RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1879.

OHIO NOMINATIONS. being ear, ied by the pupil. Professor

EWING AND BICE THE CHOSEN ON ES.

The Democratic Convention at Cojumbus, Ohio, Makes its Nominations on the Second Ballot.

MRIS, O., June 5, Thomas Ewwas nominated for Governor of in the Democratic Convention toin on the second ballot, and General Research Lieutenant Governor,

Congress.

Wishington, June 4 .- SENATE .-Senator Bayard from the Judiciary committee, reported with amendment the Senate bill repealing sections 820 and all revised statutes, "which prewith more test oath, e.c., and said he would probably ask leave to call it up to morrow for consideration. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar. The Senate took up the bill to amend the act in regard to Judicial Districts o Texas.

The bill amending the act creating the Northern Judicial District of Texas was consistered and passed. A distillation

Het st. The Senate amendments to the House grasshopper bill extending time of ayment by pre-emptors was agreed to, and the bill now awaits the President's signature. Many bills have been introduced on leave and referred. Mr. Buckner, Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a

resolution directing investigation into

the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York, and German National Bank of Chicago, and especially into the management of the assets of these banks by their respective receivers. The bank investigation resolution, after a short discussion as to the propriety of investigation, in the course of which Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, expressed a desire that the whole national banking system be investi-

gated and its corruption exposed, was Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported back the joint resolution repealing sundry clauses in the sandry civil bill, approved March 3d, with the Senate amendments; then Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the family of the late representative Schleicher, of Texas, to \$10,000. Agreed to. The Senate amenoment was then con-

Mr. Sprin er III., as a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resothen reciting the proceedings of the committee on Expenditures in the State Department in the last Congress, in connection with the charges against become F. Seward, Minister to China, and reterring the report of that committee, the articles of imposemment prepared by it and the testimony taken in the case to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to consider the same. and take other testimony if necessary, and report to the House at the next session. Agreed to. Adjourne t.

The Bill Relating to the Drawing of

Washington, June 4. Following is the substance of the bill reported from the Senate Judy larry Committee to-day as a sulphibite for Summer Hayard's bill repealing the mrors test-outli section of the Revised Statutes. It will form part of the legislative judicial appropriation bill agreed upon by the Demogratic caucus, Sections 801, 820 and 21, and the last clause of section | mud and scales, and were just beginson of the Revised Statutes are repealed. All grand and petit juroes in the of not less than three hundred persons | and the negroes up on the bank began p-assessing the qualifications prescribed in section soo, Revised Statutes, which names shall be placed therein by the Clerk of the Comit, and a Commissioner to be appointed by the Judge thereof Said Commissioner shall reside in the District in whi h the Cour is held, shall be of good standing, and a well known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk belongs. The Clerk and this tommissioner shall each place one name in said box alternately until the whole number required shalf be placed therein; but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent any Judge in a district in which such is now the practice from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from boxes used by the State authorities in selecting jurors in the highest courts of the State. All laws in conflict herewith are repealed.

The Famine in Cashmere

SIMILA, June 4. Official reports from t ashmere say it is impossible to exaggerate the distress the famine is causing there. The Maharajah of this province, at the urgent request of the Viceroy of India, is proceeding to Serinagar, the capital city of Cashmere, to superintend the organization of relief. Three hundred and fifty thousand tons of grain are now in transitu to the vallev of Cashmere.

The Projector of the Woodruff E1. pedition Dead.

YEW YORK, June 4 .- James Orton Woodruff, the projector of the Woodruff scientific expedition, died this morning of brain disease.

No Such Request.

HAMBURG, June 4.- The Rosenhalle denies that Bismarck has asked the cities of Hamburg and Bremen te surrender their privileges as free ports.

The Po on the Rampage. ROME, June 4.- The river Po has

made a breach in its embankment be tween the village of Sermide and the market town of Revero. The damage is very serious.

Commencement at Thomasville.

Correspondence of the News. THOMASVILLE, June 3d. mencement exercises of the Thomasville Female College began to-day. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, there is a large number of friends and visitors in attendance.

The Aumiversary Sermion was preached to-night by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of Raleigh, to a full house. The text was Ps. 126, Subject, "The Bible, the inspired word of God," Its Divine authenticity manifest in its trials, its history, its purity and power. The discourse abounded in rich thought; was well delivered and listened to with profound attention throughout. Dr. Pritchard is a preacher of rare ability and is deservedly held in high es-

teem by all. The Annual Literary Address is to be delivered to-morrow by Rev. Dr. A. B. Brown, of Virginia, when the commencement exercises proper take place. Thomasville is a neat little town. Its clean and healthy surroundings eminently fit it is as a location for a school of learning. The College is beautifully be ated, but a short distance from the depot. Its ample grounds are well laid out and kept in the best of order, indicating the intelligence and good taste of

its enterprising proprietors. The college, under the judicious management of Professor W. H. Reinhart, is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best of its kind in the State. The examinations just closed indicate

thoroughness and efficiency. No distinction is given without first

Reinhart, himself a graduate of the University of Virginia and reputed as one of the best educators of the land, is aided by an able corps of teachers of the highest standard, and they seem to be united and earnest in their work.

A PATRON. A COMICAL SCENE. A Chance for Motion in the Repub-

lican Outrage Mill.

Washington Capital. Let any one believing in popular gov ernment, or the superiority of Congressmen turned out from the Statesman factory of universal suffrage, look at the law that prevails in sight of the national capital. Eighty years ago fisheries a hundred miles above tide-water navigation were more prolific of food for the people at large than the rive.s now right at the salt water. The reason is that the spirit of our laws ignores the fact that it is the savage who destroys and the civilized man who preserves. In Germany, England or France there are more fish now than when those countries were under the primitive savage races. The "close se isons" are wisely decreed, and, by fostering the products of the water, increase them a hundred fold. What is the state of affairs here? Why, a shad or herring can scarcely get within sight of the national capital, to which point Providence wisely sends him to evolve brain

for the M. C. Owing to this the seine brought in only a small haul; but in the crowd were three sturgeons, one of which seemed twelve feet long, as he charged through the schools of small fry and defied the attacks of three stalwart black fishermen who waded in to capture him. Two struck at him with clubs, while the third endeavored to out a noose around him. The first blow the club missed the fish and struck the other fisher, which so exasperated the recipient that he at once became a fisher of men, and went for his uninentional assailant. But darkies, even umler wise Republican rule, are generous, and prefer nature's weapons to all civinzed ones, except the razor. They threw down the clubs and seized each other. Then there was a splashing and floundering, while the attendant hundred black seine-haulers let go the net and att need to the fight. Down went one and then the other in the water, and the fishers and the croyd set up a wild, unearthly vell, like a Bamboula in Paul and Virginia. In the meantime the sturgeon, left alone with one adversary, faced his antagonist boldly, and, despite the disadvantages of being half way out of his native element, sceme I to be getting the advantage.

The darkey, finding that he couldn't fight the sturgeon standing, at once went in like a wrestler and got an under hood; but the sturgeon turned him in a twinkling, and while the darkey was looking for an ear to bite, the lish had well nigh mistered him. "Run for a constable," cried the captain of the fighery, alarmed at the general riot which threatened to spoil that haul; for while the one hundred negroes were attending to the light the herrings all started back to the river, while a gigantic cel was wrestling with a small boy in the sand, an lan enormous snapper turtle had just whipped two other boys and regume a les native element. By this time the captain of the fishery had secured some white auxiliaries and troops. They are belief a top colored storge in, and then tied the captain's mules to the o ber end and started up the bank. The roult was that they hanled out something covered with ning to dispatch it with clubs, when discovered that it was the negro and not the sturgeon. At this there drawn from a box condaining the names | was another wild Bamboula chorus, praying and singing, to the effect that the judgment day had come, and that the sumers were all about to be called to account for fishing on Sunday. In the meantime the sturgeon, flushed with victory, charged through the crowd and started to Chesapeake Bay, and, for fear of a general revolution the Corcoran backed out and started home. On the way up town we heard that Jim Blaine, Conkling and Zack Chandler were weaving this simple incident into a Southern outrage; and hence think it proper to lay before the public the proper and true account.

Troops for Atlanta.

Atlanta Constitution. The Thirteenth infantry will be here by the 10th of June to spend the summer. Captain Ellis, who has been in the city some days making arrangements for the command, will report in favor of locating the camp on a pretty rolling lot just in the rear of the residence of Mr. H. I. Kimball. It is in every way suited for the convenience and comfort of the troops.

The excellent band of the Thirteenth will come with the regiment. It played frequently in Atlanta when here last fall, and is pleasantly remembered. The officers of the command were gentlemen, who were highly esteemed here. Their return will be gratifying to their friends in Atlants. In addition to the Thirteenth infantry we are to have, in a few days, three more companies of the Fifth artillery, which will give us seven companies of that command with those we now have. The Fifth artillery has not been in Atlanta long, but already it has be-

come almost as popular here as it was in Charleston, where the people deeply regretted its department. We will have this summer two regiments and two tine bands. We learn that there is a plan on foot to have one of the military bands play at Ponce de Leon every afternoon. This would be gratifying to the public generally.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The Americus (Ga.) Republican has rather a curiosity in the way of a picture that was unearthed on the plantation of Mr. D. E. Greene, of Lee county, by a negro man who was digging in a neld. He struck, with his pick, some arrow heads and three pictures, one an Indian chief, one a squaw and the other a girl. They were on thin strips of something resembling glass, and looked very much like the negative now used by artists in making photographs, but the plates are not glass. The two larger pictures were broken, the o her can be inspected by any one capable of throwing light on their origin, the length of time they have been buried and other matters of interest concerning them.

The old frigate Constitution, new lving at Pier 1 of Martin's docks, Brooklyn, unloading exhibits returned from the Paris Exhibition, had her kneel laid in 1794, and launched three years later. She bombarded Tripoli in 1804, and in 1812 she captured the Guerrierre. Wasp and other vessels. It is said by naval officers that not a particle of the original wood is now in the old frigate, except the mizzentopsail bitts. Some meddler may hint that the old hull, masts, rigging, etc., might be collected and put together, and ask what vessel that would be; but there is

such a thing as being too curious. Danbury, Conn., has a hoop-rolling prodigy, Tommy Moran, by name. Last Saturday he rolled fifteen hoops to Bethel, two miles and back. Afterward he kept fifty hoops in motion at one time.

AN OLD TRAGEDY.

AN EVENT RECALLED BY THE POCASSET MURER.

A Wild Tale of Many Years Ago .-- A Ningular Comeidence--- Biblical History Almost Repeated.

Seaford (Del. special cor. of Every Evening. An old man nearly seventy years of age occasionally shuffles nervously into this, one of the most beautiful places in Sussex county, from his home between here and Concord, on the line of the Wilmington and Delaware railroad. A few days, ago while here, he was listening to an account of the Pocasset tragedy, which was being read to a group of men in Squire Allen's office. The story seemed to fascinate him, although he did not wait for the end of it, but went away apparently overcome with emotion. This was no wonder, for as I afterward heard he had been the principal actor in a tragedy as horrible as the crime of the New England Adventist. Giles Hitchens was tried twentytwo years ago in the Georgetown court

THE MURDER OF HIS OWN CHILD. and the circumstances of the case have almost faded away from the memory of even the old people. I heard the story the other day from an old man who assisted in Hitchens' arrest. "In February, 1857," said he, "Giles was a farmer, and lived near Concord, at the same place I think where he now re-He was well known in his section, but was always looked upon as a queer sort of a fellow, with no very established character. His wife was an estimable woman, much liked by the neighbors. One day I was in the woods splitting rails, when a neighbor came to me in great excitement and said I must go with him to Giles Hitchens'

HE HAD MURDERED HIS BABY, and his wife was almost frantic. Two or three of us got together, supposing we might meet with resistance, and when we arrived at the house we found Hitchens bending over the bed where lay his child, a boy of about eighteen months, with his head gashed from ear to ear and almost complete severed from the body. The bed was soaked with blood, which was oozing from the wound and there was a line of blood from the front door to the bed. The mother was weeping hysterically, but by this time had become almost exhausted. Hitchens was calm, but there was a flerce, burning light in his eves. He seemed to be praying and made no resistance when were securing him so as to take him to Georgetown. He said he loved his boy, but that

THE LORD HAD COMMANDED HIM

to offer him up as a sacrifice, and no voice said, 'Stay thy hand.' The night before the horrible deed he attended a Methodist protracted meeting and confessed conviction. he came home late in the night he appeared to be under great excitement. The sermon had been about Abraham and the sacrifice of Isaac. This appeared to have made a great impression upon him and he slept but little, getpray. Ass on storpe to the woods to the night he had heard the voice of God which commanded him to kill his little son and offer his blood as a sacrifice. In the morning he went to the woods and was again commanded, as he said, to make the offering. He did not dare to disobey and went back to the house where the babe was sleeping and its mother watching over him. Not wishing to alarm his wife, he waited until she went out and then took the child in his arms and carried it to the potatopatch, having in the meantime prepared a keen knife. Then he waited like Abraham, hoping that the Lord would speak to him again and command him to make some other offering,

BUT HE RECEIVED NO SIGN. Then he became alarmed lest his wife might be watching, and crossing the road went into the woods, where he laid the child upon some leaves and again prayed. During the prayer a little dog ran up to him and sniffed about his feet. Supposing that, like Abraham's ram, this dog had been sent by the Lord in place of the child, he waited to hear a voice commanding him to kill the dog, but no voice said 'Stay thy hand, and he held the struggling in fant while he cut its throat and offered up its blood to the Lord. Then taking the body in his arms he bore it to the house, the blood dripping as he walked, and laid it upon the bed. His wife rushing from the house, frantically told the neighbors, and we arrested him, as I have said. We took him to Georgetown that afternoon, and he was securely lodged in jail to await

The trial occurred the following April, and the prosecution was vigorous. George P. Fisher was attorneygeneral and Chancellor Saulsbury, then a promising young lawyer, defended Hitchens. After the State had closed its case, Mr. Saulsbury rose to make a defense, but was so overcome with emotion at the sadness of the circum-

stances that he was unable to continue, AND BROKE COMPLETELY DOWN. The court and jury were also affected, and the latter, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "not guilty," upon the plea of insanity. Hitchens was taken to the county alms-house, where he remained for some time, but

was finally discharged and returned to his home. Since then he has lived quietly, and the people seem to have almost forgotten the terrible circumstances. His wife died soon after he was released from the alms-house and Hitchens did not remain single very long. He courted a Miss Lollis, of this place, and she married him, much to the surprise of everybody here and much against the wishes of her family. When he comes into town he mingles freely with people. There are few traces of insaniy in his manners although all his movements are abrupt and nervous. Hitchens' life is by no means religious now, and his character is none of the best. No one has any confidence in him. He lives in the house where he bore the body of his son after the tragedy in the woods. I believe he owns the farm upon which he lives, and has always been what is termed in Sussex

A Secret Worth Knowing by Housekeepers.

a "good liver."

Columbiana (Ohio) Times. A sort of trade secret among upholsterers, it is said, is this recipe for ridding furniture of moths: A set of furniture that seemed to be alive with the larvæ, from the month it came new, and from which hundreds of these pests had been picked and brushed, was set into a room by itself. Three gallons of benzine were purchased, at thirty cents a gallon retail. Using a small watering pot, with a fine rose sprinkler, the whole upholstery was saturated through with the benzine. Result-Every moth larva and egg was killed. The benzine dried out in a few hours, and its entire odor disappeared in three or four days. Not the slightest harm happened to the varnish, or wood, | country.

or fabrics, or hair-stuffing. That was months ago, and not the sign of a moth has since appeared. The carpets were also well sprinkled all round the sides of the room with equally good effect. For furs, flannels, indeed all woolen articles containing moths, benzine is most valuable. Put them in a box, sprinkle them with benzine, close the box tightly, and in a day or two the pests will be exterminated, and the benzine will all evaporate on opening. In using benzine great care should be taken that no fire is near by, as the

stuff in fluid or vapor form is very in-

Interesting Notes on the Cotton Worm.

flammable.

We have already published an account from Professor Riley of the early appearance of the cotton worm in Southern Alabama. We give now, with Professor Riley's permission, the substance of a late report from Mr. E. A. Schwarz, one of the agents of the U.S. Entomological Commission, who is now making a systematic investigation of the cotton fields of the Colorado bottom in South Texas. He did not succeed in finding any trace of the insect up to May 26th ult, on that date he visited the farm of 3. T. W. Anderson, about two miles from Columbus, and situated in the bottom. Mr. Anderson has a cotton field of about 100 acres, and in one corner of it is a depression, or rather a hollow, about three acres in size and with very wet soil. In this depression Mr. Schwarz found four chrysalids of the cotton worm, two of them already empty, the third occupied by the larvæ of a small hymenopterous parasite (a chalcid), and the fourth alive. From these facts it follows that the first generation of moths (a very few specimens which have succeeed in hibernating) deposited their eggs at least as early as the 1st of May. As several similarly low wet places had previously been examined in the same locality without success, Prof. Riley attributes the appearance of the worm at that particular point to the circumstance mentioned by Mr. Schwarz that the gin house is on the edge of it. The gin houses in Texas are much more substantially built than east of the Mississippi, and are very likely to be the favorite hiding place of the moth in winter time. Mr. Schwarz continues: "On the

same day where I found the first Aletia at Columbus I had arranged with Mr. Geo. Witting an expedition to Lavaca county to visit Mr. Gerrits, who has the reputation of always having the first cotton worms of the season on his place. Mr. Gerrits' farm is situated about eight miles north of Halletsville. The country is open pairie land, very rolling and intersected by numerous creeks. each being lined with a narrow strip of timber. The farm is on the top of one of the highest hills in the country, about 400 feet higher than Columbus, and about 80 feet above the Lavaca creek, which is half a mile distant. Mr. Gerrits said that he had seen the worms last Sunday (May 25th) on the same spot in his field where they appeared first in 1877. This spot (about one-third of an acre at the northern edge of the field has nothing peculiar whatever, the plants are the same size as those of the rest of the field, and had been planted at the same time, but the worms were only to be found in this small spot. The worms were numerous here. found six on one plant, and affout thirty in all, and there must have been more than one hundred on this little in the adjacent corn field. I failed to find any trace of Aletia on two other fields near Gerrit's place, as also in three fields in the Lavaca bottom; but on the next day (May 28th) while examining the field of Mr. Ladewig, three miles from Gerrits' farms and situated in the Lavaca bottom, I found four almost fullgrown worms on a little patch which had been planted two weeks later than the rest of the field. . . The task of looking for the eggs of Aletia at the season is aggravated by myriads of aphids or plant lice on the underside of the leaves. I had ample occasion to convince myself that this Aphis is a most serious enemy to the cotton plant. It attacks the young plants, and by sucking the tender stalks and young leaves, often kills whole fields, so that farmers are sometimes obliged to reexposed to the attacks of Aletia."

plant two or three times. If less numerous, this Aphis retards the growth of the plants, thus rendering them more While Prof. Riley believes, from the facts already reported, that the worms will be abundant enough to permit of practical experiments with them, he says that it would be unsafe and premature to anticipate a bad cotton worm year. On the contrary the appearance of the worm in such restricted localities is a favorable augury, and he does not believe that it is any earlier than in other years. It is reported earlier simply because special observers have been sent to seek it, while normally its appearance is not reported till, by the second or third generation, it becomes numerous and attracts general atten-

The Price of Cotton.

Rural Messenger. Considering the very large crop of last year, produced in this countryover five million bales-the price of cotton to-day compares favorably with that of any period since it became a leading staple of this country. We have before us a table giving the price of cetton in New York for fifty years past, and we find that in 1842 and '43 the average price per pound was 71 cents, in 1844, 5.63 cents, 1847-'48, 8 cents, and several other years almost as low. With the large crop of last year on the market, cotton is now selling at from 8 to 10 cents per pound, showing that the consumption of this article has increased and we have every reason to believe is still increasing, and there is no prebability that the price will fall materially lower than it is now. True, other countries are producing largely of this staple, but their material does not equal that of the South and cannot displace it in the markets. In a word the world cannot do without Southern cotton, and there is certainly encouragement for Southern planters to continue to grow it as a money crop. If now they will set their wits to work to produce more lint to the acre at a very small advance on present cost for better implements, and better cultivation, they may thereby find a paying profit on this crop. The number of pounds produced per acre is the first item required to calculate the cost of production, and the latter decreases of yield. The obstacle of low prices must be overcome by improved cultivation. And if this should be the result, the low price will in the end prove a blessing, as thereby it will lead to improved farms and better management.

What Tebacco Planters Should Raise. Durham Tobacco Plant.

A casual observer may go on any tobacco market and they will be struck with the vast quantity of common tobacco that is being raised and sold. There is no profit in raising inferior grades of tobacco, but every planter should endeavor to raise a fine quality of the weed. The man who raises fine tobacco is growing rich rapidly, but on the other hand he who is raising common stuff is growing poorer. The main object should be not to raise the largest number of pounds, but to make every pound finer than any body else in the

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

CHAPEL HILL FILLED TO OVER-FLOWING.

The Largest Attendance Since 1860-3,000 Pilgrims Present-Dr. Hoge Delivers the Address

By Courier to the News.

CHAPEL HILL, June 4 .- Yesterday was anything but a pretty day. From the morning until late at night constant showers of rain followed rapidly upon the tracks of each other, and many feared that Commencement week would be damp and disagreeable. However, this did not prevent the people from flocking into Chapel Hill all day long, and by night the excellent little hotel here was

WELL-NIGH CROWDED. It was not known until Monday that Senator Thurman would certainly not be here, and your readers can well imagine the disappointment felt by the Faculty and all others interested upon receipt of the intelligence. It created no little confusion on the part of the Faculty, who had been so confident of his attendance; they had taken particular pains to contradict every rumor that he would not come, and they were at a loss to determine what course to pursue toward supplying his place.

This confusion and uncertainty was heightened by another painful rumor which gained currency, to the effect that Dr. Hoge also was unavoidably prevented from putting in an appearance; however, this rumor was about 2 o'clock dispelled by the arrival of the distinguished divine.

At a meeting of the Faculty yesterday afternoon it was determined to substitute Dr. Hoge for Senator Thurman in delivering the address before the literary societies, and let Solicitor General Phillips' address before the Alumni and the other prearranged attractions form the programme for to-day.

THE PHILANTHROPIC AND DIALECTIC SOCIETIES

held their annual meeting in their respective halls last night, and doubtless had most pleasant times, though your reporter is unable to give any information on that subject as these societies are secret in their nature, and the members thereof seem to have acquired for this occasion the solemn and uncommunicating character of Bay View ovsters in a very eminent degree.

After these meetings had been adjourned the lovers of the dance repaired to the library building, which was brilliantly lighted, and for hours indulged in the festivities incidental to an old-fashioned hop.

The rain continued until midnight, but this morning the weather was unuall of its antiful the sun came out in but laid the dust, cooled the atmosphere and apparently came merely

TO WASH UP THINGS. for this beautiful day, overhung as it is with a sky which is "cloudless save

with rare and roseate shadows." Early this morning the Salem brass band discoursed sweet music from a stand which had been erected in the middle of the beautiful college campus.

About 10 o'clock the people began to flock to Girard Hall, where the addresses were to be delivered. The band, which occupied a position in the rear gallery, played popular airs while the audience was assembling.

At precisely 10:30 o'clock Gov. Jarvis walked into the hall, when the entire audience spontaneously arose and received, with deafening cheers, the chief executive of our noble old State, while the band, seemingly taking up the general enthusiasm, struck up an appropriate air.

On the rostrum were seated Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond; Hon. Sam'l F. Phillips, Solicitor-General of the United States; His Excellenev Gov. Jarvis; Rev. C. B. Hassell, of Martin county; President Battle, and others. In the chancel we noticed a large number of the most prominent men of the State, who have made their annual rilgrimage to old Chapel Hill,

their loved and revered Mecca. About 11:30 President Battle called the audience to order and announced that the Commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina for the year of 1879 would be opened with prayer by Rev. C. B. Hassell, of Martin county. The reverend gentleman came forward and offered to the Supreme Ruler a fervent prayer, after which the band sweetly played a hymn. Then at 11:45 Mr. Henry Faison, a student from Duplin county, introduced Rev. M. D. Hoge, D.D., of Virginia, who had been selected to deliver the annual address before the literary societies' in the place of Senator Thurman.

Doctor Hoge came forward, and after a few eloquent remarks in reference to the beautiful day and many witicisms

complimentary to THE ASSEMBLED FEMALE BEAUTY. and male gallantry, announced his subject to be: "The nobility and the beauty of an unselfish life.' Upon this subject the eloquent divine delivered one of the most elegant, chaste, scholarly, and at the same time useful and practical addresses it was ever the rare good fortune of this writer to listen to.

The frequent outbursts of rapturous applause which greeted the speaker, testified to the delight with which the address was received; and when we take into consideration the fact that it

was purely

AN EXTEMPORANEOUS EFFORT, the Doctor, not being aware that he had the duty to perform until 8 o clock last night, it was certainly deserved. I shall not attempt to give even a synopsis of Dr. Hoge's remarks, for I could but do him injustice. Suffice it to say, I am sure I speak but the sentiment of the entire audience when I say we have lost nothing by the non-appearance of the Ohio Senator.

honestly believe to be the sentiment of the audience in one particular, I will venture to express it in another, and here is just what I have to say: There

is no doubt of the fact that

THE SOUTH HAS A SUPERABUNDANCE of that peculiar talent necessary to supply all of our colleges with Commencement orators, and it is to be hoped that hereafter the Faculty, not only of the University but of all other Southern educational institutions, will not run wild over prominent politicians, from a distance whose national political fame is expected to metamorphose them into more of a show than an orator, and thereby draw a crowd, but will cordially invite our own prominent men and be particular to see to it, that the one

who is honored with such an invitation

happens to be one who will keep his promise, and not disappoint. Dr. Hoge's address was completed at one o'clock, when, after music by the band. President Battle announced that the Alumni Society would hold a meeting; whereupon Major J. W. Graham, of Orange, arose and announced to the Alumni that in the death of the honored and lamented Judge Battle, the Society had lost its president, and he nominated for chairman of the meeting Professor J. DeB. Hooper of the University, who being unanimously elected took the

Mr. Fab. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, in a few appropriate remarks introduced to the association the Hon. Samuel Field Phillips, the orator of the occasion, who came forward and delivered from manuscript, an oration

REPLETE WITH INTERESTING REMIN-ISCENCES

of the past, eloquent eulogies upon recently deceased members of the association, and wise and valuable suggestions in regard to the future of the association and the University.

Mr. Phillips' address is spoken of in the very highest terms by all, and the general opinion is that it should be printed and circulated all over the State in the interest of the University.

Paul C. Cameron was unanimously elected permanent President.

Professor W. C. Kerr, after a few remarks on the subject, made a motion that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of erecting a monument on Mt. Mitchell to the honor of Dr. Mitchell; and Professor Kerr, S. F. Phillips and John Manning were appointed as such committee. This committee will report at a called meeting to-morrow.

The meeting of Trustees takes place this evening, and to-night we have the senior speaking, after which the ladies and gentlemen will participate in the mazy German, all of which will be reported by mail.

of the most intelligent citizens of the State are in attendance to day. The chapel was filled to its utmost capacity. It is stated by the oldest citizens that the crowd is larger to-day than it has been since the ante-bellum times. Up to the time of this writing it is safe to say that at least 3,000 visitors are present. The popular University Hotel, kept by Miss Nancy Hilliard, of known fame, is overflowing, and in fact all the boarding houses are taxed to their utmost to accommodate the visitors.

The Salem Brass Band adds great life and spirit to the scene to-day, and the Italian String Band of Raleigh will soothe the soul during the entertainment to-night. Everybody seems to be animated and eager for the enjoyment of the occasion.

PERSONAL.

Among the many prominent visitors from the city of Raleigh were Governor Jarvis and lady, Colonel Saunders, Secretary of State; R. H. Battle, Esq., A. M. Lewis, Esq. and family, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Mr. Julius Lewis and his elegant lady, Mr. G. M. Smedes, Mr. P. H. Andrews, R. M. Wilson, Esq., of the Observer, Mr. M. T. Leach, Dr. James McKee, Judge Fowle and his daughters, Misses Mattie and Maggie.

I must close, as Mr. Watson, the most enterprising carrier in the State, is at my elbow jogging my memory that he has got to go to Raleigh to-night and le back in Chapel Hill to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It is only 28 miles to Raleigh. I write in great haste, in order to obey his commands, as he may be said to be the master of the situae

Snakes, Fishes and Spiders.

A correspondent of the Asheville Journal writes of one of the largest snakes ever seen in Rutherford county. It was of the adder species, and was eleven feet six and a half inches in length, and measured twelve and threequarter inches around the body. It was shot several times with rifles, and found to have teeth like a fice's. The same day Mr. Bynum Walker, of the same county, killed with a pole a blue oider, white spotted, which measured six inches across the back, was eleven inches long and had legs like a man's

Mr. Z. Bass, of Irwin county, caught recently a catrish, a squirrel and alligator all upon the same hook at the same time. The fish probably caught the squirrel while swimming across the lake, and afterward caught and swallowed an alligator about a foot in length, and then found and swallowed the bait upon a set hook. When a catlish starts out on a foraging expedition he will take in anything from a wheelbarrow to a saidle blanket.-Hawkinsville (in.) Dispatch.

A Sweeping Furlough,

Washington Star. Saturday last there was a wholesale furlough of the employees of the Goverument printing office. So complete was the sweep this time, that except the hands of the Record and specification rooms, there were not fifty employees left in the largest printing house in the world. Mr. Defrees is absent from the city, and one of the excuses given for the furlough is that the unanticipated work on the Record and in the document room, has absorbed the current appropriation.

A Pennsylvania Senator says he can he Ohio Senator.

And now having expressed what I bribe any paper in his State for fifty dollars. He is too honest to do it though.

VOUDOOISM IN NEW YORK

THE REMARKABLE STORY RE-LATED BY MLLE. DE VAILLIE.

A Mere Child's Attempt to Murder Three Persons in Order to Get Their Property and Jewels.

lew York Star.

A short and stout lady, dressed in silks, her ears, fingers and person loaded with jewelry, made her way through the throng in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, leading a neatly dressed little olive-complexioned girl, evidently of negro extraction, and paused in front of the Justice's desk.

"What can I de for you, Madame?" asked Justice Kilbreth.

In a voluble manner the lady stated that the little girl accompanying her had made many attempts to kill her. The magistrate immediately; became interested, and listened to the woman's story, which savored strongly of the superstitions and practices of Voudooism among the natives of the West Indies, where the narrator lived for a number of years. An officer, by the direction of the Justice, conducted the two to a private room, where the lady told the Justice that her name was Mile. Elfretta De Vaillie, of No. 343 East Fiftieth street, a Parisian by birth, and for many years instructress of the French language and literature in the Normal College. In very good English, but with a decided foreign accent, Mile. De Vaillie told the following story, frequently pausing in her statements to ask the little girl if they were true, and

always receiving an affirmative reply

in a whisper: "This little girl," said Mlle. Vaillie, "is Eugenie Eliza Burton; she is now 9 years old, and she has tried to kill me; her mother, she said, told her to, and she tried to kill me so as to get my property. This is the daughter of a colored woman named Miss Emily Robinson; I don't know who her father was; this weman Robinson had an older daughter than this girl whose father was a colored man named Burton; I was godmother, by proxy to the girl, who was named Dora. The father of Dora was the descendant of one of the slaves belonging to an estate in Kingston, Jamaica, left me by a grand-uncle; the estate I have lost, but I still keep up a orrespondence with some of the faith ful old servants of my family; Burton I caused to be educated in this country as a chemist, and he went back to Jamaica; about four years ago I wrote to Jamaica, to the mother of Dora, to send me the girl, as I wanted the descendants of one of my old slaves to help me in my housework, and I would care and educate her: Dora came to me four years ago from Kingston, and has always been faithful.

"After Dora came," continued Mile. De Vaillie, "her mother began writing to me about her other daughter, who she said was white and had blonde hair. She sent me a lock of Eugenie's hair, and it was almost red. I wrote back about two years ago and told her to send the child. The next steamer brought Eugenie. Her hair you see is not blonde. I took her home, and for a week she never spoke; I thought she was dumb. I found out she w. s mischievous. She always to bring the blame on her nalf sister. Instead of eating her food at the table, she usually left it untasted, and afterward would steal it. About nine months ago I began to feel very strange. At night, sometimes, I felt as if the rool of my head was being taken off. My invalid sister complained of similar illnesses. I was kept away from college for five days at a time by a choking sensation in the throat, which I thought was diphtheria. Two months ago, on a very stormy night, I was aroused by the same sensations; a heavy weight was on my chest, something grasped me by the throat, and some one was blowing their breath into my mouth; it was Eugenie, and when she found that I was awake she jumped off the bed and run into her room. I questioned, and questioned her about her conduct, and at last she admitted that she had been trying to kill me. Her mother, she said, had told her to kill both me and my sister, and that if she did so she would have all our property and jewels. When she had killed us she was to send for her mother. She was also to kill her half-sister Dora, so that she would have all our property herself. She admitted that she tried to kill my sister; one day I found Eugenie playing with a knife, she held the knife to her own throat, feeling the sharpness, and I heard her say, 'Why didn't I use

this? When Mile. De Vaillie had concluded her astonishing narrative, Justice Kilbreth began questioning Eugenie, and stroking her short and silken hair: "Did you ever try to kill this lady, Eugenie?

"1es, sir," responded the child in a whisper, looking askance at Mile. De "Did she ever ill treat you?"

"Why did you try to kill her?" "Because," said the child, again looking queerly at Mille. De Vaillie, "my mother told me to.

"Why did she want you to kill her?" "So as to get Madamoiselle's and her sister's things. "What were you going to do to your

sister Dora? 'Turn her out, and send for mother." "Who told you to choke Mile. De Vaillie and blow into her mouth?

"My mother." "How many times did you do this?" "I don't know. "Did you do the same to Mile. De

Vannie's sister? 'Yes, sir, and to Dora, too.' While Eugenia was making these answers her eyes wandered in the direction of Mile. De Vaillie, evidently to

see what impression her replies made Mme. De Vaillie said she desired that the child be sent to some institution, and after she had made out an affidavit requesting that the girl be sent to the Colored Orphan Home, Justice Kilbreth told her to go with Eugenie to the officent the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and tell her story there. An investigation will probably be made by the society, and upon their report Justice Kilbreth will

take action. Political Nuts.

Vetoes written to order. Apply at the White House, to R. B. Hayes & Co. Z. Chandler, General Agent. Eugene Hale is said to have been

caught on the fly by a reporter. Perhaps it was on one of Zach Chandler's blue bottle flies that the reporter eaught him. "Every black man his own Moses,"

is the war cry of a disgusted darkey in There are corns on Mr. Hayes' ve-

oes, but Congress is not heavy enough to crush them. If the Government wants to do the lean thing, it should furnish some

more four per cented soap. Aha, Mr. Hayes, you may brag as you please, but you can't get up nerve enough to veto Dr. Mary Walker.