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Rhymes.

There was a young woman named Brewster, Who married an old Bantam Rooster; When asked what induced her To marry the Rooster, She said that the question confused her.

There was a young woman named Hannah, Who behaved in a frivolous manner; While her Pa stood in prayer, She put tacks in his chair; Which he sat on, and cussed his Hannah.

There was a young woman in Natchez, Whose wallowed a whole bunch of matches; When asked how they tasted, She said they were wasted, This frugal young woman of Natchez.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Envy.

Envy is one of the most despicable of passions. There is scarcely a crime to which it will not lead its victims. It was envy that robbed poor Naboth of his vineyard, and added murder to the theft. It was envy that led the guilty Absalom to desire the throne of his father and nobler in character. So subtle is it in its workings that we learn on the highest testimony that "envy is rottenness of the bones;" it eats out all honor and manliness; it gives sleepless nights and restless days. Moreover, envy is utterly useless; it helps nobody, it effects no alteration, it wins no goal. As we read in Job, "It slayeth the silly one;" and all sensible people must feel that there is marvellous silliness in envy.

But if the indulgence of envy does us no good, it is calculated to do other people much harm. Every passion leads to incarnation in some way. Evil emotion turns to action, and becomes embodied in ignoble deeds! So deceitful is envy in its operation, and so successful in its aims, that the question is asked in Scripture, "Who can stand before envy?" It undermines the very ground you are standing upon; it breathes insinuations against your character and reputation, which, light as air to utter, are strong as iron and sharp as steel to do you damage. Yes, envy will depreciate the character it cannot publicly defame; it will expose its victims to be wiles in disguise; it will sneer with the lip and stab with the suggestion of an evil hint in your absence, whilst in your presence it will admire and applaud.

That the envious pay the penalty in their own misery does not mitigate the wrong they do to others. It does help, indeed, to vindicate the ways of God to man, as it shows us the divine hand directing all in this world, to each man according to his sin! But the misery they feel does not atone for the misery they inflict. Envy is one of the basest of passions; it is the essence of devilism. By it Satan lost his seat in heaven; and by it men and women have, through the long centuries, sinned and suffered in endless ways.—Quiver.

The Value of Home.

People should look with distrust on any movement that threatens the safety of home. There have been a great many wrongs done the family of late in the name of progress. The fact that the old social landmarks were threatened should be enough to stamp any such revolutionary proceeding with disfavor. The family is the oldest institution on record. Church and State take their forms of government from its constitution. If the ties of home be imperilled all other organizations come at once into danger. Loose notions of marriage, loose ideas of parental authority, false theories of personal independence, war against the family. Yet these are the themes upon which society has been lectured for half a century, with the purpose of proving that the law laid down by our fathers for the constitution and preservation of the household have survived their usefulness and ought to be abolished. This mischievous idea has had its day, has borne its evil fruit, and should be banished to the limbo of disastrous experiments. The home is too valuable an institution to be subjected to other experiments of the same nature. It is the cradle of the country's prosperity, the source and center of its liberties. If it were blotted out of existence the joys that were left to life would not be worth the least of the sorrows that must of necessity be endured. The American people can not too jealously guard against all assaults upon their homes and families. "Show me the mother of a land," said one of the sages of Greece, "and I will tell of its present and prophesy its future." The homes that the mothers of the nation have for a century guarded from harm and taught the world to respect, are the corner of the republic's strength.—Exchange.

David Martin, the murderer of little Willie Carter, who escaped some time since, has been arrested and returned to the New Hanover county jail. He was captured on the plantation of a colored man named William Young, about six miles from Wilmington.



Singular Occurrence.

One of the strangest stories of the day and the most novel phase of the grasshopper question that has yet presented itself, comes to us from Phillips county. About a year ago, a family from Georgia, of German descent, named Boomershine, located near the western line of Phillips county. The oldest daughter, aged about eighteen, was addicted to the Southern habit of clay-eating. She usually obtained the clay from the roadside, where it resembled the clay in the South, of which the natives are so fond. Early this summer, the grasshoppers settled down in that region, and soon began depositing their eggs in the gardens, fields, and by the roadside. The Boomershine girl went on with her clay-eating, as usual, with no unusual effect, until a short time ago, when she began complaining of an uneasy feeling in her interior, and commenced gradually swelling, like one with the dropsy. The symptoms increased and a change began to take place in her appetite. She no longer had a taste for clay, but seemed to hanker after the blades of corn, leaves of trees, dog fennel, and other weeds; and she said she frequently felt as if she could take wings and fly away. Dr. Le Duc, of Phillipsburg, was sent for, who said that he had never before met with a case of the kind in his practice, or read of one in the books. He decided that she must be laboring under some hallucination of the mind. Things went on thus until recently, when one day the grasshoppers commenced rising and taking their flight. The girl looked at them for awhile, when, unable to restrain herself longer, she rushed out of the house, flapped her arms as if they were wings, rose about ten feet in the air and then fell to the ground, dead. Dr. Le Duc made a post mortem examination, which revealed the wonderful fact that her insides were literally swarming with full-grown grasshoppers. The theory is, that she ate of the clay in which the insects had deposited their eggs; they were hatched out inside of her; her appetite partook of theirs; and when the time came for the grasshoppers to migrate, instinct directed those inside of her to do the same. An immense concourse of people attended the girl's funeral. Dr. Le Duc has preserved a jar of the grasshoppers, which he intends depositing in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and in various medical museums throughout the country.—Kansas Chief.

The American people are a manly people. They like independence; they adore character, and they respect pluck; and no political organization ever secured a vote or obtained a proselyte by avoiding a full, fair, distinct statement of principles and a good, square fight under their own colors. If the Republican party in any district are foolish enough to suppose that they can secure votes by abandoning their name, their platform, and their principles and running up a flag with "the People's party" inscribed on it, they are mistaken. If, except in the case of those men who owe fealty to no party organization, and who represent no definite and settled principle in politics or government.

These organizations are generally managed by the disappointed aspirants from both political parties who have no ends to gain except the defeat of men whom they suppose have failed to appreciate their worth. Ordinarily unscrupulous, gamblers in politics, they seek only the defeat of their opponents, without any reference to the means used, or the results of success. It is always safer and better for a party to make a bold, vigorous fight on a platform of honor and character, and suffer defeat, than to abandon their organization, and join with a mongrel crew in scrambling for the defeat of some particular candidate, which, if secured, must of necessity be a barren victory. "Independent candidates" and "People's Party" are the mere ruse of the worst class of disappointed politicians, who have been rejected by their own parties. That they are generally and promptly rebuked at the polls is creditable to the good sense and honest judgment of the people of the country, who refuse to be gulled or deceived by such palpable frauds.—Washington Chronicle.

Appearances Deceitful.

Landlords and waiters, who form their estimate of men from looks and clothing, deserve to fall into blunders which mortify their self-conceit. A capital case of this kind happened recently in Germany. A stranger who arrived at Ragatz to enjoy its beautiful springs was held at the depot to inquire for a vehicle to take him to some hotel. It was a gentleman advanced in age, plainly clad; in fact, his clothes discovered an unusual simplicity. On his arm he bore a traveling-gown, and his baggage was by no means very extensive. He had been referred to the Ragatz hotel, but, being somewhat absent-minded, he mounted the omnibus of the Spring hotel, at which place it left him.

The porter scrutinized him closely, assigning him rooms on the third story. Soon a waiter knocked and presented the hotel register, in which the old gentleman signed his name and returned him the book. The waiter read the name, when, eyeing the guest at first with surprise and then in doubt, he ran forthwith to the proprietor of the hotel. Having scarcely observed the name of his guest he ran up stairs, and, entering the room with a low bow, stammered some kind of an apology, saying that the saloons of the entire first story were at his disposal.

"I thank you, my friend," answered the stranger; "I find myself very comfortable here, indeed; and, besides, these rooms are cheaper."

Our host retreated, and the stranger, who retained his rooms on the third story, was a person of no less consequence than General Field-Marshal Moltke.

The Sentiment of Life.

Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us, we are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and the loss of the waves is beneath our feet and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until our further voyage there is no witness, save the Infinite and Eternal.

The People's Party.

There never has been invented by defeated and disappointed politicians a more plausible guise to defraud honest voters and deceive the public than the attempt to fasten their private schemes upon the country as the action of the people. There is a certain amount of dignity and popularity in christening a reform enterprise as "The People's" movement that renders it especially attractive to those anglers for public office. It is always safe to look with suspicion upon any movement that has the arrogance and the assumption to announce itself as peculiarly entitled to the appellation of "The People's." The fact has been so often demonstrated in the political history of the country that these abortions, that have no parentage, and who seek to obtain power by adopting their principles and platform to the prejudice of every one, are sure to be visited with deserved disaster. Any temporary success that may have attended these organizations in the election of any particular man has generally been a result secured on account of some local circumstances that would have been the same let the opposition be called by whatever name it might.

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The Fall Trade Promise.

New York, says the Express, is beginning to be lively among the merchants, and the influx of business men from the West and South is a good augury for a tall trade which is to begin early. The thermometer which tells the temperature of trade is the hotel, and the which may be noted in arrivals, and the buyers of goods are looking about for their purchases. The condition of the crops is bad in some districts—but in the localities where the drought or the insects have not been largely felt the average crop will be reached, while in the more fortunate places the yield promises to exceed that of previous years.

Balancing these chances, then, the expressions of the "strangers who traffic in our midst" is encouragingly pleasant. They have confidence in the fall trade elsewhere, and are preparing for the movement of capital consequent upon crop sales, and are shopping around with more diligence than usual. There is a close-buying tendency this year, which shows caution in their investments, and has a tendency to keep standard goods to a uniform price; and the system of time purchases is taken advantage of by many of the heaviest buyers in claiming the privilege of short paper transactions. The commission houses dependent upon the Eastern mills are making heavy sales, and the demands of the manufacturers for their advances show that their contracts for raw material are very heavy. But one step is necessary to secure a fair trade, and that step should be taken by the manufacturers and merchants themselves—the regulation of prices so that a fair profit may be made, and the shortening of credits as the basis of quick sales and quick settlements may render the general trade more healthy, and can scarcely be a detriment to the buyer, when the advantage in reduction of price is a fair compensation for the early payment.

The prisoners confined in Halifax jail attempted to escape on the night of the 13th inst., but were discovered in time and their plans frustrated.

Sumac.

Sumac is largely used in tanning the finer kinds of leather; especially in the manufacture of the hard grain morocco and similar goods. It is also employed as the base of many colors in calico and delaine printing. Probably the consumption of this article throughout the country, for all purposes, aggregates more than 20,000 tons, of which two-thirds are imported from Sicily, the residue just as good sumac cannot be had in this country, but because, until a few years ago, our people did not know its value, or in what way to prepare it for market. The sumac of Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee in particular is said to be the best in the world, and even its worst varieties have been pronounced by experts to be better than any imported from Sicily.

Almost every farmer has a clump of these bushes. They are called by some "shoemaker," by others "red shoemaker." Probably many farmers may have tried to kill them by cutting them down. If they have, they know how difficult a task it is. It grows like asparagus, all the better for being cut; and in fact, once started upon a bed and cut close once a year, it is as easy to cut as fodder.

The only trouble is in curing it properly. This must be done with all the care that is given to tobacco or hops. Exposure, after cutting, to a heavy dew injures it, and a rain storm detracts materially from its value. It is cut when in full leaf, and when a copiously dried is ground, leaves and sticks together.

An acre in full bearing will produce not less than three tons; and when fit for market is worth from eighty to one hundred dollars per ton. The "manufacturers" as the curers are called, pay about one cent per pound for it in a green state. A sumac mill costs about \$3,000. The Commissioner of Agriculture gave an outline of a mill in his report for 1869. If thirty farmers would unite in an effort to establish a mill, each planting out a few acres, says the Ohio Farmer, we have no doubt that the enterprise would prove far more remunerative than either corn or wheat, and be the means of inaugurating a new enterprise in their State.

Newspaper Advertising.

Whoever would be heard in a crowd pleading his own cause, about his own business and in his own interest, as against all competition, must thrust and push and squeeze and crowd until he has secured a position wherein he is a little taller and more conspicuous than his fellows. The newspaper advertiser occupies a similar situation. He knows that competition among business men has everywhere shown the necessity of keeping his name and occupation before the public if he would secure the largest success. It is acknowledged, even by those who profess not to advertise, members of the learned professions who protest against the system as being something unworthy of their calling, but they too advertise in some way; they publish a book, and advertise that, write letters to the newspapers about the coming comet, or deliver lectures, or do anything in fact to keep their names before the public in a manner that seems to them to be at once dignified and effective.

But nowhere has the value of this been more fully recognized than in kind with which men engage in all kinds of commercial occupations has forced them to see that publicity is essential to success. It is this habit of the great mass of the public to rush into print that has made room for the business of advertising agents, securing to the advertiser the benefit of advice and skill in a branch of business frequently involving large outlay, and requiring great experience, discrimination, and natural and acquired skill.

Flies in the Sick Room.

Dr. Howson says in the Medical Times the following: As to protecting and ridding ourselves of these pests, there are various expedients to be resorted to under the different circumstances. You may drive them out with a brush, but unless something is done to render the place uninviting to them, they will return immediately. There are many weeds or plants emitting an empyreumatic odor, which answers well for the purpose. Of such to be found about the country in this neighborhood, I know of none more effectual than the wild camomile, a species of anthemis, known also as cotula, or Mayweed. The odor of this plant is not at all disagreeable, and the branches of the weed, when flowered, or some of the dried flowers, scattered about the room, will very soon rid it of all the flies. And another means, which is quite as efficient and certainly more easily resorted to, is to throw some powdered pepper on a hot shovel and carry it about the room. The generation of empyreumatic vapors in the same way from other spices will also, it is said, answer the same purpose. A few drops of carbolic acid or cresote, or a cloth hung up in a room or used in dressings, would probably be effectual but the odor is not so acceptable to one's olfactory.

New Lines of Steamships.

We learn that President Humphrey of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad, in connection with his other efforts to make our road one of importance, has entered into an arrangement with a New York firm that will result in the running of a new line of steamships from that city to Morehead City and New Berne.

From what we can learn two fine vessels of more than ordinary capacity will be placed on the line at Morehead City—one vessel leaving the latter place on the same day that one does from New York, thus ensuring a regular weekly line, with a view more particularly to carrying the naval stores and cotton receipts from the N. C. Road as well as our own. For the present, but one steamer will be placed upon the line to New Berne, in view of the competition at present existing, but should the necessities or requirements of our people need it, as many vessels as may be needed will be placed upon the line. We learn also that as an inducement for the placing of this new line, Mr. Humphrey agreed to connect only with their steamships, and all other lines will be forced to go upon their merits. The justice and propriety of this measure will be viewed according to each individual's peculiar notions or knowledge of the circumstances, but we feel assured that the arrangement is entered into only with a view to advancing the interests of the N. C. Road and this section of the State. We cordially wish the new enterprise every success.—New Berne Times.

The Wilmington Star says: A lady who keeps a boarding house north of the W. & W. Railroad made a most singular purchase on Saturday evening last, the only excuse for which is the fact she was not aware at the time what she was purchasing. It appears that in riding past a certain shop on the line of the street railway she requested the proprietor to pick her out a good cabbage. He did so, took the article into the car and deposited it by her side, received his pay and retired. The cabbage, a good solid one to all appearances, was taken home and placed on a table, where it remained until some time the next morning, when the lady started to prepare for cooking. It was then she made a startling discovery—nothing more nor less than a snake's head peering out from behind one of the loose leaves. Assistance to solve the mystery of this strange affair was summoned and an investigation commenced, when a large snake was found snugly ensconced in the heart of the cabbage, which was perfectly how. Of course it is not presumed that the snake ate his way into the cabbage, the only plausible theory being that he made his nest in it before it had matured and that the leaves gradually grew and closed over the orifice, with the exception of the slight opening preserved in one side by the snake's occasional egress and ingress to and from his hole. The cabbage was perfectly good near this city and there is no telling how many hands it had passed through before the singular discovery was made.

Let us Help One Another. This little sentence should be written on every heart and stamped on every memory. It should be the golden rule practiced not only in every household, but throughout the world. By helping one another we not only remove thorns from the pathway, and anxiety from the mind, but we feel a sense of pleasure in our own hearts, knowing we are doing a duty to a fellow creature. A helping hand or an encouraging word, is no loss to you, yet it is a benefit to others. Who has not needed the aid of a kind friend? How soothing, when perplexed with some task that is mysterious and burdensome, to feel a gentle hand on her shoulder and to hear a kind voice whispering: "Do not feel alone, let me help me." What strength is inspired, what hope created, what sweet gratitude is felt, and the great difficulty is dissolved as dew beneath the sunshine. Yet, let us help one another by endeavoring to strengthen and encourage the weak and lift the burden of care from the weary and oppressed; that life may glide smoothly on and the fount of bitterness yield sweet waters; and he, whose willing hand is ever ready to aid us, will reward our humble endeavors, and every good deed will be as 'bread cast upon the waters to return after many days,' if not to us, those we love.

EGGS FOR BURNS.

The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Several or eight applications of this substance soothe the pain and effectually exclude the burn from the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to colloid or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. It is in general use among the colonists of Southern Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

The grasshopper plague has considerably abated in Lenoir county.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must not be understood that The Era entertains the sentiments of its correspondents in every instance. Its columns are open to the friends of the party, and their communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

Republican State Convention in South Carolina.

To the Editor of The Era: We arrived in Columbia, Friday, the 11th inst., after a very tedious travel of near 24 hours. Of course we have as yet had but little time to look over the city, and can therefore afford only impressions of "what seems to be." Though this be our first visit to this place, we readily recognize, as will every person coming here, many very evident marks of its former distinction and glory. We think it beautifully designed and naturally attractive. The burnt district is rapidly rebuilding and the business, though dull at present, rapidly improving, from all I could see and learn. Columbia is yet destined to recover its lost beauty and grandeur, in which event it must become one of the prettiest places in the South. So mote it be. POLITICS.

From the intense interest manifested on all sides by all parties and colors, it is apparent that strenuous efforts are being put forth in the campaign just fairly opening. We find, in contact with the people, that a deep-seated conviction rests in the minds of a large number of both parties and colors that the State in the past has been subjected to a system of plunder and corruption by those who have had official positions, which has been marred and rendered humiliated condition, and if persisted in, future destruction. We say this opinion seems to be concurred in by large numbers, not only of the Democrats, not only of Republicans, but of colored voters.

While we regret exceedingly its necessity, we nevertheless feel proud that the colored men of South Carolina, many of whom stand against what they call and openly denounce as corrupt, oppressive and outrageous in the conduct of their officers and leaders. It stands greatly to their credit as it does to the credit of their race that they possess and cherish a devotion to principle far in excess of and more commendable than a blind, heedless devotion to party discipline, to whatever extent it may be controlled by dishonest men and motives. We understand that a movement is progressing, headed by Hon. R. B. Elliott, having for its object the purification of the Republican party in the State. He is said to be a man of extraordinary exertion, of great abilities and much influence. If the necessity for reform be as great as the demand, it will be a most joyous and expectant day for the good old "Palmetto State," that the success of his undertaking is assured.

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

We arrived just in time to witness the most important of the proceedings of the State Republican Convention. It convened Tuesday, the 8th inst., and up to the time of my arrival, and even to the present, has not as much as effected a permanent organization. The entire business of its sessions has been confined to the settlement of contests among the delegations from several counties, prominent and the most interesting among which is the delegation from Charleston. It appears that Charleston is to South Carolina Conventions what New Hanover is to North Carolina Conventions—all trouble. But happily emerging from these troubles and complications we may reasonably expect something substantial and business-like to-day.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12. MORNING SESSION.

We arrived at the capitol at 12 m., just as the Convention was about proceeding to the nomination of candidates for the various State offices. Through the courtesy of Hon. R. B. Elliott, and after passing through the hands of a number of Sergeants-at-Arms, Doorkeepers, Pages, &c., &c., assigned to a very convenient seat on the floor of the House, Hon. F. L. Cardozo is now up making an able address touching affairs in the State, during which he said that the Republican party in South Carolina was suffering from a poisonous disease—that disease was corruption; spoke of the necessity and demands of the people for reform and reform leaders, spoke in positive terms against Moses, the present Executive, leaving his very unmistakable evidences of his belief that he was not a competent, honest and faithful officer. He concluded his remarks by nominating for Governor Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain—said that his knowledge of the administration at Washington gave him the advantage of assuring the Convention that the party in the State would not be sustained by it unless different men were placed in charge of affairs. He knew that the nomination he had made would meet with the entire approbation of the National Administration. A delegate from Sumter county arose and opposed the nomination of Mr. Chamberlain. He said that he had pledged himself in a convention held by the Republican young men of South Carolina not to support any man for Governor that had in any way been connected with the two past administrations of the State government. That Mr. Chamberlain had been a party to some of the most outrageous frauds ever perpetrated upon the people of South Carolina.

Job Work executed at short notice and in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the State.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square, one time, \$1.00; " " two times, " 1.50; " " three times, " 2.00. Contract advertisements taken at proportionately low rates.

He would support neither Chamberlain nor Moses. During the remarks of the delegate from Sumter, quite a ripple of dissatisfaction arose, in which many hard things were said and a storm threatened. The excitement was rising, when Congressman Elliott arose to quell the disturbance by a point of order, that the gentleman from Sumter was entitled to the floor (which had been taken from him by a half dozen speakers). The Sumter delegate yielded to another delegate, who spoke some bitter things against Treasurer Cardozo. This brought the respectable Treasurer to his feet, who expelled in language not to be misconstrued the imputation sought to be cast upon his official character. Each speaker was applauded most vehemently by their respective adherents. After much confusion the delegate from Sumter resumed the floor and said that the time had come when negroes should wake up (applause); that Chamberlain was the representative of the traitorous bondholders of South Carolina; that his supporters were such as wished him as an instrument to cover their own dishonest dealings and rascalities. At 12:20 our dinner hour summons us and we leave in the midst of a discussion as to the merit of the candidate put forth for nomination, thinking we can be able to return ere the delegate now on the floor has closed his remarks in opposition.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 6 o'clock and proceeded to discuss the merit of the gentleman put forth for the nomination for Governor. After much wrangling and confusion the debate ceased and the Convention went into a ballot, which resulted in favor of Chamberlain for Governor, and the present incumbent, H. H. Glendon, colored, for Lieutenant-Governor, by a decided majority. The result was announced amidst the widest applause from the friends of these gentlemen, and the Convention adjourned until Monday morning. More anon. C. N. H.

MONDAY, Sept. 11. MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, President in the chair. Roll called, quorum present, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walker. Reading of journal of previous session was, on motion, dispensed with, and

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

announced in order. The Committee on Resolutions and Platform then came forward and reported through their Chairman, Hon. F. L. Cardozo. The resolutions reported the principles of the National Republican party as enunciated in the platform adopted at the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872; deprecated the outrages that have been committed in several of the Southern States as being detrimental to the interest of the Southern people and destructive of public peace; and the resolutions endorsed the Civil Rights bill, and pledged the party in the State to carry out the financial reforms which have been commenced and to inaugurate such others as may be deemed necessary to put the State in a healthy and prosperous condition, &c., &c., &c.

Resolution was offered thanking the President of the United States for his action in the present in endorsing the Civil Rights bill, and pledged the party in the State to carry out the financial reforms which have been commenced and to inaugurate such others as may be deemed necessary to put the State in a healthy and prosperous condition, &c., &c., &c.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution was read and referred, pledging the support of the Republican party in South Carolina to President Grant for a third term. At this juncture an adjournment or recess of one hour was taken, to allow county delegations an opportunity of getting together for the purpose of agreeing upon such persons as they wished to recommend to the main business of their respective counties. The main business of the Convention is evidently over, and we shall now cease our reports of it except to give such impressions as it may have afforded, of the true condition of the State. In this regard you shall hear of us again soon. C. N. H.

The Charlotte Observer says Mrs. Mary Farrow, a resident of this place, sustained an accident in Providence Township Monday morning, which was very serious if not dangerous. She was riding along the road in a buggy with her daughter-in-law and two children when the mule which was hitched to the buggy took fright and ran off. All the occupants of the buggy were thrown out and Mrs. Farrow had one of her thighs broken by the accident. None of the others were hurt to any extent.

The Tarboro Enquirer-Southern says: Mr. W. J. Stator is responsible for the following. A few days ago while removing some planks he found a snake of the water moccasin species and in striking it cut an aperture in its side from which were forced out thirty-three young ones averaging nine inches in length. Mr. S. says it is the habit of this snake when it is alarmed to make a peculiar noise to warn its young which immediately take refuge in its mouth.