

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XI.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 29, 1880.

NO 41

The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES,
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

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POLITICAL.

No Fraud this Time.

Allowing the Republicans Colorado, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Oregon, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, and New Jersey, nearly all of which are likely to go for the Democratic candidate, Garfield could not be elected. And this is the best case that can be made for him, or his decaying party. Every intelligent Republican realizes the situation, and admits there is no expectation of success before the people. To resort to fraud again, as has been suggested by desperate partisans, is to try an experiment that would recoil on its authors. The simple question now is, shall the majority of the people administer the government through their chosen agents, or surrender to a minority that has long since forfeited all claims to confidence? The answer will be given at the ballot box next November in a way that cannot fail to command respect.

Salisbury Examiner.

Maj. J. W. Wilson, of the Western N. C. Railroad, went on to New York a few days ago to look after matters concerning that road. A telegram was received from him on Tuesday stating that matters were all right and that the unpaid dues would be met promptly. So that Mr. Best has not failed yet, and the sale of the road has not "burst." But what if it does burst? Has the State lost anything? Is Governor Jarvis to blame? The State is fully indemnified. Gov. Jarvis did nothing except what the duties of his position required: simply to call the legislature together, and let it accept or refuse to accept the proposition to buy. It saw proper to accept and sell the road to relieve the people of a burdensome tax. First, however, all the security against loss deemed necessary was incorporated in the bill of sale. What more could have been done? What more was expected? If Mr. Best should fail to comply with the contract, the State has the right to resume control of the road and it loses nothing. An honest effort has been made to relieve the people of a heavy tax, and if it fails, certainly Gov. Jarvis, nor the Legislature is to blame.

Salisbury Examiner.

A few politicians in this Congressional district are evidently laboring to get up a bitter feeling between the respective friends of Messrs Robbins and Arnfield. But the people are quiet and watchful. They care nothing about who claims to be entitled to the nomination this time. They want a good canvasser and representative. They want a man who can go forward and lead them, and not one who has to be taken bodily on their shoulders and carried through. The majority is evidently in favor of Major Robbins, and if the Congressional aspirants in the different Counties will let them alone, they will nominate and elect him almost unanimously. Still there are other men in the district who can be elected. Let the plan of voting, suggested by the Central Executive Committee, be adopted and their will be no difficulty—no doubts, and we apprehend none. But whatever is done let there be justice and fairness, and harmony will prevail and success be sure.

Salisbury Examiner.

Judge Jere Black's irony on Gen. Garfield is rich. Hear him:
"I do not know any really good man who has done and assisted in doing so many bad things in politics as Gen. Garfield."
No body knows Gen. Garfield better than Judge Black, and nobody knows better than he that no "really good man" will do "bad things." Judge Black's opinion of Garfield, then, is simply this: While Gen. Garfield would have the world believe that he (Garfield) is an honest upright politician and really good man, he is the most consummate sneak, perjurer and bribe-taker in the land. And this is the character given him by his own party.

A. DISCLAIMER—REFUTED—In a late issue of Raleigh Observer is the following:

"The other day we copied from the Oxford Free Lance a portion of an article descriptive of the speech of Col. T. L. Hargrove made in a Radical convention there. In the report, it was stated that a part of Col. Hargrove's remarks were insulting to the women of Granville county. We have received from Col. Hargrove for publication a long card on the subject, which we cannot print. But we cheerfully state that he denies in toto ever making any remark calculated or intended to reflect in any degree whatever upon the women of Granville or any other place."

Capt. Ashe will find by reference to affidavits furnished by us this week that Col. Hargrove did insult the women of Granville, as stated in the FREE LANCE of the 25th of June, the denial of Col. H. to the contrary notwithstanding.

William A. Gutherie, a prominent lawyer of Fayetteville and stalwart Republican since his debut in politics, is a pronounced Hancock man. He will be a much more useful and respectable man, in feeling, as a Democrat. We receive such converts with open arms, and invite them right into the dining room where the Democratic side board stands.—Char. Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI 50,000 FOR HANCOCK.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We may safely count on 50,000 majority in Missouri for Hancock. It may be 60,000.

A Saddening Fact.

Atlanta Constitution.

Gen. Garfield seems to have had his defense copyrighted. At any rate his Republican friends are afraid to use it.

An End to One Issue.

From the Boston Herald.

Mrs. Surratt is left in peace again. All the capital that was made out of raking up old lies and inventing new ones about her won't change a vote.

A Most Comforting Assurance.

Atlanta Constitution.

A Republican paper says the gates of hell cannot prevail against the Republican party. Of course not. But the gates will readily give way and let the whole concern in.

A Tribute to the Flag.

Detroit Free Press.

If it be true that the government made Gen. Hancock, while Gen. Garfield made himself, the unanimous verdict will be that the government did much the better job.

Shouting to Keep their Courage Up.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The sole aim of the Republican leaders is to keep their party from going to pieces before the election. They are roaring, like the bulls of Basah with rage.

A Gem of Political Criticism.

Cincinnati Commercial, Rep.

Touching civil service reform, Gen. Garfield has cheerfulness to sustain him in his letter and faith in the things hoped for rather than reliance on the substance of things seen.

The Second Father of His Country.

Philadelphia Times.

If Gen. Hancock does not take rank as a second Washington, it will not be for lack of nice little stories about his early life. We shall begin to believe soon that it was he that chopped the cherry tree.

Why, Certainly.

Boston Post.

Had we or any other Catholic in the world, been in Gen. Hancock's place our duty would have been to do as he did, whether the condemned woman were Catholic or Protestant, heathen or infidel.

Strange, but Pleasing.

New York Star (John Kelly's Organ).

Greystone will be Mr. Tilden's headquarters during the summer, where the riches of his wisdom and experience will be freely dispensed for the benefit of the Democratic party, in whose success this fall he takes a deep and patriotic interest.

The earnestness with which Mr. Tilden, supports the nominees of the National Democracy is evidenced by the fact that he has sent to the Chairman of the Democratic Committee a check for one hundred thousand dollars as his contribution to the campaign fund.

Collector Young has been to Washington City, doubtless on business connected with his office. And not having the fear of the President's civil service order before his eyes, he divulges what he knows of North Carolina politics. That's what collectors are for, to go to headquarters and report progress in the provinces. But Col. Young has notions and has aired them. He says that his party expects to get their full vote into the ballot boxes and that the Republicans of North Carolina do not fear intimidation. Quite right, Colonel; we are agreed for once, and we congratulate you upon starting out right and not adding to your political shortcomings by accusing yourself wrongfully of being a subject of intimidation. But, adds the Colonel, slyly, that he realizes the probability that the Radicals will be counted out. Oh, yes, certainly. A party that is twenty thousand in the minority is very apt to be counted out when the boxes are emptied.—Raleigh Observer.

A WOMAN TURNED OUT TO GIVE PLACE TO A REPUBLICAN.

—For thirteen years Miss M. A. Patterson has been postmistress at China Grove. She was induced to take the office some time after the war when it was very difficult to find competent persons who would take the oath required. The business of the office has been conducted chiefly by Mr. I. F. Patterson, and there has been no complaint as to the way it was managed. A few days ago Miss Patterson was notified that she had been dismissed, and R. S. W. Sechler was appointed in her stead. Sechler is the only Republican in the place and no concealment is made of the fact that he was appointed on account of politics.—Charlotte Observer.

Coddle Creek Township has the finest corn and cotton crops ever seen at this season of the year in this section.—Tredell Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORY OF THE PESTILENCE.

Some of the scientist, astronomers, and astrologers, have prophesied that great calamities will befall the world within the next six or eight years: fearful Earthquakes, famines, fanaticisms, war, death, and desolation will reign supreme. The cause of these fearful calamities is said to be the perihelia of certain stars, that is, the near approach of certain stars to the sun. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune will all approach very near the sun this year, and the wise men say whenever these great stars pass in their orbits very near the Sun, or each other, great atmospheric disturbances on the earth follow as a consequence; and these atmospheric disturbances cause the awful catastrophes above named. They say that the perihelia, or the conjunction of these great stars and the sun, have always, in the passed caused most woeful consequences, and they cite dates when these perihelia happened and plagues, &c., which followed. But the great plagues of the world and the perihelia fixed by the astronomers do not seem to have occurred at the same time. Perihelia have been very frequent in the past, if the world has had no great plagues without them. We may be on the eve of great calamities, of great pestilence and famines, of wonderful atmospheric disturbances and natural disorders; but we think it very doubtful whether they will follow as a consequence of the predicted or coming perihelia. At least the history of the pestilence does not justify such conclusions.

"There are seasons," says a writer, "in the history of nations and individuals, when the cup of their iniquity is full, and when God can no longer mitigate or defer his anger. This period had come upon the Old World, when the waters of the universal deluge overflowed it. It had come upon Sodom, Tyre, Babylon, Carthage, and Jerusalem, when God so fearfully destroyed them. It had come upon the Amorites, Israelites, and Assyrians, when God swept them away in his fury. He is not wanting in means and instruments to accomplish the purposes of his indignation. All secondary causes are in his hands, and he employs them to accomplish his designs of judgments, as well as mercy. Sometimes he makes use of men as the rod of his anger. Think of the millions that have been swept into eternity by such men as Cyrus, Alexander, Julius Caesar, Tamerlane, Louis XIV. and Napoleon. Some times he employs the material creation to promote his vengeful designs. The sun, moon, and stars, the earth, the ocean, and the elements all conspire as the ministers of his rebuke. Fire and hail, snow and vapour, stormy winds, tempestuous billows, fulfill his word. Sometimes he withholds the rain of heaven, and takes away the fruits of the earth. Sometimes he sends the earthquake, the lightning, and the pestilence.

The pestilence is emphatically his own messenger. It was so in various epochs of the Jewish history, and has been so ever since. God has made the bodies of the dead lie in heaps before the eyes of the living, to admonish them of his displeasure. In an instance of the Jewish history, he destroyed seventy thousand men in the short space of a few hours. In another instance, the destroying angel cut off one hundred and eighty-five thousand in a night. In the reign of Tarquinius, the fifth king of Rome, a pestilence cut off the greater part of the Roman Empire. About the time that Nehemiah repaired the walls of Jerusalem, not far from four hundred and thirty years before Christ, and about the second year of the Peloponnesian war, that pestilence called the great plague of Attica, overran Ethiopia, Lydia, Egypt, Judea, Phoenicia, Syria, the whole Persian and Roman empires, Greece and the Aethian States, and continued to rage for fourteen years. This is the plague of which Thucydides wrote, and Lucretius and Virgil sang, and is the first universal plague. Upon the ruin of Carthage, a pestilence spread over all Africa, and destroyed in Numidia alone eight hundred thousand. So grievous was this pestilence, that upwards of fifteen hundred dead corpses were carried through one gate of a single city in one day, and upwards of two hundred thousand died in a few days. Two years before the birth of Christ a pestilence spread over all Italy, and raged with such fury that few or none remained to till the ground.

Since the commencement of the Christian era, and in latter years, severe plagues have raged in England, Scotland and Wales; sometimes almost depopulating the principal cities of those kingdoms. In the second year of Claudius, the Roman Emperor, so fearfully did the pestilence rage in England, that the living were scarcely able to bury the dead. In the year 180, in the reign of Commodus and during the persecution of the Christians in the Roman Empire, a pestilence spread over all Italy, Greece, and almost all the Roman Empire. In the city of Rome alone, there were, for a considerable time together, twenty thousand buried in a day. In the year 256, a pestilence raged in Ethiopia so universally, that it was impossible to calculate the number of the dead. In the year 311, during the persecutions under Maximilian, a pestilence raged that cut off from the army of that monarch five thousand a day. In the year 544, a universal pestilence began at Pelusium, in Egypt, and thence spread over the whole world, sparing neither age or sex, family nor country, Island nor mountain. In the second year of its fury it visited Constantinople

time together, five and sometimes ten thousand and upwards died daily. In one part of the world or another, it continued fifty-two years, so that the greatest part of mankind then living may be said to have been destroyed by it. In the year 717, a pestilence again visited Constantinople, and cut off in three years three hundred thousand souls.

In 825, in the reign of Louis the pious, a plague destroyed almost all the inhabitants of France and Germany. In 896, it raged in Wales to such a degree that the country was covered with the carcasses of men and beasts. In 1346, a malignant disease broke out in Asia, that overspread and wasted the inhabited earth, three parts out of four scarcely survived, and in some places not a tenth part remained alive. Beginning with the year 1348, the same plague raged in England nine years; and in London alone, from January 1st to the 1st of July, destroyed one million five hundred and seventy-three thousand and seventy-four. In 1611, a pestilence again visited Constantinople, and destroyed two hundred thousand in five months. And still later, in 1665, was the great plague in London, which raged the year before in Egypt, Germany, Holland, and other Kingdoms, and which destroyed in that city alone ninety-seven thousand in a single year.

In 1720, in the city of Marseilles, from the 25th of August to the end of September, one thousand were swept off in a day. And in the 1831, a plague raged so irresistibly at Bagdad, that the city was almost depopulated.

It would be difficult to fix Perihelia to suit the date and prevalence of all these plagues. The history of the great earthquakes and great storms show their occurrence and predominance to be equally disrespectful of the Perihelia. So that the conjectures, or predictions of the wise fools amount to nothing. They may happen and they may not. Were they to come true it would be purely an accidental circumstance, founded upon no well established scientific or historic fact.

O ye wise men! In the language addressed to the affluent emir, or the grand old Arab Prince, the afflicted but submissive Job. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzarath in his season? or canst thou guide Arturus with his suns? Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? Canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?"

These questions propounded nearly 4000 years ago by the author of the Book of Job, have never yet been answered. And these and others set forth in that volume show that the author knew about as much of the possibility and impossibility of matters and things pertaining to the universe, as the wise men of these days.

Frightened to Death.
A London letter says: A little girl wandered into a burying ground, which is under the charge of the chief sexton, and plucked a flower, unconscious of offense. The sexton caught her in the act and determined to inflict a punishment which should effectually deter her from spoiling his plots in the future. So he dragged the terror stricken child away to the dead house in which four corpses were lying on biers, thrust her in and went about his business. The sexton forgot all about the tiny prisoner incarcerated in the charnel-house and made fast the cemetery gates for the night. Next morning, returning to work at the usual hour, it suddenly occurred to him that he had omitted to let the child out of the dead-house before going home. He hastened to unloose the door, when a shocking spectacle met his gaze. Crouched in a corner, with glossy eyes fixed in a death-stare of horror, and blood stained lips bitten through and through in convulsive agony, was a fifth corpse, that of his unfortunate victim. The hapless child had been literally frightened to death.

Orphan's Entertainments.
It is announced that a chapter of children from the Oxford Orphan Asylum will give free entertainments throughout this section of the State, under the charge of Mr. J. A. Leach, of Thomasville, for the purpose of arousing greater interest in the orphan work. They will travel through the country in private conveyances and will give entertainments in churches. The chapter is composed of seven girls and three boys. The following appointments have been made: Thomasville, July 21st; Fork Church, Thursday, July 22d; Shoals, Friday, July 23d; Farmington, Saturday, July 24th; Yadkinville, Monday, July 26th; Elkin, Tuesday, July 27th; Elkin, Wednesday, July 28th; Jefferson, Monday, August 2d; Boone, Wednesday, August 4th; Patterson, Thursday, August 6th; Morganton, Saturday, August 7th; Rutherfordton, Tuesday, August 10th; Shelby, Thursday, August 12th; King's Mountain, Friday, August 13th; Dallas, Saturday, August 14th; Woodland, Monday, August 16th; Charlotte, Tuesday, August 17th.

Masonic lodges, where such exist, are expected to make the necessary arrangements for the care of the orphans at the several places they visit.

Let it not be imagined that the life of a good Christian must necessarily be a life of melancholy and gloominess; for he only resigns some pleasures, to enjoy others infinitely greater.—Pascal.

THE SUMMER HOLIDAY HUMBUNG.

Rebecca Harding Davis, in Harper's Magazine for July, exposes the delusion that hangs about the leaving of comfortable home for a time in the hot summer months to suffer in a so-called summer resort. One goes because it is the fashion without knowing how to enjoy the idleness. His German cousin over the sea has 100 holidays in the year. He knows how to bring the flavor out of every drop of the orange. He drifts into idleness easily without thought. When his fete comes he goes, for a few franks, with his sweetheart or wife, a mile or two out of town. They joke and laugh. The sun shines, the wind blows; it is all good. It rains, it is dusty; but they joke and laugh all the same. They criticize nothing. How good it all is! But as for our American, a corn husk bed, or a mosquito in the woods, will overturn a whole summer's airy fabric of happiness. In his anxiety less he should not seize the best chance of enjoyment he is apt to follow the largest crowd. He goes to Niagara, to Cape May, the Adirondacks, or some one of the countless pasteboard mansions or hot farm houses in the suburbs of the cities. He tells you that his object is rest and freedom, but the chances are that he leaves both behind in his house in town. There he could wear his old slippers; he could close his own companions; he held such habits and opinions as suited him; he was the McDonald, and where he sat was the head of the table. But in every one of these summer homes society tramples him down. In the hottest months of the year, when even the beasts of the field lie down to rest, it forces upon him a hurly-burly of fashion, gossip, dress, outlay and weariness, which at home he can manage to shut outside of his own door. He goes back as a rule, to his shop or office, his gas pipes and family table, unrefreshed, and glad that the holiday is over. But, after all, he goes with the crowd the next year.

The London Spectator says that the great danger of the teachers in the primary schools is that they may become mere drilling machines, machines capable of mechanically imparting to children the proper articulation and spelling of words, the manipulation of the pen, and the knack of counting and "ciphering," without imparting to them any of the desires which these arts were chiefly discovered to gratify. For there is no routine of physical labor half so deadening as routine labor of the rudimentary mental kind. A man who works in a saw pit has his mind fresh when his work is over; a man who works at teaching dull children to articulate and use their pens, has his mind utterly fatigued when the work is over, unless he can refresh it by a total change of occupation. The first of all requisites is to get teachers in the primary schools who are quickened by fresh intellectual interests themselves, and who have the talent of awakening these in others. You can hardly do this better than by fostering the taste for studies outside the routine course, and inviting teachers when they do their routine work well to share those studies with their brightest pupils.

Cash Admitted to Bail.
And Assaults the Editor of the Cheraw Sun.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Colonel Cash, the surviving principal in the recent fatal duel, came before Judge McIver, of the State Supreme Court, at Cheraw, last evening on a writ of habeas corpus, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Cheraw previous to the hearing of the application by an attack made by the son of Colonel Cash upon Mr. Pegues, editor of the Cheraw Sun, who had denounced the duel in his paper. Young Cash and his father had both drawn their pistols, the latter avowing his intention to see a fair fight, and Mr. Pegues was only saved by being thrust by his friends into an open doorway, where he was locked up. No arrests were made.

The outlook in France is thus described by Evangelical Christendom: Atheism, clericalism, and Protestantism are in full conflict, and the clashing and flashing of swords are heard and seen more than heretofore, thanks to the freedom of print, meet, and lecture granted almost universally. Hitherto the noise of the battle seems to be above the heads of the great mass of the people. Millions of quiet souls hear it not, or if they do, impatiently wonder what it is all about; and millions more shrug their shoulders and ask, Cannot we be let alone? Yet the long persevering sowing that has been going on for years has, in many instances, prepared soil where souls are ready to hear and live. Some places where crowded meetings have taken place and Romanism has been demolished, have turned a cold shoulder to the humble courtiers, with the Bibles and Christian books. Some, on the contrary, where Christ has been exalted, and a clear Gospel proclaimed, have willingly read, studied, and eventually called for instruction. In some places the sale of Scriptures after the lectures has been large, and followed with good result; in others the effect has been the contrary, enemies having suggested mercenary motives in the sale.

THE RICHMOND POSTOFFICE DEFALCATION.

Richmond, Va., July 19.—The surteies of Postmaster Frobese have obligated themselves to make good the deficiency in his accounts by noon on Thursday, and if that shall be done no steps towards prosecution will be taken. The postoffice is now virtually in charge of Assistant Postmaster Holliday, whose accounts were by the postoffice inspectors found to be strictly correct. Col. Holliday is one of the postmaster's bondmen.

A SOMNAMBULIST'S FALL.—Harrisburg, Pa., July 17.—Wm. F. Darrah, one of the Annapolis naval cadets, visiting this city, while in a fit of somnambulism last night, stepped from a fourth-story window of Bolton's Hotel. He fell a distance of thirty-five feet into an open cellar way, smashing the steps and breaking three of the iron stanchions supporting it. The only injury he received was a fracture of the left wrist.

The following story is told by the Worcester Gazette: There was an elephant that had been trained to play the piano with its trunk in a show. One day a new piano was bought for it, but no sooner had the elephant touched the keys than it burst into a flood of tears. "What ails you, Kicani?" asked the keeper. "The poor beast could only point to the keys. Alas! they were made of the tusks of his mother."

Messrs. Templeton, Williams & Co., are realizing a handsome thing from their flooring mill in this place. They are busy night and day, and putting up from twenty to twenty-five sacks of the best of flour daily. They can grind a bushel of corn in five minutes, and a bushel of wheat in eight minutes. They are talking now of putting up another set of burrs to meet the pressing demand upon them for grinding.—Tredell Gazette.

A proof of the diminished hold of the dead languages upon modern educational institutions is found in the fact that at the recent commencement of Eton School England, only one Greek passage, and not a single Latin one, was on the programme of the speeches made by the boys. "I am old enough," adds an Englishman, to remember when the rule went the other way, and even an English passage was almost an exception."

There live in this township (Coddle Creek) eighteen persons seventy-five years old and over, eleven white and seven colored; thirteen eighty years old and over, eight white and five colored; and three persons ninety years old and over, two white and one colored. The oldest persons in the township are Mrs. Ann Smith, 93, and Mr. J. G. Templeton, 92.—Tredell Gazette.

We learn the hotels at Morehead City are rammed, jammed and crammed with guests, while the cry is still they come. The excursion train which passed through this city yesterday carried down about 600 more, and but few of them returned last night.—Nut Shell.

ENGLISH STRIKERS.—London, July 19.—The strike of the cotton operators at Oldham has thus far produced very little effect. No mill has stopped work. It is believed the place of the strikers can be easily filled.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson has written a volume called "A Century of Dishonor," relating to the sufferings of the Indians, the policy and agents of the United States.

The town and township of Asheville, including the penitentiary convicts and summer sojourners, has a population of 5,000.

The Committee of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide at Rome, having decided that the claim of the Roman Catholic Bishops in England to exercise jurisdiction over the members of religious bodies should be rejected the Pope directed that judgment be deferred, and that all the documents on the subjects be submitted to him before the cardinals meet to pronounce upon the matter. The Cardinals were to have assembled on the 15th instant, but on the morning of that day received counter orders from his Holiness. It is pointed out in clerical circles that canonical and judicial objections would prevent the congregation of Cardinals from admitting the claim of the English Catholic Bishops, while on the other hand its rejection might prejudice the interests of the Church in England. The Pope is therefore stated to be considering the expediency of issuing a special Bull sanctioning the episcopal jurisdiction with certain limitations.

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself one.