The Carolina Watchman.

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POETRY.

The following stanzas describe the material glories of the City of God in very striking images:

"Thy walls are made of precious stones,
The bullwarks, diamond square;
Thy gates are right Orient pearl,
Exceeding rich and rare.

Thy turrets and thy pinnacles
With carbuncles do shine;
Thy very streets are paved with gold,
Surpassing clear and fine,

Thy houses are of ivory,
Thy windows crystal clear;
Thy tiles are made of beaten gold,
O God! that I were there!"

Baby has Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button, or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day,
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another good-by to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away,
And turns with a sigh that is half relief,
And half a something like grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world,
To battle with life alone,
And not even baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste,
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced.
If the house were always as stillas this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

Affliction.

Count each affliction, whether light or grave,
God's messenger sent down to thee. Do thou,
With contesy, receive him; rise and bow
And ere his shadow pass thy threshold, crave
Permission first his heavenly feet to lave.
Then lay before him all thou hast; allow
No cloud of passion to usurp thy brow,
Or mar thy hospitality; no wave
Of mortal tumult to obliterate
The soul's memorial calmness. Grief should be
Like joy—majestic, equable, sedate,
Confirming, cleansing, making free,
Strong to consume small troubles, to command
Great thoughts, grave thoughts, lasting to the end.

—*Aubrey De Vere.*

Limitation and Prevention of Diphtheria.

BY R. L. PAYNE, M. D.

Published by the North Carolina Board of Health.

In consideration of the fact that diphtheria has been prevalent in many sections of North Carolina at various times since the year 1861, bringing suffering, death and woe to many a happy household; and because it is again committing its ravages in some parts of the State, the State Board of Health deem it their duty to publish the following circular, hoping thereby to admonish every citizen not to neglect any precautions which may be calculated in the least degree to prevent the spread of the disease, and hoping to impress every one with the possibility of limitation and prevention.

While there are some things still unknown, and unsettled as to diphtheria, its law of contagion and its spontaneous origin, yet a sufficient number of facts respecting its prevention have been deduced from the very large experience which has been accumulating for the last eighteen or twenty years in this country, to warrant the publication of the best known of them.

Contagion. Is diphtheria contagious? This is still a mooted question, and, while some good observers deny it, the weight of testimony is very largely in favor of it.—From a large experience with, and close observation of, the disease in different epidemics, we cannot for a moment doubt its contagiousness, and we hope that in our present state of knowledge *no theories, however plausible,* will be suffered to beguile the householders of our State into the belief of its non-contagiousness. If we be still to some extent in the dark, as a matter of prudence let us hold fast to the safer side until the dawn of greater light.

It is true the contagiousness of diphtheria differs essentially from the more familiar examples of it in measles, small-pox, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, etc.

In these diseases the time which elapses from contact with a person affected, and the seizure of the person exposed, is fixed and well known, so that we can speak definitely of the laws which govern them; but our knowledge of diphtheria is not yet so definite. However, it is confidently believed that it will be shown in the future to have its fixed period of incubation too.*

The first manifestations of the disease are nearly always either in the throat, nose, or mouth, and this would seem to indicate that the causative elements invade the body through these most exposed channels, leading to the inevitable conclusion that the breath of diphtheria patients is dangerous, and that the contagious elements may be conveyed in the air. It is a zymotic, or constitutional disease,—that is, the blood is always poisoned in those affected with it. An eminent writer, speaking of it says:

"Zymotic in its nature it tends to fasten upon whomsoever is debilitated by previous disease, or by a constitution naturally feeble, and artificially effeminized, or whose vitality is lowered by the depressing influences of luxury, indolence and inactivity, and the habitual defiance of physical and hygienic laws. * * * * * Finally, all we can affirm is that, as a general rule, anti-hygienic conditions of any kind favor the invasion of diphtheria, as well as of other similar epidemic diseases."

Unlike most other specific diseases, one attack does not exempt the person from subsequent attacks, but appears rather to render such a one more liable to be smitten again. Consequently the cautions which follow are as applicable to these persons as to those who have never had the disease.

PREVENTION.

Can any means be resorted to which will in any measure prevent or even limit the spread of this terrible scourge? We believe this question may be safely answered in the affirmative, since already most encouraging results have followed such attempts in various localities. Therefore, we believe it to be our bounden duty as philanthropists to *redouble our efforts in this direction!*

It has been shown (as far as our enquiries have extended,) that in the Southern States, the season of the greatest prevalence and malignancy of diphtheria, is during the time of the greatest soil-soakage, that is during and after the usual autumn rains. The connection between the appearance and spread of this disease, and the soil saturated with rain, and holding in solution all of the foul washings from the surface of the earth, as fecal matter, decomposing vegetable matter, garbags, &c., has not yet certainly been established, but enough is known to lead to the belief that there is some connection. Of course, the same soil-soakage, &c. existed in North Carolina before diphtheria became endemic, and did not beget the disease. It was introduced, however, and having this position to feed upon, it spread from house to house, and we have no doubt that such a condition of the decomposition tends materially to promote its spread, yet we freely grant that we have seen many a severe case of diphtheria during the prevalence of dry weather.

Our confrere, Thomas F. Wood, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has prepared a very excellent diagram of the death rate of diphtheria in Wilmington, N. C., from which it appears that the greatest death rate in that city happened about and soon after the seasons of the greatest rain-fall, and most extreme heat.†

Drainage. What we say of drainage is applicable to all infectious diseases. Perfect drainage is the precedent condition of prevention in all of them. A badly drained city, town or locality, runs risks which are proportionate to the inefficiency of its plan of drainage. The soil of any situation which is soaked with stagnant water, is sure to be soaked with foul water, and all water which is rife with animal and vegetable decomposition, is a most prolific hot-bed of infectious diseases.

One of the paramount conditions then, of pure water, is that it shall have free circulation, shall flow freely, and one of the essential conditions of harmless soil, is that it shall have a free circulation of ground air. Thorough drainage, therefore, becomes a most potent factor in limiting the spread of diphtheria, and should never be neglected.

Ventilation in and under dwellings should be secured and made effectual, because nothing contributes more to good health than pure air! Pure water, pure air, and a plenty of sunlight are of the utmost importance in a hygienic point of view. As much sunshine as possible should be let into the damp shady corners, and such places as cannot be remedied by drainage should be frequently covered with unslaked lime, charcoal or solutions of green vitriol.

Well or Spring Water must not be used if there be any reason to suppose that the water is impure, unless there be no other source of water supply, and even then that for drinking purposes should be boiled before using. *All wells or springs near a privy should be suspected, because although we may not be able to detect anything wrong either by taste or smell, such water is very probably most impure.* Ditches and drains should be so constructed that all surface washings shall be carried as far as possible away from wells and springs, and the habit common in some parts of the State of allowing children to urinate and sometimes even empty the bowels behind the well-house, or near the well or spring, should be immediately abandoned, since these excrementitious matters are washed into the well or spring by the rains, and thus become fruitful sources of disease.

Your Privy should be carefully attended to. Destructive deodorants, such as unslaked lime, copperas water, (1½ lbs. to the gallon of water,) or if nothing better is at hand common wood ashes should be applied every day, or at least every other day. Dry earth may be used for the same purpose, but is not so effectual, because it cannot penetrate deep into the mass.‡

DIPHTHERIA IS A DISEASE DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Therefore the County Superintendent of Health should be notified as soon as a case occurs in the county.

AVOID THE CONTAGION.

In the first place, all persons should endeavor to keep out of the way as much as possible; and secondly, all persons sick with the disease should be promptly separated from the rest of the family, and the public, and should have no one about them *except such as are absolutely necessary.* Carpets, curtains, and all other textile fabrics not necessary, should be removed at once. Bare floors are to be preferred, and windows without curtains let in needed sunlight. Fresh air should be freely admitted into the room of the sick, care being taken not to expose the patient to draughts, and a fire should be made morning and night, and in damp weather should be kept burning all the time, because a fire dries up the dampness, and promotes the circulation of pure air.

ALL DISCHARGES FROM THE PATIENT

Should be carefully destroyed. Those from the nose, throat and mouth may be received upon soft rags, and these should not be suffered to accumulate, but should be burned soon after using. The evacuations from the bowels and bladder should be received in vessels and immediately disinfected with sulphate of zinc, chloride of zinc, copperas, or some other destructive disinfectant, and then be buried as far as possible from the well. *Perfect cleaness of patient, nurses, floors furniture, clothing, utensils, etc., etc., should be scrupulously attended to!* The bed-clothing, and the clothing of the patient, must be often changed, and those taken off should be immediately put to soak in water having in solution chloride of zinc or chloride of lime, and allowed to remain in soak several hours. Spoons, cups, and all other utensils used by the patient, should be cleansed in the room, and be confined entirely to the use of the sick, and the dish-water, after being disinfected, should be buried with the excrement.

The condition of the yard, garden, stable-lot, and all other surrounding lots should be frequently inspected, and all garbage, and filth of every description carefully removed, or destroyed by being well covered with unslaked lime or dry earth.

The kitchen, smoke house, poultry-house, pig sty, and stables, should be kept as free from filth as possible, and all such out-houses should never be built near the well or spring. Cellars should be kept clean and dry, and have plenty of sunlight. The slop-tub should not be suffered to become a nuisance.

VISITORS TO THE ROOM OF THE SICK

Should be limited to the physician, and the nurses. All others will be in the way, and might be the means of spreading the disease. *Children should not be allowed to go near one sick with the diphtheria;* and during the prevalence of the disease, at least, the foolish custom of kissing should be prohibited. Even with these restrictions the well children of the household where there is diphtheria should not go to school, or visit other children.

CONVALESCENT PATIENTS

Should be considered dangerous as regards the possibility of conveying the disease, and should not attend church, school, or any public assembly, and should not visit other children until some competent physician declares it safe for them to do so.

FUNERALS.

Public funerals of those dying with diphtheria should be discountenanced. *In truth, such funerals should be made as private as possible.* Only those who are necessary to bury the dead decently should follow the body to the grave. Kissing the dead body, however much the custom, should be abandoned. The pall-bearers, if any are chosen, should be from among grown persons, for as in this disease one attack affords no immunity from a second, of course it would be imposible to select persons not liable; but the nearest approach to this will be in selecting grown men as being least liable.

The body should be buried without unnecessary delay, and it is advisable that it should be taken from the room in which the death occured to the cemetery, thus obviating the chances of infecting any other room.

After a death or recovery from diphtheria, the room in which the patient has been confined, as well as all clothing, towels, etc., used, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

All articles of apparel, bed-clothing, towels, etc., should be spread out so that the greatest amount of surface may be exposed and every opening to the room securely closed, so that the fumes of the disinfectant may not escape. We believe one of the cheapest and best disinfectants to be used in rooms infected with diphtheria, is sulphurous acid gas, and this may be readily generated by putting live coals of fire into a common iron pot already partly filled with ashes, and then sprinkling sulphur in powder, or in small particles upon the coals. The room should be subjected to this fumigation for several hours, and afterwards thoroughly aired by opening all of the doors and windows. "A pound and a half of sulphur is sufficient for 1,000 cubic feet of space." If chlorine be preferred, take four ounces of the peroxide of manganese, place it in an earthern dish or crock, and add to it one pound or muriatic acid. Used in this way, chlorine will be evolved, and the process may be repeated as often as necessary. Care must be taken not to inhale either of these gasses.

For further directions upon disinfectants, the reader is referred to Circular on Ventilation, Drainage, Drinking Water, and Disinfectants.§ *We believe that if the foregoing precautions are stristly observed, the spread of diphtheria will be greatly limited,* if not entirely prevented.

*The writer was attacked with diphtheria just a week after a piece of membrane from the throat of a patient came in contact with the mucous membrane of his own mouth.

†See Dr. Wood's paper and diagram in the N. C. Medical Journal for March, 1878.

‡See Circular on Drainage, Ventilation, Water Supply and Disinfectants.

§The writer is greatly indebted to Dr. Thomas F. Wood for his MS notes on diphtheria, which have been freely used in the preparation of this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Toy City.

A notable example of patient, long-continued, ingenious, but utterly useless labor, is described by a correspondent of the Amherst (Mass.) *Transcript* as on exhibition in Boston. It is the work of a German-American cabinetmaker, Joseph Bergmann, who has been engaged upon it for seventeen years. It represents a city, built in the Swiss style, with mansard roofs, bay windows, and a series of balconies with verandas, etc. The structure stands on a base, representing a hillside, a ledge of rocks with underground railways, ect. There are sixty-five automatic workmen, at work in the mills and about the village, as natural as life. The motive power of the mills is furnished by two overshot water wheels, the lower one taking the waste water and running at right angles with the upper one. The remainder of the machinery, as well as the automatic workmen, is run by weights. The city, or village, is surrounded by trees and shrubbery, drives and walks, a playing fountain, a running stream, a miniature lake, and all that goes to make up the picturesque in nature. The basement of the principal building is occupied by a linseed oil stamp-mill in full opperation, with three workmen. On either side is a tunnel through which trains of cars pass. At the rear of the building is a blacksmith's shop; the bellows are blowing, the fire on the forge glows, and two blacksmiths are busily engaged in alternately heating a bar of iron and pounding it on the anvil, the strokes of the hammers being distinctly audible. A third is shoeing a horse, the proprietor is at work, and the wife of the last is just entering, bearing her husband's dinner. The third story is occupied by a grist mill; the smut mill being below, both in full operation. One man is dressing the stone for the hopper, while a second supplies the hopper with grain from a neighboring room; the latter empties his measure from his shoulder, returns it in a natural manner, and passes in and out at the door, closing it after him each time. An elevator ascends on the outside from the basement with a load of grain, dumps it, and descends again to be refilled. Just below the elevator the millwright goes up and down on a ladder. Under an oak tree's kindly shade, near the banks of a murmuring stream, sit two lovers, who, by their motion and gestures, would appear to be carrying on an animated conversation. To the right center of the building is a saw-mill. The log is propelled on the carriage, the upright saw passes thro' it slowly, it is then gigged back, the man at the end sets the log for a new cut, and a fellow workman opens the flume gate, restarting the machinery. A third man is engaged in sharpening a handspike with an ax. The fifth and top floor of the edifice is supposed to be the residence of the proprietor. The windows are sashed, the door paneled, and the floors made of matched boards not over an eighth of an inch wide. Paintings, with gilt frames, and lace curtains adorn the apartment, which is complete in all the details belonging to a drawing room. A similar exhibition in Brooklyn recently gave evidence of skillful labor attributed to Bergmann's work, as described above, Whether it was the same or not, we do not know.

All cannot become scholars; but all may be wise unto salvation. All cannot aequire wealth; but all may gain the unsearchable riches of Christ. All cannot walk upon the high places of the earth; but all may be great in the sight of the Lord.

Be indifferent to nothing which has any relation to the welfare of men. Be not afraid of diminishing your own happiness, by seeking that of others. Devise liberal things, and let not avarice shut up your hand from giving to him that needeth, and to promote the cause of piety and humanity.—*Archibald Alexander.*

Spontaneous Combustion.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives this account of the origin of a recent mysterious fire in that city: A well authenticated case of spontaneous combustion occurred recently in the suburbs of Oak Hill, the residence of Mr. Edward Mead, the jeweler, furnished the sensation. The circumstances of the fire were, fortunately, such as to leave no doubt regarding its cause, and these circumstances are especially interesting in a city where fires of a mysterious origin have been remarkably frequent. The fire proved to be the result of spontaneous combustion, and from a cause which has been the one usually accredited with effects of the kind. Some of the floors in Mr. Mead's house had lately received a thorough coating of colored varnish, and, in the polishing, hemp cloths (squares cut from sacks) had been used. One of these sacks, saturated with varnish, had been put in the basket for further use. It had of itself smoldered, and finally produced the fire. The case is a curious one, and of value from the knowledge it affords of a dangerous combination.

Lions at Large.

One Man Killed and a Whole Neighborhood Roused.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—A German farmer named Henry Dunemergenn, was killed Wednesday, near Horse Shoe Bend, seven miles north of this city, by two lions belonging to the London Circus, which escaped from the cars during a collision about a week ago, and have since been roaming through the woods, in that vicinity. Wednesday a little girl named Lillie Dennis and a colored child name unknown were killed by the same animals. Great excitement prevails throughout the south western part of Madison county. Public schools are suspended and to-morrow a large body of men will start on a hunt for the escaped beasts.

ALAS, FOR THE RARITY OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—The warden of the State prison at Bangor, Me., recently related a curious story. A young woman who served out a sentence of five years found means of education, and, becoming thoroughly reformed and a Christian, left the prison in appearance a lady. She was employed by a dry goods firm in Portland as saleswoman, and gave perfect satisfaction to her employers, till one day a wealthy lady of the place entered the store and recognized her. Calling the proprietor aside, she told him that the girl had been in the State prison. He replied that he knew it, but that she had done her duty faithfully, and that they were well satisfied with her. "Well," said the lady, "if you keep her in your store I will neither trade with you myself nor suffer any of my friends to, if I can help it. So the proprietor rather than lose his customer, called in the poor girl and discharged her. And that customer may some day or other find herself not so easily discharged—of her sins. Her employer was a coward.

A Remarkable Funeral.

Mr. Basil M. Yates, a worthy citizen of Wake county, died last week and was buried under peculiar circumstances. The Chatham *Record* says that during his last illness he gave full and detailed directions as to his coffin and burial, all of which were faithfully carried out in accordance with his instructions a in walnut coffin seven feet long, three feet wide and eighteen inches deep. In it was placed a feather bed and pillow, on which the corps was laid, dressed in a neat suit of homemade jeans, with his boots placed at (not on) his feet, and his hat resting on his hands which were crossed on his breast and one of which held a pair of gloves. An immense crowd attended his burial, and a grand dinner was prepared. Meats of all kinds, pork, beef, mutton, &c., in great abundance, were cooked and all had plenty to eat. It was the most remarkable funeral ever witnessed in this section. The Masons, of which fraternity Mr. Yates was an honored member, conducted the burial according to their ritual.

LARGE BIRDS.—While on our way from Randolph last week we saw at Marley's Mills the heads, necks, wing and foot of the largest and strangest birds that we ever met with. They were two in number, and were shot in the mill pond by Thomas Marley. They were perfectly white, would weigh about twenty-five pounds a piece, measured seven feet and four inches from the tip of one wing to the other, had necks over a foot long, and large web-feet. They resembled the goose more than any other bird.—*Chatham Record.* Swans?

If a man really wants to know of how little importance he is let him go with his wife to the dressmaker's.

Flee in your troubles to Jesus Christ. The experience of upwards of thirty years enables me to say: No man ever had so kind a friend as He, or so good a master. View Him not at a distance, but as a prop, a stay and a comforter, ever at hand, and He will requite your confidence by blessings illimitable.—*Sir Henry Havelock.*

The story is told of a clergyman—that after preaching an interesting sermon on the "Recognition of friends in heaven," he was accosted by a hearer, who said: "I liked that sermon, and I now wish you would preach another on recognition of people in this world. I have been attending your church three years, and not five persons in the congregation have so much as bowed to me in all that time."

A Quaker meeting a sportsman returning from the field, with his game bag well filled, said to him in an admonitory tone: "Friend W., it seems to me that a bird has a right to live until its time has come to die." The sportsman replied: Friend, you and I agree perfectly, for I find generally when I get my gun trained on a bird his time has come to die."

Fifty years ago Stephenson ran his first engine over iron rails in England. There are now one hundred and fifty thousand miles of iron rails in the world, of which more than half are in this country.

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Jones?" Why, the doctor says as how as if he lives till this morning he shall have some hopes of him, but if he don't he must give him up."

The politician of the insect world is the flea. He is ever itching for place, creates no end of disturbance, and you never know where to find him.

NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Chas. Phillips, of the State University, has gone to New York for medical treatment. He is still as cheerful as ever, but very much of an invalid.

The *Robesonian* records the death of Col. N. A. McLean, a distinguished citizen of Lumberton, and remarks that "one of the brightest intellects which the county of Robeson ever produce is no more."

Death has been pretty busy with the members elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, Congressman Lay, of Mississippi, being the fourth who has died.

URANIUM IN COLORADO.—Denver, Dec. 10.—A Despatch from Fair Play reports the discovery of uranium in the Sacramento mining district. The mineral is found in Bohemia, but never before in this country as far as known. The ore runs sixty per cent. and uranium is worth $1,000 per ton.

DOUBLE STAMPING.—For some time past the postmaster has been stamping on the reverse side of all letters received at the office here the name of the office, Charlotte, with the date of the reception of the of the letter at the office. This is in accordanee with instructions from the Postmaster General and will aid the department in tracing the causes of delay of letters, as well as give the receiver information which may in many cases be valuable to him.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Boston *Transcript*, referring to the difference of tone between the dispatches from the Vatican to the Belgian officials and those to the Belgian bishops, says: Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, is accused of "using one language officially to the Belgian Ministry and another privately to the Bishops." Such, for instance, as "with due consideration, distinguished sir, I remain your most humble, obedient servant," in one case, and "the dirty Dutch heretics in the other.

The Wilmington *Star* has been writing up the subject of cotton factories at the South, and we are sure it has done good in attracting the attention of outsiders to the advantages of which we possess for engaging in that branch of industry. In response to one of its articles a Mr. Lewis, of Norwich, Connecticut, has addressed the following note to that paper:

NORWICH, December 2, 1879.

Editor of the Star—Dr. Sir: I notice in the *Scientific American* an item from your paper concerning cotton manufacturing in your State. I would respectfully inform you that it is my business. If you know of any one who would like to engage in cotton manufacturing please inform them of E. F. Lewis. I can furnish them with all of the necessary machinery and put it in operation, and would locate with them if terms suited.

E. F. L.
P. O. Box 591, Norwich.

It is said the recent Democratic primary elections in Philadelphia indicate a solid delegation from that city to the national convention in favor of Gen. Hancock for the presidency.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Dr. Walkup and his mother, an aged lady, left the city day before yesterday afternoon for their home in the country. A few miles out as they were descending a hill the horse stumbled and fell, breaking the shaft of the buggy. The momentum of the vehicle impelled it forward, and when the occupants realized the situation, it was something like this: The horse was directly underneath the buggy on his back, with his feet against the bottom of it, and his head turned in exactly the opposite direction to that which he was going when he fell. He was lying perfectly still, nor did he move until Dr. Walkup got his mother out of the vehicle, unhitched the animal and pulled the buggy from over him, when it was found that the only thing that had been broken or in any way injured was the the shaft, which was snapped when the animal fell.—*Char. Observer.*

COLORED EXODUSTERS.—A shabby looking crew of colored "exodusters" took the northern bound train here Thursday, bound for Green Castle Indiana. With but few exceptions they hailed from Lenoir county, and presented a motley display of colors, sexes, and conditions, all the way from the sucking infant to good old age—up above three score and ten. They appeared to be panic stricken and without any recognized leader, or discipline, and a more confused mass of living beings it would be difficult to find in any civilized country. They Numbered in all 139 adults, of which about sixty were men above 18 years old and the remainder women and children. Only a small number of them had means sufficient to buy emigrant through tickets, to Indiana; the larger number were able to secure tickets to Washington, while some of them had barely money enough to pay their fare as far as Weldon.

DESTRUCTION OF AN HISTORIC CHAPEL.—London, December 8.—The wellknown Wesleyan chapel, on the City Road, London, founded by John Wesley, was nearly burned down Sunday.

LATER.—By the fire the London main chaped was greatly injured and the historic building, Wesley's morning chapel was gutted. Wesley's pulpit was saved. The beautiful frescoed ceiling is irreparaby injured and great doubts are entertained whether the roof of the structure can be restored.

RESTORATION OF A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—New Orleans, Dec. 8.—The Presbyterian synod of Mississippi, embracing the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, at the recent meeting, after an exhaustive discussion sustained the appeal of Rev. S. P. Linn from the Presbytery of Louisiana, refusing to remove its sentence of suspension, and ordered that body, in view of all the facts, to restore him at once and fully to the church and gospel ministry.

INUNDATION AND FAMINE IN HUNGARY, London, December 8.—A Pesth dispatch states that the Koras river has risen rapidly in consequence of the severe snow storms, and has inundated the city of Grasswardein, Hungary. Thousands of inhabitants are fugitives in need of shelter. Many houses have been destroyed and neighboring villages are threatened with destruction.

The general distress in Hungary is increasing rapidly.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON FACTORIES.—There are fifty-three cotton mills in operation in North Carolina, and the consumption for the past year is estimated at 38,484 bales, or 17,297,800 pounds. There was an increase of 16,644 bales over the previous year. Three large mills are now being erected, with the prospect that others will be added within the next twelve months. Georgia and the Carolinas are making substantial progress in the manufacturing of cotton goods, while Louisiana has not built a cotton factory since the war.—*Rochester Herald.*

The steamship Benefactor arrived at Morehead City Sunday morning. She is of the new line and connects with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Two-thirds of the Democratic delegates elected in Philadelphia to the State convention are said to be anti-Randall and anti-Tilden.

The subject of constitutional revision is now being agitated in South Carolina. It is proposed to effect it by amendments, submitted to the people by the Legislature.

The New York *Herald* says Mr. Tilden persistently denies himself to interview callers, or, if he is at home to, declines to talk unless it be distinctly understood that he is not to be reported.

Mr. Wm. E. Candler, of New Hampshire, writes to the New York *Tribune* a summons for "another earnest, enthusiastic and final struggle to keep the rebels out of control of the national government." He sees 133 electorial votes certain against the Republicans, and wails because New York and Indiana are likely to be carried by Confederate Democracy."