The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

The Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Polk County to levy a special tax, passed.

Mr. Jones of Columbus moved a reconsideration of the vote.

J. A. Hyman col. moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Nash County to levy a special tax.

Mr. Beeman called the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill passed.

Bill authorizing the Commissioners of Wake County to issue coupon bonds not to exceed in amount $40,000; passed.

Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Pitt County, John Foley, to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Robbins said he had understood, and seen in the public prints that the Sheriff or his Deputy Thompson had made a complete smash up of the finances of Pitt County. He hoped the Senate would see the propriety of postponing this bill until it is ascertained what has been done with the taxes already collected.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the bill was laid on the table.

Bill to authorize the late Chairman of the County Court of Caldwell to execute deeds for the sale of certain lots in the town of Lenoir, passed.

Bill to incorporate the Raleigh Savings Bank, was amended by striking out the [illegible] across Haw River and allows the owners of the bridge to charge and collect toll at such rate as they may deem proper.

Mr. Jones of Columbus moved to amend the bill so as to provide that the rate of toll shall be approved by the County Commissioners, which was adopted and the bill passed.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beeman, Burns, Cook, Legg and Shoffner—5.

Resolution in favor of N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren. Passed

Bill to incorporate the Cagle Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Bill to divide the county of Hyde into wreck districts. Passed.

Bill to authorize Mary Jane Tysor to construct a toll bridge across Deep River, in the county of Moore.

The 3rd section provides that said property shall be exempt from taxation. The committee to whom it was referred recommended that it be stricken out, which prevailed.

Mr. Jones of Columbus, moved to amend the bill, "authorizing the County Commissioners to fix the rate of toll," which was adopted and the bill passed.

Bill to declare Dan River a lawful fence to a certain extent in the county of Stokes. Passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

House called to order at half past 7 o'clock.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Smith of Alleghany, Hawkins, Barnes and Whitley.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended and the bill to repeal the act to allow citizens of North Carolina to practice in the Courts of the State, was taken up. (Does away with $20 Lawyers.)

Messrs. Sinclair and Malone advocated the repeal of the bill in remarks of length.

Messrs. Leary col. Foster and others opposed the bill.

After a long debate Mr. Sinclair called the previous question upon the bill. The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 38, nays 37.

The following is the ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Barnes, Boddie, Candler, Davis, Davidson, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris of Wake, Hicks, High, Hodnett, Humphries, Kelly of Davie, Malone, Mendenhall, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Ragland, Rea, Robinson, Shaver, Sinclair, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Sykes, Thompson, Vestal, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, Williams of Sampson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Barnett, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Laflin, Leary, Long of Chatham, Mayo, Morris, Pearson, Pou, Price, Reynolds, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, Vest, Waldrop.

On motion of Mr. Stilley, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend chapter 277 Public Laws, 1868-69, was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed and made special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

On motion of G. W. Price, col., the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to the quarantine at the port of Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the bill to amend section 19, chapter 185, Public Laws of 1868-'69, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the bill to annex a slight portion of New Hanover county to Sampson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Harris, of Wake, col., the bill concerning townships in Wake county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Vestal, the bill to amend certain sections of chapter 270, Public Laws 1868-'69, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the bill to amend section 13 of the act to suspend the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases, was taken up and postponed until Thursday next.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works, relating to bonds recently issued in compliance with an "act to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of unfinished Railroads. The communication of the Governor, together with the report of the various Railroad Presidents is quite lengthy.

Mr. Brogden moved that twenty copies of the communication and accompaning documents be printed for the use of each member of the General Assembly.

Mr. Welker moved to amend by substituting "five" copies for "twenty," which was lost and the original proposition prevailed.

FROM THE CODE COMMISSIONERS.

Bill entitled "Procedure in Criminal Actions," 134 pages.

Bill entitled "Penal Code," 140 pages.

Bill relating to official bonds.

Bill to amend an act to provide the procedure in special proceedings [illegible] in application for widows years support and in dower; all of which were referred to appropriate committees upon the reading of their titles.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bellamy: Bill to *repeal* the acts incorporating the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency and the Catawba Land Company in the city of Charlotte; referred.

Mr. Mr. Lassiter: Bill authorizing the Sheriff of Granville to collect arrears of taxes, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Berman: Resolution in favor of G. W. Willoby. Referred.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: Resolution in favor of H. M. Miller. Referred.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: Resolution in favor of Mrs. J. C. Histon. Referred.

By Mr. Love: Resolution in favor of T. W. Taylor, Sheriff of Henderson county. Passed its several readings under a suspension [illegible] On motion of A. H. Galloway [illegible] bill was rejected on yesterday, amended, and passed its third reading, 18 to 17.

By Mr. Love: Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the disabilities of all the citizens of this State removed as soon as practicable.

Mr. Love moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resolution on its several readings which prevailed. Considerable time was consumed in the discussion of this resolution. Pending its consideration the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill amendatory of an act relating to the inspection of Rosin at the port of Wilmington.

A. H. Galloway, col., moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Messrs. Murphy and Richardson opposed this motion in speeches of considerable force, and urged the passage of the bill.

J. A. Hyman, col., demanded the previous question which was sustained, and the bill was rejected. Yeas 11, nays 21.

On motion Mr. Martindale, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

House called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Ellis presented a petition from the physicians of Catawba County. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. French: A resolution in favor of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, the bill to prevent felling of trees in Mill Creek, Johnston County, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Reynolds, col. the bill to exempt School Committee men from working on the public highways, was taken up and made special order for Friday next at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue.

The bill was discussed section by section. In section 1 class 1, which provides that there shall be an *ad valorem* tax of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in this State, subject to exemptions made by law. This tax shall be levied in addition to such special taxes as are authorized by the General Assembly for county purposes.

Upon all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, not exempted by law, five-twentieths of one per cent.

Upon all stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, five-twentieths of one per cent of their cash value: *Provided*, That all the taxes for State and County purposes, imposed upon all real and personal property, shall, in no case, exceed two-thirds of one per cent, except special taxes for county purposes ratified previous to the ratification of this act, Mr. Pou moved to strike out in the Proviso, the words "except special taxes for county purposes ratified previous to the ratification of this act.

Mr. Pou argued for sometime in advocacy of his amendment.

After a debate of some length the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 33, nays 62.

Pending a discussion upon section 27, the House adjourned.

NOTE.—Mr. Hinnant introduced a resolution authorizing the Engrossing Clerk to employ for the rest of the session, an assistant, at $4 per day, which was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

Mr. French for Committee on Counties and Townships, reported favorably upon the bill to establish the county of Pamlico (out of portions of Craven and Beaufort). The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Snipes, the resolution paying the *per diem*, of the late R. C. Parker, of Northampton, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the bill in regard to common carriers of freight, was taken up and postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McCanless, the bill to allow Probate Judges to appoint Trustees in certain cases, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the bill to incorporate the Western Central Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The discussion of the Revenue bill was resumed and discussed for sometime, when the bill passed its third reading by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Candler, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Ellis, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Harris, of Wake, Hendricks, Hinnant, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus, of Henderson, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stilley, Strudwick, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley.

NAYS.—Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, Hilliard, High, Hodgin, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Stevens, Sweat, Thompson, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock

By Mr. Forkner: Bill to authorize the sale of the State's interest in certain Public Works. This bill authorizes the Governor with the advice of the council of the State, to sell the State's interest in the North Carolina and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, and in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Legg: Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Land and Lumber Company; referred.

By Mr Bellamy: Bill concerning Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in this State.

By Mr. Hayes: Bill relating to Insurance companies incorporated in the United States and doing business in this State, both of which were referred to the following special Committee, Messrs. Bellamy, Hayes, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lassiter and Robbins—5.

[illegible] nays 2. Mr. Bellamy and A. H. Galloway, col.

House resolution in favor of white and colored soldiers who were disabled in fighting for the Union, passed.

Resolution authorizing the Committee on printing to make arrangements at once to to have the Acts of the present General Assembly printed; passed.

Resolution (of Mr. Robbins) proposing to hold two daily sessions, to meet at 9½ a m, and adjourn at 2 p m, and meet at 7½ p m; passed.

Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ council to test the constitutionality and validity of the special tax bonds, passed its second reading.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the political disabilities of all the citizens of this State removed.

Mr. Shoffner moved to refer the resolution to a special committee of three, with instructions, which was voted down.

YEAS.—Messrs. Beasley, Brogden, Colgrove, Hyman (col.) Jones of Wake, Long, Shoffner, Smith and Stephens—9.

Mr. Love called the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution passed unanimously.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill in relation to convicts. The first section of this bill contains the following provision, that no person hereafter convicted of crime, the penalty whereof is imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary, shall be sentenced for a less term than one year, was after considerable discussion, rejected.

On motion of Mr. Graham the rules were suspended in order to take up and consider the bill relating to jurisdiction of Magistrates in criminal actions, and the bill passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1870.

House called to order at half past 9 o'clock.

Mr. Green presented a petition from certain citizens of Stanly county, praying the enactment of a stay law in regard to old debts &c. Referred.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Davis and Seymour.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled "an act concerning elections and registration in the year 1870.

In section 1, which names the different officers to be voted for in the coming election, Mr. French moved to strike out "Sheriff."

Mr. French said the Supreme Court had virtually decided that these officers would hold over in spite of an election ordered by this House.

The yeas and nays were called and the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 6 nays 68.

The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Foster, French, McCanless, Seymour, Sinclair and Vest.

Mr. Gunter moved to strike out section 14, which provides that all the officers whose election is ordered by the first section of this act, shall be voted for on one ballot, either written or printed.

Mr. Vestal advocated the motion.

Harris, of Wake, col., opposed it.

After some debate the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was rejected by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Carson, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Gatlin, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Sundwick, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, and Williams, of Sampson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Barnett, Bowman, Candler, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Harris, of Wake, Hilliard, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, Sykes, Vest and Waldrop.

Mr. Humphries moved to amend section 1 by providing for the election of a Clerk of the Superior Court for Currituck county.

Mr. H. said that the Clerk elected had died, and the present one was only an appointee of the Judge, and he thought the Constitution clear that the Clerk in this instance should be elected by the people at the election of 1870, therefore, he offered this amendment, &c.

Mr. Argo supported the amendment.

Mr. Sinclair opposed it.

The amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Wm. Cawthorn, col., moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Proctor moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost, yeas 37, nays 44.

The motion to reconsider was put to a vote and carried.

Messrs. Humphries, Argo, Jarvis and others argued in favor of the amendment.

Messrs. Sinclair, Renfrow, Harris, of Wake, Vestal and others opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gibson moved to amend by including the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus.

Mr. Pou moved, providing for the election of Clerks of the Superior Courts in all counties now holding by appointment,—(This is in the nature of a substitute for the other two amendments.)

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The Chair announced that if the amendment was tabled, it would carry the bill with it.

The motion was pressed to a vote and rejected. [Here the resignation of Jos. W. Holden, Esq., both as the Speaker of and member of the House, to take effect to-morrow at 11 o'clock, was announced. Mr. French moved that Mr. Holden be requested to withdraw his resignation as Speaker and member of the House. Carried.)

The debate upon the different amendments to the election bill was resumed.

Messrs. Downing and Moore, of Chowan, were opposed to all of the amendments.

Messrs. Gatling, Malone and others supported Mr. Pou's amendment.

[illegible] Currituck county from the provisions of [illegible]

Mr. Pou's amendment was put to a vote and rejected by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Candler, Cawthorn, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, High, Hinnant, Hodgin, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, Williams of Sampson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Harris, of Wake, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Kelly of Moore, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore of Chowan, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Price, Procter, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop.

Mr. Gunter moved to strike out in Section 13, the word "shall" and insert the word "may." Lost.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 88, nays 0.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 28th inst., (*tremendous applause*.)

On motion of Mr. Stilley, the bill concerning the public printing, was taken up. Mr. Jarvis moved to recommit to the Committee on Printing. Lost.

Mr. Durham said by a reference to the bids annexed to the bill, it would be seen that Messrs. Nichols and Gorman proposed to do the work for 62½ cents per thousand ems of plain composition, they offered to give an approved bond for the faithful and proper execution of the work, &c. He moved to strike out in line 20 "one dollar," and insert "62½ cents."

Mr. Stilley moved to amend the amendment by making the price "75 cents."

The yeas and nays were called, and the amendment to the amendment was rejected by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Ames, Bowman, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Dixon, Downing, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hilliard, Horney, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Pearson, Peck, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Stilley, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop.

NAYS.—Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, McMillan, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson.

Mr. Malone moved to strike out in lines 16 and 17 the words "Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court." Lost.

In line 23 which pays one dollar per token for press work, Mr. Argo moved to amend by making it 62½ cents. Lost.

Mr. Stilley moved to make it "75 cents." Carried.

The bill then passed its second reading by a strict party vote.

The bill then passed its third reading.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

NOTE.—A communication was received from Jos. W. Holden, Esq., declining to withdraw his resignation as requested by the House.

A NEW TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Francis Lightfoot, of Philadelphia, immediately after the war, bought a large tract of land between the Roanoke and Tar rivers. He and a few others organized and secured a charter for a company called the Janesville and Washington Lumber and Railroad Company. Mr. Lightfoot was elected President, and for two years has been at work preparing for the settlement of a first-class town. The gentlemen associated with him are well known in Philadelphia as among the most reliable business men. A railroad has been built for several miles and the engine is running over it.—The road will be further extended, and open up a valuable tract of land suitable for farms. Already a few Pennsylvania farmers, from Chester county, have broken ground, and their deep ploughing makes the natives stare. A flourishing town, such as it is proposed to build up here, will be a blessing to North Carolina."

There is no end to our welcome of men and enterprises like the above, come from where they may.—*Tarboro' Carolinian.*

GRANT AND GOVERNMENT CREDIT.

Will the men who are boasting about the financial administration of Grant tell exactly what he has done toward advancing the credit of the government?

Did he advance it by his appointments? At the time they were made they were generally condemned by the republican press and politicians.

Did he advance it by selling appointments in the cabinet, and by nominating men to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States who had given him costly gifts?

Did he advance it by trading in appointments to the extent of $30,000 with Mayor Bowen, of Washington?

Did he advance it by his course of public summer, in which he took lessons in dancing in crowded ball-rooms, and in horsemanship at horse races, and in finances on board the steamers of Jim Fisk, and the special trains of Jay Gould, and at the house of his pious and worthy brother-in-law, Corbin?

Did he advance it by becoming a convert to the theory that the credit of the government needs to be depressed in order to "move the corps?"

Did he advance it by becoming a partner in the gold conspiracy?

Did he advance it by the appointment of Butterfield, who was chiefly instrumental in getting up the subscription for him of $100,000, to the assistant treasuryship in New York?

Did he advance it by appointing Moses H. Grinnell, one of the subscribers on Butterfield's list, to the collectorship of the port of New York? Grinnell is the protector of Blatchford, the criminal who perpetrated [illegible] in New York. [illegible] by appointing [illegible] law, collector in New Orleans?

Did he advance it by advocating repudiation, in the proposal that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to shave treasury notes?

Did he advance it by proposing to continue present rates of taxation?

Did he advance it by proposing to cut down taxation fifty millions of dollars?

Will some republican journalist tell of some word or act said or done by the literal "know-nothing" in peace and cat's tail strategist in war, yclept Grant, which has advanced the credit of the government?—*Chicago Times.*

A RUNAWAY MATCH AND ITS TERMINATION.—We hear of an amusing attempt at an elopement which took place on Masonboro' Sound Monday last. The parties were a young man of this city and a young lady whose parents resided on Masonboro'. The parties shall be nameless. Everything had been consummated up to Monday in the way of preliminary arrangements. The lady was duly escorted from her home by the abducting lover, and conveyed to a swamp hard by, where they were to await the arrival of a carriage. A license had been obtained by a friend a day or two previous and everything had been arranged, but still the carriage did not come. Finally the bridegroom, in anticipation, went in quest of the carriage while his promised bride remained in the swamp. But, alack a day: her parents had missed her, and while her lover was absent found and reclaimed her in the swamp, whither they had traced her from home. Imagine, if you can, dear reader, the lover's disappointment on his return with the carriage.—*Wilmington Journal.*

QUAKER IN A BOX.—Quite an excitement was created at the depot on Tuesday night, on the arrival of the express train, by a terribly frantic individual jumping out of a box car and vehemently crying out "Water! water! Give me water!" The desired article being brought, he took it with the vigor of a suction sieve; after which he explained his situation. It seems with a party of fellow emigrants, leaving Carolina for the West, he arrived in [illegible]boro' on Sunday morning last, and feeling a little weary and indisposed he laid down in the box car appropriated to carrying the baggage of the party for a slight nap. While he was asleep the baggage-master of the train came along, and not observing the sleeper, locked and sealed the car through to Portsmouth.

The car came through in due time, bringing its animate as well as inanimate freight all right, having been on the road some fifty or sixty hours. Several times on the route, at the various stations, did the imprisoned man endeavor to make himself heard to the outside, but his efforts were entirely futile, and he was only released after reaching the depot here, having been over two days and nights without food or drink, and in the most dismal and terrifying confinement imaginable. The poor fellow seemed to be nearly famished with thirst when the car was opened, and to every inquiry he could only ask for water.—*Norfolk Journal.*

COOL, RATHER.—The New York *Commercial* says: "The Spanish frigate now riding at anchor on the Battery presents to the patriotic eye a not altogether pleasant object of contemplation. A Yankee sympathizer with the Cuban cause declares that he would like nothing better than to take one of Uncle Sam's 'cheese boxes' on a raft with fifty good men, and 'open a few extra ventilators' in the sides of the Spanish monster.' He writes us that he wouldn't 'care a cuss' for her big ram, and thinks he could put her whole bulk under water 'after about fifteen minutes' bombardment.' The scheme seems plausible enough, but we wouldn't advise him to try it without first consulting Mr. Fish as to the probable bearing of such an act upon the Alabama claims."

COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania cover 470 square miles, the bituminous and cannel regions 191,310 square miles, the regions of tertiary coals 200,000, and it is said there are 300 square miles of anthracite in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and 100 square miles in Oregon, and valuable mines in Pennsylvania.

A New London Sabbath-school teacher said to a little boy recently: "Supposing some bad, wicked boy should stop you on your way to church, and ask you to go to some bad place with him, what would you say?" "What would I say?" repeated the little wag; "I would say shoo fly, don't bother me, I'm bound for Sunday school."

MOHAMMED.

Mohammed was a little above the medium stature, strongly but sparely built, with broad shoulders and a slight stoop; his hair was black, and in his prime clustered over his ears; his beard and mustache of the same color, the latter luxuriant, reaching half-way down his chest; his forehead large with a prominent vein, which swelled when angry; his complexion fair, eyes large, black, piercing; blood-shot, and restless; his teeth, white and well formed, stood apart; his walk so rapid that others needed to run to keep pace with him; and his gate like that of a man striding down hill.

He was simple in all his apparel; never wore silk but once, and then threw it aside in disgust, saying it was no fit dress for a man. His [illegible] Like all Arabs, he had no taste for city life. A low hut of burnt clay, with a palm-tree roof, would have been preferred to a palace.

Still, he was in some things of extremely delicate and sensitive taste, as in the use of perfumes, and distaste for unpleasant odors.

At Medina he once sent back a dish of mutton flavored with onions, saying it was not agreeable to his angel. He never travelled without toothpicks, and antimony for his eyes. He listened well in conversation, and in shaking hands was never the first to withdraw his own.

He was not, like the Arabs in general, passionately fond of sports and games, and in all things most unlike the heroic ideal of Arabic character.

He was born at the city of Mecca, A. D. 571 from which place he fled to Medina, July 16, 622. This flight gave rise to the epoch in chronology called the Hegira, which in Arabic denotes to *flee or quit one's country* [illegible] The creed of Mohammed was planned in a cave near Mecca A.D. [illegible] Christians, were his assistants. One of the latter was of the Jacobite, and the other of the Nestorian sect. With this help he framed the Koran, which he pretended to receive from the angel Gabriel, written in the Korish Arabic, which he declared was the language of Paradise. In this language there are 1,000 terms for sword, 500 for lion, 200 for serpent, and 80 for honey. It is supposed to be written about the year 610, and its object was to unite Jews and Christians, with the different professions of idolatry, in the worship of one God, under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as Prophet. The style of the volume is fluent, concise, and beautiful, and where the attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. It admits the divine mission of both Moses and Christ. The leading article of faith is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God and Mahomet is his apostle. He died in 631, of the effects of a slow poison, given to him by a Jew, three years before, in order to discover whether he was a true prophet, and immortal, as he declared himself to be. Millions have visited his shrine since that day, from every quarter of the globe.

A HEATHEN RITE WITH A CHRISTIAN MORAL.

In a certain festival of the Aztecs, writes Prescott, a human sacrifice was offered. A year before the intended sacrifice, a captive distinguished for his personal beauty, and without a blemish on his body, was selected to represent the deity. He was arrayed in a splendid dress and regaled with incense and a profusion of beautiful flowers. When he was attended by a train of royal pages, and as he halted in the streets to play some favorite melody, the crowd prostrated themselves before him and did him homage. In this way, he led an easy luxurious life till within a month of his sacrifice. Four beautiful girls were then selected as his companions, and with them he continued to live in idle dalliance, and was feasted at the banquets of the principal nobles.

"At length the fatal day of sacrifice arrived. He was stripped of his gaudy apparel, and bade adieu to the fair partners of his revelries. A royal barge transported him across the lake to a temple which stood on its margin. As the procession wound up the sides of the pyramid on which the temple was built, the unhappy victim threw away his gay chaplets of flowers, and broke in pieces his musical instruments. There he was stretched upon the sacrificial stone; five priests secured his head and limbs; while a sixth dexterously opened his breast with a sharp razor, and inserted a hand in the wound tore out the palpitating heart."

Need we draw the moral? Is it not the way with the tempter and his victim? Captivity, pleasure, fascination, the world; the summons, despair, sacrifice, death!

THE SLEEPING BUDS.—The buds have been sleeping, and their night of rest is nearly passed. They will soon awake to life and beauty. Already people are curious to know how many of those that last fall promised fruitfulness, died in their beds. Examinations thus far show that more are still alive than can be nurtured to fair proportions and luxurious quality.

Some lady has been poetizing on the sleeping buds, and it may not be too late to quote:

"But now the buds are slumbering. Little they care for the wild winds which rock their airy cradles, or sing them eolian lullabies. The rainbowed icicle may be pendant from their tips, or the snow wrap them in its soft embrace. They know nothing about it; but exist in a semi-oblivious condition between the past and the future, deriving strength from their former life and looking with bright hope to that which is to come. While they are thus reposing, it may be we are taking undue liberty in gazing upon the sleeping beauties. If so, we offer them full satisfaction. If any of them are so fortunate as to produce Rhode Island greenings—and Pomona grant they may—we hereby accord them free permission to throw their old pillows at our heads, if, perchance, we unwarily stroll within our orchard.

[illegible] WOMEN AND BABIES.—They were once so scarce in California that when a woman walked on the street men would stop and stare at her as at an angel. Babies were so scarce that once in a theatre in San Francisco, where a mother had taken her child, it began to cry just as the orchestra struck up; a fellow in the pit shouted: "Stop those fiddles and let the baby cry. I haven't heard such a sound for ten years." The audience applauded the sentiment, the orchestra stopped and the baby continued its performance amid universal and unbounded enthusiasm!

The curious discovery has been made by an English surgeon that monkeys cannot be poisoned with strychnine. They seem to eat all kinds of poison with impunity.

A DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

The following beautiful and touching extracts are taken from a letter written by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him, some time after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume, which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, at the early age of nineteen. It shows how fathomless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G., some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet dear G., it is not so. Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am about to leave you forever and go down alone in the dark valley! 'But I know in whom I have trusted,' and leaning upon His arm, "I fear no evil." Don't blame me for keeping all this even from you. How could I subject you, of all others, [illegible] time will soon make it apparent to you [illegible] pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into the Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

Yours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit's final flight, and transferring my sinking head from your breast to the Saviour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought; the last faint pressure of this hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death—and our spirits shall hold one last communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of the earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot dear G., where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and, as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and brightening the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each has thought that one of us would come alone; and, whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But you loved the spot, and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that covers your Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone, when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches: "I am not lost, but gone before."

CURIOUS FACTS.—One of the great natural phenomena of the bee hive is the massacring of the drones. It was one time asserted that the worker-bees did not use their stings against the stingless males, but merely pushed them out to die. This idea, however resulted from the massacre being always committed at the bottom of the hive, whither the poor drones retire in cluster in July and August, as if aware of the doom impending over them. As usual, by one of his ingenious expedients, Huber discovered the truth. Six swarms where put on glass tables, beneath which the watchers placed themselves. "This contrivance," says Huber "succeeded to admiration. On the 4th of July, we saw the workers actually massacre the males, in the whole six swarms at the same hour, and with the same peculiarities. The glass table was covered with bees full of animation, which flew upon the drones as they came from the bottom of the hive, seized them by the antennæ the limbs and the wing, and having dragged them about, so to speak, after quartering them, they killed them by repeated stings directed between the rings of the belly. The moment that this formidable weapon reached them, was the last of their existence—they stretched their wings and expired. At the same time, if the workers did not consider them as dead, as they appeared to us, they still stuck the sting so deep that it could hardly be withdrawn; and these bees were obliged to turn around upon themselves with a screw-like motion before the sting could be disengaged. Next day we witnessed new scenes of carnage. During three hours the bees furiously destroyed the males. They had massacred all their own on the preceding day, but now attacked those which driven from the neighboring hives had taken refuge among them. The following days no drones remained in the hives."

THE BRIDAL DRESS HER SHROUD.—We are called upon to record a most sorrowing circumstance, which occurred near Smyrna last week, wherein the bridal dress was changed into a funeral shroud, and a house of joy into a house of mourning. The subject was Miss Keziah Bendure, who was engaged to be married on Friday last, but was taken ill a few days before, and died on the evening of the day appointed for the celebration of her marriage. The sad and extraordinary event caused a deep shadow of gloom to rest on the entire community, but none can have a proper conception of the feelings of him who was the prospective bridegroom, on whom the shock would fall more heavily than any other, who doubtless "mourns and refuses to be comforted because she is not." Alas! for human hopes! The young lady was a daughter of Mr. David Bendure, and sister-in-law of John Stewart, Esq., of Londonderry.—*Guernsey (Ohio) Times.*

AN OLD CHICKEN.—In attempting to carve a fowl one day, a gentleman found considerable difficulty in seperating its joints and exclaimed against the man who had sold him so old hen for a young chicken.

"My dear," said the enraged man's wife, "don't talk so much about the aged and respectable Mr. B.; he planted the first hill of corn that was planted in our town."

"I know that," said her husband, "and I believe this hen scratched it up."