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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XV.--46 RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1879. $5.00 PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON.

THE TELEGRAPH REPORTS YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Greenbackers in the House---Senator Conkling Wades in for Three Long Hours.

WASHINGTON April 24.—HOUSE—Mr. Ginette, of Indiana, made a speech from the Greenback standpoint in which he denounced Connecticut as a tramp, and declared that before saying to the Chinese that they must go, he would say to every law on the statute book which oppressed laboring classes that it must go; national banks must go; national bonds must go; land monopolists must go; the mountains of idle money in the Treasury must go into channels of business; millions absorbed by coin bonds must go out once more to make glad the hearts of the toiler. Did they believe that the popular fire which was raging could be smothered and that outraged citizens would be satisfied till 1880 with sectional disputes? What the people wanted was bread not blood. He was amazed at the patient endurance and long suffering of the people, but he advised prudence in future legislation, and immediate measures of relief for the country.

He was followed by De La Matyr, of Indiana, who denounced a parde cry of revolution raised by those who were cowards on one side or cormorants on the other side of the great struggle. He had no language in which to utter his contempt for it.

SENATE.—Mr. Dawes presented a petition for Mrs. Caroline Webster, widow of Col. Fletcher Webster, asking an increase of her pension from thirty to fifty dollars per month. He said that this lady was the only surviving representative of Daniel Webster's family, and had been rendered poor by the destruction of the Mansfield property. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions.

An unusually large gathering of spectators was present on the meeting of the Senate. The ladies gallery presenting an especially brilliant appearance, and the diplomatic gallery having a fair number of occupants; and a number of prominent visitors, including many members of the House, occupied seats on the floor of the Senate, the attraction evidently being a desire to hear Mr. Conklin speak on the Army bill.

The discussion of the Wallace resolution occupied the morning hour, after which the Army appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Conklin began his remarks by saying that, of two hundred and thirty-five millions of revenue collected during last year by the government, two hundred and twenty-one millions came from twenty-seven states, and thirteen million six hundred thousand from eleven states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, of which six and a half millions was from the tobacco taxes of Virginia. Both houses, he continued, have now a democratic majority, and no proposition is heard to change the existing revenue laws. This vast revenue is levied to pay pensions made necessary by the rebellion, to preserve the government, and to protect laws made at inestimable expense, and to divert it from the uses to which the people have dedicated it, would be perilous. There is but one way by which it can reach those objects—by appropriation. The Constitution commits to Congress only the discretion as to how much is to be appropriated. Its commands to make some appropriation are imperative; a refusal to vote money to defray expenses of the different branches of the Government was therefore unconstitutional. If the members of the judiciary or executive departments failed to do their duties under the constitution they would be liable to impeachment. If the members of the Legislative branch were likewise amenable to punishment for detection of duty it would be braver if not a less guilty act to violate their sacred trust.

Conkling continuing said a resort to separate bills might even have cloaked the sinister design of the legislation and that view would have been wise policy for the other side. In the case pending the face of the bill itself shows that the legislation is not such as the executive can rightly approve. It shows the design to be, to coerce the executive into violating his sense of right in order to permit the government to live. Thus far the achievement of the Democratic majority had been easy, but the trial was yet to come. It would be more difficult. The party had got themselves into a predicament and unless the executive lets them out they will have to back out. He said: "Let the Kuffianism at the polls in the interest of the other party cease; and there would be no need of further expense in executing election laws. Conkling spoke for three hours, his speech in main, being an arrangement of the Democratic party, and an earnest support of federal election laws.

General Sherman and Attorney General Devens were among the number of his attentive auditors.

The Pistol Again.

DANVILLE, VA., April 24.—Dr. W. C. Cabell, nephew of Hon. J. C. Cabell, shot and mortally wounded E. W. Palmer, a desperate character near Columbia, Pittsylvania county, Tuesday. No arrest yet made.

Six Prisoners in a Cave.

WILKESBARRE, April 24.—Six men were imprisoned by the caving in of a portion of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre colliery yesterday and despite immediate efforts to release them they have not been extricated.

Duke of Roxburghe.

GENOA, April 24.—The Duke of Roxburghe, the head of a noted Scottish house of Ker, is dead in this city. He was born in 1816, and succeeded to Dukedom in 1823.

Destroyed by Fire.

STAMFORD, CT., April 24.—Last night a large portion of the village of Cos Cob was destroyed by fire. Loss heavy.

Another Challenge For Parole.

LONDON, April 24.—The Sportsman says: "Hanlan has been suffering from severe pains in the head. He is now better, but still very depressed. Handon is in very good condition. The Times says Mr. F. Gretton has proposed to run his four year old bay colt Isonomy against Lorillard's Parole over the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch course for five thousand pounds with terms and weight for age and three pounds allowance to Isonomy. A telegram to this effect was sent Lorillard yesterday (Wednesday) and if he accepts, as anticipated, the match will be run during the New Market second spring meeting, which begins May 13th. The Chester trades cup which will be run for May 7th at the Chester meeting appears to be entirely at the mercy of Parole as "turns in course will be to manifest the beneficial effects of his fine speed. Parole may be looked forward to as a certain competitor for the Goodwood cup, which takes place July 31st for which in addition to English horses the French horse Kincsem may be expected to compete, rendering the race of immense interest.

The Attempted Booth Assassination.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Gray, who attempted to assassinate Booth, says that he fired directly at the tragedian, and wonders greatly that he missed him; he regrets the failure even more than he wonders at it. He says he has accomplices at the back of him, and that Booth will yet suffer. He came here for the express purpose of killing Booth. The opinion expressed by the attaches of the theatre and others who saw him, is that Gray is crazy. He fired two shots, snapped the pistol again, and was cocking it a gain when seized.

Two Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The time for terminating the debate on the Legislative bill in the House is fixed for 5 o'clock to-morrow instead of 2 o'clock as previously ordered.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Jonnston proposes to give the consent of the U. S. to the prosecution of the suit of G. W. Custis Lee for recovery of the Arlington estate on condition that the plaintiff is judgment be finally rendered in his favor shall be bound to accept in lieu of the specific property recovered its fair money equivalent.

CURRENT WIT.

The elephant is a cautious animal. He never loses sight of his trunk.—Chicago Journal. What never? Does the elephant sleep with one eye open? Williams.

Nothing is so painful at this season of the year, as the disheartened expression of a nine-year-old hen, looking through the fence at a man digging a garden, while she exercises her rugged legs and incisive claws on the plank walk, just keeping in practice until the garden is ready.—Hawkeye.

The following testimonial of a certain patent medicine speaks for itself "Dear Sir—Two months ago my wife could scarcely speak. She has taken two bottles of your 'Life Renewer,' and now she can speak at all. Please send me two more bottles. I wouldn't be without it."—Norristown Herald.

"Angelinaw," said Augustus, eagerly, "I've made a conundwum. It's weal nice, too. What did Jonah find to wade on when he was thrown ovawboard?" Angelina—"Oh, Gussy! Why, he—tell me, darling." Augustus—"He went by the wailway. Ain't that a-fully jawly, Angelinaw? Took me two hours to go it upon honaw."

The recent marriage of Miss Smith, of Glastonbury, aged 83, is now explained. She held aloof from matrimony for so many years for fear that if she were to change her appellation the name of Smith might eventually die out; but a few weeks ago she learned that a man in Wisconsin had his name changed from Gunnidaughter to Smith, and this decided her to take the long-delayed step.—Nor. Her.

When your wife falls asleep by the fire take the tongs and poker.—Ex. Perhaps a shovel wake her.—Boston Post. But that might fender gravely.—Cin. Sat. Night. This would be a grate bar to such action. If she's a blower let her sleep.—N. Y. Mail.

Can any one explain why it is a man blows the foam off a glass of beer before drinking it?—Shreveport Times. Give it up. Never saw a man drinking foam that had been blown from a beer glass.—N. O. Pic. The foam meant is no drunk by the man—the man is drunk by the beer.—N. Y. Mail.

Business Notes.

South Carolina strawberry growers are in a ferment over the fact of two Charleston firms having a monopoly of the steamer refrigerators in refusing to allow any shipments in them, but offering to buy the berries at about 4 cents per quart, when the selling price in New York is from 30 to 50 cents per quart.

Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia shipbuilders, are to build a steamer for the Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company. She will be 334 feet long, 42 feet beam and 31 feet depth of hold, and will be designed for freight exclusively.

Pittsburg paper reports that the steel trade of that city is in a more satisfactory condition as regards prices than at any time within the past four years, and the different works are crowded with orders.

A New Albany, (Ind.,) firm will soon begin the manufacture of felt. Although the demand for this article is large, it is made in this country to only a very limited extent.

Some arithmetician has been figuring the Texas debt, and says it will take $2.50 from every man, woman and child in the State to pay it.

In the West the spring trade has opened with a good deal of animation, and the aggregate sales are reported to be far ahead of last year.

North Carolina has over fifty cotton manufacturing establishments, and is rapidly adding to its number.

The number of bales of cotton that will be received at Montgomery this season is estimated at 135,000.

Boston real estate dealers report a lively demand for property that pays a fair income.

The San Antonio (Texas) waterworks have been completed and work well.

Ten thousand tons of ice have recently been received at Memphis.

Of a total of 41,457 dwellings in Boston 1,512 are vacant.

Many of the Southern railroads are relaying their tracks.

Five Newark (N. J.) firms are now sending axes and hatchets to Mexico.

Key West (Fla.) cigar factories are in full blast.

"OLE VIRGINNY."

Arrangements About the State Debt ---Poindexter Trial Closed.

RICHMOND, April 24.—Messrs. Ellis and French, directors of the New York Funding Association of the United States limited, now in this city, were in consultation to-day with various banking firms as to the details of funding the State debt. The formal acceptance of the terms of the bill passed by the General Assembly, together with the contract for having the new bonds engraved, will be carried by the Auditor to the Governor who is now sick in Winchester for approval. The first batch of bonds will be ready by the first of June.

The argument in the Poindexter trial was concluded and the case given to the jury this afternoon.

Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of Babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders etc. when some simple, reliable and safe remedy as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer.

Town Talk.

If you want a fair change at it go to Grausman's.

THE NEGRO EMIGRATION.

RATIONALE OF THE MOVEMENT THOROUGHLY DISSECTED.

The Object of the New England Group ---The Old Crusade to be Fought Over Again.

It is not to be expected that men will give up in a day or without a struggle the base of operations from which they have for a generation ruled a nation of 44,000,000. The dominant class in New England, including its offshoots in other sections of the country, something like forty years ago conceived the notion that by raising the banner of a sentimental or emotional crusade in behalf of the nigger they could ultimately produce a set of social and political conditions throughout the country under which it would be possible for them to assume the direction of public affairs and to exercise that power to the aggrandizement of themselves and their section for a long period of time. To the thoughtful student of history

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CRUSADE

has two aspects, one moral and the other intellectual, one emotional and the other rational, one sentimental and the other practical. In its moral, emotional and sentimental aspects, the anti-slavery crusade was a movement impelled by the philanthropic instincts of people enjoying the benefits of personal freedom themselves, and desirous of extending the same or similar blessings to others. This was the impulse that inspired the masses of the Northern people in their antagonism to the institution of slavery. It is not worth while to discuss this aspect of the anti-slavery crusade because all the objects contemplated in it have been accomplished and there is no attempt or threat of attempt to reverse them.

But in its intellectual, rational and political aspects, the anti-slavery crusade is still a pertinent subject for discussion, because the objects contemplated in it are still unaccomplished, and the agitation which it inaugurated is still in progress, forming a leading factor in current public affairs. Moreover, the two aspects are so entirely diverse in the character of their respective imprints upon history, and so radically distinct in the nature of their respective influences upon the destiny of the American people that it is of the highest importance to keep them properly distinguished from the other.

Thus, have we characterized the anti-slavery crusade in its emotional aspect as a philanthropic movement, I may describe it in its practical aspect.

AS A POLITICAL DEVICE.

In the former case great masses of men were moved by their sympathies to do acts and incur sacrifices for the sake of humanity, real or imagined. In the latter case a small group of New England politicians have taken advantage of the enthusiasm and unselfishness of their neighbors to build upon them a party organization and to evolve out of them a scheme of power for the sake of themselves and in furtherance of their own ambition. There is nothing intrinsically novel or remarkable in this fact. On the contrary, it is one of the commonest and most characteristic incidents in the history of mankind. That small groups of New England politicians have done nothing but apply to our time and to our situation the established Machiavelian method of attaining ends in politics and diplomacy.

They have simply followed the beaten path of all usurpation, all revolution, and for that matter, all despotism. They have turned to practical account for themselves the physical forces which result from the enthusiasms or the infatuations of honester and less calculating men. What Charles V did for himself in the name of the Holy Church, what Napoleon Bonaparte did for himself in the name of the glory of France, and what the Iron Nicholas tried to do for himself in the name of orthodox Russia, this small group of New England politicians have done, or tried to do for themselves, in the name of the nigger.

We are therefore left to adopt the conclusion that the New England group designed to effect precisely the result that has transpired, to wit: The resurrection of the nigger as an object of public attention in the abstract. That is all. The St. Louis resolutions are part of the programme. The next thing will be a Radical resolution in Congress instructing the Secretary of War to comply with the demand for rations. This resolution will of course provoke debate. And this debate will afford Blaine, Conkling, Conger, Garfield et al. the opportunity they crave to rehearse once more the speech they have been making for the last twenty-five years on the nigger in the abstract. Anon, it is fondly anticipated, will fire the Northern heart. Here we have the rationale of the negro exodus from beginning to end. The premises of the New England group have been yet taken so far as the nigger himself is concerned. They have simply dropped him, as they have always been dropping him. They have played another of their tricks upon his unsuspecting nature. They have induced him to leave the country to whose field of exertion he is suited by nature and by training, and they have left them resourceless in a country where he can do nothing but beg, steal or starve. They have set him to begging. And now they propose to fire the Northern heart anew with the carefully arranged story of his carefully prepared woes. As I said,

THEY HAVE MADE NO MISTAKE

about the nigger. Where they missed their calculation is touching the Northern heart.

The Northern heart will not be fired. The cry for rations falls upon the ears of Northern tax-paying masses who have to hard work to get rations for themselves. The people of the North—thanks to Sherman—are more deeply interested in their own destitution, their own poverty and their own woes than they are at any prepared sufferings of Moses Windom's nigger masquerading at St. Louis as a child of Israel.

What the Northern people want is not an importation of negro labor from the South, but a revival for employment of their own idle hands. They do not want Congress to waste the public time in debating the propriety of issuing rations to vagrant negroes who may have been induced away from their homes by the speeches of Windom and the promises of Rainey, Smalls and Lynch; but they demand general measures of relief that will put them in the way of earning rations for themselves.

According to the Newark Journal, "in the Old World, for many years, manufacturers of ultramarine blue completely monopolized the whole American market. Now one Newark firm supplies three-fourths of the trade in this country, and is rapidly growing its French and German competitors out of the market."

A FEW NOTES.

In an out-of-the-way country place in Hancock county, O., lives a girl five years old, who charms birds at will. Birds fly into her hands and upon her shoulders, showing signs of gladness. Even humming birds fly to her caresses. And all day long birds hover about her window. Her parents are ignorant and poor.

A girl down in Maine has written a prize novel for her grammar school. In it occurs the following passage: "And even as she mused, the silent clatter of a mule's hoofs was heard along the labyrynthian avenues, and she knew that her faithful lover, Alphonse de Cassa Bianca, with his sanguinary auxiliaries, were phenominally near. She became somnolently lachrymose at this nocturnal hour, and reining up to her window he cried in oleaginous, farinaceous tones, 'What do you sou?' The perspiration stood on her brow as a highly illegible osculatory performance ensued."

According to Archbishop Trench, more than 30 per cent. of the words used by our best writers are derived from our classics. Most of these aliens retain their primitive sense. Their meaning may be modified by English usage, but they cannot be applied with critical propriety unless known in the original.

To avoid the ghastly stare which eyes often assume in photographs. English photographers now make sitters look at the dial plate of a clock, and tell them to let their eyes travel slowly around the figures. The rotary movement of the eyes is too slight to interfere with the photographic press.

The Northern invalids who have just returned from Florida do not think the alligator "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," especially when they get a grip on a man's trousers.

Carthage was twenty-three miles in circumference, and was surrounded by a triple wall with interior casements. In these casements were sheltered 20,000 infantry soldiers, 500 horses and 300 elephants.

The young lady in St. Louis who fell in love with a coachman had an unhappy experience. The father, a German brewer, accused the girl of intending to marry the coachman, and she confessed that such was the fact. He considered the question several days, and then very deliberately whipped the young man before discharging him. The coachman's excitement was so great that he became insane and has been sent to the asylum. The girl declares that she will enter a convent.

While Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, will take the principal part on Sunday, May 25, in dedicating the new cathedral in that city, of which he is so justly proud, he has decided to call upon Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, W. Va., to preach the first sermon in the sacred edifice after the dedication ceremony and Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, in the evening. These gentlemen have willingly consented to perform these duties at the cardinal's request.

Szegedin is threatened with pestilence, now that the floods have subsided. Eight thousand of the ten thousand houses in that afflicted city lie in ruins. Nine hundred dead bodies have been found under the fallen walls of the Cathedral; fetid deposits of mud and slime cover the streets to the depth of six feet, and the streets and surrounding country are filled with decaying carcasses of drowned animals. It is hardly possible that these things will fail to breed pestilence, and the inhabitants are seriously in dread of an outbreak of plague like that of Vetlianka.

Mr. William Vanderbilt will leave for Europe about the 1st of June. He goes to England, and it is understood chiefly for rest and recreation. The anxiety occasioned by the will litigation has not been without its effect upon him, and a few months' repose has been recommended by his medical adviser. There is but one thing now in connection with the Commodore's will which remains to be settled, and this will probably be attended to before the journey to Europe is undertaken. This is the $1,000,000 cash, one-half of which was to be applied to an asylum for old and disabled employes on the New York Central railroad, and the remainder to be distributed among a number of personal friends. The plans for the asylum, it is believed, are already perfected, and the allotment to personal friends will probably not be much longer delayed.

The venerable Peter Cooper has a device for propelling the cars of the Elevated railroads in New York by means of an endless wire or chain, and he has written a letter to show how simple, cheap, noiseless and safe his system would be. He offers to turn over the invention to the East Side road for one hundred thousand dollars in their stock, to be immediately made over to the trustees of the Cooper Union as a fund for its support, and thinks it would be no more than fair that they should take it at those figures, inasmuch as the Institute has suffered a great deal from the proximity of the road, which has interfered with the students and cut down the income from the rooms in the building that are rented.

The New York times announces the death in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, of Aaron Brown, the leper, who during the year 1878 was in the Baltimore City Hospital with that disease. He was a native of New York, to which city he returned from Baltimore in July last, having contracted the disease while working as a mason in Santiago, Cuba. The Times says Brown was treated just like any other patient, and none of the attendants contracted the malady.

PERSONAL.

Longfellow has an inkstand which used to belong to Coleridge.

Paul H. Hayne, the poet, is ill at his home, Copse Hill, near Augusta, Ga.

Garibaldi will leave Rome for Albano April 27.

Bret Harte was much honored at Brighton, England, on the occasion of his recent lecture there.

Queen Victoria will give no state balls this season, because her house is yet in mourning for Princess Alice.

Miss Mary Anderson is playing a remarkably successful engagement in Brooklyn.

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests Thurman and Tilden as an excellent presidential ticket.

The Philadelphia Record estimates that already $28,000 has been paid by that city to witness performances of "Pinafore."

Mr. Joseph Jefferson's engagement at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week, was the most successful he ever played in that city. He will continue there this week.

How to prevent a small bone from sticking in your throat—Let your friend swallow it.—Exchange.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONDENSED NEWS OF THE STATE.

The Revival in Wayne---The Result of Mrs. Moon's Work---Some other Matters.

Charlotte Observer: Farmers in certain sections of the county, complain of having suffered in recent years from rust in cotton, and now in search of a remedy for the evil. It has done considerable damage.—Within the last three weeks about fifteen negroes have been arrested in "Five Points" on the charge of vagrancy and as many more have left that disreputable resort from fear of arrest on the same charge.—The mail-cars on the Carolina Central have just been supplied with the new patent mailbag catchers for use at flag stations and at postoffices where the trains do not stop regularly.—The Inferior Court meets the third Monday in May and will have its hands full.

Wayne.

Goldsboro Messenger. A protracted meeting is in progress at Thompson's Chapel, a few miles from Goldsboro, under the guidance of Mrs. Fasnee, the blind lady, and great interest is manifested.—Hon. Geo. V. Strickland feels himself compelled to decline a invitation to deliver the memorial address on the 8th of May, business engagements preventing him.—At last Goldsboro is to have public reception rooms for the accommodation of such as the traveling public as are not disposed to put up at the hotels. A resort of this kind has long been needed in this town. The W. & W. Railroad and the R. & D. Railroad have jointly leased the large corner room in the Gregory Hotel building, formerly occupied as a barbershop, and the place is now being fitted up to be thrown open by the 1st of May next.—The Methodist Church reports 70 accessions to its membership—the result of Mrs. Moon's good labors. About sixty were baptized on Sunday, and another baptism will take place next Sunday, both at the church and in the river.

Lenoir.

Goldsboro Messenger: The State docket of Lenoir Superior Court, consisting of seventy cases, was entirely disposed of by 3 o'clock of the second day of the term. A number of old cases, in which there was no hope of ever capturing the defendants, were nolle prossed.

Johnston.

Goldsboro Messenger: The Superior Courts of Johnston and Jones will convene on Monday next. Judge Buxton will hold Johnston court, and that of Jones will be held by Judge Seymour. A messenger representative will be at both courts.

Stanley

Goldsboro Messenger. The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Lutheran Synod will be held at Bethel Church, Stanly county, commencing on Wednesday, the 30th of April.

Cumberland.

Goldsboro Messenger. Improvements will be made on the colored normal school at Fayetteville. It will be taught nine instead of eight months, and there will be three terms.

It is All for a Purpose.

Correspondence of the News.

RALEIGH, April 23.

Ever since this Government was established, there have been malcontents and men throughout the North, who seemed to think that the government belonged to them and had to be run by them or not run at all. Ever since the government was formed, there have been men there, who looked to a higher law" than the constitution of the country, disregarding that sacred instrument whenever it came in conflict with their peculiar views, overleaping, when need be, the sovereign rights of State and trampling under foot the sacred rights of individuals as well. The pretext now conspicuous and more to be regreted than other, is the sentimental the eternal turmoil, the everlasting excitement kept upon account of the negro. Ever since our first recollection, northern agitators, and politicians especially, have been ever playing upon the one string, the negro. If there is any thing entitled to pre-eminence, more than anything else in this land for evil, it is surely the negro question, not only to them but mankind in general. Countless millions of treasure have been wasted, rivers of the best and purest blood in the land have been made to flow; a whole nation has been draped in mourning; millions of its best citizens reduced to beggary and want, constitutions and compacts have been entered into and broken; war, pestilence and famine have all been endured, and all on account of the negro. Yet the wily, cunning politician of the North, never lets down, never lets the opportunity pass, but seizing hold of it, lets fly the deadly poison, the bitter anathamas of a sin polluted tongue, to oppress, to humiliate and trample under foot the rights of his own race and countrymen all on account of the negro. In the name of all that is good for the negro, and the rest of mankind, why not let him alone? He is now free and being provided for in the home of his birth, and if let alone would be happy. But no, "Othello's occupation would be gone." He is the fuel, with which the Northern politician lights the torch of infernal hatred of the South, and without which his stock in trade would be lost. For the sake of the peace and happiness of our common country, negroes and all, we say to them to let the negro now alone. Let no he is an integral in the politics of the country, and must be used for party purposes and for the benefit of politicians. Ignorant and confiding, having been educated to believe his former masters and owners are their present enemies, they jump at conclusions, and without reason or forethought, run wildly into extremes and folly. Who but negroes would have believed the stories of their leaders about the "forty acres and a mule?" Of their sudden elevation to "social equality?" And more recently of the tales told them about being reduced to slavery again, now that the Democratic party is again about to take hold of the reins of the government and run it? Who but negroes could be made such dupes and tools? But it is all done for a purpose. To make the negro still believe his former master is his present enemy, and once more inflame the unsuspecting mind of the North, by making them believe the poor negro is fleeing from oppression, ruin and death, and so secure the votes of both, for Radical candidates for office. Oh! if "the way of the transgressor is hard", where will the sinner and Northern politician appear, when the long account of sin, misery and woe is brought up on the great judgment day in the negroe's account against them. It is all for a purpose.

Town Talk.

Lots of it at Grausman's.

The Irish Eclipse.

[Irwin Russell in the May Scribner's.]

In Watherford, wanst, lived Profissorr MacShane,
The foinest asthronomer iver was sane:
For long before noight, wid the sceince he knew,
Whoriver one shtar was, sure he could see two
Quoite plain,
Could Profissorr MacShane.

More power to him! ivery claare noight as would pass,
He'd sit, by the windy, a-shoving his glass;
A poke at the dipper, that plaised him the last,
But a punch in the milky way suited his taste,—
Small blame
To his sowl for that same!

Now wan toime in Watherford, not long ago,
They had what the loike was not haard of, I know,
Since Erin was undher ould Brian Borrhoime;
The sun was ayclipsed for three days at one toime!
It's true,
As I tell it to you.

'Twas sunroise long gone, yet the sun never rose,
And iv'rywan axed, "What's the matther, God knows?"
The next day, and next, was the very same way,
The noight was so long, it was lasting all day,
As black
As the coat on yer back.

The paiple wint hunting Profissorr MacShane,
To thry if he'd know what this wonder could mane;
He answered them back: "Is that so? Are ye there?
'Tis a lot of most illigant gommachs ye air,
To ax,
For the plainest of facts!

"Ye're part of an impoire, yez mustn't forget,
Upon which the sun's uivir able to set;
Thin why will it give yer impoire a surproise
If wanst, for a change, he refuses to roise?"
Siz he,
"That is aizy to see!"

Rest.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired
My soul oppressed;
And with desire have I long desired,
Rest—only Rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer,
For Rest—sweet Rest.

'Tis hard to plant in Spring, and never reap
The Autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For Rest—for Rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for Rest.

'Twas always so: when still a child I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; even then I prayed
As now, for Rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er
For, down the West,
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall Rest.

—Father Ryan.

Visit of the Jury to Childrey's Tobacco Factory---Miss Cottrell on the Stand.

Special to the Virginian.

RICHMOND, April 22, 1879.

The jury in the case of John E. Poindexter, who killed C. C. Curtis here on March 3d, were carried to the office of Childrey's tobacco factory, where the homicide occurred, and examined the premises this morning. All of the witnesses examined on the first trial were examined to-day without any material difference in the evidence given them, except in that of Miss Isabella Cottrell. This lady, to whom Curtis offered the alleged insults in the shoe store out of which resulted the homicide, came in court to-night accompanied by Mr William L. Royall, one of the counsel for the defence. She was attired in black and heavily veiled. After being sworn she took the witness chair and, at the suggestion of one of the counsel for the defence, removed her veil.

ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.

In answer to a question by one of the prisoner's counsel, Miss Cottrell said she was engaged to be married to Poindexter. He had expressed his attachment for her three years ago. They had been engaged for two years. The reason she did not make this statement on the former trial was that she was not asked. In answer to question from the commonwealth's attorney Miss Cottrell said she was 26; in her embarrassment at the former trial she had stated it at 25. This witness gave her testimony in a clear and composed manner. She was subjected to a searching cross examination by the State's attorney. She was on the stand for an hour.

E. B. C.

HON. R. F. ARMFIELD.

From the Mooresville Gazette.

We cannot further at this time review an argument, which will bear comparison with any of the many splendid efforts made during the ten days' discussion of the Army Bill in the House. Right well and skilfully has our Representative "fleshed his maiden sword" upon the Congressional arena, and we expect his stalwart arm to deal many a blow which shall fell upon the ranks of the enemies of Constitutional government.

Poetry.

Alone, I've yet one solace left,
Which cheers my broken heart,
And in that thought a thousand hopes
Come springing into birth.
How beautiful the vision seems,
Amidst life's troubled cares,
To drink a glass of good champagne
And smoke MENDEL'S cigars.
From the Capital Cigar Store, opposite the Postoffice.

RATTLE SNAKES,

THIS TIME A STORY FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A Coil of Rope---Presto Change---A Writhing Mass of Rattle Snakes ---And Thus the Story Ends.

The Oil City (Pa.) Derrick's Big Snake Story.

Zebulon Martin and his son, who live about six miles from Oil City, were engaged in removing a huge pile of stones on their farm the other day, when they suddenly unearthed what seemed to be a large ball of black rope, knotted and curiously interlaced. The mass was as large as a bushel-basket and was covered with a thick, powdery substance, more resembling dust than anything else. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and as the warm rays fell upon the ball the two men detected a slight movement in its many coils. Old Martin immediately yelled "snakes!" and jumped back to a safe distance. His son Charles, who was of a more inquiring turn of mind, procured a long pole and stirred up the yielding mass. The touch and warmth revived the dormant reptiles, and the dormant reptile, and the surface of the ball was seen covered with pieces which swayed to and fro, the sound resembling the blowing of wind through the dead leaves of a tree. What seem at first a Gordian knot began to unravel. The coils protruded more and more as the snake unlocked their fantastic coils, as they appeared to be packed with their heads in the center of this living ball. It was a curious yet disgusting sight, the squirming and contortions of the hideous serpents as they emerged from their winter's nap, and the two spectators watched them with some feelings of apprehension. Once the men picked up a small stone and tossed it into the writhing mass in order to "stir them up," as he expressed it. He succeeded most effectually. The ball of snakes fell apart and disclosed some 50 or 60 rattlesnakes of all sizes, covered with a whitish slime, which had exuded from their bodies and perhaps served as a means of protecting them from the severity of the winter. Thoroughly aroused, the venomous reptiles lashed their tails in fury and glided over each other with surprising agility, their bright eyes shining with excitement, their mouths wide open and forked tongue protruding as they hissed defiance at their prosecutors. One huge reptile, nearly six feet in length, with swollen body, raised from half its length from the center of the group, and darting its flat, ugly head toward the intruders, opened wide its mouth and swayed to and fro, hissing angrily. Another stone was thrown, this time a good-sized one, crushing and maiming many of the reptiles in its fall. The scene was simply frightful as described by one of the spectators. In their agony the snakes writhed and hissed with redoubled fury, twisting over and over in the blood and slime, while the undajured ones escaped from their wounded companions and glided toward the starting with heads uplifted and rattling ominously. Both men acknowledged that they were a little frightened when they saw the deadly reptiles going straight for them with the evident purpose of revenge. Perceiving the situation looked decidedly unpleasant, the two men armed themselves with stout clubs and began killing the serpents. Strange to say the sleeping foes were so sluggish that this was accomplished with great difficulty, and several times the men were obliged to retreat to escape the deadly fangs. At last the work was accomplished, and the battle-field was strewn with the dead bodies of snakes of all sizes, from the huge "king" to diminutive young ones. The largest sported 11 rattles, a trophy which Mr. Martin cut out and took home with him to convince disbelievers in his marvelous exploit. Fifty-six snakes were laid low.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

Tobacco and Segars.

The best and finest assortment at Watson's

2,500 Bushels Brown stuffs at Martin and Osborn Grain and Feed store it is the best feed for milch cows.

Wm. Woollcott has just received from a bankrupt stock, a lot of hats, boots, shoes and clothing, and he will sell them cheap for cash. A case of spring calicoes just arrived at Woollcott's.

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A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. A. Reeves, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

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The Tucker House.

This hostelry has not long been opened, but has already made itself a favorite here and with the traveling public. The fare is good, the rooms favorable, while the location is very convenient. These many advantages are appreciated.

Seasonable.

We invite buyers to examine our large and complete stock of Summer hats for men and boys call at R. B. Andrews & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.