The Weekly Carolina Era.

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The Carolina Era.

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A HORRIBLE CRIME IN NEW YORK CITY.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., the body of a young woman was discovered in a trunk at the Hudson River depot, in New York city. We learn from our exchanges that the trunk was carried to the depot early in the morning by a truckman. The trunk was very heavy—so much so—that the truckman had to get a boy to assist in placing it on the platform. The lady who had the trunk taken to the depot rode to the depot in a carriage. She had the trunk checked to Chicago. For some reason unknown, the trunk remained on the platform for several hours in the hot Sun. One of the railroad officers observed that the trunk emitted a very unpleasant oder, and had it broken open. In it was found the body of a beautiful young lady about twenty years old. An examination was immediately had, and the physician gave it as his opinion that an attempt to produce an abortion had been made, which resulted in death.

From the evidence of the truckman, Jacob Rosenzweig, a pretended doctor, was arrested as the man who committed the crime of abortion. The populace endeavored to take the doctor from the officers for the purpose of applying Judge Lynch, but did not succeed.

The body was exposed at the morgue for several days before it was identified. It was at last recognized by Dr. Kinne, of Patterson, New Jersey, as the body of Alice A. Bowlsby. Other persons from Patterson who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, also recognized the body.

It appears from the evidence that Miss Bowlsby had been seduced by Walter Conklin, who had been paying her considerable attention. She went to New York city for the purpose of hiding her shame, where she was murdered by Jacob Rozenzweig, a quack doctor. When the body was identified, the house of Rosenzweig was thoroughly searched. In a wash-tub was found a fine lawn handkerchief, with "A. A. Bowlsby" in one corner. The servant girl of Rosenzweig also testified that a young lady, whose description answered to that of Miss Bowlsby, entered the house Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst. She saw her enter, but did not see her leave. She recognized several garments as those the deceased had on when she entered the house.

When it was known in Patterson that the body found in the trunk was that of Miss Alice A Bowlsby, of that city, public opinion at once implicated Walter Conklin as the seducer. Conklin was approached on the subject by several of his friends, but denied all complicity in the affair. On Thursday, the 31st inst., Conklin went to the mill where he was a clerk and time-keeper as usual. He read the papers and seemed somewhat depressed, but not excited, and attended to his duties, one portion of which was the care of the mill office in the absence of the other hands at dinner. At about 12:45, as Alice Edge, one of the girls employed in the factory, was passing the silk vault, which is in the rear of the office, she heard groans. Looking in, she saw Conklin extended on the floor; running to two men, named Ridgeway and George, who are employes in the factory, she told them Conklin's condition. They ran in, and found on the floor of this vault or safe the insensible form of Walter Conklin; just back of the left ear was an ugly wound from which the blood was flowing in a stream; heart and pulse were beating, but very feebly. He was carried out into the room back of the office, and the doctor was summoned, while word was sent to his father and brother.

The doctors arrived, and found the young man's injuries fatal; his life slowly but surely ebbing away through the wound back of the ear. The shot, which had been fired from a small revolver, entered just back of his right ear, and passed up toward the temple, under which it lodged without coming out. The protuberance caused by the ball was felt near the right temple. He never moved after falling, but he lay upon his back on the floor, the blood still oozing from his wound. His father and brother arrived before he died, but he never recognized them.

At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock he died. In his coat pocket was found the following note:

> I have long had a morbid idea of the worthlessness of life, and now to be obliged to testify in this affair and cause unpleasantness to my family is more than life is worth.
>
> Good by, dear father, mother, brother, and sister. WALT.

It was written in a good even, but slightly nervous hand, upon a scrap of letter paper, without address or direction.

Rosa Rosenzweig, the daughter of the quack doctor, has been arrested as an accomplice. It also appears from the evidence before the coroner, that Figa Rosenzweig, a niece of Jacob Rosenzweig, who once lived with her uncle, was driven from his house. Figa was afterwards heard to say that she had a hold upon the doctor and she intended to make him give her some money. She got fifty dollars from him at one time. Desiring to return to Poland from whence she came, Rosenzweig gave her a ticket by one of the steamship lines. The girl is missing. Her name as one of the passengers to Europe can not be found. Whether she registered under an assumed name or has been made way with by her uncle, yet remains undisclosed.

—This is one of the most atrocious crimes on record. It is to be hoped that Jacob Rosenzweig will dance between the heavens and the earth on nothing, for the part he has played in this horrible affair. He is to all intents a murderer, and we believe it will be so found by any jury that may sit in judgment upon his case.

The woman who had the trunk checked to Chicago has not been found.

CONVENTIONS OF COLORED MEN.

A National Convention of Colored men will meet in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d of this month. Another Convention will be held in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th of October.

The people of St. Louis are preparing to give the colored people who attend the Convention in that city, a cordial reception. *The Democrat* of that city reports that the colored men of different States are selecting delegates, and are determined to be well represented. The object of the Convention is to discuss measures to promote the interests of the colored race generally. But the main object seems to be to consult upon the proposition to fix upon some day which is memorable in the history of the colored race, to be commemorated hereafter as a general holiday. It is said that many of them are in favor of selecting the Fourth of July as a day in which they are now equally interested with all other citizens of the United States. But many think that the First of January, the anniversary of the day on which the Emancipation Proclamation took effect, is more appropriate. The 30th of March, in commemoration of the Fifteenth Amendment; the first of August, because on that day the British emancipated their slaves in the West Indies, and the 22d of September, which will be the anniversary of the promulgation of emancipation in this country, have also their advocates.

The Convention in Columbia is called for "general consultation" of the condition of the enfranchised people of the Southern States. In the excited condition of society there, efforts are sure to be made to give it a political bearing. But the precise object of its projectors is not clearly known. The Convention will attract the attention of both political parties, as it may have some influence in several of the Southern States.

CALIFORNIA REDEEMED—WHOLE STATE TICKET ELECTED.

We learn from *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 8th, that California has been carried by the Republicans.

Coughlan, Republican, is elected to Congress in the 3d District.

Sargeant, Republican, is elected to Congress in the 2d District.

San Francisco gives one thousand majority for the Republicans.

The Legislature is largely Republican.

Booth, Republican, is elected Governor by seven thousand majority.

This is refreshing news for Brick Turner and Conventionists.

Mr. Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, states, in reply to a letter from the United States assessor at Fayetteville, N. C., that, since May 1, peddlers are not required to be licensed, or to pay a special tax as such, and, therefore, they have no right, as peddlers, to sell tobacco.

Manufacturers are only authorized to sell tobacco in full packages, put up as prescribed in section sixty-two, and stamped as required by section sixty-seven. Peddlers employed by manufacturers to sell their goods have no right in this respect, which their principals, manufacturers, have not, and, therefore, such peddlers can only sell in original and unbroken packages, and dealers become liable if they retail manufactured tobacco otherwise than from original and properly stamped packages.

THOROUGHLY REBUKED.—Senator Albright, of Chatham, carried Albright's Townhip in Chatham county in August, 1870, for the Senate. In August, 1871, he was a candidate for School Committeeman, and was beaten one hundred and twenty votes. It is said that he feels sufficiently rebuked for his votes on impeachment and the Convention bill. His future political prospects are *All-dark*. It is ever thus with those who wantonly betray the interest of the people.

LET IT BE KNOWN.—We published a card last week from Messrs. Nichols & Gorman denying that they had any knowledge or agency in the new democratic organ which the radicals talk of starting in this city. This is an old talk of two years standing. They offered at one time to buy the *Sentinel* and have it run by a democrat. They offered Mr. Pell twice what he asked for the paper if he would advocate their railroad policy and financial projects and plans.—*Sentinel.*

Will *The Sentinel* inform the public what Nichols & Gorman's "railroad policy and financial projects and plans" were?

For the Carolina Era.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

(No. 2.)

Art. IV relates to the Judicial Department. Taking the new system as a whole, it is a great improvement over the old one. It has had to encounter not only the opposition of partizanship which may always be expected to be reckless and blind; but also the honest prejudices of the older members of the profession who found it much easier to condemn it ignorantly than to consider it fairly. The opponents of the new system have scarcely agreed at all upon its merits. They have preferred to prejudice it by the most unfair and ungenerous defamation of the Judges in mass, and of most of them personally and particularly. It cannot be said that every Judge on the Bench is without imperfection, but the defamation has been grossly beyond any truthful ground; so notoriously so, that it has failed of all effect except to impair the just repute due to the office, and to encourage lawlessness among those otherwise inclined to be lawless. At what period in the history of this or any other State were there not Judges on the Bench of whom it could be truly said that they might be wiser or more learned? Have the older members of the bar, who, if they do not lead, do in too many instances countenance this general defamation; forgotten the complaints which they habitually made, during the old system, of the ignorance, indolence and general incompetence of certain Judges? In my opinion the present set of Superior Court Judges are not inferior as a class to those we have heretofore had. Comparisons are odious, and nothing could justify me in a comparrison of the present Judges personally, with their predecessors, disparagingly to any one of either body.

This topic cannot be usefully pursued further; but I think the bar of the State owes it to the high position which it occupies in public esteem, hereafter, to discountenance all general, undiscriminating defamation of the judiciary as a partizan weapon. If there be incompetence or corruption in any one or more of the Judges, the remedy is well known, and the present Legislature has shown that it has no squeamishness in using it.

All *general* denunciations of the Judges strike not at the Judges, but *at the election of Judges by the people.*

I am free to confess that this is a mode of selection that, individually, I do not approve; but I am equally sincere in saying, that in my opinion, it is decidedly preferable to election by the Legislature. It is a digression to consider this question at all, because the present plan is fixed for the present, without the possibility of change. It will suffice therefore to say, that, 1st. The Legislature is not a more intelligent judge of the adaptation of a particular lawyer for the Judgship than the people at large are. 2d. The Legislature is at least as much under partizan influence, tending to make them select a partizan for a Judge, regardless of his qualifications, as the people can be. 3d. The Legislature can be operated on by corrupt influences, or by personal solicitation, which the people of the whole State *never can be.*

The objections which I have to both modes of election are these:

1. In neither is there any personal responsibility, in loss of reputation, or otherwise, for a bad choice.

2. Neither the Legislature or the people *can* be acquainted with the fitness of any particular person for the place.

For these reasons, I think the selection of all judicial officers, should be left with the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. But these are merely my individual views. I am conscious they are not the views of the Republican party; and I have no reason to believe that they are the views of the Conservatives, consequently, I suggest no change of this sort. I submit to the election of Judges by the people as now ordained. There follows, then, for consideration, under this article,

1*st. The number of Superior Court Judges:*—

Under the old system there were *eight* Superior Court Judges, and five or more Justices to hold a County Court in each county. Under the present system there are *twelve* Superior Court Judges and *no* County Courts. But for the clamor of some of the Conservative press, I should consider this change as too obviously proper to be worthy of any discussion.

The additional number of Judges does not add to, but must necessarily materially diminish the expense of the administration of justice.

The expense of the four additional Judges is $10,000 per year. Against this is to be set off the expense of the four County Courts per year in each county, which consisted not only in the pay of the Justices who held the courts, which was in part the most incodsiderable item, but of the pay and loss of time of the jurors, witnesses and parties to suits in these courts. It may safely be said that the old system was the most dilatory and expensive which ever existed in any State in the world, or which it was possible for the stupidity of man, unassisted by accident, to blunder into. There was, or might be, a first trial of all causes before a court which might sometimes be corrupt, and was always professedly ingnorant and incapable of exercising any just or intelligent control over the course of proceedings. There was no reasonable certainty that a given cause would be tried at any term, although it might be called for trial at any hour of any day, consequently parties were compelled to keep their witnesses constantly in attendance during whole terms, and if perchance, a case was called, it often happened that a continuance was necessary by reason of the absence of some witness whose absence perhaps had been known of all along, or perhaps was caused by the very uncertainty of the time proper for his attendance. After all this delay and expense, more than sufficient, under a proper system, for the fair and just trial; if a judment were given, the defeated party, *if able to give an appeal bond*, might nullify the judgment, which so became utterly worthless, and the parties were compelled to go, in the Superior Court, through the same costly, dilatory and heart-breaking course, until finally, all accidents concurring, a trial was had which decided *the facts* in controvery. All the advantages of such a system were obviously on the side of him who resisted a just demand, especially if he was rich; all its disadvantages on the side of an honest suitor for justice, especially if he was poor. And not the least of its evils, was the opportunities it offered to an indolent Judge to postpone the hearing of a troublesome cause, or to a partizan or an ignorant one, to decide a cause by a side blow, without responsibility, and without a chance of revision. To those who remember the inconveniences of this system, amounting to iniquities, there can be no feeling connected with the new system, so strong as that of heartfelt gratitude that we have got rid of the old one. It was a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and its destruction went far to atone for every disastrous result of the war. William A. Graham, despite many errors of judgment caused by his inability to emancipate his mind from the bigotry of partizanship, possesses some of the prime qualities of a statesman. Long ago he saw and had the boldness to condemn the iniquities I have depicted. But so bound in with a corrupt system of ring government was this old County Court establishment; so close a monopoly of small patronage was it; so inextricably blended with party methods of governing counties; that even his great influence was unable to shake it. It stood firm on its base of ignorance, corruption and bigotry, until the earthquake which snapped the fetters of the white, as truly as it did those of the black men of North Carolina, overthrew it, *never to be restored.*

This discussion of the old system has carried me somewhat off the direct line of the present argument. But the conclusion is clear, that the present system *must* be less expensive than the old, because it is speedier. Formerly causes hung on the docket for years; now if a cause is not promptly tried, it is, by the consent of both parties, or, it is a crime for which a Judge should be, and may be, impeached.

The Convention of 1868 thought twelve Judges not too many for a million of people, and they have not proved to be so. If so, why the complaint in so many counties that the courts adjourn without having gone through with and cleared the dockets? If in some populous districts the Judge has more than he can do, and in other districts less, the Assembly may enlarge the latter circuits, and increase the frequency of the courts in the others. Public opinion should hold the Judges strictly up to an observance of the Code, and if a Judge is delinquent, it can only be by the connivance of the bar and of suitors.

2. *The number of Justices of Supreme Court:*—

I have already consumed so much space that upon this point I shall be exceedingly brief. The Judges of this court were increased from three to five, not for the purpose of lessening, but of increasing their labors. If the former courts had a fault it was that, sometimes, cases were hastily decided. There was not sufficient conflict of opinion to compel deliberation. The influence of one great mind was excessive. There was a risk that cases would not be viewed in all their aspects, and that arguments of weight might be overlooked. For these reasons, as it may be supposed, twenty-five States of the Union have more than three Judges of their courts of appeal. (Lawyers Almanac, 1870.) There is another reason why the number should be greater than if the mode of election were different. The first necessity is that there should be on the Supreme Court *more than one man* of learning and ability; in order *certainly* to obtain that number of first rate men by a popular election, it is safest to elect a greater number. In respect to the number of the Judges, I think that no cnange is needed. In a third number I will continue the consideration of this article.

R.

For the Carolina Era.

DR. PALEMON JOHN.

MR. EDITOR: Under the head of "Rejoicing," *The Sentinel*, of this date, in speaking of the above named gentleman, forgets what is due from one editor to another.

Dr. John is a christian gentleman, not a member of the Society of Friends proper, but a Hicksite. His editorials are mild, so much so, indeed, that many of his political friends considered him lukewarm in the campaign of 1870. He never descends to the puddle of Billingsgate.

As regards his being a "carpet-bagger," he is the owner of much valuable property in his adopted town of Elizabeth City; is the head of an interesting family, and has had a daughter to intermarry with a gentleman "native here and to the manor born." Having performed, at different times, the duties of Postmaster of Bloomsburg, Pa., and of Assessor of Internal Revenue for his Collection District, in that State, he seems content with honors in that way, by declining office here in North Carolina. He is the personal friend of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, who, as a Democrat, would be pained to know that one of his party journals applies to the christian, the term "dog," and calls the man of thousands a "carpet-bagger."

M. V. B. G.

RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1871.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR: I notice with pleasure in your issue of this date, the letter of Hon. George Bancroft, Minister of the United States to Germany, addressed to His Excellency Governor Caldwell.

It is gratifying in the extreme to note such an authority bearing testimony to the resources of our State, and recommending emigration to our highly favored country. The hope expressd by Mr. Bancroft will no doubt be realized, but in order to activate the wished for advent, we ought to comprehend the proverb: *Aide toi, le ciel t' aidera.*

I have addressed to the Southern press, in a very imperfect form, some practical ideas, to organize immigration in our midst. Will they be sustained by the press and people, and heeded by our legislators? "That is the question."

Yours respectfully,
J. L. LABIAUX.

Kittrell's Springs, Aug. 31, 1871.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

At a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, assembled at Yadkin College on the 30th of August, 1871. T. W. Hartly, Esq., was called to the Chair and Frederick T. Walser appointed Secretary. Hon. Henry Walser explained the object of the meeting in a few pointed and forcible remarks, to be to *instruct* the Representatives of Davidson county, to make amends for their late dereliction of duty and betrayal of public trust, by amending the Constitution by legislative enactment in strict accordance with the wishes of the people.

On motion of G. W. Wilson, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee, to draft resolutions expressing of the sense of the meeting, viz: Maj. H. C. Walser, W. A. Phillips, R. B. Gentle, Henry Wilson and Major Green.

During the absence and deliberation of the committee, our worthy and estimable Representative, J. T. Brown entertained the meeting with a very interesting speech, of near two hours upon general political topics, in which he dealt the conventionists many home thrusts.

While the audience were enjoying the happy effort of Mr. Brown, the committee returned and through their chairman, Maj. Walser, reported the following preambles and resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, the present Legislature of North Carolina did on the 3rd of April last, pass a bill by a bare majority of said Legislature submitting the question of Convention or No Convention to the voters of the State, said Convention to have taken into consideration amendments to the Constitution, which bill the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts declared to be unconstitutional and revolutionary;

Whereas, we believe the same to have been revolutionary in its tendency, subversive of the great fundamental principles of government, and at variance with the true interests of the people; and,

Whereas, the overwhelming defeat of said proposed Convention, on the 3rd of August, has proven it a misrepresentation of the wishes of the people, and at the same time branded the members of said Legislature as traitors to their constituents and the trust confided; and,

Whereas, we deem some changes in the Constitution neccessary, but believe amendments can be made by legislative enactment, more cheaply and more in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of the State; and,

Whereas, the bill of rights guarantees to the people the right to instruct their Representatives; therefore,

Resolved, that we earnestly recommend to the citizens of Davidson county and all the other counties of the State to call meetings for that purpose, and *instruct* their Representatives to resign or support the following amendments, to the Constitution at their next meeting in november:

1. Strike out from Art. 1 Sec. 6 the assumption of the State debt contracted prior to May 20, 1861, and since the 20 May in 1865, and all obligations upon the Legislature for the payment of the interest and principal of the same.

2. Insert "biennial" in lieu of anntual in Art. 1 Sec. 2.

3. Insert "three" in lieu of five, in Art. 10 Sec. 8 and "eight" instead of "twelve" in Art. 10 Sec. 12; provided however nothing shall be so construed as to interfere with the present incumbents for the terms for which they were elected.

4. Abolish the effice of Superintendent of Public Works.

5. Fix the per diem of members of the Legislature at $3. and mileage at 8 cents.

6. Abolish the present Township system, and in their stead adopt the old county courts, and let the presiding officers of the same be elected by the people, and provide also that nothing herein shall be so construed as to alter the boundaries of the present Townships or change the number of magistrates.

7. Strike out, in Art. 11 Sec. 5 that part requiring a census to be taken every five years, by the State authorities.

8. The addition of a provision to the article concerning amendments as follows: Provided however, that no Convention nor General Assembly shall ever have, under any circumstances, any right or power whatever to abolish, impair, modify or in any way diminish the Homestead and personal property exemption as guaranteed to every citizen of the State, by Art. X of the Constitution, but the same shall be held forever by the owner in fee simple; nor shall any Convention or General Assembly ever have the right to impair, abridge or take away the right of the people, that is of every voter recognized by this Constitution to vote for every officer created by the same.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Carolina Era*, *Old North State*, and Greensboro' *Republican.*

On motion the meeting adjourned.

T. W. HARTLY, Pres't.
FREDERICK T. WALSER, Sec'y.
Yadkin College, Davidson Co., N. C.

For the Carolina Era.

JOS. J. MARTIN, ESQ.

When all did their duty so well in the late political campaign, it may not be invidious to mention especially the gentleman whose name heads this article.

Mr. Martin thoroughly canvassed his own county, and the result was a gain of over two hundred votes; and in addition to his efforts at home, addressed the people in Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort and Pitt counties, making in all seventeen speeches, and meeting the ablest Convention orators in a manner most gratifying to himself and friends, and damaging to his opponents, as the returns from all these counties show. In times of the highest political excitement, he has ever by his genial, generous disposition, his manly and consistent conduct, commanded the admiration of his party friends, and the respect of his opponents. No man has fewer enemies and stronger friends than Jos. J. Martin.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

For the Carolina Era.

NEW HANOVER ORGANIZING FOR 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—We had a lively and interesting annual meeting of the Cape Fear Harmony Club on the 23d, and passed the following resolutions unanimously. I am requested to ask their publication in THE ERA:

WHEREAS, The struggle for Constitutional law in North Carolina has resulted in the triumph of the principles of the Republican party, and the addition of the weight of 10,000 native white votes in support of the same, be it

Resolved, That this Club appreciate the efforts of those "native and to the manner born" who sustain in letter and spirit Equality, Liberty and Fraternity to all the recipients of American freedom, and return their thanks to those leaders of the people, Hon. John Pool, Hon. Ed. Cantwell and General Allen Rutherford, especially, for their effective efforts and arguments in behalf of national unity and State obligations, during the late canvass, and a copy be sent to the Raleigh ERA with a request for the publication of the same.

Resolved, That this Club organize for the future labors of 1872 by a remodeling of the by-laws in such particulars as to maintain and consolidate the strength of the city and county into an organization auxilary to the Executive Committee of the State and County.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES M. WISE, Cor. Sec'y.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 28, 1871.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR:—The so-called Conservatives are sick up here. The old soap-maker wants to make soap for Fall and Winter use; but owing to the fall off in lie, (lye) he desires to get a few copies of *The Sentinel*, a newspaper printed in your city. It answers all purposes in place of ashes.

CLIMAX.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Sept. 20th, 1871.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1871-'72.

The unprofitable prices obtained for the cotton crop of 1870-'71 made it necessary that great economy should be used in the production of the present growth; the area was generally lessened from 15 to 20 per cent; subsistence and wages were brought to the smallest cost; fertilizers were abandoned, or purchased only in a limited way, and fortunately both corn and bacon were at reasonable rates, thereby largely reducing the plantation expenses. The early portion of the planting season was unpropitious over most of the South-west in consequence of the prevalence of continued rains, preventing the usual working of the crop, causing an unmanageable growth of grass, and rendering it necessary in some instances to abandon parts of the planting. In the more Northerly portions of the cotton States the weather, at the commencement, was more favorable, and there was a promising appearance, but later a long drought inflicted considerable damage in some sections, which was followed by reports of caterpillar, rust and worm, with unfavorable atmospheric conditions, the whole aspect looking, as far as appearances would indicate, to a much diminished crop; and while all opinions must be largely speculative, the reduction of the growth to the extent of at least one million bales seems extremely probable, and the outlook would perhaps indicate a crop of 3,000,000 to 3,250,000 bales, the lesser figure being most likely, if the season should continue to show an unfavorable character.—*Charleston Courier, 1st.*

BABY FARMING IN ENGLAND.

Some remarkable evidence on baby farming has been given before a select committee of the House of Commons by Dr. Lankester, one of the Commons for Middlesex. He said that about one hundred children were annually found dead in his district, the greater portion being babies found in the streets. He calculated that the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate among these was one in three, and considering that illegitimate children in England were not more than one in ten or eleven, they had evidently less chance of life than the legitimate. Taking children above a year old, the number of illegitimate children was greatly reduced, because so many were killed off before they reached that age. He believed that infanticide was on the increase, and that the law of England with reference to child murder is too severe, and induced judge, jury, and all concerned to let women off, thus by its severity encouraging infanticide. He should like to see a law similar to that in Bavaria, where the actual punishment was twenty years' imprisonment.

Gold, silver and copper in solution, oozing out of the mountain and becoming precipitated by accident, would be deemed a novel discovery; yet such a discovery has been made in Bingham. A gentleman who is sinking a shaft with the expectation of finding gold in that canon, some time ago nailed a piece of sheetiron up to keep the water from dripping on the men at work. After it had thus served to keep off the water for some three weeks, he took it down, and found, to his astonishment, that it was covered more than an inch thick with gold, silver and copper, with a little iron, which had been in the water in solution, and became precipitated by being brought in contact with the sheet iron. The silver was over three hundred dollars to the ton, and the gold over eight hundred, besides the copper. This is certainly a remarkable discovery, and may lead to important results.—*Salt Lake News.*

Lorenzo Dow was once preaching in the Eastern part of Connecticut to a crowded house, the season being midwinter and the weather extremely cold. During the sermon the members of the congregation would make frequent visits to the stove to warm up; the old man stood the interruptions until forbearance ceased to be a virtue; stopping in the middle of a sentence he said: "Those who have holes in their stockings may now go to the stove and warm their feet." He was annoyed no more during the service.

THE NEEDS OF THE SOUTH.

We receive many letters from the South which seem to indicate a grievous misapprehension of the pressing want of that section. Their commonest error is an assumption that her people are deficient in capital, and that their industry languishes for want of it. Yet the South has hundreds of millions of acres of unused lands, rendering no income whatever to their owners, and often subjecting them to taxes that they pay with great difficulty if at all. Those lands are in good part covered with valuable timber, while many of them are richly underlaid with coal, iron, copper, lead, marble &c. To value the unused and unproductive lands, minerals, timber, and other capital of the South at three thousand millions of dollars might be to estimate it all the money it would sell for under present circumstances and in its present condition, but it is really worth far more.

It may be true that the South needs money, or such capital as is instantly available and convertible; but she cannot afford to borrow it. If she could borrow five hundred millions to-morrow, it might give her instant relief; but that relief would be factitious—like the strength obtained by the tippler from his dram—and would but increase her ultimate embarrassments. She needs rather to get out of debt than to get in deeper—to sell property that she is unable to use, and devote the proceeds to making available the residue of her now dormant resources. If her men of substance could sell two-thirds of the land, timber, ores, &c., which now employ no labor and afford no income, the residue would have a greater market value than the whole does at present, and they would be able to buy the stock, implements, machinery, fertilizers, &c., for lack of which their efforts are now relatively inefficient and fruitless.

The first need of every Southern State to-day is the application to its soil of the system of surveys which is one of the most beneficent devices for which mankind are indebted to our Union. If Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and West Virginia, were surveyed into right-angled sections and parts thereof, as are the public lands of the United States, their real estate would be worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than it now is, and a thousand acres of it could be sold where a hundred can now be.

Such a survey would affect no man's title, affect no existing boundary. No doubt, owners would gradually buy and sell, exchange and release, so as to bring their lines into conformity with the official surveys; but they would do this only so fast and so far as their own interest should dictate. But estates of five to forty thousand acres, which are now scarcely saleable at any price, would be readily bought in sections, quarters and eighths, at rates now unattainable.

Having been surveyed, all the lands that the owners did not wish to retain, should be brought into market. That is impossible under the present no-system. Owners are anxious to sell; they would gladly accept very low prices; but there are no buyers. He who has a thousand or even five thousand acres to sell cannot afford to advertise as his land should be advertised; the cost would be ruinous; and probably his advertising would sell ten other estates and not sell his after all. An inquirer who started southward expressly to look at his place would encounter so many would-be sellers on his way that he might never reach that place at all.

Now, there should be very extensive advertising of Southern lands, not merely at the North, but in Great Britian and Germany; yet it cannot be done in an isolated way. But let all those who have lands to sell in Virginia put them into the hands of *one* agent or company, and let that agent advertise them so as to reach every fireside in the North and half those of Great Britian and Germany—let him advertise so many acres in this, so many in that county, with capacities and prices—let him make arrangements with steamboats and railroads for the cheap transportation of those intending to purchase, and advertise where and how excursion tickets may be obtained, and there would be no difficulty in selling ten millions of acres per annum. The agent or company should pay all expenses, take all risks, and be allowed a liberal commission, such as would warrant and incite the most extensive advertising, and, unless exorbitant prices were asked, there could be no failure. We are confident that one hundred thousand tenant farmers or sons of farmers could be drawn from the British isles alone to Virginia within the next two years, if adequate efforts were made to enlighten them, with regard not merely to the cheapness and value of the lands, timber, &c., but to the means and cost of reaching those lands, the enchancment of their value by railways already built or in process of construction, and the case wherewith their owner could be recalled to Europe by telegraph and set down at his father's or brother's door within two weeks from the dispatch of the telegram. The masses in Europe know just as much of this country as we do of Australia, and are generally in doubt whether Virginia is in Boston or a little north of Chicago. Show them that it is within a day's ride of New York, with ample and excellent harbors, bays, rivers, &c., supplemented by canals and by railroads, and they will much prefer it to the remoter regions and harsher climate of the North-west. The facts that Indians no longer stray within hundreds of miles of its borders and that it has Episcopal churches, roads two hundred years old, an established social order, &c., will prejudice multitudes in its favor.

The South needs more people, greater diversity of pursuits, more skill, more energy and thrift—more mills, more shops, more factories, more furnaces—she does not need more capital than will inevitably flow in upon her if she can but utilize what she already has. We submit these suggestions to her leading minds, in the hope that they may sow some seeds of future thrift and progress.—*New York Tribune.*

Anything can be effected by industry,