BLUE RIDGE BLADE.

MORGANTON, N. C., OCT. 5, 1878.

BY H. H. CROWSON.

THE BLUE RIDGE BLADE is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR for six months. The paper will not be sent to ANY subscriber after the time paid for has expired.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square (one inch space) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contract rates made with regular advertisers.

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When Ben Butler was last in New York, he said to a lawyer who visited him, that if the Greenback ticket received 35,000 votes in Maine, his election as Governor of Massachusetts was beyond doubt. He was then waiting anxiously for the Maine election, and as his calculation of the Greenback vote was exceeded, his satisfaction as to his coming election is deemed complete. Speaking of Peter Cooper's race for the presidency in 1876, he said: "Had I been in Cooper's place I would to day be president of the United States, for I should have devoted my energies to carrying one State, and holding the balance of power in the Electoral College, I would have been the object of a compromise, and thus have become president." Gen. Butler intimated that this would be his plan in 1880, when, he said, the contest was again to be a close one. If, however, he failed in this political movement, he was ready to retire from politics, for he had grown tired of it.

The Question of the Day.

More than Heck and Hawkins, and rings and thieves, and bond swapping and railroads- things of the past, and for practical uses, except to keep alive bad passions, as dead as Julius Cæsar—is the question of finance which confronts every man in his daily path of business and in the daily experience of his domestic economy. The whole country very painfully realizes that, not *money*, but the *want* of money, is the root of all evil. How to get more, to make it more plenty or more accessible is the problem, and it is the great question for political solution.

Three parties have taken charge of the question, the Republicans with a hard money platform; the Nationals or Greenbackers with indefinite issue of paper money by authority of the General Government; and the Democrats who accord with the Greenbackers so far as demanding the repeal of the Resumption Act and the retirement of the National Bank notes, to be substituted by Greenbacks; but only by Greenbacks to the and readily redeemable, insuring a medium of circulation abundant in its supply while its intrinsic value is secured by substantial guarantees.

Of the first, the Republican party, the country need no more information, for the fruits of its policy is the bitter aliment upon which its industries are feeding. Cessation of industry, paralysis of business life, enforced idleness to the laborer, want for his family, crime as the alternative of starvation—these are the results of the financial policy of the party which legislates for the bond holder, and, to swell his wealth has steadily pursued the course of contraction until circulation has been reduced to its lowest point of vitality.

Opposed to the Republican system by the most violent antithesis, stand the Greenbackers, who propose to relieve monetary stringency by the most violent effects of contrast; by an illimitable issue of a paper currency by act of, but not on the faith of the General Government, flooding the country with money to the extent of filling every pocket, and stifling every complaint. But southern experience in confederate money, northern experience in the greenbacks of war times left convincing memories that abundance of paper is not abundance of money. Therefore the Greenbackers can not give the relief they promise.

The only rational ground is that taken by the Democrats; to substitute untaxed and noninterest bearing legal tenders for national bank notes, the same to be issued directly by the Government in sums adequate to the wants of trade, and inter-changeable with gold and silver, representing something of value; and the payment of United States bonds not specifically declared payable in coin, in these notes, and a repeal of the resumption act. The redemption of these bonds in these notes, will put those notes in circulation. The bonds now represent so much circulation now locked up, and profitable only to the holders; while notes, made their substitute, must find employment to make them profitable. They are not idls and pampered pets like the bonds, but must be set forth, like honest servants to do their masters work. In this way, among others equilibrium of circulation is to be restored.

Between the three systems, intelligent men can hardly hesitate for a choice. And as between the South the Greenbackers, and the Democrats, there ought not to be a moments reluctance in choice. The Greenback movement is a natural, but violent reaction from the repression of the Republican financial policy. The true equilibrium is found in the moderate but effectual policy advocated by the Democrats.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

The New Revision of the English Bible.

It is understood that the two companies—one composed of English scholars and the other of American—which have been co-operating for several years in revising King James's version of the New Testament Scriptures, have nearly finished their work. The Old Testament companies have still much to do; and it is not improbable that the revised New Testament will be withheld from publication until the entire work shall have been completed. It is safe to say that the new revision, whenever it shall see the light, will excite much attention in all English-speaking communities. A certain class—happily, a class daily diminishing in number—will be certain to regard it, from the start, with disfavor. It is made up of worshippers of the letter, to whom the traditional version has all the sacredness of the inspired original, and who would prefer to cling forever to an erroneous rendering rather than modify the phraseology to which their ears have been accustomed. A like tendency to make a fetch of the words of the Biole, even if they are not the words of the writers or a proper equivalent, led, in the seventeenth century and afterward, to a superstitious regard for the received text of the New Testament, and interposed resistance to an enlightened textual criticism, founded on the comparison of ancient manuscripts. In a similiar spirit, certain Swiss theologians voted in a Synod that the Hebrew vowel points, as inserted by the school of Buxtorf, are divinely inspired. It is curious, though quite explicable, that the most conservative sticklers for the old version unaltered are found among those who entertain extreme theories relative to the inspiration of the Biblical writers. It is they who are most afraid of unsettling, if not their own faith, the faith of other people on the writers of Scripture, by the suggestion that errors are found in the popular translation of the sacred books.

There is a more reasonable apprehension in the minds of some that the new revision may so alter the existing revision as to deprive it of that idiomatic vigor and racy favor which belongs to King James's Bible, in common with other translations from ancient authors that were made at the same era. Our Bible reads as if it were first written in English. It is free from the stiffness and colorless character which renders a translation, however correct, feeble and uninpressive. Better some mistakes, it is often felt, than the loss of that simplicity and vividness which interests even the humblest reader of the old version. Who would be willing to part with those terms of expression, those telling phrases, more commonly Saxon, which live in the memory of all whose vernacular is the English tongue? Those who entertain an apprehension that the style of the Scriptures is to be materially altered, or its characteristic beauty lost in revision will do no such thing. The sole aim of the revisers is to remove errors. They do not ask to improve the style of the translation, and consequently leave untouched those features of the current version which endear it to all readers of judgment and taste. It is a fortunate circumstance that the changes will be fewest in those parts of the Bible which are most familiar—the Gospels and the Acts. Here the call for revision is less than is the case in the Epistles. It is likely that the reader of the newly-revised version will very seldom have his ear offended by the alterations introduced, at the same time that, in numerous instances, by the substitution of one word for another, or some other slight change, the meaning of the sacred author is more correctly and intelligibly given. The revision will be like the skilful cleansing or restoration of an old picture, where the reverent hand of the artist is careful to sacrifice nothing that gave beauty and attractiveness to the work which he retouches.

One of the principal sources of the changes which will, unquestionably, be made in the new revision, lies in the better Greek text which lies at its foundation. The false veneration for the *textus receptus* has long since vanished, and the researches of scholars have established, in numerous instances, a reading which differs from that text. In a multitude of cases, to be sure—generally of minor consequence as regards doctrine—it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. There is a balance of probabilities, and equally learned men may not coincide in their judgment as to the preponderance of proof. But in all those passages where it *is* practicable to come to a sure conclusion, it is obviously required to conform the translation to the text as actually determined. It is an intolerable thing—we might almost say an unprincipled thing—to keep up, by common consent, readings of an author, especially of a Biblical author, which have been fully ascertained to be false. The modifications of the authorized version which will spring from the source here described will constitute a substantial improvement in the forthcoming revision.

Another source of improvement will be derived from the greatly-advanced scholarship of the present day, as compared with the state of Greek philology a few centuries ago. The Greek tenses—to give a single illustration—are far better understood and discriminated from one another than was possible in the day of King James's translators. Neither that Solomon of his age, as the obsequious translators styled him, nor the learned men about him, understood as well as a modern school-boy the distinction between the aorist and perfect, or the aorist and imperfect. Their renderings, therefore, are not unfrequently inexact. The shade of meaning is sometimes lost in our version, where it can be easily, and ought to be, restored.

The removal of obsolete English words, or of words used with an obsolete signification, will constitute another characteristic of the corrected version. The English of our Bible represents, as is well known, a type somewhat earlier than the date of its publication, since it is avowedly based on former translations, the traces of which, as far back as Tyndale, and even Wickliffe, it has preserved. The quiet removal, here and there, of these unintelligible terms, or terms wrongly understood at present, will be one of the particulars in which the revised version will contrast favorably with its predecessor.—*New York Times.*

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT
NEAR BATON ROUGE, MISS.
SUNDAY, Sept. 15th, '78.

Editor of the Blue Ridge Blade:

Having promised to write to you, and being desirous all who have contributed to utilize me to assist in alleviating the distress of the suffering inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley should hear from me, I prepare this communication, to be forwarded as soon as it can be done.

Since leaving Morganton, I have been in a continual whirl of excitement. After having procured transportation to Memphis, I received a pressing invitation to Vicksburg, and determined to go to the latter city, but was obliged to travel by way of Memphis, whither I went, and was immediately assigned to duty, but on consultation with the Relief Committee, it was considered best to send me to Vicksburg, to which point I got transportation by rail, but I found it impossible to get there.

When within 15 miles of Grenada, at a place called Garnet, I was detained over night, and locked up in a car. Next morning food was sent to me, and I was taken to the Grand Junction within a mile of the depopulated town, where I remained six hours, when I boarded a freight train, with my baggage, the conductor jumping out, and mounting to the top, leaving me in solitary occupation of his sanctum. I was put off again, to await a train for Jackson, and when it came along, I found every car locked up, but by the kindness of a colored man, my baggage and myself were perched on the top of a box car. Then for 14 miles to Canton, I was spread out like a toad, holding on to my trunk, saddle-bags, and umbrella, at the imminent risk of my life. "And it was in the night"—no moon nor stars to shed a ray of light. Canton was reached, however, and I visited the Howard Association to see if I could be of any service. All whom I met were rather afraid to be in too close proximity to one who had been in Memphis and other infected districts. So thanking me for my visit, I was *allowed to take care of myself*, which, through the good offices of a nigger man I was enabled to do. Next morning I boarded another train for Jackson, at which point there should have been a train for Vicksburg; but lo! there was none, and I had the gloomy prospect of walking 40 miles, through a panic-stricken country, or taking some other route, however, circuitous it might happen to be. It seemed impossible to get any information from any one. So trusting to my own instincts, I concluded to go to New Orleans, where I had acquaintances, and from which point I am now on board the Steamer, *en route* to my destination.

While in Memphis, I naturally enquired about my medical brethern, and finding that nearly every one was down with the fever, or worn out, I felt it my duty to visit them, which consumed a great deal of time. It might have looked ludicrous to see old callous medical men embracing each other—but human nature is ever the same, and men lying sick, with nerves unstrung—helpless as children could not help expressing their gratification at seeing an old friend, who not stricken himself, could assist them in their sore need.

NEAR VICKSBURG, Tuesday 17th.

Since leaving New Orleans, there has been a strict quarantine on both banks of the river. Arenstea's Store and Lochleven absolutely refused even to receive the mails or allow the boat to land in Adams county. Wherever we stopped, we saw persons either on horse-back, (or lively on the alert), watching the approach of the boat, and while sometimes exchanging commodities, carefully avoided a personal contack. To us who were of the "Army Death," it appeared ludicrous in the extreme, to see the chivalry of the South fleeing from a few who were volunteers in the cause of humanity.

In the papers I send, and others you may receive, you will learn, from the official reports, the appalling condition of this section of country. I am yet to be assigned to duty in Vicksburg, and have no idea of what will be the result. Let my family, and all interested, have copies of what you publish of this hastily prepared communication, and oblige

Yours Very Truly,
C. HAPPOLDT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 18th, '78.

Yesterday I sent by Steamer, via New Orleans, a communication, which detailed my experiences to within sight of Vicksburg. As there is no communication with the outside world except through New Orleans, so all mail matter must pass by this circuitous route, which will account for the tardiness of its transportation.

Knowing that you generally have but little space for matters of general interest, I must very much condense what I would otherwise express.

Therefore I forbear all attempts at description of the scenery of the beautiful approach to this West Point of the Mississippi Valley, and all expressions of sentiment, and feeling experienced only by those, whose field is where the pestilence is rife, and where the cost of duty oft is life. Who tread unmoved amid the haunts of death. Who combat an invisible enemy and place themselves in a situation to be stricken without being able to strike in return, but without hope of reward—who have no niche in the Temple of Fame for the reception of their busts, but for whom alone is reserved the consciousness of having performed good deeds, and doing unto others, what they would have others do unto them, even at the jeorpardy of their lives.

We appeared to be approaching the city of the dead, for no human form was visible, and to enter the pestilential atmosphere of a yellow fever stricken district where thousands may have died, and whose bones may be as tombless as their flesh, was appalling in the extreme. From every source I had heard that to enter Vicksburg was to incur almost certain death. Only those who had the fever, in its typical form, and had resided in the same locality, could consider themselves possessed of an immunity from a fatal attack, and I conceived the idea that I might have lost mine from a long residence in a far remote and healthful region, and those who accompanied me as nurses entertained the same opinion. The wharf was reached before a human being was seen, then a few people approached the boat, and a few vehicles were seen in the distance into one of which I got, and I was carried to the headquarters of the Howard Association, where I was cordially received, and ascertained that more than enough physicians had responded to their call for aid, and that the pestilence had very much abated, and that most cases were under control. So after all my difficulties in reaching this place, I found that I was not particularly needed, and that the condition of affairs had been immensely exaggerated. The people had got over their panic, and all the occupations of life were being resumed. I telegraphed to Memphis, and learn that no help is needed there, as the Howards require all persons to leave the city, or bury themselves when dead. So now I am to seek other fields of action where medical services are required. Sept. 20th. I am down, not with yellow fever, but from the effects of two weeks travel &c., and will be up in a few days.

C. HAPPOLDT.

A Splendid Tribute.

HEROISM OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

[From the London Standard, Sept. 7th.]

The younger among us cannot perhaps remember the keen, warm sympathy with which the English of 1861-'65, witnessed the heroic struggle maintained by their Southern kinsfolk against odds of position, resources, vantage ground, simply incalculable. Even those who from sympathy with the Northern States were unfavorable to the cause of a great nation revolting against a real tyranny could not but feel proud of our near kinship with that matchless soldiery—so designated by a Napoleon—which, on fifty battle fields, maintained a contest such as no other race has ever in modern times maintained, and at last, when all hope was gone, held for six months, with 45,000 men against $150,000, a slender line of earthworks thirty miles in length; who marched out 28,000 strong, and after six days' retreat in face of a countless cavalry and overwhelming artillery and infantry pressing them on all sides, surrendered at last but 8,000 bayonets and sabres. It is this people, the flower and pride of the great English race, on whom a more terrible, more merciless enemy has now fallen. There can be now no division of sympathy, as there is no passion to excite and keep up the fierce ardor needed for the occasion. Yet the men and women of the South are true to the old tradition. Her youth volunteer to serve and die in the streets of plague stricken cities as readily as they went forth, boys and gray haired men, to meet the threatened surprise of Petersburg—as they volunteered to charge again and again the cannon-crowned hills of Gettysburg, and to enrich with their blood, and honor with the name of a new victory every field around Richmond. Their sisters, wives, mothers and daughters are doing and suffering now as they suffered from famine, disease, the anxiety and agony of the long years of the civil war. There may be among the various nations of the Argan family one or two who would claim that they could have furnished troops like those which followed Lee and Johnston, Stuart and Stonewall Jackson; but we doubt whether there be one race beside our own that would not have fled from by hundreds to one in terror dismayed by the yellow fever than shrunk of a nurse's life and the manliest terror of a martyr's death.

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SINGLE LIFE

To the Members and Friends of the M. E. Church South:

Dear brethren, hundreds and thousands of our church are suffering greatly in the portions of country where the yellow fever is raging. Some of our best men have fallen, and the preachers have been requested to take collections quickly; and, as I cannot see the members of my charge soon enough, I hereby notify all who feel disposed to give to bring or send the amount to the parsonage within the next two weeks.

Let the superintendents take collections next Sabbath in their schools. Brethren do give something, and give soon. Make special prayers at your homes and in the Sabbath schools.

P. F. W. STAMEY, P. C.

Notice.

From and after this day and until further notice given, the undersigned will only buy the following Roots, &c., viz: Stone Crop, Star root, Blazing Star root, Jerusalem Oak seed, Sang, Seneka, Solomon seal, Lemon Balm, Mould board leaf, Beth root and Blue Gentian.

A. WALLACE.

Morganton, Oct. 3rd, 1878.

Notice.

IN OBEDIENCE to an order of the Superior Court of Burke county, I will, as administrator of John Caldwell, sell to the highest bidder at public auction at the Court House in Morganton, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1878, the following lands as the property of John Caldwell: [illegible] Morganton. [illegible] sold on a credit of twelve months. 20 per cent of the purchase money required in cash on the day of sale. [illegible] approved security required for the balance of the purchase money.

R. C. PERKINS
Adm'r D. B. non of
Jno. Caldwell.

Oct. 1st, 1878.

Mortgage Sale!

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by J. K. Hawkins and wife Fannie, and duly registered in Book 9, Page 416, of the Register's office of McDowell county, I will on Saturday the 2nd day of November, 1878, at public auction, at the Court House door in Marion, a tract of land lying in Burke county, on the waters of Muddy Creek, containing about 98 acres. This sold land joins the lands of J. Y. Hoke and others. Terms of sale: Cash.

L. H. COMPERING.

Oct. 2 8th, 1878.

U can make money fast at work for us. All of either sex succeed from first hour. Capital not required; we will prove it. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, Sexual Exhaustion, and the long train of evils consequent on Self-Abuse, or Indiscretion, &c. Address, with stamp, Prof. W. H. Parker, Office No. 119 West 8th St., Cincinnati, O.

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet he can scarcely summon up resolution enough to take it. In [illegible] every remedy [illegible] spirits [illegible] fear [illegible] isted yet [illegible] after death, has shown the liver to have been seriously deranged.

[illegible]

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS [illegible] cases [illegible] taken with [illegible] the [illegible] cathartic can be more appropriate [illegible] or other talling ailment. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

[illegible]

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The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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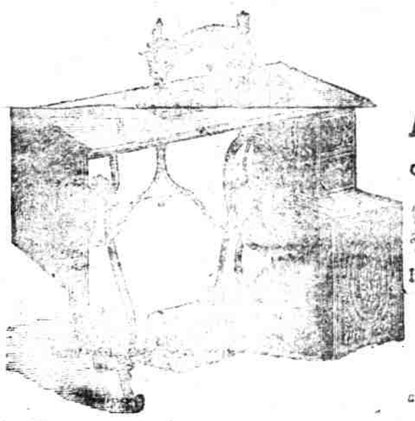
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