



The only allegation of fact on which this "solemn protest" rests, is that, "the Judges, singly or en masse, did rush into the mad contest of politics, under the excitement of drums and flags."

Such is the opinion of Chief Justice Pearson in the case of the Bench against the Bar, for contempt. We say it is true in letter and in spirit, and here is the proof of it.

In the North Carolina Standard of July 15, 1868, the following passage occurs, in an article in regard to the Standard: "That paper (the Sentinel) desires Judge Dick, because of his ardent devotion to the true principles of the Government, not to be carried himself as the enemy of a Republican, to secure the adoption of the new Constitution."

On the 19th of August the Standard contained the celebrated letter of the Chief Justice, himself, looked upon, and no doubt intended, as an electrifying document, and was used as such. Here is the evidence of it:

In an editorial of the same date, the Standard says, "It is gratifying to know that the entire Supreme Court will go with the Chief Justice for Grant and Blair."

Further, in the Standard of the 26th of August, occurs this paragraph: "Judge Pearson's letter—A friend writing from the Western part of the State says, I enclose you \$10 for which you will please send me 1,000 copies of Judge Pearson's letter. I wish to spread it over the district. I think it is one of the best campaign documents out, and should be generally circulated throughout the State."

These extracts will serve to show that the letter of the Chief Justice was looked upon, by the party, as a campaign document and that the Standard catered for the Judges among the active partisans of the Radical party.

We are informed by an editorial paragraph in the Standard of the 19th of August, that the Republican State Executive Committee had resolved to have a grand ratification mass meeting in the city of Raleigh on the 16th of September. The character of the meeting is plainly marked by the rallying cry of that paper. The order is issued for the U. S. and H. O. A's to call meetings, prepare their flags and banners, and get ready to come up by hundreds and thousands, prepared to camp out. There was to be a free barbecue, and volunteer companies were invited to come organized, uniformed or not uniformed. "Make ready, friends, to come up," says the Standard, "rouse for action, clear the decks, &c., &c. No one could possibly mistake the character of this meeting; it was a grand political jubilee.

Preparatory to this grand rally, the State Executive Committee met and appointed sub-committees to attend to all the arrangements. These sub-committees are announced in the Standard, of the 24th of August. Figuring on these committees we find the following:

A. W. Tourgee on the Committee on Railroad transportation. Officers of the Day—Hon. E. G. Reale, President; Judges W. B. Rodman, Thomas Settle, R. P. Dick, and others; Vice Presidents.

The name of Judge A. W. Tourgee occurs also in the general Committee of Arrangements.

In the same number of the Standard, it is announced, again, that Judge Pearson's letter, the address of Gov. Reade on the part of the Judiciary, at the inauguration, Gen. Grant's letter and Gen. Blair's letter, are all printed in one pamphlet for distribution as campaign documents, and persons are requested to send in their orders for copies.

Of this address of Judge Reade at the inauguration, we need not speak. Everybody who heard it knows it was political and partisan in its character. It could not have been otherwise, at such a time and upon such an occasion.

Of the incidents of the grand ratification meeting of the 16th of September and the extent to which the Judges who had been appointed, participated in its action, we are unable to say, the copies of the Standard of the 23rd and 30th of September which contained an account of the proceedings of that day, having disappeared from the file in the State Library, or having never reached there.

As an incident showing the political animus of the Judges of the State, during that period, we give the following extract from the Standard of the 17th of October, an article signed by Judge Thomas. It seems the Journal of Commerce, of Newbern, had published something the Judge thought the reverse of complimentary, whereupon he publishes a card in the Standard over his own proper signature, in which occurs this paragraph:

"I denounce the statement that I ever 'purchased a trucking or a degrading course as a favor, and the speaker of words of the tongue as a lie."

The matter in dispute arose out of the political contest then going on, and people will have their opinion as to how far such language comports with judicial dignity.

We have not alluded to a moiety of the instances, which members of the State Judiciary were actively connected in the

political wranglings between the period of the election of the Judges and the publishing of the memorable Protest, but we have given enough, we think, to show that there is some ground of "pretense" that the Judges, singly or en masse, did rush into the mad contest of politics, under the excitement of drums and flags, is true.

We might reiterate the fact that Judge Dick belied the League nomination of Wm. Byrd for Congress, and openly advocated the claims of Tourgee, then on the rising of his circuit as Judge of the Superior Court, and the fact of Tourgee adjudging his Court and taking the stump in advocacy of his own claims. We might rehearse the history of Tourgee's fight with Blair in the train, arising out of political squabbling between them, but all this is unnecessary, an man cognizant of "current events" in the Fall of 1868, can avoid the conclusion, so calmly and truthfully set forth in the Protest and Answer, which, with the opinion, will descend to posterity as matters of history of the present disjointed times.

THE STANDARD AND THE LAWYERS.

The Standard as usual makes itself ridiculous and contemptible by its unmanly fling and false positions in regard to the protesting lawyers. The agency and coin were attributed to them by that paper, has had no other effect except to show its own partial bias. Not one of them has condescended to notice the Standard, if indeed any of them has read its articles.

The meniafacy of the Standard, is constitutional—being from its birth unable to tell the truth. Nor has it improved by age, except in utter debasement and want of integrity. Its intimations that the protesting lawyers are the butt of ridicule and contumelious abuse in the State, are without a shadow of foundation. The doctrines of the "protest" are held and advocated by the intelligent and unprejudiced members of the Bar throughout the State. Even those who refused to sign it from prudential considerations, fully endorse the doctrines of the "protest"; they believed the censorious attacks against judicial interference in politics, well founded and well merited, but many of them thought, as the spirit has shown, it would not mend the case, it would do no good, and why "beat pests before swine."

The respectable, sober thinking, and law-loving people of the State universally approve the doctrines of the "protest" and the entire course of the lawyers. The answer of the respondents and their counsel is, is universally regarded as a complete refutation of the positions of the Court. The sense of the people regards the whole matter as beneath the dignity and propriety, which should be observed by a high judicial tribunal, and nothing but a long and fruitless litigation prevails everywhere that the Court noticed the attack judicially at all. Time and a sober second thought, will make this feeling universal among all concerned.

Among sound lawyers everywhere, so far as we have been able to learn, but our sentiment prevails, and that is a full endorsement of the doctrines of the protest and of the arguments of the counsel of the respondents. The protesting lawyers do not modify or take back a whit from their first positions. Mr. Moore and the other respondents affirm, that the "protest" was not written or signed in contempt of the Supreme Court of North Carolina or of any other Court, that the paper is no contempt at all, either in law or in fact. The "protest" did not assail or annul or upon the official action of any Court or of any body of men officially constituting a Court at that time, but of individuals aspiring to, or candidates for, high judicial positions, and that what the protest said, was not libelous, but true to the letter. This is their position, and this position the people of North Carolina will sustain.

From the Philadelphia Age.

A firm that dignified protest against the recent partisan action of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, signed by more than one hundred leading lawyers of the State, has been published in the local papers. It is calmly written, and the signers say, "never before have we seen the Judges of the Supreme Court, singly or en masse, moved from that becoming propriety so indispensable to secure the respect of the people, and throwing aside the ermine, rush into the mad contest of politics under the excitement of drums and flags." This humiliating spectacle is denounced "under a sense of a solemn duty."

Upon the publication of this address, Chief Justice Pearson, on ascertaining of the attorneys practicing in the Court at Raleigh, who signed this protest, ordered that he be disabled from hereafter practicing as counsel in that Court, unless they shall severally appear on the 15th day of July and show cause to the contrary. The point of the protest is to mark and emphasize the opinion of the Bar against the Judges for open active partisan action in the political canvass, in writing for papers, speaking and presiding at heated political meetings, resulting, as on one occasion, in a personal collision between a Judge and one of his Radical friends. John M. Reade acted in a similar manner during the last political contest in this State, and his course was denounced by the leading attorneys in this State of both political parties, as calculated to lower the standing of the judiciary, and impair the confidence of the public in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

Radicalism has inflicted many woes upon the welfare of the nation, but none more deadly than when it turned judges into rancorous partisans, and the Bench into a rostrum from which small politicians could dignify their narrow prejudices with the name of judicial decisions.

A pleasant fellow in Chicago courted the nurse of his sick wife so long, he courted, married the woman within a fortnight after the funeral, and is now before the courts for inhuman treatment of the last charmer.

A few days ago, Mr. Strickland of Grantville, Georgia, was married. While returning from his bride to her met a man between whom and himself there was an old feud, and in an altercation which followed Strickland was killed. The bride came home with the corpse of her new-made husband.

A Jailer in St. Louis, learning that soldiers were to be paraded in the city, thought he would do his duty.

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS.

Encouraged by the indefatigable efforts of the North Carolina Land Company, large numbers of Northern emigrants, mostly practical farmers, are now visiting this State, to examine our lands and their surroundings.

The exhausted condition of many of the cultivated lands of the State, owing to the ruinous systems of farming heretofore in vogue, make them present no very encouraging aspect to the eye of a skilled planter, who comes from a section where agriculture is almost fifty years in advance of the South. Hence, it is important that those disposed to take their lands, should avoid exorbitant prices, and should be prepared to meet the difficulties growing out of our past bad systems of farming, which present themselves to the eye of an intelligent planter.

The means of enriching our soils and improving them by improved tillage and management, are so abundant, that the planters of the State, who neglect to take advantage of them, will deserve severe censure. This fact should be kept constantly before the eyes of the people and should be frequently presented to those who speak of buying lands.

The natural resources of the Eastern Counties are so great, that, added to the native fertility of the soil in that section, it is capable of being the most productive and richest portion of the world. Meat and milk are everywhere abundant, and the stock point which might be believed in that section, from over-cultivating the vast quantities of fish which are sold for consumption, and the abundant sale of phosphorus and pecked for market, will give ground to prompt the people to go into its production.

It strikes us, that one of the chief sources of poverty to the Eastern Counties is the long habit of cultivating barren corn as the chief market crop, to the neglect of almost everything else. The remarkable adaptation of their lands to other Eastern Counties to the cultivation of corn, and the ease with which it is cultivated in that section, is a singular and curious fact, for their perseverance in it, although it is one of the most exhausting and expensive crops which is made when it is raised with its product in the market. The same land cultivated in a variety of crops, embracing every article which can be produced on them, would doubtless pay far better, than when cultivated in corn alone.

The production of cotton, oats, wheat, who also the result of corn, potatoes, peas, beans, and other vegetables and fruits, with a proper share of hessian corn, would pay our planters far better than the old method. It is doubtful, in the present condition of the State, whether any one can make the cultivation of land in any crop, when the land will produce less than eight or ten barrels of corn to the acre. The true policy, therefore, as corn is essential to an abundant human and animal consumption that it cannot be abandoned entirely, would be for every planter at once to set apart annually, ten or twenty acres (according to his means) which shall be made to produce ten barrels of corn to the acre, and cultivate no other crop in corn which will produce less than the reason that less than this will not pay for the labor of cultivation and return to the planter the share which his land should claim. The balance of the open land should be cultivated in cotton, small grain, clover, &c. Open lands should never be left uncultivated, turned into commons, and left bare of covering. A Northern planter coming among us, is more discouraged at the immense quantity of old field, turned out land, left bare than anything else. Badly worn as it may be, it is far cheaper to reclaim it and to keep it fertile, than it is to open new land. A New Jersey farmer remarked to me the other day, that the most discouraging sight he had ever seen in the South, was the immense quantity of land he saw, that had been so badly managed, left out to be grazed to death, or thrown out without covering, as that very deplorable matter seemed to be entirely exhausted.

Such lands cannot be reclaimed except by fertilizers, until a sufficient vegetable covering is restored to them. This can be done by deep ploughing and subsoiling, and put down in peas, oats, &c. to be turned in in the fall, with a coat of lime, or marl, and genuine phosphates. Such lands must never be grazed, till they are thoroughly restored. Deep ploughing and subsoiling are only used to lands that have a substantial subsoil. If you have lands when under soil is white sand, deep ploughing would only make bad worse, unless the top soil is clay and sand mixture. Usually, however, sandy subsoils are worthless.

The foregoing remarks apply to all the lands of the State. The lands however, in the Middle and Western parts of the State, in addition to keeping them fenced and covered, must be protected by hill-side ditches and horizontal ploughing.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The judges of the supreme court of North Carolina are active and violent politicians, and have been making stump speeches not above the average in candor, elevation of thought and expression, and absence of bitter partisanship.

Such contempt of judicial dignity and duty called for the leading men of the State bar an address, in which the meddling of the judges with political contests, was properly denounced. The address was signed by more than a hundred of the most prominent lawyers of the State.

On the 5th instant Chief Justice Pearson, in court at Raleigh, ordered that each of the lawyers as signed the address, and were practicing in his court, "be disabled from hereafter appearing as attorneys in the court," unless they appear on a day named and show cause to the contrary.

The Chief Justice was not named in the address, and it was simply an expression of opinion appearing in the newspapers.

Here we have evidence of the sort of judges elected by carpet-baggers and negroes, and the sort of justice meted out by those judges. How admirably the workings of "reconstruction" illustrate the infamy of its purposes.—Glasgow Times.

Champagne is manufactured in Belgium for the purpose of being sold.

The following communication has been delayed several days. We have some others on the subject of consolidation, which we will publish as early a day as practicable.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

It is generally known to our numerous readers that at the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, with the North Carolina Railroad. This measure was not a part of the "Charter Bill," but was a separate and independent measure, commencing itself by its own independent title. It was supported in the Legislature by many members who opposed all other Railroad schemes. Neither was it a party measure, or a sectional issue, but was the result of the united opinion of all sections and all parties. Now why this measure? In the first place, we found the State owning \$3,000,000 of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, and \$1,500,000 in the other. This stock was paying no dividends to the State, while the people were sorely pressed for the taxes to pay the interest on the public debt, a large portion of which was incurred by the construction of these two Roads. We found that the private Stockholders received the dividends, and that the State was being thrown on the market for a mere pittance.

And in the second place, we saw large efforts in the Road to turn the trade into North Carolina and in the East, we saw efforts on a still more gigantic scale to carry all the trade to the State of Virginia, thereby enriching the merchants, and loading up the State with debt. The State was being thrown on the market for a mere pittance, and the whole State suffering from this unadvisable determination in favor of other States.

It was believed that such a great number of corporations in the State resulted in waste, extravagance, and loss, and that the interest of the State, as well as the private Stockholders, would be promoted by a consolidation of the two Roads, which would have the whole business controlled by one Company, whose concentrated efforts and energies would tend greatly to build up what has aptly been called "penny stock" North Carolina.

We had the example of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and in fact, all the States, looking to the consolidation of their roads, and we saw how they had been able to concentrate their efforts, and to concentrate the energy, labor, and capital necessary, into one single company or corporation.

The Legislature of North Carolina felt that this was the turning point in the history of the State, that all her material prosperity depended upon a well regulated system of Railroads, and they felt the necessity of educating the many well concerted and unanimous feeling to exist, by which the State should be not sparing with these tickets, for one individual to know that he had received five or six tickets.

But, he remembered he would think to those parties who he considers plant operators in the work of destroying North Carolina and building up the State of Virginia. A few days ago when the Stockholders wished to go to Newbern to consult on the best mode of disposing the great State of North Carolina, they must apply to W. A. Smith for a pass, but how the same individual can send on his own responsibility to an indefinite extent, they need not apply, he would think.

Let me ask you of the freight of the North Carolina Road, could it do much in the building up of North Carolina, could it do the same in building up a New Carolina as it is doing in the State of North Carolina, there is a man in the State of North Carolina, who is making himself to consultations and influences which tend directly to retard the progress of the State on the road to prosperity. So strict was the action in the Legislature on this subject, that they repeatedly refused to allow any Company to set up a separate road, or to have a separate road. This was to make our Railroads tend to the building and fostering the interest of our own State, other than that of W. A. Smith, and the State of North Carolina shall run the risk of positive bankruptcy and disaster if necessary to carry out his schemes of consolidation in the direction of Norfolk.

We wish to see trade go wherever there is an outlet. We wish the greatest amount of competition, but why discriminate against our own State? Why unnecessarily bring down the only hopes North Carolina has in rising to position and prosperity in the Union? Why shall North Carolina longer be considered "a strip of land between two seas?" Is it because of the greediness of W. A. Smith? Let us hope for better things.

A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In May, 1868, a man left a package of Government bonds to the value of \$21,000 with the Adams Express Company in Indianapolis, to be sent to himself at Waldron, a small town on the Cincinnati Railroad. He was not at the place to receive the bonds, and having made an intellectual attempt to deliver them, deposited them in the best safe in town. The company did a small business there, and had no safe. The private safe in which the bonds had been placed was broken open and robbed. The owner of the bonds sued the company to recover, but the Supreme Court of the State held that, as the consignee had refused to receive the bonds, and the company was not on hand to receive the bonds when he knew they would arrive, the company was no longer responsible as a common carrier.

THE JEALOUSY OF GIRLS.—Girls are awfully jealous of each other. I should call this girl's distinctive fault. See them when they are introduced, or when they first meet at a ball or country party; see how coldly critical they look at each other, how insolently their eyes rove over every portion of their rival's dress; read in their faces the outspoken scorn as the result of their scrutiny. 'You think you have done it very well, but you have made a fright of yourself, and I am much better than you.' What are their glances and how eagerly they are looking at each other, and how eagerly they are looking at each other, and how eagerly they are looking at each other.

The King of Zanzibar, Sid Majeed, has six months for his wife. They carry from eight to fifteen guns each, and among them is the Siemans gun, which gave so much trouble to U. S. shipping during the late war.

with, no tickets should be issued except on application to him. Who does not know that this was intended to keep the stockholders away from the Newbern meeting.

The "whereas" of the resolution passed by the Board reads: "Whereas, it is in contemplation, at an early day, to hold a joint meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and North Carolina Railroad, to confer upon the subject of consolidating the two Roads, therefore, Resolved, That the Stockholders of this Road be passed free, to and from said meeting, over the North Carolina Railroad, and that the President have Stockholder's tickets prepared for that purpose, and publication made of same.

F. A. STAGG.

This order was made by the Board as early as the 15th day of Dec. 1868, showing that the Company intended to give ample time for all the stockholders to have a chance to attend the meeting at Newbern for the purpose of consolidation. Did not W. A. Smith know that this meeting was intended as a "joint meeting" of the two Roads of both Roads? Does he not know that they were all invited, and that the attendance of all was desired? What objection had he to the Stockholders having a chance to compare views?

Why should W. A. Smith defy the action of the Legislature, and of the Board of Directors on his own Road? Why allow him to obstruct a full and fair comparison of views on this great subject? If he really were and profound facts connected in his study, he would not fear the test of investigation. But he, and behind the Newbern meeting had severely adjured before another "joint meeting" and "charming little publication" in the "Sentinel" of the 15th of Dec. 1868, "No one will ever see me at Norfolk and return." But he not even better than that? Look here.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

Class to Norfolk and other places. Leave Charlotte at 10 o'clock A. M. Each day. Return 12th. Good for five days.

W. A. SMITH'S PROTEST.

This is a set of tickets of the complimentary tickets issued to all directions by W. A. Smith. It might be asked when he became entitled with the power to issue these tickets to Norfolk and return. Will you explain.

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Are the Railroad lines from Charlotte to Norfolk already consolidated? And has W. A. Smith the control of this great consolidated line? Where is Dr. Hawkins? It has been said that he was the North Carolina Road, but this must be a mistake. For W. A. Smith seems to have gone to Norfolk and return, and of course, cannot be in two places at once. He is not sparing with these tickets, for one individual to know that he had received five or six tickets.

But, he remembered he would think to those parties who he considers plant operators in the work of destroying North Carolina and building up the State of Virginia. A few days ago when the Stockholders wished to go to Newbern to consult on the best mode of disposing the great State of North Carolina, they must apply to W. A. Smith for a pass, but how the same individual can send on his own responsibility to an indefinite extent, they need not apply, he would think.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-President Johnson is expected in Washington City about July 1st.

The Indians are reported to be down on Grant's Quakers. "Um!" cried Hile in the Battle, chief of the Arrapahoes, "Quakers 'no good, 'bring water, 'no whiskey!"

The Methodist Convention at Jacksonville, Miss., is still in session, and not allowed to adjourn except by consent.

The Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, extending to Fort, Ind., has been completed. The road opens a new route between Chicago, Indianapolis, and the South.

Special despatches from Omaha say that several companies of cavalry are scouting the country in search of Indians.

The Government of Alabama has approved the contract for the purchase of West Florida.

Over six hundred ladies of Rockford, Ill., have petitioned the city authorities to grant a park house.

Lee Harrison and Thomas Gladman, two respectable colored men of Lynchburg, Va., define themselves as registers in Lynchburg because they cannot take the oath.

Lester P. Noyes, a firm in Meredith, N. H., have a large fish nursery, comprising three ponds made by damming up a brook. The ponds contain twenty-four different species of fish, and are well stocked with the big fishes that break a man's pole. They also have twenty-four thousand salmon fry. Six thousand young salmon were placed in the Penobscot last week.

Abraham Slater, who lives near Fortoria, Spotsylvania County, Va., is now hundred and six years old. He is now living with his second wife to whom he has been married about ten years. His youngest child is six months old, and his eldest eighty years.

DeWitts, McCombs and Conwell were bound over at Memphis on Wednesday, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for trial, for harboring prisoners by hanging them up in their houses in order to make them comfortable.

The negroes in Louisiana are fast preparing to rebellion. In St. Louis, Mo., they have just held a meeting, and have elected a committee to prepare a petition to the President, asking for the abolition of slavery in Louisiana. A committee of five, consisting of a colored man, a white man, and a colored man, have been appointed to prepare the petition.

A New Discovery. A German chemist has discovered that if morphia, which is sometimes used to allay vomiting, be treated with hydrochloric acid, it will become the most powerful emetic known. The fact is produced by introducing a small quantity under the skin and sometimes by applying it on the skin, but the resulting vomit is not so violent as usual. The discovery calls for the new agent emorphia.

As Esom's Head.—In Los Angeles, California, there is a hog of the Irish breed, now three and a half years old, which measures nine feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, forty inches in height, and is as thick through as an ox. The breed grows still five years of age, and there is no saying what the weight of it will be should it live to the age of man. A year and a half ago it weighed 750 pounds, now it is estimated to weigh about 1,200 pounds.

Several of the Chicago newspapers are having a little trouble with the Chicago Tribune for its sensational and wild and untrue report of the suicide of one Nelly Dorset, a New York young lady by drowning in the turbid waters of the lake. On the strength of the Tribune story, the authorities went to the trouble and expense of dragging the shore for several days. The letters of the alleged suicide were written up by the Tribune reporter.

Judge Paschal, Attorney General, has demanded of George Peabody & Co., London, through their New York house, Dalrymple, Morton & Co., \$100,000 retained by them on Texas indemnity bonds, covered by the decision in the case of Texas vs. White and Chiles. Texas will probably recover the money without litigation.

Three Cubans in New Orleans recently published a card, challenging the anonymous author of some statement in the La Croix. A Senor Martinez, a Spaniard, in reply, states that he is not the author of the statement, but accepts the responsibility of it, and will give two of the Cubans any satisfaction they may require, if they will call any day during certain hours at a certain residence in that city. The social position of the third Cuban, he says, makes his challenge unacceptable.

A German writer in Detroit writes in the Abend Post of that city about America in this strain: "Everything is upside down here; what is cheap and bread is dear; fish, fowls and game are dear; and the people are poor. It is not the last of May and the trees are not green, flowers are not in bloom; it is cold, and the flocks and nightingales have not been heard from. Hamburg! The whole thing is a humbug!"

WHAT MR. SEWARD THINKS OF THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION.—The New York Sun, referring to Mr. Seward, says: "Before starting on his present tour he stated very explicitly that within a year there would be a break-up of President Grant's administration, which he pronounced the weakest administration the country has ever had; and he assigned as one of his reasons for going away that he wished to be as far off as possible when the break-up takes place."

Miss Hope Lee advertises herself in the Standard (Miss) Democrat as a young lady of good birth and education, who wishes to marry an editor, or a man of difference whether the gentleman be handsome or ugly, provided he is intelligent and energetic. She gives no description of her personal appearance, but will exchange photographs if desired. She is capable of taking charge of the paper in the absence of the editor. She can be addressed through the Standard office, or by mail to the Standard office.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, June 19.—Reverend Dr. Estlin, of New York, is expected in Washington City about July 1st.

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Lee Harrison and Thomas Gladman, two respectable colored men of Lynchburg, Va., define themselves as registers in Lynchburg because they cannot take the oath.

Lester P. Noyes, a firm in Meredith, N. H., have a large fish nursery, comprising three ponds made by damming up a brook. The ponds contain twenty-four different species of fish, and are well stocked with the big fishes that break a man's pole. They also have twenty-four thousand salmon fry. Six thousand young salmon were placed in the Penobscot last week.

Abraham Slater, who lives near Fortoria, Spotsylvania County, Va., is now hundred and six years old. He is now living with his second wife to whom he has been married about ten years. His youngest child is six months old, and his eldest eighty years.

DeWitts, McCombs and Conwell were bound over at Memphis on Wednesday, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for trial, for harboring prisoners by hanging them up in their houses in order to make them comfortable.

The negroes in Louisiana are fast preparing to rebellion. In St. Louis, Mo., they have just held a meeting, and have elected a committee to prepare a petition to the President, asking for the abolition of slavery in Louisiana. A committee of five, consisting of a colored man, a white man, and a colored man, have been appointed to prepare the petition.

A New Discovery. A German chemist has discovered that if morphia, which is sometimes used to allay vomiting, be treated with hydrochloric acid, it will become the most powerful emetic known. The fact is produced by introducing a small quantity under the skin and sometimes by applying it on the skin, but the resulting vomit is not so violent as usual. The discovery calls for the new agent emorphia.

As Esom's Head.—In Los Angeles, California, there is a hog of the Irish breed, now three and a half years old, which measures nine feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, forty inches in height, and is as thick through as an ox. The breed grows still five years of age, and there is no saying what the weight of it will be should it live to the age of man. A year and a half ago it weighed 750 pounds, now it is estimated to weigh about 1,200 pounds.

Several of the Chicago newspapers are having a little trouble with the Chicago