# THE OLD North State.

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## The Old North State

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LEWIS HANES

*Editor and Proprietor.*

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The Publishers have spared no expense in getting up this edition: the text and the forms being carefully prepared and arranged by a member of the Raleigh Bar, of acknowledged ability and great experience in preparing legal forms and codifying laws.

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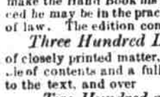

**WARSAW To Fayetteville.**

LEAVE Warsaw for Fayetteville daily except Sunday. If you are in Western N. Carolina go to Raleigh and procure a through ticket to Fayetteville for $8; Through Tickets from Goldsboro' via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6. Through tickets from Weldon to Fayetteville $10. Through tickets from Wilmington, via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6.

CHARLOTTE TO WADESBORO:

Leave Charlotte after trains from Raleigh and Columbia, via Monroe, for Wadesboro' Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Wadesboro', Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after arrival of trains and Stage from Wilmington.

MORRISVILLE, via PITTSBORO, TO EGYPT.

Leave Morrisville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Leave Egypt Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

*Clemmons' Accommodation Line*

Between Salem and High Point, will charter Stages at all hours "Cheaper than the Cheapest." Office at Butner's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

E. T. CLEMMONS,
Oct. 1; 1869—tf Contractor.

**KEROSENE--Kerosene Lamps.**

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY, embracing a variety of styles, both of

*Metal and Glass Lamps:*

together with Improved Lamp Chimneys, wicks &c. Also a further supply of that superior **Kerosene Oil**, which has proven invariably safe and satisfactory, to the multitude of persons using it. At E. SILL'S Drug Store,
Oct. 1—2t Salisbury, N. C.

**NOTICE.**--I WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, 27th of October, from 500 to 1000 bushels of Corn, belonging to Mary Ellis, (minor.) The sale will be cash, and take place on the farm of the late Robt. Ellis.

O. G. FOARD,
Oct. 1, 1869.—3t. Guardian.

**NOTICE.**--THE UNPAID NOTES GIVEN to me as administrator of R. W. Griffith deceased, have been left in the hands of Mr. Lewis Hanes *for collection*. Those owing them are requested to call upon Mr. Hanes at the *Old North State* office, in Salisbury, and pay them as soon as possible.

Oct. 1, 1869—tf Z. GRIFFITH, Adm'r.

**SYRUP HORSE RADISH.** A very grateful and Sovereign Remedy for Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Falling of the Palate, &c., &c. A very elegant, palatable and efficacious remedy—recently prepared from the fresh Roots; only at E. SILL'S Drug Store.
Oct. 1—2t. Salisbury, N. C.

**Dr. GODDIN'S COMPOUND GENTIAN BITTERS,**

*The Great American Tonic and Diuretic!*

Recommended and prescribed by physicians wherever known.

The "Compound Gentian Bitters" are made of the purest and best Vegetable Tonics and Aromatics known to the profession. They also contain twenty per cent of

☞ *B U C H U !* ☜

Which makes them, beyond all question, the best DIURETIC in existence; and in Distressed Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, have no superior. If any doubt, try them and try these Bitters, for the following Diseases will in every case find them a safe, pleasant, speedy and effectual Remedy.

They are a sure preventive and cure for Chills and Fever, and all Malarial Diseases!

DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
SICK-STOMACH,
COLIC,
SICK-HEADACHE,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS & COUGH,
NEURALGIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

Diseases of Kidneys, Gravel, &c., and every Disease requiring a general Tonic impression.

☞ For Diseases peculiar to Females it is almost a specific.

☞ In convalescence from Typhoid and other low forms of Fever it is the very best Tonic that can be used.

The Compound Gentian Bitters meet with universal favor, and have received the strongest testimonials ever given to any medicine, a few of which we append below:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Goddin's Compound Gentian Bitters and cheerfully recommend it as the very best Bitters that can be used for ordinary debility, sick stomach &c. E. M. HOLT, M. D.

Lipscomb, Orange co., N. C., May 15, '69.

I hereby certify that I have been using Dr. Goddin's "Compound Gentian Bitters," for Cough, General Debility, &c. and I am fully satisfied that they are the best Bitters of which I have any knowledge, and the best Tonic offered to the American people.

ROBT. Y. SLATER.

Henrico county, Va., June 25, 1869.

DR. GODDIN:—Dear Sir: I have been suffering for twenty years with an affection of the kidneys, prostrate gland and stricture of the urethra; have been under the treatment of the best physicians in the country, one of whom is now a professor in a medical college. All failed to relieve me. I finally tried your Compound Gentian Bitters; the effect was like a charm—one bottle gave me complete relief. I believe it to be the best medicine I have ever used.

Very respectfully,
JAS. A. FAULCON.

Littleton, N. C., Jan. 7th, 1869.

Prepared only by Dr. Goddin.

JAMES T. WIGGINS,
*Proprietary Wholesale Agent,*
NORFOLK, VA

☞ For sale by Dr. G. B. Poulson, Salisbury, N. C. 38—tf

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

IF OTHER Remedies FAIL

FOR BRONCHIAL AND LIVER DISEASES read the following:

Thomas H. Rainey, Esq., Granville co., N. C., says: "I find your Pills to me the best family medicine I have ever used. They have proved to be efficacious in my own case. I have been very much afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys for fifteen years, and have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but have found no relief from your Pills than all others. My disease is bronchial affection, and a complete prostration of the nervous system. I have used them in ten or fifteen cases in my family, and find them to be the very medicine for nearly all family diseases."

**The Cure is Thorough.**

Kennedy Haynes, Esq., Clerk of Columbus county court writes (April 2, 1863): "During the latter part of the year 1862 I was severely afflicted with diseased liver and many nights while in bed the pain would become so excruciating that I was compelled to get out of bed and sit up, until the pain would subside. I procured a few boxes of the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, and the first dose I took gave me great relief. I continued to use the Pills for two weeks, and I have not suffered from liver disease since. I have since recommended them accordingly, and several persons are in want of them."

All disease is an enemy to the human system, and is at war with it and will conquer it, unless, with all possible dispatch, it secures to itself strength, enters medicines and suitable nourishments, and compel the enemy, which would be lost to take flight. Therefore when you get sick, to prevent sickness or to take medicine after you get sick to cure sickness.

☞ A word to the wise is sufficient.

In relying on your own judgment in the means of defence the enemy will come, be ye also ready with

**The Southern Hepatic Pills,**

*That old, long known and well tried remedy for all Bilious diseases, caused by a*

DISEASED LIVER.

TO ALL EMIGRANTS.—You are about to make a home for yourself and family in a climate which you or they have not been accustomed to; you will be exposed to all the diseases peculiar to that climate, you should be careful to use such Medicines as are adapted to the diseases of that climate. you will find the greatest security in the use of DEMMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by Express.

PRICE.—For one box, 25 cents.—Per $2.50—Half Gross $4.50—One Gross, $8.—Three Gross, $20.—Five Gross, $25. The cash must either accompany the order for the Medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Its ers should be address ed to G. W. DEMMS,

No. 28, South Calvert Street, BALTIMORE MD.

where they will be promptly attended to.

For the Medicine call on all respectable Druggists everywhere and on

G. B. POULSON,
July 2—6tly Salisbury, N. C.

North Carolina, } SUPERIOR COURT,
CALDWELL COUNTY. }

Mary A. Campbell, Plaintiff, against William P. Campbell, Def't. } Summons.

In this case it is made to appear upon affidavit that after diligent search the defendant cannot be found within the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Old North State," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the county of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard in the office of the court.

Witness, R. M. Walker, Clerk of our said court, at office, this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1869.

R. M. WALKER, Clerk.

## HORRIBLE DEATH.

*A Girl Poisoned by her Parents to End Her Sufferings.*

One of the most heart-rending cases of hydrophobia that has yet occurred in our city of late was reported yesterday.—Georgiana McCreedy, a girl aged twelve years, was bitten by a dog afflicted with rabies, on the 12th of July last. Two or three days ago the symptoms of this horrible distemper began to show themselves in their most appalling forms, and the girl was immediately subject to terrible convulsions and spasms. From their commencement, each successive convulsion was more shocking than its predecessor, until the poor child was lingering in agonies the most awful of which the mind can conceive. Her screams were heart-rending and the parents almost distracted with this horrible visitation upon their child.—Last night these horrors culminated fast, until the tortures had become so frightful that the parents, acting, as we learn, upon the advice of others, administered poison to their daughter, to put an end to her sufferings, from which she was soon released after the drug was administered—death occurring at half past ten o'clock. The following are some further particulars of the attack upon the child by the dog, written prior to the culmination of the horrors we have mentioned:

Mrs. Mary McCreedy, living at No. 916 East Dauphin Street, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, and made affidavit that on the 12th of July last her daughter, Georgiana, aged twelve years, was bitten by a dog belonging to Charles Helmuth; that Helmuth knew the canine was affected with hydrophobia, and that he took no means to kill it: and further, that her child was lying very ill from the effects of the bite. On these representations a warrant was issued and Helmuth was arrested. At three o'clock in the afternoon he was arraigned before alderman Kerr for a hearing, but in the absence of the prosecutrix, the case went over for a further hearing to-day. Before the case had been disposed of, the alderman received a telegram that Georgiana McCreedy was dying. He refused to take bail, and the prisoner was committed.—Counsel for the defendant objected to that course, alleging that the alderman had no right to refuse bail, that Helmuth had not bitten the child, and was, therefore, not responsible. The magistrate thought he had the right, as the affidavit set forth that the prisoner knew that the canine was mad, and had no efforts to secure it.

*Philadelphia Age.*

From the Chicago Post.

## AMPUTATING THE BOWELS.

*A Wonderful Triumph in Surgery—A Remarkable Case, in which Something was Done that was Never Done Before.*

We have no reason to doubt the entire correctness of an interesting and instructive account of a recent triumph of modern surgery, communicated to the Chicago Tribune, by Dr. G. D. Beebe, of Chicago, who achieved it, in which the particulars of the removal of four feet and ten inches of the intestinal canal of Miss J. B. Curtis, of Lee Centre, Illinois, was affected, and the life of the patient preserved. The case was originally one of the umbilical hernia, which was evidently badly treated, perhaps being mistaken for something else, as when Dr. Beebe first saw it in the tumor it was large, discolored and on the point of giving way by the pressure of a considerable quantity of fluid therein contained. The constitutional symptoms were such as to leave no doubt as to the nature of the case, so the Doctor set about furnishing such relief possible. A removal of the integuments showed that a large mass of the intestines had been pushed through a hole in the abdominal cavity, and being there constricted by the constant accumulation of feeal matter, had become congrenous and dead. The Doctor freed a portion of the intestine and followed it back in each direction to the hernial ring, as one would find the two ends of a string held in the hand by the middle, and found that the parts involved in the decay was four feet and ten inches in length. To return it to the cavity of the abdomen it would have been fatal; to remove it would, almost of necessity, have been equally so; but as the latter included the only chance of life, Dr. Beebe applied the knife, brought the severed ends of the intestines to its margin and there secured, them by suture; and through the ring as an artificial exit, the stercoraccous matter of the patient was discharged. After the expiration of three weeks the constitutional disturbance consequent upon the first operation having subsided, Dr. Beebe proceeded to unite the severed ends of the intestines by means of a highly ingenious and, as the result proved, an effective contrivance, the description of which our unprofessional readers would not understand, after which, he, on August 6th, closed the artificial opening in the wall of the abodomen which the hernia had caused, and all the natural excretionary functions of the body of the patient were restored.

This case is without parallel in the history of surgery, and by it, Dr. Beebe has gained remembrance that will be coeval, with the endurance of his heart. Indeed, the facts involve so wide a departure from the supposed possibilities of the co-operation of art and nature, that there are plenty of men who will not hesitate to deny them. But to all such we say—there's the Doctor's cabinet, while the trophy in its place of honor, in Lee Centre's the patient.

From the Raleigh Standard.

## THE TIME FOR REFLECTION HAS COME.

Let the great Fountain of Thought be unsealed. Let the wisdom of wild unreality be swept aside. Let the great heart of the nation pause. This is the time to deal with stern truths; it is a time of bitter rankings, of furious assaults of malice and hatred; of envyings and strife. A time rife with the fruits of dire calamity. The moral atmosphere teems with the infectuous vapors of unwholesome contention, the moral heart is given up to unholy and forbidden affections. Men make a boast of that which is their shame; they hug their idols of pollution close to their bosoms; if they pray it is that which they desire may come to pass, that God may curse whom they curse, and bless whom they bless. They strain their eyes after the *ignus fatus* of delusion as it flits before them through the marshes of self-will and deception until they believe it to be the true and only light. They flounder on through brake and briar until the dawn of day and the morning sun rises upon them, when, strange to relate, they rail at the powers that brought its beams upon them to expose their folly and wretchedness and never bethink themselves of looking inward for the true cause of their disasters; they rail at the eternal basis of all right principles as if their expenditure of wrathful breath could any more change the position of things than the flitting of the smallest insect, or the rolling from its place of the tiniest atom of dust.

So contracted are the natures of some men that it is impossible to see anything beyond themselves; that which they believe right, that which they reject wrong. So ends the matter, all logic is wasted upon them; reason, if you will, to rocks and trees, but let them alone, or you will receive the reward of him who argues with a fool.

There is a growing tendency to intoleration in this age. The public mind seems narrowing to prejudices, it is a dangerous inclination, it should be actually striven against. The Church should enlarge its teachings to liberality in religious matters. The press should advocate moderation and toleration in political affairs. Influential public men should lay the check-rein on their own proneness to sick [illegible] and thus become qualified to tone down the increasing evil in the minds of the masses. Untold horrors are bound up in that web of intolerance. Private and public wranglings, religious and social discord, homicides, assassinations and whole-sale revolutions are its natural productions. The *stiletto* of treachery, the guillotine, the rack and the bastile are its legitimate off-springs. Persecution and ostracism (that most hateful and unjust form of despotism) for holding fast to honest opinions are conspicuous figures in its attendant train of evils.

Intoleration is born of ignorance and nurtured by bigotry, assuredly will his foolish reign be over when the "March of Intellect" shall herald the advent of wise moderation, and the air of enlightened views be drummed and fifed into the awakening ears of christianized enlightenment.

REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON.
Oakland, N. C.

## LIVE MEN FOR THE OPENING ERA.

In the new era that is about to be inaugurated in Virginia, says the Richmond *Whig*, the people should see to it that old politics, and such old politicians as are stone-blind to the new light, and are determined to cling obstinately to exploded theories, dogmas and practices, shall not clog them and impede their progress.—They should call into their service, not only in political stations, but in their public works, their industrial enterprises, and their corporations, live, sagacious, far seeing, practical men, imbued with the spirit of the times, emancipated from the thraldom of old notions, prejudices and habits, and capable of conducting the interests committed to them into those channels which promise the highest degree of prosperity. For the most part they will have to take new men, especially in politics.—But there will be numerous and honorable exceptions to this rule. Those, however, prominent hitherto in politics, and whatever their years, who have not halted behind the march of events, and are not broken down in health, spirits and usefulness—who have good appetites, strong teeth, and elastic joints—who can discern a new fact and use it, however unwelcome—such men as these are not to be thrown aside. They are trumps, and should be cherished.

But it is principally from among new, robust, lithe, live men that we will have to choose—men who will not endeavor to keep it dark and gloomy forever because their old sun and moon and stars have gone out and given place to other lights.

☞ The reconstructed Memphis *Appeal* and *Avalanche* thus pensively prose:

"The fiery rage and mad fury which the civil war provoked will never burn out so long as Democrats present issues as stale and impracticable as they are obnoxious to the people. Much as we may dislike the decision, the last Presidential election settled the reconstruction and negro suffrage controversy. The Democratic party; and instead of forming itself upon such new issues as the exigencies of the times require, we hear little men chirping like frogs in the meadow, nothing but 'Democrat, Democrat.'"

Miss Mary L. Booth, well known as a translator from the French, is the editor of Harper's Bazaar.

## STATE vs. THE PRINCES AND McKINLEY.

As an illustration of the administration of criminal justice in this State, we call attention to the case of William Prince, George Prince and John McKinley. The facts are, that Wm. Prince, aided by Geo. Prince and McKinley, murdered in the most savage and premeditated manner, a man whose name we could not get from the report of the case, in the county of Cherokee, at some time during the last Fall or Winter. We learn that the murder was of the most shocking and brutal character. The guilty parties were arrested and put on their trial for wilful murder at the last Spring Term of the Cherokee Superior Court, before Judge Cannon. On the trial, the prisoners proposed to examine each for the other. The Judge held that they had a right to such examination. The Solicitor for the State, a Mr. Henry, excepted to the ruling of the Judge, and prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court; the Judge withdrew a juror, directed a mistrial and allowed the State to appeal!—As soon as the jury were discharged, the Counsel for the prisoners moved that they be absolutely discharged, on the ground that they could not be put on their trial again for the same offence, that under the Constitution they could not twice be put in jeopardy of their lives. The judge refused this motion; the prisoners appealed to the Supreme Court, and at the last term of that Court, it held that the prisoners must be discharged on the ground taken by the Counsel in the Court of Cherokee, and the murderers have been discharged without any trial, conviction or punishment, and that, too, by reason of the stupidity, criminal ignorance or corruption of a Radical Judge.

We learn that the murder was horrible in its details, and that there has been great indignation manifested among the people of Cherokee County. Here are three bloody murderers turned loose by a Radical Court, in the way we have stated

If this Judge did this thing through ignorance and stupidity—(this hardly seems possible)—he ought to be impeached for such imbecility; if he did it through corrupt motives, he ought to be impeached, and so, he ought to be impeached any they have any self-respect, ought to demand his impeachment.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

## N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

We are pleased to see that the grading of this road is rapidly drawing to a close, and will be completed from Greensboro to Salem by the 15th of October.

Still better we are informed that the work was done directly by the Company, and from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than the Engineer's estimates. And this too by individual and county subscription—not a dollar's worth of bonds having been sold to meet the expenditure.

The road could be gotten under way this winter; but it is thought best to let the embankments stand until spring before they commence laying the track.

We know of no road that has been managed better, thus far, or built for less money—nor do we believe any other will ever be under all the circumstances. Of one thing we are confident, no one has made a fortune by monopolizing the bonds issued for the benefit of this road or upon contracts let out by the company. And this is saying a great deal for the worthy President and Directors of the road. They are all honest and patriotic men and have clean hands and deserve, as they will undoubtedly receive, the thanks of all men and parties for the energy, zeal and economy they have manifested in pushing forward this important work. Would to Heaven we had tens of thousands of just such men in the State in these distempered times.

When we remember Major Gwyn declared that the N. C. Raleigh, west of Raleigh, was constructed cheaper than any other road of the same character in America, who will deny us the privilege of boasting a little on the energy, incorruptible integrity and honesty of our people? What other section of the State can be compared with, or match her? Let the records of the past and present be searched and see if we are in any degree too proud of our unpretending, yet noble people.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

*Impressions.*—The coming and going of the thoughts of the mind, the mysterious manner in which they sometimes break in upon us, fill us with inquiring wonder. But when we ascend to the spiritual, how greatly is that wonder increased: Often deep spiritual impressions come most unexpectedly. It is night; the toils of the day are over, and the man has retired to rest. All is dark, lonely, and silent around him; the doors are fastened, and, with conscious security, he sinks into repose. But see! a vision approaches; it halts right before his eyes; it illumines midnight with its brightness; it breaks the silence with its voice, and delivers a message from the Everlasting. What a symbol is this of a spiritual thought! It often comes into the chamber of a man's soul at night on his bed, breaks his slumbers, and shakes his spirit to its center. Nothing can exclude it—no walls, gates, bolts, nor locks can shut out a thought. He who made the mind knows its very avenue, and can reach it whenever and however he pleases.'

## ROMANISM STIRRING.

The activity of the Roman Catholics in the Southern States at the present time, is prominently exhibited in various ways. The country is open to all classes of religionists, infidels, &c. Error and sin are rampant. All that Protestant Christians can reasonably demand is, that truth, shall be left untrammelled, and free to combat error. If therefore the activity of the Romanists, infidels, &c., shall tend to wake up Protestants and make them energetic and faithful in the promulgation of truth, we shall rejoice.

As an evidence of designs and active efforts of Roman Catholicism, in the Southern States, we notice the following telegram from London, Eng. dated Sept. 10th.

"The Morning Post" says that the Pope is about making great efforts to convert American negroes; two hundred of them are now studying for the priesthood."

The negro mind is easily affected in matters of religion by show and ceremony. The irreligious among them are easily led by music, and are ambitious enough to enter the first door to promotion and recognition. The rigid enforcement of Christian morals and duty finds a strong repulsion in the negro mind.—They all want indulgence—an inch, that they may take an ell, and hence unless strong efforts are made to counteract these influences by earnest, laborious and kind instruction in the word of God, in the enjoyment of experimental religion and in the daily practice of Christian mortals, the Romanistic system will make fearful inroads among them.

When they are truly and soundly converted and give evidence of it, by godly and upright conduct, they are not easily led off by ceremony and show. It behooves the real friends of the negro therefore, to redouble their efforts to save them from sin and error. Their general distrust of white people the difficulty of securing such influence over them as will save them from error, by the efforts of white people, renders important that special efforts be made to instruct and train the blacks for the Romanists, exhibits a knowledge of the negro character and the proper way to reach them, worthy of the shrewdness of the Jesuits.

But to come nearer home, it will be seen, that the money and the wealth of the Roman Catholics are to be expended in North Carolina for the diffusion of their views. The Charlotte *Times* notices a rumor on the streets, that the Roman Catholics are about to purchase the building formerly occupied by the Military Institute and more recently by the Mecklenburg Female College, for the purpose of establishing a Nunnery. We hope the rumor is untrue. The building we understood, would be opened this fall as a Female College. Having been used as a Protestant School, we should regret to learn it had been abandoned by the Protestant and suffered so pass into the hands of the Romists. Moreover, it would be a standing memorial of the want of liberality and energy on the part of Protestants in maintaining their own principles.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

## CHINESE IDEA OF MUSIC.

"Virtue is the great principle of human nature. Music is the budding forth of virtue. Verse serves to express the thoughts; singing modulates the voice; the evolutions set the countenance in movement. These three things take their origin the mind, and the instruments of music follow the outward expression.

"Hence it follows that the internal nature of music is deep, and that its external manifestation is brilliant. It may be compared to that expansive energy which wonderfully produces all things. The harmony, however, must be concentrated inwardly, in order to flourish outwardly, for music is a thing which cannot be falsified.

"Music is the product of the heart's emotions. Sounds and airs are the body of music. The elegance and the measure are the ornaments of the sounds. In the producing of music, the sage begins by moving his own heart, and then strives to reproduce this emotion in music; and lastly, he regulates the adornments.

"Let music be generally disseminated, then virtue is duly honored—the noble man is led thereby more to the love of good, and the mean man thereby hears his errors reproved. Hence it is said—among the doctrines for educating a people, music is of great importance.

"When we thoroughly investigate music, in order to regulate the heart, then the sentiments of uprightness and goodness come forth with facility. When the sentiments of uprightness and goodness spring forth, then one is pleased. When one is pleased, then there is quiet. Where quietness is, there will be long duration. Where long duration is, there is heaven—and where there is heaven, there the gods are."—*[From the September number of the "XIX Century."]*

Mr. E. Cady Stanton is the mother of six children

Mr. Blow, our Minister to Brazil, has reached Rio Janeiro.

Ex-Secretary Seward sails from San Francisco for Mexico to-day.

Daniel Boon's grandson, Samuel Boon, died recently in Missouri, aged 88.

## A MUSICAL MOUSE.

Sortly after retiring to bed last Sunday night, Mr. W. E. Butcher was aroused by sounds of melodious sweetness issuing apparently from the plastering of his chamber. He listened in wonder and astonishment for some time, trying to think what the cause of the singing could be. The family were called up and lights procured, when the vocal immediately ceased; but as soon as the light was extinguished it commenced again. A vigorous search of the room was made, the bird cage in the passage was examined, but the bird was silent, and after several ineffectual attempts to find the musician, the family retired, not to sleep but to listen for hours to such music as they had never heard before.

Of course this was the topic of conversation in the family the next day, and some said the house must be haunted.—Monday night was but a repetition of what happened Sunday night, only the music was louder and more sweet, and the wonder of the family increased, as they still hunted unsuccessfully for a solution of the mystery.

Night before last, however, the mystery was solved. The nurse was sent up stairs to put the children to bed, and putting the lamp but dimly burning, on the floor, she was sitting very quietly when she heard the same wonderful sounds, and looking in the direction from whence they came, she saw a mouse sitting on his haunches and singing away at the top of his voice. The family were called up and the little warbler chased around the room for some time, but he at last succeeded in finding his way back to the hole where he soon struck up another tune.

This may appear to be a strange story, but it is vouched for by Mr. Butcher, and no one who knows him will doubt it.

*Petersburg Express.*

*Additional Accommodation.*—We learn that a "fast freight train" has been started on the North Carolina Railroad, leaving Charlotte at 7 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Raleigh at 8 o'clock P. M., and in the morning arrives at Charlotte at 8 o'clock in the evening; carrying a coach for the accommodation of passengers. This is really a great convenience to persons going from one of these points to the other, or from one place to another between the two, as they have day time for travel the entire line, each way.

We wish Mr. Post Master General would let the mails go on this train, it would save us a good deal of trouble.—*Sentinel.*

Wm. A. Smith, Esq., President of this Road, is winning a high approbation from the public for his energy in conducting the operations of the Road. The press and people speak loudly in his favor, and he well deserves his popularity as an energetic Railroad official.—*Statesville American.*

*Thomas Carlyle Swears that we are Going to Hell.*—The condition of America was descanted on by Mr. Carlyle in terms less remarkable for flattery than force.—"As sure as the Lord reigns," said he, "you are rushing down to hell with desperate velocity. The scum of the world has gotten possession of your country, and nothing can save you from the devil's clutches. Not perhaps," cried he, raising his voice to its shrillest notes, "a hell burning with material fire and brimstone, but the wide weltering fiery chaos of corruption in high places, and the misrule of the people. A fine republic that! England follows in the train, and is even now on the brink of the infernal precipice—and hell below" Of course I could make no reply to these "prophetic sounds so full of woe," but waited in serene silence for the tempest to pass over.—*From Mr. Ripley's Letter in the Tribune.*

*Sir Isaac Newton and the Apple.*—It has long been suspected, if not positively known, that the picturesque story of Sir Isaac Newton having been led to the discovery of the law of gravitation by the fall of an apple was as baseless as many of the other fine traditions of genius. We fear it will now have to be finally consigned to the limbo of slaughtered fictions. A remarkable manuscript of Newton has come to light in which he himself gives an account to a friend of the origin of his great discovery, and not a word occurs to show that the fall of an apple had anything to do with it. In bidding a kindly farewell to this venerable marvel who will refuse a tear to his memory.—*New York Times.*

The managers of the State lectures pay Charles Sumner $400 the first delivery of his new address at the opening of their course.

Dr. A. G. Mackey has declined the professorship in the South Carolina University, to which he was last week elected by the Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Rawlins, before marriage, was the General's prisoner of war, captured at Vicksburg, where she had been living as a governess.

*Terrible.*—It is stated that, in the two years prior to 1860, no less than eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six lives were lost by the various accidents in the coal mines of England.