

COAL ASHES FOR MULCHING CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—A New York gardener, says the Rural New Yorker, has succeeded in keeping his currant and gooseberry bushes free from the currant worm by mulching heavily with coal ashes.

BITTER CUCUMBERS.—A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker writes: "If you don't want bitter cucumbers, see that the ground is rich and is so thoroughly supplied with liquid manure or water (if it is dry), that they shall grow with great rapidity from the time the plants prick through the ground. There is no need of having bitter cucumbers."

GOV. GILMER ON THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

The following are extracts from Gov. Gilmer's "Sketches of Georgia," a book printed by the Appletons in 1855, but now out of print.

"The Scotch Scotch emigrated in such numbers to the New Country in the North of Ireland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as to form a distinct race from the native Celt. These women were the prettiest in person and the purest in character of European ladies, and their men were equally distinguished for enterprise, intellectual capacity, and love of liberty. The inferior station assigned by the British Government to Irishmen in the public service induced most of those who could to emigrate to the American colonies. In the early part of the eighteenth century several Scotch-Irish Presbyterian congregations settled the fertile territory of North Carolina, between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers. The arbitrary dominion of Great Britain followed the emigrants to their new homes. They were forbidden to take the evidence of any existing debt in the form of a promissory note, or buy a pound of tea without first paying the Government for the privilege. A large British army crossed the Atlantic to compel them, and others like them, to do what they would not voluntarily. The colonists were obliged to choose between submission and resistance. The rumors about the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill so excited the Scotch-Irish of Mecklenburg that on the 19th of May, 1775, they assembled in the little village of Charlotte to agree what they would do. They made the following declaration of their opinions and purposes."

THE HEARER OF THE DECLARATION.

"A voice from the crowd called out for 'three cheers,' and the whole company shouted three times, and threw their hats in the air. The resolutions were read again and again during the day, to different companies desirous of retaining in their memories sentiments so congenial to their feelings. There are still living (1855) some whose parents were in that assembly, and heard and read the resolutions, and from whose lips they heard the circumstances and sentiments of this remarkable declaration. When the chairman of the meeting put the question, 'Who will carry our resolves to the Congress of the Confederation?' James Jack, a bold, enthusiastic man, answered 'I will!' Immediately after, a horse man might have been seen, with tinted look, crossing his horse on through the country towards the north. When James Jack arrived in Philadelphia, he attended the Congress and delivered his message to some of its members. That body took no notice of it in its proceedings. The majority were not then prepared to jeopard their lives and property by doing what was treasonable. Whilst the Declaration of Independence, made by the Congress of the Confederation on the 4th of July, 1776, has been upon the lips of every American, upon every return of its anniversary, the Declaration of Independence made more than a year before by the Mecklenburg people remained for a long time unknown to fame. The fact that such a declaration had been made was unnoticed in history, unknown to the public, and denied when asserted, until placed beyond dispute by the production of two copies, which have continued in the possession of the descendants of persons present when it was made, and by the finding of a copy, which was sent to his government by some British officer in the Southern colonies and deposited in the colonial office of London. When liberty triumphed James Jack removed from North Carolina to Georgia, and finally settled in Elbert county, near Broad river. His first son, Wm. Jack, was for a long time a merchant in Augusta, Ga., of the firm of Jack & Emms. Patrick Jack, the second son of Jas. Jack, was a Colonel in the 10th Infantry during the war of 1812. Henry M. Wiley, formerly of New York, and in 1854 reputed to be one of the richest men in the world, was a nephew of James Jack, and Alexander Bowie, formerly Chancellor of Alabama, married Jas. Jack's niece."

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An act to incorporate the Historical Society of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the following named persons, viz: William A. Graham, William Hooper, Thomas Atkinson, Charles Phillips, Fordyce M. Hubbard, Charles F. Deems, Braxton Craven, William H. Battle, Matthias E. Manly, Bartholomew F. Moore, Richmond M. Tenison, Edwin G. Reade, Nerens Mendall, John H. Wheeler, Zephaniah B. Vance, Calvin H. Wiley, George W. Davis, William Eaton, Richard B. Greer, Gen. D. H. Hill, S. D. Pool, W. C. Kerr, Wm. Shakespeare Harris, K. P. Battle, G. D. Bernheim, Geo. V. Strong, Cyrus L. Hunter and Cornelia Phillips Spencer, their associates and their successors, are created a body corporate, under the name of the Historical Society of North Carolina, with the powers conferred on corporations by the 20th chapter of Battle's Revision,

DR. JAGGAR'S CAREER.

The Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., was born at Flushing, Long Island, in 1839. His father was a well-known broker of New York city, and he was trained in his office for a business career. After serving for a time in a counting house, he became a seller in a New York bank. Eventually, however, his attention was turned to the ministry, and he entered upon a course of study for that calling at the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church at New York. After leaving the seminary in 1860,

entitled "Corporations" as well as those conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. The first meeting of the members of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the three first named in this act or either of them shall designate, at which meeting three shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business.

Sec. 3. Said corporation shall have power to make such rules, regulations and by-laws, in regard to the meetings of its members and the terms of their admission, the mode of voting, the functions of its officers, the number requisite to form a quorum, and all other matters relating to the government of the corporation, as may be deemed proper, not inconsistent with the laws of the land.

Sec. 4. The said corporation shall have authority to acquire such real and personal property as may be proper for carrying out the objects of its creation, especially books, manuscripts, documents, papers and materials of whatever kind, relating to the history of this State, particularly those possessed by the late Historical Society of North Carolina. It shall likewise be authorized to accept donations of money or property, for the purpose of enabling it to prosecute researches into said history and make publications relating thereto.

Sec. 5. The officer in charge of the Capitol shall be authorized to furnish said society a room in said building for the safe keeping of the books, papers and effects of the society, provided, that this can be done without inconvenience to any officer of the State, or to any officers or committees of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY READ THREE TIMES AND RATIFIED THE 32ND DAY OF MARCH, 1875.

BISHOP JAGGAR.

CONSECRATION OF THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF OHIO—His Career.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28. The Church of the Holy Trinity was crowded this morning on the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., as Bishop of the diocese of Southern Ohio. In the church there was a grand array of choral dignitaries, eight bishops being present, besides a large number of officiating clergy from this and other dioceses. The music was furnished by a large chorus and the choir, under the direction of the organist of the church. At eleven o'clock the long procession of priests entered the church followed by the bishop elect, Dr. J. H. Eggleston, and Rev. Thos. S. Yocum. After these came the bishops of Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New Hampshire, Niobrara, Antigua and the venerable bishop of Kentucky, the presiding bishop bringing up the rear.

Having all entered the church, the ranks opened and allowed the bishops to precede and take their places within the chancel, the clergy following to their assigned places. Then the usual morning services commenced, followed by the ante-communion service and Bishop Littlejohn's sermon and address to the bishop elect.

Bishop Littlejohn closed his address as follows: "The men whom the Church needs for chief pastors in this age and in this land should be men of loving hearts, stout wills and large sympathies—of loving hearts that they may draw all souls unto them by the mind that was in Christ Jesus; stout wills, that neither fear nor favor may warp them from the line of duty; large sympathies, that they may take room for all varieties of thought, character and policy necessarily included in a living Church."

"In the freshness and strength of your years you go to a field interesting in itself, and still more so from its associations with illustrious master-builders gone before. You will not turn a furrow in that field or set a stone in the wall which incloses it without being reminded of those into whose labor you have entered—the godly and eloquent McVaine, the judicious, devoted and gentle Bedell. May you have grace and wisdom so to feed and rule the flock over which they presided as to build them up still more in the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the Son of God. Go forth, then, to your work, strong in the Lord and in the power of His might; hold up the weak, heat the sick, bind up the broken, bring back again the outcast, seek the lost."

Dr. Jaggar, vested in the cassock and sash, was then presented by Bishop Potter, of New York, and Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to the consecrator, Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, after which the testimonials of Dr. Jaggar's election and other papers were presented by Rev. Richard Gray, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. The testimonials were taken by Dr. Jaggar. After prayer the public examination of the Bishop elect, as to his call, doctrine and duties was proceeded with. Dr. Jaggar was then vested in the rest of the Episcopal habit with the usual services consequent thereto. After holy communion service the congregation was dismissed.

GEN. BARTLETT MAKES ANOTHER PARRICIDE SPEECH.

RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 28. A large number of ex-Confederates, including general and field and staff officers, serenaded Gen. W. F. Bartlett, formerly of Massachusetts, to-night at his residence in this city, in acknowledgement and to return him thanks for his speech at the Lexington centennial celebration. General Bradley T. Johnson, on the part of the Confederates, addressed General Bartlett in complimentary terms and returned him thanks for his manly and courageous speech on the above mentioned occasion.

General Bartlett responded, saying: "While I appreciate deeply this mark of your esteem and approval I cannot allow you to give me undue credit. I cannot allow you to suppose that it required any courage to tell the audience at Lexington the truth that came to my lips. Had it been my lot to tell them unpleasant truths that might mar their joy or excite their indignation—had I been forced to admit that the war was not yet over, that a Northern man could not live peacefully at the South and be true to his connections, that the men of the South having appealed to the dread arbitration of the sword had, regardless of honor, refused to abide by its stern decree, then I grant you my task would have been heavy, my courage would have been tested. But, sir, the truths that I uttered were the most welcome tidings they received on that day of jubilee, and what you now approve and confirm has already been most heartily endorsed by the people and press of the North."

I only spoke the hopes and feelings of my people. The chord of love and harmony was there, and only waited for the touch. The chief defect in the great fabric of our union, which, while it existed, rendered a perfect harmony of interests impossible, has been rudely swept away, leaving a structure more permanent, more full of glorious possibilities than our fathers dared to hope for. To cement this new union on a sounder foundation and avail ourselves of the promises of the future is a solemn task well fitted to these centennial years. As soldiers who fought the battles of good faith, you can wield the strongest influence for peace and right. Your worst enemies at the South are the few men here and there who talk more bravely than they fought, and it is the same at the North; but the people there are tired of these politicians whose voice is still for war—are fast replacing them by men of less selfish purposes, whose views are bounded by no narrow lines of State or section or party, but who desire justice and prosperity for all."

The war through which we passed developed and proved on both sides the noble qualities of American manhood. It has left to us soldiers, once foes now friends, a memory of hard fought fields, of fearful sacrifices, of heroic valor, and has taught a lesson to be transmitted to our children that divided we were terrible, united we are forever invincible.

USURY LAW IN CHARLOTTE.

Its Bad Effect—Opinion of a Fair-Minded Man. [Charlotte Observer.]

Mr. Editor:—In a timely editorial which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, you enlarged upon the bad effects of the "Usury Law" upon the prosperity of the city and State. I have been of those who thought that its operations would not be so disastrous to the general prosperity as many had supposed. But after quietly observing the workings of the law, I am fully convinced that nothing has occurred since the great calamities incident to the war between the States, of so damaging and blighting a character to the good and prosperity of this city and country, as the passage of this act.

The people did not ask for its enactment. In fact, up to the time of its going into effect, the citizens of this city and of the whole State were uniformly prosperous and repairing rapidly the great damages sustained by the war. The recuperation of the people was almost miraculous. This city had been increasing in trade, population and general thrift, in a remarkable degree. But what do we find now? Its trade languishing; an uncertain feeling in the minds of all business men as to the future; a want of life and spirit in all enterprises; gloomy, foreboding, discouraging outlook. Money, the arterial blood of life and money, the arterial blood of all business and enterprise, gradually

flowing into more lucrative channels in other States, where its employment is not fettered by oppressive and unjust laws. The one cannot borrow at a rate they are willing to pay, because of the heavy penalties. The money-lender cannot take the risk, as he would be, in the eyes of the law, a criminal, and liable to a forfeiture of double the amount loaned, besides an indictment. This infamous law is a relic of the dark ages; its re-enactment now is a retrograde movement, carrying in its train untold evils. We want a wise and intelligent administration of public affairs. No political gambling at the expense of the best interests of the people and country. BUSINESS.

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he was admitted to holy orders by Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, and received charge of St. John's Church, Bergen Point, New Jersey. He was called to the rectorship of the Auburn Memorial Church, New York, in November, 1864, preaching his first sermon there on the 6th of that month. He afterward accepted a call to St. John's Church, at Yonkers, N. Y. In July, 1870, having been in Yonkers a little more than one year, Dr. Jaggar was called to succeed the Rev. Philip Brooks in the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, which he accepted, and entered on his duties in September of the same year. He attained a high position among the clergy of Philadelphia, being elected a member of the standing committee of the diocese, a manager of the Episcopal Hospital, and a member of the board of missions, all of which positions he successfully filled.

When the diocese of Ohio was divided recently, Bishop Bedell selected as his diocese the northern portion of the State, and on the 14th of January last Dr. Jaggar was elected bishop of the southern section, which retains the name of the diocese of Ohio.

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N. A. STEDMAN, Jr. Attorney at Law, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C. July 7-D&W

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