenoir—W P Ormond, Rep.
Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Beaufort and Hyde—J T Waldo, Dem.; B T Sykes, Rep.
Bertie and Northampton—Holleman, Rep.
Halifax—Henry Eppes, col., Rep.
Craven—Edward Bull, Rep.
Davidson—J M Leach, Dem.
Stokes and Forsyth—Geo B Everett, Rep.
Surry and Yadkin—J M Brower, Rep.
Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga—Jesse Bledsoe, Dem.
Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey—A M Erwin, Dem.; J G Bynum, Dem.
Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans—Rufus White, George H Mitchell, Reps.
Edgecombe—Willis Bunn, col., Rep.
Moore and Randolph—W M Black, Rep.
Total—Democrats 34; Republicans 16; Democratic majority 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Alamance—Dr B F Mabane, Dem.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson, dem.
Alleghany—E L Vaughan, dem.
Anson—J A Lockhart, dem.
Ashe—Ed Foster, dem.
Bertie—Wm C Etheridge, dem.
Beaufort—J C Osborne, rep.
Bladen—John Newell, (col.) rep.
Buncombe—A C Meares, dem.
Burke—B A Berry, dem.
Cabarrus—W H Orchard, dem.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, dem.
Camden—S J Forbes, dem.
Carteret—A H Chadwick, dem.
Caswell—Wilson Cary, col., Thomas Harrison, rep.
Catawba—R B Davis, dem.
Chatham—J M Moring, J J Goldston, dems.
Cherokee—Bruce, rep.
Chowan—H H Hobbs, rep.
Clay—J S Anderson, dem.
Cleveland—L E Powers, dem.
Columbus—V V Richardson, dem.
Cumberland—Thos S Lottierloh, John C. Blycker, Reps.
Currituck—J M Woodhouse, dem.
Craven—W E Clarke, W D Pettipher, rep.
Davie—J L Falcher, dem.
Davie—F M Johnson, dem.
Davidson—Julian Miller, rep., O Franklin Smith, dem.
Duplin—G W Lamb, A S Colwell, dem.
Edgecombe—Clinton Battle, (col.) Dred Wimberly, (col.) rep.
Forsyth—W A Lowrie, rep.
Franklin—C M Cooke, dem.
Gaston—Harley Huffstetter, dem.
Gates—J J Gating, dem.
Granville—J E Burroughs, Rufus Amis, dems.
Green—Joseph Dixon, rep.
Guilford—C J Wheeler, J A McLean, dems.
Halifax—J C White, Geo Reynolds, (col.) rep.
Harnett—C H Coffield, dem.
Haywood—E M Davis, dem.
Henderson—A J Bird, rep.
Hertford—J J Horton, rep.
Hyde—Thos P Brouner, dem.
Iredell—J R McCorkle, J B Click, dems.
Jackson—Capt Leatherwood, dem.

Johnston: E A Bizzell, E J Holt, dema.
Jones: C D Foy, rep.
Lenoir: W W Dunn, rep.
Lincoln: B C Cobb, dem.
Macon: John Reid, dem.
Madison: B F Davis, rep.
Martin: N B Fagan, dem.
McDowell: J T Reid, dem.
Mecklenburg: Jno L Brown, W E Ardrey, dema.
Mitchell: Samuel Blalock, dem.
Montgomery: W T H Ewing, rep.
Moore: Nell Leach, dem.
New Hanover: H E Scott, W H Wad-Jell, (col.) rep.
Northampton: J W Grant, dem.
Orange: M A Angier, dem., Josiah Turber, rep.
Onslow: C S Hewitt, dem.
Pasquotank: Hugh Cale, (col.) rep.
Person: Thos J Armstrong, dem.
Perquimans: J W Blaisdell, rep.
Person: Montford McGehee, dem.
Pitt: D C Moore, Germain Bernard, dems.
Polk: Nesbit Dimsdale, rep.
Randolph: N C English, dem., G H Bingham, rep.
Richmond: D M Henderson, rep.
Robeson: A C Oliver, dem., R M Norment, rep.
Rockingham: T L Rawley and Wm R Lindsay, dems.
Rowan: H C Best, dem., David Barringer, dem.
Rutherford: Nathan Young, dem.
Sampson: L R Carroll, J C Hines, dem.
Stanly: Daniel Ritchey, dem.
Stokes: Squire Venable, rep.
Surry: N P Foard, dem.
Swain: T D Bryson, dem.
Transylvania: J H Paxton, dem.
Tyrrell: W G Melson, dem.
Union: D A Covington, dem.
Wake: W E Richardson, dem., R W Wayne, J F Ferrell, Stewart Ellison (col.) reps.
Washington: ———, rep.
Watauga: W B Council, dem.
Warren: L T Christmas, Hawkins Carter, (col.) rep.
Wayne: G C Buchan, dem., W A Deans, rep.
Wilkes: Dr J M Taylor, dem.
Wilkes: Dr Tyre York, Dr L Harrill, dems.
Yadkin: ———, Brown, rep.
Yancey: D G Carter, dem.
Total—Democrats 79; Republicans 41; Democratic majority 38. On joint ballot 56.

Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers—A New Schedule of Prices.

In consequence of the advantageous terms of the contract recently entered into for the manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers the Postoffice Department has issued a new schedule of prices for the sale of these articles to the public. There is a large reduction in prices, averaging nearly twenty per cent. below the present rates. The new schedule does not go into effect until the first of January, to enable postmasters to dispose of the stock accumulated at the higher prices under the old schedule. It is expected that the reduction will further popularize the use of stamped envelopes, and lead to largely increased sales. The postage on stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers spoiled in directing will be refunded in stamps by a postmaster, if he is satisfied that they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed; also provided that such envelopes shall be presented in a whole condition. When ordered in quantities of 500 and upward, of any specified denomination, the department will, if desired, print on the upper left hand corner of any of the above described envelopes, except circulars and newspaper wrappers, without additional charge, the name (excluding business employment) and postoffice address of the parties, with a request to return if unclaimed in a given time. These are officially designated as "special requests" envelopes, and parties must in all cases order them through postmasters and by application to the department.—N. C. Herald.

The Winter Styles.

It is given out that ladies will wear vests precisely like the gentlemen's this winter. When a married man goes to bed he will have to put a chalk-mark on his vest, or next morning he may slip on his wife's and not discover his mistake until he inserts his thumb and forefinger in the right-hand pocket for a pinch of snuff and finds nothing but a piece of chewing-gum and the stub of a short, black lead-pencil. Then he will suddenly remark that there was a roll of ten-dollar greenbacks in the left-hand pocket of his vest—that is, if he is an editor, he will—and he will rush back home in Rarus-time.—Hawkeye.

About fifteen tons of stone have been sold in London to American visitors and to rural Englishmen as pieces of Cleopatra's Needle. Of course they were never near the Needle.

Miss Braddon, it is reported, is able to rejoice in the fact that a translation of one of her books, "Birds of Prey," is very popular in Russia.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

(New York Sun, 15th.)

ROME, Oct. 14.—In consequence of a report from Cardinal McCloskey the Vatican is taking measures for a very considerable development of Catholicism in America.

"This dispatch," the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church said, last evening, "is essentially improbable, if not absurd. The spread of the Roman Catholic Church in America can only be gradual. It cannot be forced by any sudden measures. It must result from the natural propagation of the faith, whether from the birth of children of Roman Catholic parents, the immigration of Roman Catholics or the conversion of non-Roman Catholics. The Church in America has never ceased to endeavor to extend its circle of influence, which it believes to be for the good of those that are included in it. This it has done mainly by the education of young men for the priesthood, the establishment of new bishoprics, but not before they are actually needed, and the subdivision of older ones. Undoubtedly Cardinal McCloskey has had good news of the Church to communicate to the Vatican, but not of a character to justify this telegram."

THE TALLEST MAN AND WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

The tallest man is Capt. M. V. Bates, the tallest woman is his wife, formerly Anna Swan. Capt. Bates was born in Hopkins county, Ky., his parents being of ordinary size. He continued to remain with his parents, who were farmers, doing the ordinary labor of a small farm until attaining his majority, at which time he concluded to see something of the world. Proceeding to Cincinnati, thence to New York, he was finally induced to proceed to Europe for the purpose of exhibiting himself. In conjunction with Miss Anna Swan, whom he met there, they traveled over Europe. They were married at St. Martin's church, London, England, June 17, 1871. They were, by request guests of the Queen, and received from her majesty watches and jewels as souvenirs.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Anna Swan, was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia; is 29 years old, weighs 413 pounds and is 7 feet 11 1/2 inches high.

Mr. Bates is 7 feet 11 1/2 inches high, weighs 478 pounds, wears a No. 9 hat, a 25 collar, and a 15 boot. Both are well formed well proportioned, good looking and highly cultured.

They are the largest man and woman that live. In fact there is no authentic record of any human beings ever having the enormous height of these people. They returned to New York for exhibition in February last and will shortly make a tour of the West.

A Washington dispatch says there does not seem, after impartial investigation, that there is adequate cause for the letter of instruction sent to the United States Attorneys in reference to the alleged interference with Republican meetings. It is reliably stated that the persons who came to Washington and who have been pouring his mendacious recitals into the ears of partisans purposely credulous is entitled to no confidence whatever. Of course not, and any sane man ought to have known at first that there was not a word of truth in the lying saunter.

Neither HAYES nor his man DEVENS can find excuse for the slanders they put in circulation under the highest possible official sanction by saying that some other lying slanderer had misinformed them. Instructions like those issued by DEVENS, at the order of HAYES, are entirely of too grave a character to be issued, except upon the best and surest foundation. No mere street rumor and no false representations of lying partisan lips can afford the slightest pretence even of justification for the President of the United States and his Attorney General in publishing to the world so groundless a slander. As we said the other day would be the case, the threats of Federal persecutions and Federal indictments have no where created any alarm among the people whom they were intended to influence. To use what our old Supreme Court was pleased to term "the flippancy speech of that rude soldier, KIRK," that sort of thing has "played out."—Baltimore Observer.

A NEW PEOPLE.—It is claimed that a new people has been discovered in a district of India. They are surmised to be descendants of the Jews sent into that land by Solomon to capture elephants and work in the gold mines. They call themselves Sons of Israel, not Jews, and declare that they have autograph prayer books written by the Patriarchs, and a written Bible, although Hebrew has become almost a dead language with them. They observe the Sabbath, but know nothing of the Passover and day of Atonement.

There are hundreds of families in comfortable circumstances who never have soup at dinner. They are not aware how easy it is to prepare ordinary soup and how cheap it is too. It can be made of almost anything, and a pot of water placed on the stove may be the recipient of divers odds and ends of meat and vegetables to excellent advantage. After these have been boiled a few hours there will be found in the pot a very good soup, wholesome, nourishing, appetizing, and its cost will be nominal. If the experiment were tried many families would be surprised and pleased at the result. They would have a much better binner for almost nothing than they have hitherto had any idea of, and once accustomed to soup they could not be persuaded to relinquish it. A simple soup benefits at once health, appetite and the purse.

A most singular case of suicide has developed in Cincinnati. A few days ago a seven year old son of Mr. Koyltz a druggist in that city, asked his mother for a piece of bread and butter. She gave him the bread but refused the butter. This angered the lad. He told his little sister good bye and that she would never see him again. He has not been seen since, but on the 20th of September his clothing was found on the bank of the Ohio river, and there is every reason to believe that the little fellow threw himself into the river.

[No doubt it was for the good of his parents and the world that such a boy should go early.]

MR. ROBBINS AT GREENSBORO.

(From the Greensboro Patriot.)

The court house was crowded yesterday to hear the speech of Hon. W. M. Robbins. He spoke for two hours and a half and commanded attention from the start. Beginning with the finances he exposed the blunders, incompetency and designs of the Radical leaders whose sole purpose since they have been in power was to legislate in favor of the few against the many, and showed the efforts the Democratic party had made and what it had accomplished in relieving the country from the burdens Radical legislation had imposed upon it. His defence of the Democratic party was powerful and complete; the whole speech, in fact, teeming with good points, and telling illustrations.

It is impossible to estimate within the space at our disposal even the points touched, or to give anything like an accurate idea of the powerful style of this very able speaker. It was pronounced by many who heard it the ablest speech they had heard for years, and was listened to with the closest attention by all.

There is indeed a power and pathos in Maj. Robbins' speeches which cannot be written or printed.

JUDGE MERRIMON AT WINSTON.—Judge Merrimon spoke to a large audience in the Court House on last Saturday, on the subject of hard times and the cause. For three hours he held his audience in one of the finest efforts we ever listened to, and not a person who heard him but went away wiser. It is impossible to give a synopsis of the speech, but we hope Judge Merrimon will write it out and give it to the public. The loss of capital, North and South, by the war, the corruption, extravagance and the policy of contraction by the Republican party, he gave as the prime cause of the hard times. He believed that we ought to have more money, and that the bonds should be paid off in greenbacks. He paid one of the finest tributes to labor we ever heard, and gave it as his opinion that it was only by labor and economy that the country could be recuperated.—Winston Sentinel.

Earthly Mindfulness.—Earthly mindedness is a woeful disease; it clogs the mind and unfits the soul for spiritual work. The thoughts of the world shut out the thoughts of God and eternity; they tempt many poor souls, like Martha, to be carefully troubled about many things, even things that will avail them nothing at a dying hour, while one thing necessary is quite neglected and forgotten. Ah! what numbers there are dying of this disease! When other plagues kill thousands, this slays its tens of thousands. Pharaoh's words concerning the Israelites might well be applied to many of them, Ex. 14: "They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in." So hot are they in pursuing the world, so busied in providing for their families, in paying their debts, in making bargains, purchases, and in courting the favor of men, that they can find no time in their lives, nor room in their hearts for precious Christ, and the concerns of their souls. Oh, sinners! this disease of earthly mindedness doth quite defeat the design of the gospel, and war with profiting by Sabbath and sermons; it turns the house of God into a place of merchandise, by your thoughtfulness in it about worldly gain and profit. What a fearful distemper is this that turns a man's head and heart where his feet ought to be!

THE VALUE OF SOUP.

There are hundreds of families in comfortable circumstances who never have soup at dinner. They are not aware how easy it is to prepare ordinary soup and how cheap it is too. It can be made of almost anything, and a pot of water placed on the stove may be the recipient of divers odds and ends of meat and vegetables to excellent advantage. After these have been boiled a few hours there will be found in the pot a very good soup, wholesome, nourishing, appetizing, and its cost will be nominal. If the experiment were tried many families would be surprised and pleased at the result. They would have a much better binner for almost nothing than they have hitherto had any idea of, and once accustomed to soup they could not be persuaded to relinquish it. A simple soup benefits at once health, appetite and the purse.

A most singular case of suicide has developed in Cincinnati. A few days ago a seven year old son of Mr. Koyltz a druggist in that city, asked his mother for a piece of bread and butter. She gave him the bread but refused the butter. This angered the lad. He told his little sister good bye and that she would never see him again. He has not been seen since, but on the 20th of September his clothing was found on the bank of the Ohio river, and there is every reason to believe that the little fellow threw himself into the river.

[No doubt it was for the good of his parents and the world that such a boy should go early.]