The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

VERY SLIGHT TENURE.

The Newbern *Times* says, "one of the greatest claims the Republican party has on the people, is its reputation for justice and honor!" *It that* be its "greatest claim," its tenure isn't worth a farthing ha'penny. Look at its exhibition of justice and honor in North Carolina.

Through the influence of Holden and other leaders of the party, the political disabilities were removed from those who gave in their adherence to the Radicals, though among them were some of the most bitterly secessionists and bloody rebels of the State, while the same influence was exerted against the removal of the disabilities of others, because they were not of their party, though original and consistent Union men.

Again. The Radical party professed great love for colored people—their rights before the law, to sit on juries and to hold office. But when the offices come to be divided out, the white leaders get all the *fat* ones, while their colored brethren, who did pretty well all the voting, get only a few little petted places, with scarcely pay enough to find them in victuals and clothes.

So much for the justice, now let us see about the honor. And here we must say, that it is a wonder the editor of the *Times* did not blush scarlet, and his ink turn pale, when he penned that part of the sentence. We need only allude to the Chatham Railroad affair, the Penitentiary swindle, the sale of N. C. Railroad bonds, the bribery and corruption practiced on the Legislature, as the act by one of its own members, the recent railroad proceedings, as composed of by the *Times* itself, and by its Rutherford letter, the still more recent wire working and manipulation of the W. N. C. Railroad elections, (which we expect to ventilate more fully in a few days,) the extravagant expenditure of the people's money generally,—all these things, and a thousand others, that might be named, are sufficient commentaries on the "honesty" feature of the load which "the party" has on the people.

But there is no necessity for us to pursue the subject: the *Times* is making a very satisfactory *expose* of the *honor* of some of the officials of its party. It has already made satisfactory progress that way, and says, "the trouble is not through yet." We shall await further developments from the *Times*.

THE RAILROAD RING.

When the other day we made hasty reference to the proposed branch Road of the Western North Carolina Railroad, leading from Catawba Station to the *lime beds* in Catawba county, we were not aware of the importance of the suggestion we then made. It turns out to be a matter of some moment, and for an intelligent account of it, we refer our readers to the communication in another column, over the signature of "Burke." Let the people read it and see how their money is appropriated and lavishly squandered with a view to private ends. We are and have always been the advocates of a liberal system of Railroads, and especially the advocate of the Western North Carolina Railroad, but this "*lime bed branch*" caps the climax of Railroad enterprise *by the State*. It is a criminal mockery of public enterprise, and we are sure the Western people are not aware of it, nor do they approve it.

We are astonished at the absurdity of the project, and we are not less so at the extraordinary and unheard of action of the Board of Directors, in letting the proposed road to contract. No notice of the letting is given; the contract is let to a favorite of interested parties at the *Engineer's estimates*, and against the protest of the Directors elected by the *private* Stockholders—all the Stockholders appointed by Gov. Holden voting for the letting. No wonder the Governor and his friends desire to exclude ex Governor Vance and Judge Merrimon and Dr. McDowell from the Board of Directors! No wonder the *Standard* shouts at the triumph of the Governor and the "Railroad Ring." Can't any one, with half an eye, see the workings of the "Radical Railroad Ring" as it is aptly called! Hurrah for the Governor! Hurrah for public honesty! Hurrah for the *Standard!*

Will not some public spirited citizen put a stop to this beautiful little scheme of the "Ring" by appropriate application to the Courts? We trust so. And we trust the immediate true friends of the great project of the Western North Carolina Railroad will frown down such efforts to squander and misapply money that ought to be used to tunnel the great mountains over and though which the road must pass before it reaches the Valley of the Mississippi.

WELL NAMED.—The announcement by telegraph that the President is again off for Saratoga, reminds us of a remark of the *Standard* a few days ago, in characterizing the President and his Cabinet as "the peripatetic administration." We had not heard of any of them going down to Alabama, but from the term "Tallapoosaing" used by the *Standard*, we suppose some of them have wandered off to that inland town of the South.

A Pittsburg inventor has constructed a furnace in which a pan of water has been so arranged that water is decomposed and the oxygen ejected into the fire, rendering combustion complete, and saving fifty per cent of the fuel. It is intimated, however, that a similar arrangement was invented in Europe a few years ago, but failed to save fuel, because it required as much heat to decompose the water as was gained by the use of the oxygen.

A SAD TALE.

The *World* publishes the following from a lady, an heiress to vouch for the truth of its statement:

That Mrs. Sickles was lovely in person, simple and childlike in character, all admit. Such *characters* are not easily degraded. Were she the degraded creature *he* has led the world to believe, her sensibilities would not have remained so acute that *she died in less than two years of a broken heart*.

She was weak and cowardly, I admit. Alas! these defects would have made her sacred in the eyes of a manly man, and he would have done his utmost to shield her from evil.

Let me depict the few last hours in the life of this injured woman.

Stung, it may be, by an irresponsible feeling of remorse, he pretends in the eyes of the world to have restored her to favor. I will not discuss the propriety of this kind of kopstick sentiment. I speak of the fact.

She was placed in a handsome house, with the ordinary appliances of wealth. Of the secret history of the two at this time nothing need be said. She was minus in character, broken in health, utterly lost to the world as only a woman can be lost—left without hope, without society and without sympathy, except from the few who were related to her, and who loved and pitied her. She had long intervals of nervous prostration, when she would lie for hours like a dying person. She sat day after day, head leaning upon her wasted hand, and even before seeing and caring for little in a world whose sunshine to her had become darkness indeed. She sighed faintly, but said little or nothing. She was a sad wreck. She knew she was dying, and expressed no thought or interest in anything but her child and daughter.

One day she turned suddenly to a young friend and asked, "Do you think me a guilty woman?" and without waiting for an answer she went on, "I wish to speak now while I can. I was excited and irritated at that hearing, and on the 3d did not know what I said. But I am not guilty of sin—Mr. Sickles was very abusive. I was afraid of him. He brought me a paper, which he said I must sign, he said he should be long it I did not sign it. I never read one word of that paper. I did not know one word written in it. I put my name where he told me, and in a few lines."

She was sinking rapidly, and was carried to her bed from a long morning run. As she opened her eyes, covering so wildly, they fell upon the face of Daniel E. Sickles, painted and frames, staggering before her. Letting her pale hand, she said:

"Take it away."

Those about her remonstrated, but the second and the third time she murmured, "Take it away."

The picture was removed. "Now place my daughter's face there," she said, with a sad smile. This was done, and she gazed with a longing, wistful look upon the young face, and sighed heavily. The poor weary eyes closed, and she was gone to Him unto whom is open the secrets of the heart.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

EXTRAORDINARY SELF IMMOLATION.—The following statement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown to the shade by a terrible act of self immolation which is reported from the government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation, and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven."

According to Pliny fire was a long time unknown to the ancient Egyptians, and when Etodus (the celebrated astronomer) showed it them, they were absolutely in rapture. The Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion, Mela, Plutarch, and other ancients, speak of nations who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the dessert of Magellan, in one of their islands. At first they believed it was some kind of an animal that fixed to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Phollipine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our own day, nations in this deplorable state.

WINE-MAKING IN FRANCE.—*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune*:—Your California correspondent, writing of wine-making in France, refers to the practice the naked women have of going into the wine-vats up to their waists, to stir the fluid, and thus facilitate the process of fermentation! I have often heard of such a practice, but was an unbeliever until a late visit which I made to the vineyards on the Rhine, and in Champaign, France, where I found the custom was universal, and, on referring to authorities, I found the statement fully confirmed. Writers disagree as to the object of this practice, some claiming that the natural warmth of the body hastens fermentation and others asserting that the stirring about and mixing up of the pomace in this way, gives the wine a "fuller body," a deeper color, or a superior bouquet.

As it is now estimated that we have already planted in the United States 2,000,000 acres of vineyard, or an area equal to two-fifths of that devoted to vines in France, it is to be hoped that the French mode of making wine will not be introduced into this country—at least until Yankee ingenuity has been exhausted in finding a substitute.

The editor of the Bristol (Tenn.) News affirms that he saw all the important Confederate documents placed in the vaults of a Montreal bank not two years ago. He denies many of Mr. Pollard's statement.

THE DICTATORSHIP SCHEME.

Ex-President Johnson is reported by the Republican press to have taken ground in favor of full and direct repudiation of the national debt, in a speech at Nashville a few days ago. The report is untrue.

It is evident from the speech that what he intended to say with reference to the debt was, that certain men in the country assumed it to be so sacred that an imperial form of government might become necessary to insure its payment, and that he should prefer repudiation to an empire. No intelligent man who reads this speech, and who respects truth, will say that Mr. Johnson came any nearer the advocacy of repudiation than is shown in the construction above given. Journalists who will deliberately misrepresent him, that they may gratify their spite against him, and at the same time manufacture an opportunity to vapor about repudiation, must be sorely pressed for topics for discussion.

As to the fact that an imperial form of government has been advocated, and that it was alleged to be necessary to guarantee the payment of the debt, there can be no dispute. The establishment of *The Imperialist* newspaper is ample evidence on this point, and there are many and good reasons for believing that the enterprise was started in Washington, and that the money to keep it in operation was furnished by republican politicians prominent among whom is Gen. Grant.

It is as true as that he is now attending horse races and learning to dance, instead of being engaged in his official duties, that he was made dictator over ten States of the federal union by act of congress. He was given absolute control over the liberties, and property, and lives of the citizens of those States. His power was unlimited. He was not responsible to any authority for its exercise.

He who believes that any man, with a particle of ambition about him, invested with such power, would not wish to extend it, and not the fact of its investment would not sugg st its extension, is a verdant and credulous specimen of humanity. The privileges and authorities conferred on Grant in the reconstruction infamy were part of a conspiracy to overthrow our form of government in the Northern States, as well as in the South, and the establishment of *The Imperialist* was a part of the conspiracy.

As to Grant's disposition to grasp arbitrary power, he was directly charged, only three or four days ago, by one of the ablest and most prominent republican newspapers in the country, with having trampled upon the law and acted as a tyrant in directing United States Marshal Barlow, of New York, to employ the army to resist an arrest by a sheriff.

It is not probable that a majority, or any large number, of Republican Congressmen were parties to the conspiracy, or had any knowledge or suspicion of its existence.—They saw in the military bills, and more than imperial power conferred on Grant, a plan by which they hoped the Southern states could be made the allies of their party by fraud and violence. They had not brains enough to penetrate beyond the infamy of the idea, and discover the more revolting and treasonable purposes of the men who planned to make Grant not only independent of the President, but superior to him.

The Imperialist was established by them as a "feeler." They hoped that Grant's popularity (at that time) would, in conjunction with the unpopularity of Congress, and disturbed condition of the country, sugarcoat the idea of a temporary dictatorship.—*Chicago Times.*

EQUINE PEDIGREE.—The first Arabian horse of celebrity was bought by James the First of a merchant for £500. It did not succeed as a racer, and the breed, for a time, fell into disrepute in Great Britain. In Charles the First's reign, a lighter and swifter horse began to be bred. Oliver Cromwell, a true country gentleman at heart, and very fond of racing, hunting, and all active sports, kept a racing stud.—The manager of this establishment, Mr. Place, possessed the famous White Turk, whose descendants were valuable in improving the breed of English racers. Charles the Second, an excellent rider, had several valuable mares sent him from Tangiers. The barb mare was given by the Emperor of Morocco to Lord Arlington, secretary to Charles the Second. The Turk was brought into England by the Duke of Berwick, in the reign of James the Second. It was part of the Duke's spoil at the siege of Buda. The Shalby Turk was the property of Mr. Marshall the said groom of King William, Queen Anne and George I. After Queen Anne's time many valuable eastern stallions and mares were imported. The Crown Arabian and the Golden Arabian were added to Lord Northumberland's stud about 1760. The Damascus Arabian arrived in New York the same year. The Cullen Arabian was a somewhat early importation. Racers now cannot do what their predecessors did. They have neither the speed nor the staying power. That patriarch of the turf, Sir. Charles Dunbury, who died in 1821, and whose horse Doncaster won the first Derby stakes at Epsom in 1780, introduced the vicious custom of running horses at two years old, before their full strength had ripened. Lighter weights at once became necessary, and the horses, prematurely enervated, left offspring inferior to themselves in speed and endurance.

LACE MAKERS.—The lace makers in France, it is estimated, are women and girls, and number about 200,000. Their wages are on the average twenty-four cents per day; some who are particularly skillful and industrious earn sixty seven cents for ten hours' hard work. Lace makers are mostly peasant women, who work in their own houses. The raw material used in the manufacture of lace in France are spun specially for it. The price of the raw material amounts to from six to twenty per cent of the value of the production. Pillow lace is made on a sort of frame, light and simple in construction, and is held on the knees of the lace maker. Lace generally takes the name of the town in which it is produced. The annual production of lace in France is valued at $19,200,000, and is sold to the United States, Great Britain, Brazil, Russia, India and other countries.

The devil appears to have got into the negro preachers of Alabama of late. Rev. Peter Goode, of Montgomery, Rev. Henry Morgan, of Demopolis, and Rev. Henry Jackson, of Summerfield, are all charged with rape, or attempts to commit rape, on the persons of negro children. Henry Jackson was bound over last Saturday by Justice Berry, of Selma.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN—THE CAPTURE OF HAKODADI—HEROIC DEFENSE BY THE REBELS.

The Japan *Times* of July 12, gives an account of the fall of Hakodadi, by which the late civil war came to an end. On the 19th of June a very severe engagement occurred between the Tokugawa refugees and the imperial fleet, consisting of the Hevda, the Kami-no-Kami, the Kiangan, and another vessel, name not given, all led by the Stonewall. The fire was directed against the fort and the rebel war vessel Eagle, and was answered with spirit. The Eagle was stranded, but not silenced during the battle.

On the 20th the Mikado fleet commenced an attack on the fort, while the troops advanced towards the breastworks. For four hours a severe and continuous fire of great guns and musketry was kept up, and both sides fought with vigor and spirit. But superior to all in gunnery, in indomitable courage and inexhaustible vigor, were distinguished the crew of the rebel ship Emperor. Beset by the whole of the Mikado fleet, menaced by the crushing ram of the Stonewall, the special mark of the well directed fire of the Kiangan and the Hoeda, the little vessel, hardly larger than a yacht, was fought with heroic courage and dauntless resolution.

One of the attacking fleet was blown up by a shell in her magazine, thrown by the Emperor. She sank immediately, and her crew struggled in the water, with more shell from the enemy bursting over their heads. The rules of civilized warfare were not observed by the rebels, and the sinking men were so far neglected by their friends that only twenty were saved. As the day progressed it was evident that Tokugawa men were being overpowered. The Eagle and the Emperor were fired and blown up. The towns and neighboring villages and official houses were also fired. During the afternoon of June 21 the Mikado's troops and civil officers occupied the town, but the Fort Kamida still held 1,400 desprate men. It was surrounded by Imperial troops, and on the 23d a message was received from its commander, Enomoto, proposing terms of surrender. The terms were rejected, and Enomoto opened fire with rapidity.

Supplies were sent into the fort during the night of the 23d, from some of the Mikado's men. The garrison was also sowed to replace guns in position and eloy other advantages, because the Imperial officers thought it was "inglorious to interfere with them in their starving condition." This absurdity is described as peculiarly Japanese." On the 25th the fort was surrendered after some fighting. On the 7th the Tukagawas were all disarmed. They were a motley crew—many of them lads of 17 or 18, and all very young. Their dress exhibited every possible variety of that seemed English slops of the worst description, in the dirtiest possible condition.

The number of executions will not be great. Seldom, says the Japan *Gazette*, has a revolution anywhere, certainly never in the East, been followed by so few political executions. Enomoto's crime, however, has been enormous; he is a traitor to his sovereign, a traitor to his chief, a renegade from his clan, and a robber of the public. He has caused much bloodshed and great loss to the country, and his punishment will doubtless be signal.

On the 26th of July the *Gazette* had the following:

"Politically everything is quiet. The fleet has returned from Hakodadi with a great portion of the troops on board, the rest coming down overland. As they arrive they are dispatched to their several provinces, and Yeddo will soon have only its ordinary garrison. The place seems to be filling fast again with its legitimate inhabitants. We wish we could add that its legitimate trade was also reviving."

THE CITY FASHIONS.—The prettiest fashion we have had for many a day is the universally popular and universally becoming fashion of wearing white, and it will be carried into the fall and winter as far as practicable. White cloth cloaks and white plush sacks will enliven our promenes, while white jackets and basques will give a July aspect to the frostiest day in January. Fall dresses, like summer ones, are made with overskirts, tight-fitting basques or polonaises. Capes looped up at the sulder are still worn, but not so much affected lately. So, also, are skeleton basques; but the cold weather will necessitate a change in outside garments soon. Ladies' cloth will be much worn for suits this winter; the favorite shades will be brown, green, invisible green and blue. Empress cloth and velours will find many purchasers, and water-proof is becoming almost indispensable. It is too soon to say anything positive about furs, but it is stated upon good authority that the furriers are coming out with something original in their line.—Brass buttons will be worn in ladies' cloth dresses. Inexpensive dresses have shoes of the same material. Feathers will be much used this fall and winter, in every conceivable form and way. Fur bias will be worn this winter. "Lucifer" is the name of the new shade of red that will *lin* fashion this autumn and winter. Chiz colored satin cord will be much used in trimming. Scotch plaids are coming in, to stay. English water-proof should be laid past for a rainy day. Peacock feathers will be used for trimming. Bills and flounces are still in favor.—*Metropolitan Record.*

GENERAL CANBY ANXIOUS TO INSTALL GOV. WALKER.—The Washington correspondence of the New York *Bild* says:

"It is stated in Washington, on good authority, that General Canby has written to General Sherman, asking for instructions to install Gilbert C. Walker as Governor.—The commanding general in Virginia expressed himself in another conversation with Dr. Gilmer in favor of the inauguration of the Governor elect as an act of simple justice to people whose interests were at stake. There are several important appointments as railroad proxies to be made, which doubtless influence this action of General Canby."

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* writes, August 30:

"I have it from the best authority that General Canby has written and wired Gen. Sherman for instructions as to the immediate installation of Governor Walker. A reply is momentarily expected here, and it is settled that in case it is favorable to us, Wells will at once resign."

German now is the university element at the American students among them. They use the pretty names of "spring" "tadpoles" and vernacular in speaking of them.

From the New York World.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—SIGNS OF ITS DECAY.

The elements of party success are a cause which either appeals strongly to the interests, or acts powerfully upon the feelings and sympathies of the country; and *leaders* whose credit, sagacity, vigor, and eloquence enable them to keep the popular mind in a blaze in behalf of the cause. The Republican party is ceasing to have either a taking cause or accredited leaders.

Of the original leaders by whom the Republican party was built up and guided, almost every one has fallen into discredit, and lost either his influence with the party, or his interest in its success. William H. Seward, who supplied the party with ideas and watchwords, and was long its recognized chief, is as helpless an old man as was poor King Lear after being stripped of his hundred knights by his unthankful daughters. John P. Hale is returning in disgrace from a second-class foreign mission. Salmon P. Chase, accounted by many Republicans their ablest statesman, has more sympathy with the Democracy than with the Republican party; and it is surmised that Charles Francis Adams, the strongest American diplomatist of this generation, is leaning the same way. These two statesmen—Chase and Adams—contributed more than any other two to the success of our civil war; the one by preventing a collapse of the finances, the other by preventing foreign intervention in aid of the Confederates. When men like these grow cold towards the party and desert it, they cause others to believe that it has accomplished its mission and that its days are numbered. John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, is quite out of politics. The Blair family have all gone over to the other side. Ben Wade is still in the party, but he has been superseded by a Democratic Senator, and no place is found for him in the new administration. Thurlow Weed has withdrawn from politics and is writing his autobiography. Horace Greeley is coming to regard negro politics as obsolete, and is doing his best to revive the old Whig issue of a protective tariff. Even Charles Sumner feels that the negro hobby has been ridden down; and as Sumner is nothing if not malignant and sensational, his last "great speech" was a venomous tirade against England.

We have gone through the list of prominent leaders of the Republican party, and find that even of the few who still act with it, none is giving the strength of his mind to the old issues. The present head of the party is a recent proselyte who has taken some of the old Republican chiefs into his Cabinet or his confidence. What would become of the Liberal cause in England if Bright and Gladstone, and Lowe, and Mill, and Forster, and all its recognized leaders, should either retire, like Achilles, to sulk in their tents, or devote their zeal and eloquence to other subjects?

The Republican cause is an obsolete and superannuated as are the Republican leaders. The only "excuse for being" which the party now gives, is, that it is necessary for preserving the fruits of the war. But nobody believes that there is now any danger of secession or of the re-establishment of slavery; and where there is no further ground for either hope or fear, it is impossible to keep up any interest. Negro suffrage is the only "fruit of the war" about which Republicans can feel any concern; and as they assume the most complete confidence in the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, they stultify themselves when they profess that there is any further place for their party in the politics of the country. The only real objects of keeping up the organization is to "nuzzle 'twixt the breasts" of the Federal Treasury. But a party which has no longer any affirmative policy and lives only for "pap" is in the last stages of decay. If the Republican party had not lost all vitality, it would not have run such a man as General Grant for President. In advocating and voting for him, its tone was lowered to his key, and cannot again be raised above it. Boutwell's letter in support of Stokes and its total want of effect, show how hopeless an undertaking it is to elevate the spirit of a party when it has been once let down, and no new issues are introduced to infuse new vigor.

The speedy discredit into which President Grant has fallen since his inauguration will hasten the downfall of the Republican party. It precludes all prospect of his renomination, and opens the door to early intrigues for the succession—intrigues which will weaken the cohesion and destroy the unity of the party. Colfax is already in training, and keeps himself in the public eye by endless journeys and constant speeches, while poor Grant is deserting his post and sneaking around the country in silence without ability to say a word to redeem his administration from the disesteem into which it has fallen. Boutwell also aspires to the Presidency directly under the nose of his imbecile chief, and means to use the Treasury patronage to promote his chances. Colfax and Boutwell are men of small calibre; but men of superior capacity, like Chase or Adams, understand too well that the Presidency will never again be reached through a Republican nomination.

The most recent and one of the best signs of the times is the recent Labor Congress. The trades-unions are composed of men drawn indiscriminately from both political parties, and their delegates to the Congress were chosen without any reference to politics. That platform adopted by the Labor Congress may therefore be taken as a fair expression of the views of the active and intelligent working classes of both political parties. That platform leans strongly to the Democratic side. The Congress did not consider the negro question as worth a moment's dispute. It dropped that issue entirely, and sought to occupy the minds of the laboring classes—that is, of a great majority of the population of the country—with questions of a very different character; mainly industrial and financial. Now, there is nothing which the Democratic party so much desires as to get the negro out of politics and this class of questions in. The laboring population of the country, without designing it, are becoming the allies of the Democratic party. Not only are the questions they put forward the very questions which the Democratic party wish to have discussed, but the views which they express on these questions have a strong Democratic coloring. These views will doubtless undergo some modification after the ample debate, the strict scrutiny and sifting to which they will be subjected; but the working men of the Democratic party will be alike satisfied if these opinions can be substituted for the fanatical politics of the last ten years; not doubting that the truth has everything to gain by full and spirited discussion.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A New Method of Preserving the Human Body—A Revival of Professor Gamgee.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum*, writing from Naples, gives some interesting information respecting the means employed by Professor Abbate, of that city, for preserving the human body. He says:

"Some secret similar to Abbate's has existed for a long time, as all travelers who visited Florence probably well know. In the Cabinet of Physiological Anatomy in Santa Maria Nove is there are preparations of portions of the human body by Dr. Segato. The Grand Ducal Government refused to purchase the secret, which died with Segato. His preparations, I repeat, were only portions of the body, whereas that which is now being exhibited in Naples in the ex convent of Santa Maria della Nuova is the entire body of a youth of seventeen years of age who died of phthisis about the end of last January. For five months, therefore, it has resisted the action of a very variable atmosphere. The features, the integrity of the form are perfectly preserved as they were at the moment of death. The nails have a rosate hue; there is no odor of any kind; and the flesh has the hardness almost of marble. To this let it be added that the hair adheres so tenaciously to the head that it is impossible to remove it, of course without violence.

"The operation of embalming or petrifying is effected in a few hours without the necessity of removing the dress. Indeed, another body has been petrified according to the same system without taking off the dress, and even preserving the gloves on.—'We know,' says a medical gentleman, not an Italian, to whom I am indebted for these details, 'that some gentlemen in Naples, after having proved what we have stated, have made an alteration in their wills, imposing it as an obligation on their heirs that they shall apply the system of Abbate to their bodies in the event of their dying before the Professor.'

"This discovery has, however, a more practical and more important phase—that is, in preserving meat fresh. Abbate asserts he has succeeded completely. There are difficulties in this special application of it which would not present themselves in the petrifaction of human bodies, such as the danger of introducing substances injurious to health, or affecting the taste, the appearance, or the nutritive qualities of the meat. All these difficulties Abbate declares he has overcome; and it is a known fact that a first rate house in Italy, whose commercial relations with the Americans are considerable, has already made offers to Abbate on the subject. Should it be proved by experience to be true that the wholesome food of man—which is now thrown away in vast districts as utterly unavailable, or is only melted down for the sake of the fat—can by simple and inexpensive means be exported to Europe fresh and good an incalculable boon will have been conferred on humanity. This our Professor asserts he can do; and as he already has done so much, surely his system deserves the attentive examination of all scientific men. During his life Abbate has no intention of making known the secret of his discovery, but he is prepared to visit any part of the world which he may be requested to visit, and show the results of his invention."

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

The following list of antidotes are given as reliable in cases of poisoning, to which all are in danger of being subjected some time, when, perhaps, no medical skill or experienced advice is within reach. It would be well for every family to have something like this, which they can turn to at a moment's warning.

The following are some of the more common poisons and the remedies most likely to be at hand in case of need. The directions may be old, but in case you happen to get a good strong dose of poison down, you will not object to a cure on account of age:

Acids—These cause great heat and a sensation of burning pain from the mouth down to the stomach. Remedies—Magnesia, soda, pearlash, or soap dissolved in water, then use the stomach pump or an emetic.

Alkalies—Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia—Remedy, lemon juice or vinegar.

Alcohol—First cleanse the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head, and ammonia (spirits of harshorn.)

Arsenic—Remedies, in the first place evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime water, or chalk and water, charcoal, and a preparation of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead, white lead, and sugar of lead—Remedies, alum, cathartics, such as castor oil and epsom salts especially.

Charcoal—In poisons by carbonic gas, removed the patient into the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive sublimate—Give the white of eggs, freely mixed with water, or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water, freely.

Creosote—White of eggs and emetics.

Belladona (night shade)—Give an emetic, then plenty of vinegar and water, or lemonade.

Mushrooms, when poisonous—Give an emetic, plenty of vinegar and water, with doses of ether, if handy.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic)—Give a strong solution of common salt and then emetics.

Opium—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Laudanum—Same as opium.

Nux vomica—First give emetics, then brandy.

Oxalic acid (frequently, mistaken for epsom salts)—Remedies, chalk, magnesia, or soap and water, and other soothing drinks.

Prussic acid—When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda and lime; hot brandy and water, hartshorn and turpentine, are also useful.

Snake bites, &c.—Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take internally; also give sweet oil and stimulants freely; apply a ligature tight above the part bitten, and then apply a cupping glass.

Tartar emetic—Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

Verd gris—Plenty of white of eggs and water.

White vitriol—Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE.

Recently two youths were engaged in searching for mussels in the falls of the Shenandoah, just below Berry's Ferry, Clarke County. One of the boys feeling a hard and sleek substance, brought it to the surface, when he found it to be, as he supposed, a tin box, some six inches long, four inches broad and two inches deep. Its weight excited their curiosity, and observing a clasp to it, they made for the shore, and upon opening the box found within one elegant gold watch and twenty six rings, nineteen of them solid gold, and seven diamond. They took their treasure and submitted it to competent judges, who put the value of the diamond rings at $125 to $150 apiece, and the gold rings, which are very heavy, at $10 each. The watch is valued at $200, and all were in a perfectly dry state of preservation. The boys made a second search about the shoals, and this time succeeded in finding a heavy silver table spoon. The box containing the valuables, upon examination, proved to be a beautifully chased and engraved silver one, and its value cannot be less than $50. Our friend Mr. M. Harris, examined the box and one or more of the gold rings, and informs us there is no mistake about their purity and value. He did not see the diamond rings, but was assured by Mr. Sherer, Mr. T. S. Smith, and other citizens of Millwood, who had examined them, that they were of great brilliancy and value.

The supposition is that the box was lost by some of Blenker's Dutch during the war. It was found only a few hundred yards below where some eighty three of Blenker's division were drowned, while attempting to cross the Shenandoah at Berry's Ferry, on rafts, during the high waters of 1862. The box, rings, watch, &c., were doubtless stolen property, as the thieving propensities of Blenker's men were manifested wherever the command was ordered. If this supposition in regard to this matter is incorrect, what hypothesis can be offered in regard to the matter?

Of the fact of its finding, we entertain no doubt, as Mr. Harris and the other gentlemen quoted are perfectly reliable.—*Winchester Times.*

A LOST NATION.

A writer in the Natal Mercury, under date of February 2, 1869, says, when treating of the ruins of Simbaoe:

A day's march from Andowa, between two hills at the end of a vast and fertile valley, are the ruins of Axum. To this day incredible flights of stone steps conduct the traveler up to the summits of the hills, in one of which are found deep grottoes and vast halls, cut out of the rock and ornamented with columns. There, according to the traditions of the country, is the tomb of the Queen of Saba. The adjoining valley, shaded by majestic trees, is filled by the remains of the city, consisting of huge blocks of stone. Very little of the debris reveal their former purpose. There may, however, be distinguished two groups of fourteen or fifteen obelisks, thrown down. Seven of them are discovered with ornaments, and are not less than thirty six feet in length. These masterpieces of ancient architecture reveal to us the fact of an ancient civilization in the heart of Africa, which has disappeared again thousands of years since. Niebuhr tells us of a mighty Abyssinian empire existing here, mentioning in particular Saba, and says it was so powerful that even the Roman and Parthian strength could not prevail against it. This last statement was taken from a Greek inscription found among the ruins, engraved in stone. On the reverse side is another engraving in some ancient language, which has not yet been deciphered. The savage tribes guard these ruins with jealous care. No living animal is allowed to be killed in them, no tree permitted to be destroyed, every thing connected with them being held sacred, as belonging either to a good or evil power.—A missionary who penetrated within a short distance of the ruins writes: "In this country were also found some very old guns, in a hole in the mountain. We got one of these guns, and found it to have a wheel outside, with cogs or teeth, and a tradition exists that they came from these ruins. The Basutos often tell us, when asked if they acknowledge God, about the big stones in the Banyai, where all created things are to be seen, even sphynxes, pyramidal shaped buildings, and catacombs."

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S TOUR IN SCOTLAND.—The London *Standard* of the 13th of August chronicles the movements of Hon. Jefferson Davis thus:

"Hon. Jefferson Davis is the lion of Glasgow and its vicinity just now, himself and party having established themselves in that city, and made several excursions in the neighborhood. On Wednesday, *en route* to Glasgow, they passed through Dunlerneline, and visited the Abbey church and ruins.—Mr. Davis then paid a visit to Stirling, and left for Callande in the evening. The news soon spread that the ex President was in the town, and as he left per train in the evening three hearty cheers were given by the large concourse of people congregated on the platform. Mr. Davis afterwards visited Dollar. At Glasgow he visited the Exchange, where, in anticipation of a visit, some one erected a placard, a passage opened a passage in the centre of the hall, up to which Mr. Davis walked, and at the end of the room entered his name in the visitors' book. On leaving the building Mr. Davis was loudly cheered.—The shipbuilding yard of the Messrs. Napier & Govan was also visited, after which the party returned to the residence of Mr. Smith, Benvue, Dowanhill. On Thursday, Mr. Davis, with Dr. Charles Macay, left Glasgow for Oban. Mr. Smith and a number of friends accompanied him some distance down the Clyde. On leaving the Broomielaw quay, where there was a large concourse of persons, Mr. Davis was followed by loud cheers, which he acknowledged by raising his hat and bowing repeatedly. A similar demonstration was accorded him at Greenock, Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay and Tighnabruaich, the crowds who were assembled at the different piers exhibiting an eager desire to have a sight of the famous ex-President of the Southern States."

RESURRECTION PLANT.—Rev. Dr. J. B. Boyce, of Greenville, S. S., recently brought from New York a specimen of this wonderful plant, a native of California. It may be taken out of water, and become shriveled and dry as tinder, and kept so any length of time; put it in water again, and soon it expands and spreads, stem and leaves, to its natural size, when it assumes a green and living hue, literally seeming to rise from the dead. This transfiguration may be produced over and over again.