The Old North State

VOL. V. SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 26, 1870. NO. 34.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL FOR CASH, at the Court House in

MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE CO., N. C.,

on the 4th day of OCTOBER, being Tuesday first week Superior Court, the well-known

County LIVE PROPERTY,

which is one of the best country stands for Merchandising in Western N. C., being situated 22 miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesboro' Road, 16 miles from Statesville, in a fine neighborhood, with a good

Two-Story Storehouse,

with all necessary Warehouses for a general trade. Also, good

DWELLING HOUSE,

Out Houses, Ice House, good Orchards, and some Two or Three Hundred Acres of very fine

TOBACCO LAND,

and is, upon the whole, one of the most desirable places in the country.

Any one wishing to examine the Property &c., will please call on J. W. GRAY, or the Messrs. STIMPSONS, who are now in business at that place; and for further particulars, address me at Eagle Mills, Iredell Co., N. C. T. N. COOPER.

July 22-20:1w.

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS,

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE

Court House, on Main Street,

RETURN THEIR THANKS TO THE public for the very liberal patronage enjoyed by them during the past year, and hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance, if not an increase of the same.

We will continue to keep on hand a good supply of **FAMILY GROCERIES,** including

Fresh and Salt Fish,

—OF EVERY VARIETY—

Whiskeys, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BOOTS, SHOES, DOMESTICS, PIECE GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

in fact, almost everything usually kept in a variety Store, all of which we will **sell low for Cash, or Country Produce** at the highest market price.

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS.

Feb. 18, 1870. 7—tf

$1,000 REWARD.

DeBing's Via Fuga cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female.

$1,000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Biting Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.

DeBing's MAGIC LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, *in man and beast.*

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md. apr22-1y

WILLIAM VALENTINE,

THE BARBER,

RETURNS HIS THANKS to his *OLD FRIENDS* and the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. He now informs them that he has fitted up a new and commodious

Shop, in Dr. Henderson's Brick-Building, Room No. 2,

where he would be pleased to see them. He guarantees to give satisfaction in every case.—He has in his employ of the best Hair Dressers in Western North Carolina. He requests a call from all.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec 17, 1869. 50—tf

GOODS GOING DOWN!

GOODS GOING DOWN!!

V. WALLACE,

No. 2, GRANITE ROW,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE North with a full and well selected Stock which he offers to the public at prices lower than any house in the market, having purchased during the decline in the Northern markets.

All I desire is a call, and I am confident that you will not leave my store without being pleased, not only with the Goods, but with the **LOW PRICES.**

My stock consists in part of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Trimmings of all kinds,

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

and a full line of

GROCERIES,

and a great many other articles not here enumerated.

☞ Come and examine my stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

V. WALLACE.

No. 3, Granite Row, SALISBURY, N. C.

June 10, 1870. 23—3m.

MANSION HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This well known House having been NEWLY FURNISHED and REFITTED in every department is now open for the accommodation of

—THE—

TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

☞ Omnibus at Depot on arrival of Trains. ☜

feb 4—5tf H. C. ECCLES, *Prop'r.*

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale an excellent RAMAGE Printing Press. Bed 35x25 inches. Prints a form 30x30 and down to a single line. It is in good order, and always ready for any kind of printing. Price very moderate. Address, J. J. BRUNER,

Salisbury.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
DAVIE COUNTY. } Spring Term 1870.

Elizebeth Sprouse, assignee, plaintiff,
against

1st. George D. Sprouse, of Yadkin county, a brother of Robert Sprouse, deceased.

2d. George R. Carter, Robert Daniel and wife Hannah, David Kendrick and his wife Harriett, Lucy Hellingsworth, children of Amelia Sprouse, dec'd, a sister of Robert Sprouse.

3d. *a.* Thomas Jones, George Jones, and two other children of Sally Jones, dec'd, who was a daughter of Martha Sprouse, dec'd, a sister of Robert Sprouse: *b.* Jas. Smith, and two other children of Jane, a daughter of said Martha Sprouse.

Petition for Partition.

To George R. Carter, Robert Daniel and wife Nancy, George W. Kelly and wife Hannah, David Kindrick and wife Harriett, and Lucy Hollingsworth, children and Heirs at Law of Amelia Sprouse: and Thomas Jones, George Jones, and two other children of Sally Jones, whose are unknown, and James Smith and two other children of Jane Smith, dec'd, non-residents:

You are hereby notified that a summonst in the above entitled case, has issued against you, and the complaint therein was filed in the Superior Court of Davie county, on the 29th day of July, 1870.

You are also notified, that the summons in the case is returnable to the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Davie, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the second Monday after the third Monday of September, 1870, 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, H. R. Austin, Clerk of our said Court at office in the town of Mocksville, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1870.

H. R. AUSTIN,
Clerk Superior Court,
Davie County.

aug5 31:6w—[pr. fee $15.]

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior
CALDWELL COUNTY. } Court.

M. A. Bernhardt, Executor of Henry Smith, dec'd.

against

Lewis S. Hartley and wife Clarrissa, D. W. Pressnell and wife Elizabeth, Maria Hays, Rufus Smith, Ephriam Smith, Willis Stanly and wife Selena, John Moore and wife Emily, W. W. Barnes and wife Caroline, Marcus Smith, Marion Smith, Philip W. Barnes, Hardin Barnes and Ida Barnes.

To Ephriam Smith, William Stanly and wife Selena, John Moore and wife Emily, non-resident defendants in the above entiled proceeding:

You are hereby notified that summonses in the above entitled proceeding have issued against you, and the complaint therein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Caldwell county, on the 11th day July, A. D. 1870.

You are further notified that the summons in this proceeding is returnable to the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the said County on the 1st day of September next, when and where you are required to appear and answer the complaint—in default whereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, R. R. Wakefield, Clerk of the Superior Court in Lenoir, the 11th day of July, A. D., 1870.

R. R. WAKEFIELD, c. s. c.

30:6w—[pr. fee $10.]

CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES!

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 tickers 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.

Head of Chatham Rail Road to Jonesboro, N. C., daily except Sundays.

Leave head of Chatham Rail Road after arrival of train from Raleigh.

Leave Jonesboro' after arrival of train from Fayetteville.

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.

Charlotte Female Institute,

CHARLOTTEE, N. C.

The 13th Annual Session of this Institution commences the 30th September and continues until the 30th of June, 1871.

An accomplished corps of Teachers has been employed in all branches usually taught in first-class Female Seminaries.

For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.

REFERENCES:

B B Roberts, Esq., Lexington, N. C.
Rev F H Johnson, " "
Dr E Nye Hutchison, Charlotte, N. C.
Rev Chas Phillips, D D, Davidson College, N C.
Prof J R Blake, " " "
" U G Richardson, " " "
Ex Gov Z B Vance, Charlotte, N. C.

July 22-29:2m.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET

RALEIGH, N. C.

Having no connection with any other Hotel in Raleigh, I shall make the

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

WHAT IT HAS BEEN,

The only First Class Hotel in the City.

J. M. Blair,

March 18—tf Proprietor.

Cider Mills & Cotton Gins.

SEND to MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., Newbern, N. C., for Circular.

'uly 29:1m

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES.

Editor and Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR, payable in advance. $3.00
SIX MONTHS, " " 1.50
5 Copies to one address,..... 12.50
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SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	$2 50	$3 75	$5 00	$8 50	$13 00
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4 Squares.	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	37.50
¼ Column.	11 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	45.00
½ Column.	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	75.00
1 Column.	28 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130,00

From the Old North State—Extra—Aug. 20.

THE CIVIL LAW TRIUMPHANT – MILITARY DESPOTISM OVERTHROWN.

IN THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES, BEFORE HIS HONOR, JUDGE BROOKS, OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, ON 19TH INST.

The case of Josiah Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, was first called, and the petition and return read, from which it appeared that Mr. Turner was arrested under an order of Gov Holden on an alleged charge of conspiracy to overthrow the State Government.

The Counsel for the prisoner, Governor Graham, argued that the return was insufficient inasmuch as it did not state the day of arrest, the nature of the order, &c.

Mr. Boyden, Counsel for Col. Kirk, argued that the return was sufficient—that prisoner had no cause to complain of it.

PER CURIAM.—That would be a proper question if a motion were made for the detention of the prisoner.

Gov. Graham then moved for prisoner's discharge.

Mr. Boyden said: There is no *legal* evidence, of *any kind*, of the prisoner's guilt, and, therefore, his discharge is not opposed.

Whereupon the prisoner was discharged

The case of Felix Roane was next called, and the petition and return read, from which it appeared that the prisoner was arrested in pursuance of a general order, issued by Gov. Holden to Col. Kirk, to arrest all violaters of the law in the County of Caswell—the same having been declared to be in a state of insurrection—on a charge of being an accessory to the murder of J. W. Stephens.

In this case the question of the jurisdiction of the Court was raised and argued with much ability by Messrs. McCorkle and Boyden, counsel for Col. Kirk.

PER CURIAM.—This Court is convinced of its jurisdiction to the full extent of examining into and investigating the whole matter, and if proper cause for the arrest and detention of the prisoner be shown it is the duty of the Court to bind the prisoner over to the proper Court to answer the charge, which, in this case, is the State Court.

No evidence of the prisoner's guilt being offered he was, on motion, discharged.

The case of M. W. Norfleet was next called, and an extension of time asked, by the Counsel for Col. Kirk, in which to produce the evidence, which was refused by the Court. On motion the prisoner was discharged.

A number of cases were then disposed of in the same way, the charges against the prisoners in all of them being a violation of the law of the State or a conspiracy to overthrow the government of the State.

To the writ in the case of Jas. S Scott and two or three others, the return was that writs had previously been issued for the prisoners by Chief Justice Pearson, and that the prisoners had not been delivered in obedience to said writs because of an order of Gov. Holden, Commander in chief of the military forces of the State—that Gov. Holden had rescinded said order and Col. Kirk now asked leave to deliver the prisoners to the Chief Justice in obedience to his writs.

The Court refused to allow such transfer of jurisdiction, and discharged the prisoners.

In the case of W. S. Bradshaw, and one or two others, the return to the writ was that since the service of the writ, nor at the time of its service, the prisoners have not been in the custody, nor within the power or control of the respondent.

It was suggested by Gov. Bragg, one of the Counsel for the prisoners, that this return was insufficient, and that the party making it was guilty of contempt. He further suggested that his client had a right to have Col. Kirk placed in contempt for making an insufficient return.

PER CURIAM.—Contempts are not intended to vindicate the rights of parties, but only to vindicate the dignity of the Court and the majesty of the law—if the Court is satisfied that no contempt is intended parties have no right to complain.

The case of Adolphus G. Moore was next called and the petition and return read. In this, and a number of other cases, Col. Kirk returned that some time in July writs had been issued to him for the prisoners by Chief Justice Pearson—that he had not then made return to said writs because he had been ordered not to do so by his superior officer, Governor Holden, commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State—that Gov. Holden having rescinded said order he had, on the 18th inst, made return to the Chief Justice's writs, and delivered the prisoners to him at Raleigh through his subordinate officer, Lieut Col. Bergen—that if said prisoners should be remanded to his custody he would at once deliver them to Judge Brooks.

Judge Battle, one of the counsel for the prisoners, moved for a writ of attachment against Col. Kirk for contempt in not delivering the bodies of the prisoners, which motion he argued at some length.

In opposition to the motion Mr. Boyden argued that Col. Kirk was bound to make return to the Chief Justice's writs—that he had refused to make the return at the time the writs were served because a barrier presented itself between him and the Chief Justice's writs—in the orders of his commanding officer—which he conceived he had not the power to overleap—that said barrier being removed by a withdrawal of the order by the Governor no course was left him but to make return to the writs first issued by the Chief Justice of the State Court, which Court had thereby acquired jurisdiction.—Mr. Boyden held that Kirk was at *all times* bound to make return to the Chief Justice's writs, the order of Gov. Holden to the contrary notwithstanding—declaring that he was *all the time* acting in contempt of the Chief Justice's authority.

His Honor did not grant the writ of attachment moved for, but a rule upon Col. Kirk, returnable at Raleigh on next Tuesday, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt.

The Court ordered Col. Kirk to pay the costs in all the cases.

Gov. Graham moved for a bench warrant against Col. Kirk and Lieut. Col. Bergen that they might be put under bonds to keep the peace towards all the good people of the State, which motion, and his Honor's power in the premises, he argued with his well known ability.

Gov. Graham also moved for an attachment against Col. Kirk that he might be properly punished for the cruel and inhuman treatment of several of his prisoners. He read the affidavits of three of the prisoners as to their treatment, which disclosed horrors seldom witnessed in any country since the days of the inquisition, and upon said affidavits he founded his motion. These affidavits will be published hereafter. This motion was advocated briefly by Gov. Graham and Judge Merrimon, and was not opposed by the counsel for Col. Kirk.

His Honor took till Tuesday next to consider these motions.

The prisoners were represented by Ex-Governors Graham and Bragg, and Ex-Judges Battle and Merrimon; and Gov. Holden and Col. Kirk by Messrs. Boyden & Bailey, and Blackmer & McCorkle, presenting an array of legal talent seldom engaged in any case in North Carolina.

The whole proceeding was conducted with great dignity, propriety and courtesy, both by the Court and the Counsel.—As to the great principles of civil liberty involved in the proceeding there was evidently no difference of opinion between the opposing Counsel.

A darkey having been sent to California, thus speaks of his introduction to San Francisco: "As soon as dey landed in de ribber dar moufs began to water to be on land, and as soon as dey waded to de shore, dey didn't see any gold, but dey found such a large supply of nuffin to eat, dat der gums cracked like baked clay in a brick yard."

Take Heed.—I never knew a man to escape failure, either in body or mind, who worked seven days in the week.—*Sir Robert Peel.*

THE CAUSE OF PRUSSIA.

Some person anxious to create prejudice against the unification of Germany, which is really the cause that Prussia, as the representative power of Germany, is required to uphold, has issued a pamphlet from Boston, entitled: "Origin of the Bismarck Policy; or, the Hohenzollern doctrine of maxims, described and defined by the most eminent monarch of the Prussian dynasty, Frederic the Great: His opinions on religion, justice, morals, politics, diplomacy, statesmanship, the German people, etc. Written by himself expressly for the use of his successor to the throne. Carefully translated from an authentic copy of the original MSS."

The significance of this publication just now cannot be misunderstood. It is, as stated by the New Orleans *Times*, an attempt to show that the Great Frederic of Prussia was a cold bloodod Mephistopheles, who looked upon religion, morality and justice with supreme contempt, and that the Bismarck policy is founded on these well established Hohenzollern doctrines.

It will be readily admitted that Frederic the Great was not Great in everything. He had his faults, as other mortals have, and among his other eccentricities may be noted bluntness of speech and a sovereign repugnance for all sorts of shams. But for him, Prussia would have been dismembered and blotted out from the map of Europe as an independent kingdom. When hope seemed little less than madness, and his literary friend, Voltaire, advised him to sue for mercy, he replied: "I am a man, and therefore born to suffer. To the vigor of destiny I oppose my own constancy. Menaced with shipwreck, I will bear the storm. I will be a king in spirit, and I will die as a have lived, a king." These brave, heroic words show what manner of man he was The circumstances considered, they cannot be read even now, after the lapse of more than a century, without making the generous heart to palpitate with a thrill of admiration for the man who uttered them. What if his acts did not conform in strict observance to the text-books of the schools, and the tables of the decalogue—were the kings of his time less culpable than he? In his fearful seven years' struggle, when opposed by the Austrians, the Russians, the French, the Saxons and the Swedes, his high moral courage and indomitable energy, displayed under reverses which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man, enforced the respect of an observing would. For the rest he never pretended to be a saint. His maxims were founded rather upon policy than ethics. In speaking of his immediate ancestors he does not claim for them either distinguished virtues or high descent. Vanity alone, he declared, placed a regal crown on his grandfather's head, and he was rather glad of it, and it gave him (Frederic) the privilege of arguing and negotiating with kings on a footing of equality. In deed, so far from praising his ancestors, he admits that most of them were very bad characters.—That he was not a bigot is proved by the following extract from his instructions:—"Remember the following precept well, my dear nephew, and always say, as I do—'*In my kingdom people pray as they wish, and find their salvation as they can.*'" Further on he says: "We owe justice to our subjects as they owe us respect—that is granted; but it is necessary to take care that we are not brought under subjection by justice. * * Justice is the image of God. Who can, therefore, attain to so high a perfection? Is not man unreasonable when he undertakes the vain project of having full possession of it? Behold all the countries in the world, and examine if justice is administered exactly in the same manner in any two kingdoms"

On the question of policy he says, with refreshing coolnes: "As it has been agreed among men that to cheat our fellow creatures is a base and criminal act, it has been necessary to find a word which might modify the idea, and the word *policy* has been sanctioned to that end. In all probability the word was selected only for sovereigns, because they cannot with propriety be called rogues or rascals."

Though it may be readily confessed that Frederic had kingly vices as well as kingly virtues, and that his regal morality was not a whit superior to that of the royal families of his era, yet it by no means follows that William, King of Prussia, is at all responsible for the eccentricities of his illustrious relative. The Prusaia of to-day is not the Prussia of a century ago. She has a grand mission to fulfill in the consolidation of the German people, and that mission Louis Napoleon assails with all the aggressive might he can command, under the bald pretext that Spain contemplated the placing of a Hohenzollern on her vacant throne, and that after the candidature of the Prince was withdrawn Prussia would not undertake to control Spain, at the dictation of France, in the future choice of a sovereign!

Such are the issues joined by the contestants on the banks of the Rhine.—May the God of Battles determine the result in the upholding of Right and the enlargement of Liberty.

The editor of a country paper in Illinois, who has suffered from the depredations of thieves, prints this paragraph:—"The other night we charged a lump of coal with powder. The next morning a stove was blown higher than Mr. Gilroy's kite. We have another lump charged."

From the New York Tribune.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Count de Palikao—General Charles Guillaume Marie Cousin de Montauban—the new Minister of War, was born in 1796, and was employed at an early age in Algiers, where he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer. He advanced through successive grades to general of brigade in 1851. In 1860 he was invested with the chief command of the French expedition in China, and there achieved a series of victories. The capture of the forts of Takon at the mouth of the Peiho; the great victory of the Chinese forces on the 21st of September; the destruction of the imperial palace, and entry of the French army into Pekin on the 12th of October, were among the important affairs in which he shared while in command of the French army in China. He was liberally rewarded on his return to France, receiving the title of Count from one of his Chinese victories at Pa-li-kao. In 1860, when the Grand Cross was conferred on him, he could count 42 years of active service and 28 campaigns.

Admiral Rigalt de Genouilly, the Minister of Marine, has been in the naval service for forty-two years, and commanded a detachment of marines during the siege of Sebastopol. In 1860, he entered the Senate, and has since distinguished himself by taking an active part in administrative affairs, and in 1867 was appointed Minister of Marine. During the illness of the late Marshal Niel, he was temporarily in charge of the War Department. He is regarded as an able authority upon all matters connected with the naval service, and as practically conversant with the important changes introduced during the last decade.

Pierre Mayne, the Minister of Finance, has given evidence of great administrative ability, and was Minister of France from 1845 to 1860. He was previously in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and was appointed Minister of Public Works in 1851. He did not occupy a leading position as a debator, but his practical speeches were always listened to with attention.

Baron Jerome David entered the naval service at an early age, but afterward joined the army and served in Africa and the Crimea. He entered the Corps Legislatif in 1859, and has since been several times re-elected as a Government candidate. He was Vice President of the Corps Legislatif during the sessions of 1867–8 and 9. He has been prominent in debate, and when M. Schneider last year resigned the position of President on account of the re-appointment of Baron David to the Vice Presidency, the Emperor personally intervened, and testified his esteem for the Baron, and desire him to continue in that position.

Henri Chereau, the Minister of Interior, has been for some time designated for that position. He has almost, since his entry into public life, been known as an active and ardent supporter of Napoleon's interests even during the *coup d'etat.* He has in consequence been liberally rewarded.

Jules Brame, the minister of public instruction, represents a Northern District in the Corps Legislatif, and is remarkable as an ardent Protectionist and advocate of the rights of labor.

Clement Duvernois, the minister of commerce, has been recently conspicuous in French journalism by his servile subserviency to the Emperor, whose views he was regarded as expressing in the *Peuple Francais.* He recently retired from that journal. Many political pamphlets have been written by him in the interests of imperialism.

Prince De la Tour D'Auvergne is a member of an ancient Vendean family, and has been engaged in the diplomatic service for about ten years. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1869, but retired on the formation of the Ollivier cabinet. He has since acted as French Embassador, and is regarded as identified with the Clerical party.

HUMOROUS.—An Irishman being invited by a deacon to accompany him to church, complied with great alacrity.—His pious friend seated Pat in his pew, and with pious visage and austere aspect, awaited the commencement of the service. Pat looked about him, and observing none of the paraphernalia belonging to his peculiar mode of worship, whispered inquiringly of the deacon:

'Is this a heretic church?'

'Be still my good man, don't disturb the meeting,' replied the urbane but severe minister.

'Faith and I'll do that same.'

Presently the elder commenced his prayer, which so excited the deacon that he shouted in the fervor of his heart, 'Glory to God!'

'Howld yer whist,' cried the indignant Celt.

The worthy preacher stopped, and looked around for the cause of his disturbance. Seeing no one, he began again.

Suddenly the deacon cried out 'Amen.'

'Will ye be quiet, ye thafe of the world, and not be disturbing the people?' giving him a dig in the ribs.

The minister again stopped, and requested some one to remove the profane intruder.

'Bedad, an' I will' Suiting the action to the word, he collared the offending but innocent worshipper, and pitched him out of the vestibule. Returning with considerable pride, he addressed the minister:

'There, plaze yer riverence, I've put the blackguard out, bad cess to him.'

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S WATCH.

Are we never to be done with the relics of departed greatness? The identical watch which General Washington presented to sweet Martha Custus has turned up at Newburg, (State not mentioned) and is thus advertised:

After the betrothal of George and Martha he presented his lady-love with a handsome gold watch, which was manufactured expressly to his order in London. This watch is now in Newburg, and an effort is being made by the citizens to purchase the interesting old relic and deposit it at Washington's headquarters in that city. The price asked for it is only $1,000. It was given by Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Halyburton, her niece, and the mother of Judge James D. Halyburton, of Virginia. The saddest part of its history is that it is now thrown on the market for sale, as one of the results to its owners, the family of Judge Halyburton, of the fortunes of our late war, which stripped so many of our Southern countrymen of their possessions.

The watch bears the name of its maker, "Barwie, London, No. 743." It is of the old-fashioned "bulls-eye" pattern, reduced in thickness to neat lady's style. The gold case is inlaid with white enamel around the edge of the back and face—The watch is in its original case and accompanied by its original key. The letters of the name "Martha Custis," are marked on the dial plate, one letter just outside of each of the figures indicating the hours. The watch is now 112 years old. A day or two ago it was "wound up," and ticked as of "ye olden times," but it marked the hours slowly, reminding one of the brave old heart beating on beyond its threescore and ten.

AN EXCELLENT SNAKE STORY.

A friend of ours in Benton county not more than a hundred miles from Pond Grove is very fond of getting a joke upon his neighbors and enjoys a laugh even at his own expense. The tables were lately turned so nicely upon him, however, that we doubt whether he will try his hand at a joke again for a long time. He was lately crossing a field on his premises when he felt a peculiar sensation in his trouser's leg, and in an intant the terrible suspicion fastened upon him that there was a snake there. Putting out his hand to ascertain, it came in contact what he supposed to be the head of the reptile. It flashed across his mind at once that the only hope of his life lay in his ability to grasp and firmly hold the head until he could obtain assistance and extract himself from his his unpleasant predicament. Seizing it, therefore, with one hand he started at full tilt for the house, about half a mile distant. As he ran he could feel the reptile wriggling around his leg. He was fairly bathed in a cold sweat at the thought that it might free itself from his grasp and give him the fatal blow while far away from help, and fear lent wings to his feet. As he approached the barn, where his wife was at work, he became fearful of the terrible effect it might have upon her to reveal his dangerous situation, and he therefore slipped slyly in at the back door. Going into one corner he divested himself of his clothing, (he had kicked off his boots on the way,) drew forth the cause of his terror, and with a sense of releif hurled it violently from him. It struck the rafters above, then fell to the floor and revealed to his astonished gaze an old piece of rope, which he had put, as he supposed, into his pocket—but which had slipped down into his trouser's leg. The movement of walking had produced the wriggling which had at first attracted his attention A knot on one end he had mistaken for the head, and had been holding it as with the grasp of death. His wife, good soul, was nearly frightened to death, then almost laughed herself to death. The story was too good to keep, and soon his neighbors were anxiously inquiring regarding his recovery from the "snake bite." We have often heard of persons having 'snakes in their boots,' but never in that way before.

Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.

A Doctor who would not take his own Prescription.—The following anecdote is told of Dr. Cabarrus, the great homœpathic physician who has just died in Paris:

Mille. Julia Barren was out of sorts and sent for him

"What is the matter?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, I hardly know myself," she replied, "my spirits are terribly unequal.—Sometimes I am greatly elated and then I suddenly sink into the deepest melancholy."

After a moment's reflection, Cabarrus said gravely: "I am afraid there is but one way to cure you."

"What is it?" she inquired eagerly.

"You must get married," he replied, with a mirthful twinkle of the eye, but still keeping a grave face.

"Well," said Mille. Barren after a little hesitation, followed by a long-drawn sigh of "relief, "perhaps you are right, Would you marry me?"

"*Ma chere,*" replied Cabarrus blandly; "the doctor prescribes, but he doesn't take his own medicines."

A clergyman once took for his text these words: "The World, the Flesh and the Devil," and commenced his sermon in this manner: "I shall pass over the flesh, touch slightly upon the world, and hasten on as fast as I can to the devil." Wonder what the sequel was!