THE OLD North State.

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The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
LEWIS HANES
Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBCRIPTION.

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1 Column.	28 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130.00

LEGAL NOTICES.

North Carolina, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Yadkin County. } Spring Term, 1869.

T. C. Hauser, Ex'r., of Wm. Mackie, dec'd. Plaintiff.
against
Elias Haynes and others. Defendants.

Special Proceedings. Petition for Settlement.

In this case it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Mackie, Martha Mackie, Elizabeth Mackie, Jesse Makie, Sarah Mackie, Elis Mackie, Hiram Martin, and his wife Calliaim, Milas Reese and his wife Rebecca, Sylvester Reese, Henry Shore and his wife Mary, are non-residents of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Old North State" a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six weeks successively, notifying the defendants to be and appear at the next term our Superior Court to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the court house in Yadkinville, on the 10th Monday after the third Monday in September, 1869, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed by T. C. Hauser, the executor of Wm. Mackie, asking for an account of his administration and a final settlement.

Witness, J. A. Martin, clerk of our said court at office in Yadkinville, Sept. 22d, 1869. J. A. MARTIN, C. S. C.

39—6w—(pr fee $10.)

North Carolina, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Yadkin County. } Spring Term, 1869

Martha J. Howard, Plff. } Pet'n. for Divorce.
against } *a vincula*
Alfred M. Howard, d'ft }

In this case it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that Alfred M Howard, the defendant above named resides beyond the limits of the State and that Martha Jane Howard, Plaintiff above named, hath a good cause of action against him: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Old North State," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant that he be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the county of Yadkin at the Court House in Yadkinville on the 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in Sept. 1869, then and there to plead or answer to said petition for divorce filed in the office of the clerk of said court, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case heard exparte.

Witness, J. A. Martin, clerk of our said court, at office the 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in April, 1869.

Issued 22d day of Sept. 1869.

J. A. MARTIN, C. S. C.

39—6w—(pr fee $10)

State of North Carolina, }
ROWAN COUNTY, }
Superior Court.

Virginia G. Whitehead, Plaintiff,
against
Marcellus Whitehead, Thomas Whitehead, C. A. Henderson and John H. Enniss, late partners under the name of Henderson & Enniss, W. F. Bason, W. H. Bailey, T. J. Foster, and T. G. Haughton, Defendants.

To Thomas Whitehead, one of the defendants above named, a non-resident.

You are hereby notified, that a summons, in the above entitled case, has issued against you, and the complaint therein was filed in the Superior Court of Rowan County, on the 18th day of September, 1869, and that copies of said summons and complaint were deposited in the post office, at Salisbury, on the 20th day of September, 1869, directed to you at Amherst Court House, in the State of Virginia

You are also notified, that the summons in the case is returnable to the next term of the Superior Court aforesaid, to be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in April next, when and where you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint—in default whereof the plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, A. Judson Mason, Clerk of the said Superior Court at office in Salisbury, September 20th, A. D. 1868.

A. JUDSON MASON, C. S. C.

38—6w:(pr fee $10)

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.—39:4t 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

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 for Distressed Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, have no superior, if any equal! Those who 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.

ROB'T. 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 be the best family medicine I have ever used. They have proved very beneficial in my own case. I have been very much afflicted for fifteen years, and have tried every kind of medicine that I could get, but have found more relief from your Pills than all others. My disease is bronchial affliction, 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.

Kenneth Haynes, Esq., Clerk of Columbus county court, writes (April 2, 1868:) "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 have not suffered from liver disease since. I have 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 nature, with all the assistance it can receive from strengthening medicines and suitable nourishments, can conquer the enemy; which would be best, to take medicine before you get sick, to prevent sickness or to take medicine after you get sick to cure sickness.

A word to the wise is enough.

Exercise your own judgment in the means of defense; 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, of course, 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 DEEMS' SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

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

PRICE—For one box, 25 cents.—Doz. $2.50—Half Gross $10—One Gross, $18—Three Gross, $50—Five Gross, $75. The cash must either accompany the order for the Medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Orders should be addressed to

G. W. DEEMS,
No. 98, SOUTH CALHOUN STREET,
BALTIMORE MD.

where they will be promptly attended to.

For these Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere and on

G. B. POULSON,
July 2—26:1y Salisbury, N. C.

North Carolina, } SUPERIOR COURT,
CALDWELL COUNTY. }

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

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 for the county of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff which is filed in the office of her court.

Witness, R. R. Wakefield, clerk of our said court this the second day of September, A. D., 1869.

38—6w [pr fee $6] R. R. WAKEFIELD C. S. C.

REPORT OF CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes a summary of the crop reports. A statement is given showing the mean temperature and rain-fall of the several States for July and August, as contrasted with those months last year. The region most subject to drought—that west of the Mississippi and Missouri—has had the most regular supply of rain, and the valley of the former has had an abundant rain-fall to its mouth, while Alabama and Georgia have suffered from drought, and the Atlantic States in a still higher degree, not only throughout the tidewater region, but in a large portion of the Eastern States.

On the Southern Atlantic Seaboard the heat has been greater this year than in 1868, and the rain-fall less. North and east of New York, the heat has been less, as also the rain fall. In the one case it was too hot, in the other too cold for corn and other summer crops, which suffered accordingly While the drought has prevailed east of the Alleghanies, the great Mississippi basin has had an unusual amount of rain. West Virginia and Ohio, alone, of the central area, has less rainfall in August than in 1868. The excessive moisture of the summer is sustained to its close, especially in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri Both the early and the latter rains have been somewhat extraordinary west of the Missouri, yet the high temperature and deep thirsty soils of that region have converted the visitation into a blessing. The drought of the seaboard has not been equalled in many years.—The comparison between this year and last shows that New England has had but one-third as much rain in August of the present year; New York a little more than one-half; New Jersey scarcely one-eighth; Pennsylvania one-sixth, and Maryland one-ninth. The extracts from correspondence will show the injurious effects of this excessive drought on corn, cotton and garden vegetables.

CORN.—The corn crop has been the prey of numerous ills in every section of the country, The only States that show an average condition are Nebraska, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Excessive rains retarded planting, and necessitated replanting in the spring through out the West and South. Cold wet weather prevented healthy, vigorous growth in almost every State, and in the season of earing and maturing, and a serious drought affected it on the Atlantic coast, with injurious heat in the South, and unfavorable reduction of temperature in the North.—Deep soils, naturally drained, the extreme moisture of the West did no injury. In heavy or flat lands, with clay subsoil, the damage was great: in some cases resulting in total failure. The loss as shown in the table is 49 per cent. in Virginia; from 20 to 40 in Maine, Vermont, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; from 20 to 30 in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota; from 10 to 20 in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and 1 to 10 per cent, in Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and California. Unless the close of the season is very favorable, there must be 150,000,000 bushels less than a full crop.

COTTON.—There will be a reduction in the yield of cotton from the Carolinas to Alabama, and a material increase from Mississippi to Texas, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina have suffered most mainly from drought, in a few localities from rust, the caterpillar and boll-worm. Our estimates make the increase in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, respective, 10, 12 and 14 per cent. The probabilities at present favor a yield of 2,750,000 bales.

WHEAT.—This crop as a whole is large. The only States showing a decrease are Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and California.—Some of it is inferior in quality, and a considerable portion has been injured by rains after harvest, but a considerable portion of the Western wheat is of good quality, and that of the South decidedly superior.

STOCK HOGS.—There is not only a reduction in the number of stock hogs, but also in the condition. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, rapidly growing States, have made an increase in numbers, as have some of the Southern States. There is apparently a decrease, as compared with last year, of five to ten per cent.

BARNUM'S BRICK MAN.

As an illustration of Barnum's habit of making everything tell to his account, Barnum relates the following anecdote as an illustration:

One morning a stout, and hearty-looking man came into my ticket-office at the Museum and begged some money. I asked him why he did not work and earn his living? He replied that he could get nothing to do, and that he would be glad of any job at a dollar a day. I handed him a quarter of a dollar, told him to go and get his breakfast and return and I would employ him at light labor at a dollar and half a day. When he returned, I gave him five common bricks.

"Now," said I, "go and lay a brick on the sidewalk at the corner of Broadway and Ann street; another close by the Museum; a third diagonally across the way at the corner of Broadway and Vesey sts., by the Astor House; put down the fourth on the sidewalk in front of Saint Paul's Church, opposite; then, with the fifth brick at every point, and say nothing to any one."

"What is the object of this?" enquired the man.

"No matter," I replied, "all you need to know is, that it brings you fifteen cents wages per hour. It is a bit of my fun, and to assist me properly you must seem to be as deaf as a post, pay no attention to any one, but attend faithfully to the work, and at the end of every hour by St Paul's clock show this ticket at the Museum door, enter, walking solemnly thro' every hall in the building; pass out, and resume your work"

"With the remark that it was all one to him, so long as he could earn his living," the man placed his brick and began his round. Half an hour afterwards five hundred people at least were watching his mysterious movements. He had assumed a military step and bearing and looking as sober as a judge, he made no response whatever to the constant inquiries as to the object of his singular conduct. At the end of the first hour the sidewalks in the vicinity were packed with the people, all anxious to solve the mystery. The man, as directed, then went into the Museum, devoting fifteen minutes to a solemn survey of the halls, and afterwards returning to his round. This was repeated every hour until sundown, and whenever the man went into the Museum a dozen or more persons would buy tickets and follow him hoping to gratify their curiosity in regard to their purpose of his movements. This was continued for several days—the curious people who followed the man into the Museum considerably more than paying his wages—till finally the policemen to whom I had imparted my object complained that the obstruction of the sidewalks by crowds had become so serious that I must call in my brick man. This trivial incident excited considerable talk and amusements; it advertised me, and it materially advanced my purpose of making a lively corner near the Museum."

LUTHER AT ROME.

In the close of the reign of Julius, Luther visited Rome. The poor monk, worn with penances and hard toil, was sent on some business connected with his convent to the Papal Court. He crossed the Alps full of faith, and stirred by strong excitement. He was about to enter the classic land, with whose poets and historians he had long been familiar; he was to tread the sacred soil of Virgil, Cicero and Livy. But more than this, he saw before him, rising in dim majesty, the Holy City of that Church from whose faith he had never yet ventured to depart, whose supreme head was still to him almost the representative of Deity, and whose princes and dignitaries he had ever invested with an apostolic purity and grace. Rome, hallowed by the sufferings of the martyrs, filled with relics, and redolent with the piety of ages, the untutored monk still supposed a scene of heavenly rest "Hail, holy Rome!" he exclaimed, as its towers first met his eyes. His poetic dream was soon dispelled. Scarcely had he entered Italy when he was shocked and terrified by the luxury and the license of the convents, and the open depravity of the priest hood. He fell sick with sorrow and shame. He complained that the very air of Italy seemed deadly and pestilential. But he wandered on, feeble and sad, until he reached the Holy City, and there, amid the mockery of his fellow monks, and the blasphemies of the impious clergy, performed with honest superstitution the minute ceremonies of the Church. Of all pilgrims to that desecrated shrine none was so devout as Luther. He was determined, he said, to escape the pains of purgatory, and win a plenary indulgence; he dragged his frail form on his knees up the painful ascent of the Holy Stairs, while ever in his ears resounded the cry, "The just shall live by faith." He heard with horror that the head of the Church was a monster stained with vice; that the cardinals were worse than their master; the priests, mocking unbelievers; and fled, heart-broken, back to his German cell.

Harper's Magazine.

A Beautiful Foundling to be Sold at Auction.—On the night of the 11th inst., a baby of the feminine gender, about six weeks old, was found on the front door step of the glass warehouse of Messrs. Wm. Frank & Son, Pittsburg. The little foundling was conveyed to the house of a neighbor, until permanent provision could be made for it. The affair was soon noised about, and the child became an object of great curiosity. It was very beautiful, and the habiliments in which it had been thus rudely presented to the public were of very fine quality, suggesting an aristocratic origin for the infant. Rich and poor, old and young, male and female, married and single people, all became interested in the little waif, and all were eager to adopt it. No one asked, "Who was her father? Who was her mother?" but all were anxious to take the position of father or mother. The interest being so great, it was finally determined by the temporary caretaker, to put the little one up at auction, and sell her to the highest bidder. This plan will be acted upon, and the terms are cash—the money to be a bonus for her benefit, to be placed in bank at compound interest, and to be drawn when the girl arrives at the age of eighteen years. An interesting time was anticipated at the sale, and the foundling will doubtless bring a fabulous price.

GROWTH OF LICENTIOUSNESS.

The New York *Star* is shocked at the rapid stride of licentiousness among us—as visible especially in the indecent pictures and pictorials that meet the eye in every direction, to say nothing of the nudities of the modern drama. It says:

The mere display of the human form in various stages of partial clothing (the editor thinks) it reprehensible or not, according as evil intention in the exhibitor can or cannot be observed. It is an open question whether the nudity of chaste statues of the Grecian type do not promote morality. But we have certainly taken a great stride downward when pictorials containing pictures that appeal to the taste of the lowest class of picture buyers, are paraded alongside the unexceptionable periodicals. Thus, step by step, the purest people are driven from their various sources of amusement. They cannot gaze into windows containing these and similar pictures. They cannot attend thea res, because there they see these same displays in the living form. They cannot go to the opera, because the victories of evil are there sung by sirens of melodious accent. They cannot go to balls, because they begin at an hour when they should close, and the dancing, instead of being the healthy exercise it should be, and instead of simply offering a natural method of mental and physical contact between the sexes, is imported from places where the better impulses of nature are generally scoffed at. The day of Puritanism is passed; but in throwing Cromwell over, let us not take up with Charles II. Let us have liberty without licentiousness.

A STRANGE STORY AND CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Sentinel* has the following:

It is now forty years ago or more that the dead body of a stranger was found in the woods near Stonybrook bridge, about one mile to the east of Pennington, a village of this county. The body was found in a sitting posture against a beach tree. The face was distorted, the eyes protruding as though the dead man had died in agony. His hat lay a few feet from him. His dress denoted one in comfortable circumstances. He was a stranger, and no one ever remembered to have seen him. There was no money upon the corpse.—The body, without special examination, was buried—we forget where. There were no wounds upon it, and no evidence of violence.

And now comes the strange elucidation of the case. A few days since an accident placed in our hands a copy of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*. In that number we found the dying confession of a man named Daniel Hulseman, acknowledging to a murder perpetrated forty years ago in the State of New Jersey, United States of America. The murderer was acquainted with his victim in the old country and came out about one year before him. Hulseman was a tanner, and worked in New York.

When Eberhart came over he sought out his old acquaintance. He had about £200 in money. On pretence of examining the country and purchasing land, Hulseman started with Eberhart on a tour through New Jersey.

He had with him a flask of poisoned brandy, as he had resolved to murder his friend for his money. They first stopped at Princeton, and then concluded to walk across the intervening nine miles to Pennington, the weather being pleasant, and public travel being greatly circumscribed

When within a mile of the latter place they stepped over into woods, under a tree, to partake of some victuals they had procured before starting. Hulseman then passed his flask to his companion, who drank liberally, and died within an hour thereafter in fearful agony, Hulseman looking on the while. He then robbed him of his money and set him up against the tree as before described.

There are still old men about Princeton who will remember this event. It seems almost marvellous that after a lapse of forty years that this affair should have come to light by a deathbed confession, 3,000 miles from the place of commission. And yet it is even so.

CURIOSITES OF MEMORY.

Strength of memory has ever been highly esteemed, from the days of the Romans to our time. Pliny mentions it frequenty as one of the hightest qualfications of his most talented friends The perfection to which this power was passed by some of the ancients must be called in creditable. A Greek philosopher is mentioned in an old letter who after delivering long harangue extempore could repeat it again without losing a word. Senaca says that in his younger days he could repeat two thousand names exactly in the same order they were read to him, and to test his power of acquirement and retention the audience who attended the same professor with himself would each of them give him a verse, which he would each of them of them give him a verse which he would instantly repeat, beginning with the last and so on to the first, to the amount of two hundred. He tells a pleasant story upon the occasion of a certain poet, who having read a poem in public, a person who was present claimed it for his own, and, in proof of the assertion, repeated it word for word, which the actual author could not do. The same trick is said to have been played upon Voltaire by the king of Prussia, who placed an Englishman behind a screen when the poet read a new poem of considerable length. The Englishman repeated the verses correctly, much to the author's amazement, and claimed them for his own. The king enjoyed the joke greatly, and for some time would not explain his strategem.

Any number of instances might be taken from the ancients to the same purpose, Temistocles was master of the Persian language in a year's time. Mithridese understood as many tongues as he commanded nations, which numbered twenty-two, Cyrus retained the name of every soldier in his army. Asistides could name every citizen in Athens:—and Tully says of Cæsar in his oration of Ligarians, "that he never forgot anything but an injury."

A WESTERN TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—Billy Ross, a temperance lecturer at Rushville, Illinois, was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said:

"Now boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers owns them all now? Your fathers owns them, do they not?"

"Yes, sir!" shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the boys.

"That's right. And who will own all this property then?"

"Us boys," shouted the urchins.

"Right. Now, tell me—did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon door, waiting for somebody to treat them?"

"Yes sir, lots of them!"

"Well, where they will be in twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be the drunkards then?"

"Us boys!"

Billy was thunderstruck for a moment; but recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT IN SCOTLAND.—The Scottish national monument of William Wallace was formally delivered to the custody of the Town Council of Stirling on the 4th instant. The foundation stone was laid with full Masonic honors by the late Duke of Athole, Grand Master Masons of Scotland, June 24, 1861. The site of the monument is that of the Abbey Craig, a mile and a half east of Stirling. This craig, upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea, is geographically in the centre of Scotland; it is likewise the centre of the Scottish battle-ground for civil and religious liberty. It overlooks the field of Stirling Bridge, where the Scottish hero obtained his greatest victory.

The monument, designed by an architect in Glasgow, consists of the Scottish baronial tower 230 feet high and 36 feet square. The walls are eighteen feet thick at the base, and five feet at the thinnest part. Above the outer gate way are the Wallace arms, surmounted by a large, beautifully cut Scottish thistle. One of the halls is intended as a repository for ancient armor, another for Scotch antiquarian relics, and a third for sculpture. The total estimated cost of the building is upwards of £14,000. The Town Council have agreed to finish the interior of the building, and ornament the craig, at a cost of £250.

FOOLISH TURKEY GOBBLER.—The Roanoke *Valley* says:

"A gentleman in the neighborhood of this town has two male turkeys, who have been deprived of their mates on account of their raising young families, went into the orchard and got together some sticks and straw in the shape of nests, rolled up some apples into them for eggs, and went to setting; they were missed when it was time to shut them up for the night, and on search being made, the old fellows were found gravely sitting on the nests full of apples. The apples were taken away and the nests broken up, but they went back the next morning and renewed their labors, and so they kept it up. The apples were gathered up in the neighborhood of the nests, but they flew into the trees and beat off apples with their wings and filled up their nests again. One of them, after much trouble, was broken up, but the other persists in setting on the apples."

Our "devil" says let it alone, and it will, probably, hatch out a young orchard.

A SPICY POSTMASTER.—There is in the State of Nebrasba a post office established at an "aromatic" point named Pepperville The name is suggestive of something above the ordinary degree of warmth and to fill the position of presiding genius at such an establishment required the host to be equally fiery as the location named. Several applicants have already submitted claims before the department for the position, among whom was one bearing the singular cognomen of Strong Pepper.—This named applicant had certainly a recommendation in his name, if not his supporters, and was on Tuesday commissioned to preside as postmaster over the aforesaid village of Pepperville. If Strong Pepper is not capable of collecting and distributing the mails in Pepperville, who has a stronger claim to the position?

A FRENCH STORY.—In 1760 a gentleman was passing, late at night, over Pont Neuf, Paris, with a lantern. A man came up to him and said:

"Read this paper."

He held his lantern, and read as follows:

"Speak not a word when this you read,
Or in an instant you'll be dead!
Give up your money, watch and rings,
With other valuable things—
Then quick in silence, you depart,
Or with a knife I'll cleave your heart!"

Not being a man of much pluck, the affrightened gentleman gave up his watch and money and ran off. He soon gave the alarm, and the highwayman was arrested.

"What have you to say for yourself?" inquired the magistrate before whom the robber was arraigned.

"That I am not guilty of robbery, tho' I took the watch and money."

"Why not guilty?" asked the magistrate.

"Simply because I can neither read nor write. I picked up that paper just at the moment I met this gentlemen with a lantern. Thinking it might be something valuable I politely asked him to read it to me. He complied with my request, and presently handed me his watch and purse, and ran. I supposed the paper to be of great value to him, and he thus liberally rewarded me for finding it. He gave me no time to thank him, which act of politeness I was ready to perform."

The gentleman accepted the plea of the robber, and withdrew his complaint.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There are rumors of a direful war in the Episcopal Church, to burst forth upon the meeting of the annual convention of the Diocese of New York this fall. A demand for an examination into the strange worship carried on at St. Alban's is to be made the occasion for a renewal of the war upon Ritualism by a sturdy party of conservative Low Churchmen. Dr. Ewer's Christ Church services, which are in keeping with his belief in the "failure of Protestantism," are also to have an overhauling. If the Low Church party prove strong enough, Father Morrell, of St. Alban's and Dr. Ewer are to be treated to the same kind of trial by an ecclesiastical court as young Tyng was subjected to; and such is the confidence of the anti-Ritualists that they talk even of calling Bishop Potter to account for giving sanction by his presence on one occasion a year ago in the Catholic services of St. Alban's. This, however, is mere bluster, which the Tyng party feel it safe to indulge in, as it is well known the Bishop will not be present on account of a severe illness.—*Newark Adv.*

A lawyer once came into court drunk; when the judge said to him, "Sir, I am sorry to see you in a situation which is a disgrace to yourself and family, the court, and the profession to which you belong." The reproof elicited the following colloquy: "Did your honor speak to me?" "I did, sir: I said, sir, in my opinion, you disgrace yourself and family, the court, and the profession by your course of conduct." "May i-i-it please your honor; I have been an attorney i-i-in this court for fifteen years; and permit me to say that this is the first correct opinion I ever knew you to give!"

The Petersburg *Index*, thus draws balm from the wounds produced by the great drouth: (* *)

After all, however, there is good reason to believe that even such droughths as we have, are not unmitigated calamities. In nearly all the operations of nature there is a law of compensation for apparent irregularities. In the process of evaporation by which the soil and subsoil, to the depth of several feet, are exhausted of their moisture, the fertilizing mineral ingredients of a lower stratum are brought to the surface in a state of solution, and there deposited for the benefit of future crops Who can resist the conclusion that has observed the astonishing progress of vegetation on the recurrence of rains after a long period of dry weather? A singular compensation holds good in the case of overflows. In our large water courses, such as the James and Roanoke, a destructive freshet occurs about once in every seven years; but on the subsidence of the waters a rich sediment is left which, in the course of the next six years, makes up for the loss.

STATE ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER.—Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania hold their elections on the second Tuesday in October, the 12th of that month. In Indiana the Republican majority for Grant was 9,572, and the Republican majority on joint ballot in the last Legislature was thirty. Governor Baker was elected by 961 majority. In Iowa Grant's majority was 46,350, and the Republican majority in the Legislature was 107. Grant's morjority in Nebraska was 4,200, and Governor Butler's 2,491. The Legislature was strongly Republican. In Ohio Grant's majority was 41,418, and the Republicans elected Sherwood Secretary of State last year by 18,383 majority. The Legislature had ten Democratic majority on joint ballot. In Pennsylvania, Grants's majority was 28,808, and Gen. Hartranft's 9,677. The Republican majority in the Legislature was 27 on joint ballot.

STREET RAILROAD.—Owing to the rapid extension of the city, a company is being formed for the purpose of constructing a street railway through the principal thoroughfares, and it is probable, the work will be commenced in a short time. It is a necessity, and while it will add to the growth of the city will be paying stock.—*Char. Times.*