THE LEGISLATURE.

It is a very popular thing to abuse a faislature. All over this country people lend about half their time electing Legistive bodies and making them what they re, and the other half in complaining that hey are not what they should be. To ne who can look at this thing without rejudice this does not seem to be the fault of the Legislatures. Just at this present our own Legislature is running the gauntlet, and very unjust things are said every day in the newspapers of a body of representative North Carolinians as wise, as patriotic, and as unselfish as any preceding Legislature has been or as any succeding Legislature is likely to be. When in session a year ago the work done was well done. Some things done did not altogether please use some other things may not have pleased those who read this, and possibly some things were distasteful to all of us, but the general result was good. One thing done was unprecedented, and those who speak evil of our Legislators, who are after all our neighbors and friends and of like minds and principles, may well ask themselves if they would have done like wise; that is to say, if they would have remained here a week, without pay, negleeting their own business, to finish the State's business that it had been impossible to transact in the time limited by the Con-

While in session last year there was no little complaint of the Legislature by press inclined to impatience, as generally independence may be properly called but at the close of the session the general judgment of press and people was such as we have indicated above and as we then stated. Willisthe call for an extra session there has been a breaking out afresh of the old complainings. Some of our exchanges speak of the Legislature as a weak body and one dangerous to be turned loose, and sure to commit some folly likely to injure the Democratic party if not the State. Others plainly express an opinion that it is a corrupt and purchasable body of men. And yet others are pleased to declare that when our Representatives meet here this month the scenes of 1868-69, the flush times of Radiealism and special tax bonds, will fade into utter insignificance compared with those to be enacted by the North Carolina Democratic farmers who mainly compose the present Legislature. They who say these things would seem to be as

Carolina, as they are ignorant of the worth of the men who are to meet nore on the 15th inst. to consider the most important question that has been before a North Carolina Legislature for many years; not even excepting the State debt question with which they dealt so quietly and in such business-like way, and so wisely (such is the popular judgment) at the last session. They will deal with this question as with that, and when their work is done and its good fruits begin to show themselves, some of those who, new revile will praise, and some of them, perhaps, will not be slow to say "we did it." We have known such things to happen.

The Legislature, as we have said, is composed mainly of farmers who at this season will be anxious to be at their homes. and we may very safely say that they will go to work at once and carnestly. The bill which they are called to consider has been printed and distributed. They will have had three weeks for its consideration and for ascertaining the will of their constituents. They will at once pass or reject the bill and return to their home duties. · We have no fears that they will enter upon any general legislation. A week from the day of assembling will doubtless find them on their way home to receive the congratulations of the people whose present taxes they will have reduced and whose future presperity they will have well-nigh assured,

IF THERE is any one thing to which the Democratic party is fully, thoroughly, and completely committed in every possible way, it is to the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Heretofore it has cheerfully voted and the people have cheerfully paid the small sums that could be pared for its construction. Once dragged from private circulation into public print, it was cusy to destroy the "Mud-Cut Boom which sought to induce the people to violate plighted faith and stop the Road at Asheville. It needed only to print the Boom, and to print along with it the actual facts, and the Boom was dead. A very different question is now presented. That question is: Shall the State fulfil its pledge to the Western people without further taxation, with re-imbursement of past taxation, with profitable employment of its convict labor, and in one-fourth the time that it can be done under the present plan? The question is a grave one; for if answered in the negative it is more than doubtful if we can induce the people to pay taxes for the slow process of building a great railroad with very insufficient funds. when a way has been opened, and refused, to build it quickly, without taxation, and with the expenditure of millions of outside money in their midst. To the Eastern counties, especially, the question is one of vital import. A negative answer, which means the almost certain stoppage of the Road and an unfulfilled pledge on their part, means also a return to misgovernmen om which that pledge rescued them. It

es two to make bargains, and two must hem or they are forfeit. A service and a service dical State Convention is to meet

a July 7th.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The Democratic Convention which held at St. Louis in 1876 by Re recommended to future National gratic Conventions, as the sense of the Democracy here in Convention asser that the so-called two-thirds rule be abolshed as unwise and unnecessary, and that the States be requested to instruct their clegates to the Democratic National Conrention to be held in 1880, whether it be esirable to continue the two thirds rule longer in ferce in the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in their call for the Corrention." And the Committee, in issuing the call for the Convention to be held at Cincinnati on June 22, have omplied with the request and submited the matter to the States for determination. This, it seems to us, is one of the times when it is wise to let well enough alone." The two-thirds rule has worked out good results, and there is no need to change now, if indeed a change may be desirable at any time hereafter. The Southern States put forward no candidates for either of the great Federal offices, but the Southern States do pretty much all the effective voting for the Democratic candidates. It is not of good policy to give up to the Radical Northern States not only the caudidates but the power to name them against the votes of the solidly Demcratie Southern States. That will be a result of the repeal of the time-honored wo-thirds, rule, though combinations to give it effect may not at once take place. The history of the two-thirds rule may interest renders, if their knowledge is as

inaccurate as are the various accounts of t going the rounds of the papers. The first general Convention of the Democratic. party ever held in the United States met at Baltimore in May, 1832, to nominate a candidate for the Vice-Presidency to run on the ticket with Gen. JACKSON for the Presidency. The Convention was unanimous for MARTIN VAN BUREN and unanmously nominated him, but before doing o adopted a rule that two-thirds should be necessary to a nomination as naturally tending to give it more weight. On May 20, 1835; the rule was again adopted by the Baltimore Convention, and Mr. VAN this or any other day and generation of BUREN again unanimously nominated, but North Carolinians. His object as ours is to this time for the Presidency. The action of the third Convention, at Baltimore on May 5, 1840, was precisely the same, but at the polls Mr. VAN BUREN failed of re-election to the Presidency. When the fourth Concention met at Baltimore, May 27, 1844, Mr. VAN BUREN was again a candidate for nomination but far from being the unanimous choice of the Convention. A very small majority was committed to him, friends sought to defeat the acceptance two-thirds rule when, as usual, it was moved by Judge ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, one of the delegates from this State. They failed after long and excited discussion. The rule was again adopted and has governed all general Conventions of the party

since as it had controlled all previous Con-ATTENTION is called to the very interesting Emigration letter printed to-day on the fourth page of HALE'S WEEKLY from Mr. A. V. DOCKERY, of North Carolina, who is now U. S. Consul at Leeds. His official position would indicate that Mr. DOCKERY has strayed far from the right paths in politics as father and grandfather did before him, but his letter shows that he has inherited their brains and their love of North Carolina. That the Department of Agriculture will do all that can be done to accomplish the work that is set before it there is not, a bit of doubt. But while hundreds of thousands are annually given by the Western new States for the same purpose, no great results need be expected from the expenditure of the few hundred dollars appropriated by our State to secure a good class of emigrants and plenty of them. The adoption of the bill to come before the Legislature in extra session will do the work of years in that regard. The building of the Western Railroad will be a very great work for North Carolina, but it is not the greatest result which will follow the settlement in the State of a man of mind who not only appreciates the value of the field before him, as many North Carolinians do, but has of his own and at his command the means necessary and the will to work it. Plenty of immigrants will follow, and not of the empty-handed

FREQUENT calls are made by the papers upon the Speakers to sign at the extra session last session's school bill. The Speak ers have no right to do any thing of the kind. When the Legislature adjourned sine die its incomplete work died with it. The Legislature will have to pass a bill before the Speakers can sign it, and even if the last session's bill were worth passing again, we feel very sure that Superintendent Scarborough would advise against t now when all the details for work and tax-collection under existing law have been arranged. To change these would be a mere waste of time and money and of no possible public benefit.

THE REPUBLICANS are as thoroughly committed to the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad as the Democrats are, but they are not now responsible for the proper conduct of the State government. The Democrats are, and to Democrats only are we at liberty to talk, if indeed there be necessity for appeal to any of either party. We have no doubt that Legislators feel as the people feel, and we shall be surprised if a dozen votes are recorded against the great measure so soon to come before the General Assembly.

e of And Amelia to the date of the older THE public debt decrease in February was \$5,672,019.75.

examination would show that the assoc is a delusion. It would be seen that that cloud be blacker in other States in ecause the proportion of the black so ation is greater than here. Thus this poor ground of consolation we like be

labor nor expense has been cared during the four years of our newspaper life in this stricken from under us. It may be said that this wast ther and many years of editorial work thich preceded the destruction of the Favask those who say so to refer to the Let them turn to the census of \$30. treville Observer by the then public ene-1860, and observe the number of er That the labor has not been without ong the white race who could fruits, though the laborers passed sheafless read nor write. I might refer to the of from the ripening harvest fields so dili-1840, but I prefer the two former ball the census for those two decades will lower ently cultivated, is seen in the changed he period of greatest educational wirit of the people. These need no trgour State. Let the reader marke the now to a cheerful performance of what gross illiteracy of our white people in \$10, and then follow it through each period of ten years to 1850 and 1860. During that they have come to recognize as the State's highest duty. They may grumble about me common schools were in existent and taxes, even of taxes for schools, but it is get how imperceptible was the only because many of them look upon these ment! The returns of each decade tell taxes as wasted; wasted, that is to say, besame melancholy story of ignisance. cause insufficient for the accomplishment of s, wide-pervading, unrelieved, will press this aspect on the case further. I gross, wide-pervading, unrelieved. ny real good. We have not yet quite reachforbear to fix the exact place of al that conclusion, for to our thinking it Carolina in the scale of illiteracy; that each reader may do for himself, or if he will must be a very poor school, and a very short term, which is not something not take the trouble, he may draw like wn better than no school at alll. But be inference from the writer's omission in fix Suffice it, North Carolina that as it may, we must have longer throughout a "bad eminence." No school terms and we must have better son can contemplate her situation at thus teaching. To this the people who pay the exhibited without shame and humile taxes are agreed, and it now needs only to An illustrious man-illustrious for alelities and learning-compared ignerance it the educate our public men who are to make body-politic to leprosy or some other laws in 1881 into the knowledge that a ome disease. We find it here exist in proper school tax and a proper system of virulent form. ' It is the disease of sevenschools will give almost universal satisfacerated parent. A remedy must be saind tion. What the people want is the worth unless we are prepared to resign her wintellectual death. To realize the necessity of active, speedy and vigorous measures of of their money, not the expenditure of a few more thousands of dollars of their relief, it is needful to lay the malade pen hard-earned means to no useful purpose to the physician. It has been done the as would have been the case if the bill tender, if unskillful, hand of one while before the Legislature last year had become law in the emasculated condition in which

EDUCATION.

ring about a better state of

it passed its final hurried readings.

Why was North Carolina always this position? Was the brand of inferentity. impressed upon her from the beginning? But enough of this. Readers of this Did nature design her to play a sign newspaper are familiar with its views about nate part in the drama of civilization on popular education, which have been pressed continent, and apportion her gits to the humble role for which the State was in season and out of season, if indeed it destined? To answer these questions let can be ever out of season to talk to the us go back to the origin of the State Let people in regard to their highest duty to us recur to the men and to the convention themselves and to their children. Our purthat founded our State Governments and gave the impress to our State policys, the pose was but to write an introductory line to the papers whose publication is begun men and the convention of 1776. by the work they performed, or the views to-day from the pen of one of the wisest they cherished of the future of our comstatesmen and purest patriots known to monwealth, there were none in the Prijon a more profound apprehension, or a swonger grasp, or a more lucid power of do what may be done to re-organize the tion of the principles of free government. Common Schools, multiply their numbers, The Constitution framed by them cas a widen the range of study, secure good monument of statesmanship. So wis was teachers, and to give to them and to the it in its general scope, so admirably pacted in all its parts, that it exists un-Superintendent of Public Instruction adechanged down to 1835-more than talf a. quate compensation for good work well century. Then and in 1854, it underwent done. Temperately, and without just cause some modification in a few particular, and remained until 1868. This, too, did ng a of offence to any, he appeals in the three papers which we shall lay before the pubtime when other States were constant agitated by schemes of revision, and the Conlie to the motives of shame, emulation, phistitutions of some of them were cast lanthropy, religion, and even the sordid one again and again. But the police then sketched out for the future progress the tion. The scheme of education as war out in our Constitution was more hensive than that contained in the Constitution of any of the then States Few of these Constitutions contained and pro-vision for education. Those of Corgia and Vermont simply directed the establish-ment of "schools for the instruction of youth." . Those of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire directed the encouragement of "arts and sciences in seminaries of learn-That of Massachusetts directed the

gloomy years must be seen in the lower

when the youth of that day shall come to fill the halls of legislation and occupy jildi-

exertions of its devoted sons it was lameh-

ed anew with a corps of professors and a

plan of study which inspire the hope that

t will at no distant day fulfil the lofter deal

But the framers of our Constitution snew

that a Commonwealth depends 'not Edone

or even mainly upon the manner in Thich

the duties of its higher offices are ldis

changed, but equally upon the manifer in

which those offices are filled, to which any

citizen may at any moment be called

Magistrates, Sheriffs, etc .. - and those Chic

are devolved upon every citizen bathe

mere fact of citizenship—as jurymen etc.

Moreover, a sense of the perils and meri-

fices inevitable in the war for independance,

strong feeling of brotherhood between all.

The educational interest of all was toll be

provided for. It was therefore or sined

as part of the fundamental law that

"schools shall be established for the con-

may enable them to instruct at low present

The plan was a wise one. It was a linted

to secure a great public good by co shin-

ing public aid with local resource? and

stimulating private zeal and exertion to the

community to be benefitted. It is wathy

The plan steered clear of the difficulties

nient instruction of youth with suchrisala

ries to the masters, paid by the public as

all men closely together, and awakes

standard of attainment in our publican

cial and other high stations here.

I ask the aid of HALE'S WEEK-LY, says our correspondent, to lay before the people of North Carolina some thoughts upon the subject of popular education. In the judgment all the questions which are urged upon their attention are of very inferior importance when compared with this. Many of these questions are local; many call for mere transitory legislation. Few of them involve, by general consent, the interest of the whole State : none of them consequently very vital in their immediate bearing, or interests which rights and privileges of "Harvard Courge, may not be displaced or: overshadowed in the progress of years. Not so with the and enjoined the duty of giving encorragesubject of education. Its importance is ment to that institution. In the Constitution of North Carolina is to be found this pressing and permanent, and comes home to the household and heart of every citizen provision: "All useful learning all be encouraged and promoted in one of more Universities. This is the first time that within our bounds. Upon its proper determination depends the material progress of our State-and what is far more, the the word "University" occurs in the text welfare, moral, intellectual and to a great of these Constitutions it is mentioned in legree spiritual, of present and future genthe Constitution of Massachusetts but erations. It is one which has no partisan only in a caption. I beg attention terms of this clause. It enjoins the establishment of one University, and more ims; it has no political significance except in the broadest and most beneficent sense. if necessary to carry out the object pro-It has for its object the good, the highest posed; it contemplates not the end good of all without respect to age, sex, colorment only, but the promotion of learning or condition. On a subject so momentous may I not claim not only your co-operation it directs these institutions to be deficated but that of all the journalists in the State, not to learning only, nor yet only to usewho, as a body are amongst our most adful learning, but to all useful learning. vanced thinkers? May I not hope for the In grandeur of view and purpose it is thus co-operation as well of the many distinseen that the statesmen of North Carolina guished gentlemen who preside over our in 1776 went far beyond those of any other nstitutions of learning? With such coin the Union. In obedience to the inlaborers I should confidently look forward junction the University was founded. It never attained the proportions which were to the adoption, at an early day, of measures adequate to the demands of the subhoped and anticipated; but for long the most important branches of learning were The state of education in North Carolithoroughly taught there. For a time it suffered a most disastrous eclipse and, apart from any other consequence, the sus-pension of culture and science during those

na is such as to fill our minds with the

I beg your readers to refer to the census of 1870, and turn to the title "Illiteracy. Observe what a black cloud hangs over the State of North Carolina, The subject is presented through the median of colors, o as to be obvious to a glance of the eve. No man, with the proper feelings of a man, can contemplate this picture without deep sense of pain. It tells of inferiority in all those mental powers and capacities which gave rank to a State among the nations of the earth. It tells of absolute incapacity in a large portion of our people for every position of civil responsibility. nay, for the most common duties of citizenship. It tells of the waste and misapplication of energies which, if properly fostered, trained and cultivated, would have given a new impulse and direction to agriculture and the useful arts. It tells of benighted homes, where the benign influence of letters is unknown: where the long winter evenings drag on in studid slamber; where the conversation, if there e any, runs a perpetual round over topics the most common-place and sordid, or if it wanders beyond, passes to such whose only seasoning is that of grossness and sensualiv. On the moral and religious aspects of he ricture I do not propose now to pause. It is one from which we involuntarily

It may be said that the same map shows that there are other States over which hangs a cloud yet blacker than that over ours. In reply let me ask is there any one that could take consolation from the fact that we are not absolutely the lowest in the scale? How ignoble is that ambition which measures only from below! How grovelling that spirit which glories in an abasement greater than its own! I do not think there are many who would say. o. I am glad to think that our people are too ingenuous and truthful to attempt such Connecticut. There the education of the

by experience. In the work of J. Orville Taylor on "The District School," which have never seen, but which is commended by Chancellor Kent, as that of a "good judge and zealous writer," it is said of the Connecticut plan "that it does too much." "It damps," says he, "individual effort for

cannot do without individual effort." "I'ndoubtedly." Chancellor Kent goes on to say, "every provision of the kind must undoubtedly be pernicious : if it extinguish stimulus, and leaves the inhabitants contented with the provision, and careless and

indifferent to all other exertion." With this great instrument of modern progress so admirably devised it was to have been expected that the State would. as soon as she had recovered from the effects of the war of independence, have proceed to put it in operation. But for two generations nothing was done. In 1816 Judge Murphy made an ineffectual effort to inaugurate the system of common schools. In 1825 the efforts of Bartlett Yancey to accomplish the same object were partially successful. To his eloquent and patriotic voice the Legislature so far vield ed as to appropriate, what he most truth fully characterized as the "parings of the treasury" to found the system. This was a beginning, but nothing commensurate with the importance of the subject was done until the year 1840. Nearly three score years had thus passed away before this scheme so full of hope and promise to nine-tenths of the people of the State was placed upon a secure foundation.

There is a fearful amount of respons bility resting upon the public men of North Carolina during that period. It was a period in which the intellectual powers of her children-powers which constitute the most precious gift of God-were suffered to run to waste, unimproved and unregarded. During that period this system was in operation in many of our sister States and its fruits were before the world. Every year faithfully chronicled the advance of those States; and as faithfully marked the descent of our own. But nothing was done or attempted, except by two or three noble men, and they were not sustained.

It is usual to say in such cases, that the people were not prepared for it. Let me ask, is it usual for reformers to wait for a universal demand, before they urge measures for the public good? Did Luther so? -or if the topics with which he had to deal should be deemed too sacred in this connection-did Howard so, when he made his appeal in behalf of prison reformation? Did Romilly so, when he urged the melioration of the criminal law of England Did Clinton, a pioneer in another field, who deserved to stand higher. None emced | wait for the public to clamor for the construction of that great canal, which imforever the commercial supremacy of New York? Was, in fine, our, own Morehead prompted by the public voice to urge the building of our great central line of railroad; or was it his voice that aroused the people? In every instance great undertakings have been projected by one, or at most a few

men, who have ultimately brought to their aid the popular support. It may be said such a measure, if sooner brought forward, would have been rejected as premature. The answer is obvious nothing is premature that vitally concerns the public good. Whatever has that bearing cannot too soon be presented to th the range of discussion, and discussion wil demonstrate its utility. The public mar ought to be the pioneer in whatever con cerns the good of the State, and he is unworthy of support, if he be not willing to put his popularity to hazard to achieve a great public benefit. If he wait to be pressed forward to a great work, he mistakes his mission under popular institutions. The most ardent advocate of those institutions never dreamed that it was 'given to all men to originate great measures of public utility. But it is claimed, and experience vindicates the claim as just that there is no subject within the domain of government, upon which the people cannot, after it has undergone a full discussion, pronounce' an enlightened, a sound and a safe judgment. No man in pursuit of a worthy object, need fear to throw himself upon the people for support. A distinguished son of our own State, the late Hon. John A. Gilmer, who throughout life commanded the suffrages of the people whenever he appealed to them, said upon a memorable occasion. "The honest statesman who reposes a

generous confidence in the liberality and justice of the people will ever be sustained. while the time-servers who measure the public heart by their own narrow and selfish notions, will, in the end, meet with merited rebuke." During that period of 64 years, there was no time at which if this subject had been pressed upon the public attention by one able man, earnestly, persistently, faithfully, others would not have rallie around him; and at which the people, when they came to comprehend it in its length and breadth, would not have given it their sanction. But though the field was white to the harvest, there were none who entered it with the spirit which was demanded. I have dwelt, not unduly, I hope, upon this aspect of the subject; it

To apprente what was lost by this long inaction, let us see what might have been accomplished. The best test of what can be done, is what has been done under similar circumstances. To estimate our loss with something like accuracy. I shall next invite attention to what has been done under the same, or a similar condition of things,

carries a lesson to the men of our own

VERY many people in this and other States will hear with regret of the death of our old and respected friend James R. Donge, Esq. A Rockingham corresponflent, whose letter is printed to-day, sends us the particulars of his death and a brief Sketch of his life, which will be read with in public affairs, some twenty years ago.

WE welcome the appearance of the Cape Fear Banner, the first number of which was issued at Fayetteville on Wednesday last, by Mr. H. I. McDuffie, Good fortune to it, and to Fayetteville! and better health and more profitable labor to our friend MYROYER, who has discontinued the Gazette, so long the able and honored representative of the Democracy of the Upper Cape Fear

of remark that a similar plan was jurged upon the British Parliament by Bord Brougham and his co-laborers in the work An organized going of robbers has been of popular education in 1835 and 3837. preying upon the good people of Catawba for some months. The Hickory Press says inherent in that adopted by the Stile of they were all arrested and lodged in jail last week. Four are white and six black. n evasion. If it were said, a further people has been exclusively the work of the A Richmond detective trapped them.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE Correspondence of HALE's WEERLY. New York, Feb. 27, 1880. MR. EDITOR: Monday last was a legal oliday here, made so by Washington's arthday falling on Sunday, and in consenence, many of the stores down town were closed, though probably most people did as I did, get through their mails and then devote the remainder of the day to other duties or pleasures. Mine came un der the latter denomination, for I rode up shed a letter in January, 1861, in favor to the Presbyterian Hospital (Presbyterian only in name, for all denominations are recived there) and spent a couple of hours with Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Phillips, and with two visitors who called whilst I was there, Rev. Dr. Wall, the chaplain and superin endent of the Hospital, (well known in North Carolina, where he was a minister Newbern, for more than ten years, and Dr. Smith, the visiting physician. With ch agreeable company, and such comfortquarters, and a Geometry, I have been old that Chief Justice Ruffin used to keep a Geometry by him to sharpen his faculties when he had a complicated case to decide,

is no wonder that the Doctor is improv ng in health, as I am glad to say he is. Among the many subjects talked of it was only natural that Mr. Lenox, the founder of the hospital, just deceased, should come n for remark. He was a very pseuffar man, and did things in his own peculiar way. Among the ancedotes mentioned of him was one about the purchase of a pair of carriage horses. He had directed the owner to bring them to his house for inspecion. Arrived there, the servant was sent up to inform him of the fact of their presce; she did so and at once returned with orders to take the horses to the stable-Mr Lenox had seen them from the window and was satisfied. Strange as it may seem, we differed in opinion as to the conundrum whether Commodore Vanderbilt or Mr Lenox deserved more from the community for the good each had done? Vanderbilt who, with all his avarice and selfishness and coarseness, had given employment to tens of thousands of persons, and finally through the influence and advice of his wife and Dr. Deems.) had given a church to the latter and a million of dollars to establish a University at Nashville; or Mr. Lenox the recluse Christian centleman and scholar, who had devoted his great wealth to unostentations charities culminating in this Hospital and the grand

Lenox Library. Let each of my readers

put the question to himself and to his

friends, and perhaps they will be divided in opinion, as we were. On leaving Dr. Phillips I intended to ake that ride around the city with which he had been so much delighted, but there cared that the cars would be blown from the track of the elevated road where it is to 90 feet above ground. And so that rip is deferred till the next legal holiav, if such an one should come to me. there was no general celebration of the ay here, but the streets and parks were bronged with people, and I see by the morning papers that numerous societies, impanies and associations paid due respect the occasion, looking somewhat as if these people are coming to regard Washington as almost as great a man as Lincoln, though they may never admit that a white an-a Southern white man-is "as good a nigger."
The accretions of a story as it travels are e those of the snowball as the boys roll along. I thought it a pretty tough story that I wrote you about Mrs. Astor of this

city, that she appeared at a ball in Washington with eight hundred thousand dollars orth of diamonds on her person; but now comes back to me from the South as two millions of dollars worth, and two deectives to guard her, besides a policeman ther room door! A guard for a lady in ball-room in a gentleman's house! That

In a small, church in an unfashionable focality, which I sometimes attend because s near to me, and because the services re simple and home-like, I found in the w where I sat last Sunday, a printed re ort of the seventh year of the Parish Mission, It is St. Clement's Church, on Third or Amity street, which until a few ars ago was inhabited by many most, reectable and wealthy people, but is now en up, even large four-story brownone houses, to poor people and their universal accompaniment here, lager beer shops, and even, so it is said, to worse purposes, The street has many passers, with any number of children; but in the church there is but a small congregation, not half seats being occupied even on such a prious day as last Sunday, which might e tempted all mankind to throng within and offer thanks to the beneficent Being that makes the genial sun to shine upon all, rich and poor alike. In the two large calleries there was not a human being, and de there. How can it be accounted for that in such a locality there are so few . before me the MS, of an amusing satire on church-goers? The spacious galleries are free, and the sexton very promptly and politely shows strangers to some of the nany vacant pews; the minister is, if not an orator, a sound and sensible and earnest ne; and the report alluded to shows that efforts are systematically made to induce the people in the neighborhood to attend church; that during the past year the small congregation had subscribed and expended nearly four thousand dollars in sutaining a mission' house near by, in ministering to the destitute, the sick and the dying in aiding willowed mothers with young children, and in general in doing good to bodies and souls. During the year, 1,526 visits were made for investigation and relief. 6,950 meals were given to persons known to be needy and worthy, 702 garments given, besides a large quantity of meats. sugar, vegetables, &c. 1,005 persons applied at the Mission House for relief. Bescriptions, \$779 were devoted to renting a house on the seaside and giving to seventyas their crowded houses and streets did not afford. In view of all this and much other kindness that I have not enumerated, is it

not strange that everybody in that neigh-

wicked generation and city.

plain: there is a deal of good even in this I have been inclined to think that Mr. Bayard would be laid upon the shelf as a Presidential aspirant. Some one has discovered that in June 1861 he made a speech at Dover, Delaware, against war would not peacefully return to the Union, I sin and possibly in New York also.

and characterizing the Federal army as "a rmy." In the present feeling of e country it is not likely that any one meh sentiments, and so the Democratic rty will hardly venture to nominate Mr yard. Her the World, which is favor le to Mr. Bayard, takes the bull by the orns and publishes the entire speech, which to my mind is a very sensible and atriotic speech, though I don't expect orthern people to agree with me. And ilden also must be raled out, for he pub-

nacification and not force. Some month or two ago Governor Sev our expressed the upinion that, much as Democrats in this city and State were ded, the Republicans were in even a worse condition, and so it now turns out. There has been a great e-musotion and ster wrangle at Alliany, where the Legisture is in session, between the Conkling, by the birming of their cotton gin and new ol Grant party and the anti-Grant party. broke out upon a nomination by Gov. ruell of a man name Smythe for a high tate office; and as office in these parts is main object of all parties, an irreconble feud at once resulted.

Dr. Brandreth (of Brandreth spills,) who hied at Sing Sing a few days ago, came on England in 1833, with just money rough to buy the chemicals to make ezea boxes of pills. These he peddled ound at a profit. He continued this usiness till he had made enough to rent a mall office; then he prospered, built the Brandreth Hotel, corner Broadway and anal street, and then his elegant residence nd factories, with extensive parks, at Sing ng. He had been twice a State Senator estimated that he had paid a million of llars for advertising.

A woman in this city professes to have scovered a cure for drunkenness. She s. The main object of men in getting rey is not to injure themselves or their ves and families, as is often asserted by rulent temperance lecturers, especially men, but to become dizzy and to be easantly unable to co-ordinate their less, eir eyes and their organs of speech. Now e have pondered this subject most gravely and have contrived a plan by which our usbands, brothers, fathers and sons-well, nd lovers too - may become dizzy without ing positively offensive. I myself have cancel my lord from his cups by means of ie proposed treatment, and he is perfectly disfied. In the evening, after we have at together for some time, and he says, My dear, I have some business to attend and will be back in an hour or two," I

ay, John, get up in the middle of the times, and it will do you just as much good as going out to see about that business. When he has turned round about take another, and as soon as he stops tumbles head first into a corner, or stands bowing to me and the furniture quite in his old way and to as good a purpose. In short time he comes to himself with a flushed face, and perhaps a slight headache, but with his money all safe in his pocket. It is ridiculous to see him act in such a way, but not more absurd than to find him rying to come up stairs on the wrong side of the baluster, or engaged in conversation with the hat-rack. If my weary-hearted sters will coax their male relatives, friends and acquainfances, with proper arguments, onbtless they will find their account in so doing and all will be well. Dizziness is what men are after when they drink; and turning around in the way I speak of is the easiest and cheapest way of becoming dizzy." As the woman signs her name to. this, we must conclude that she is in earnest. Which one of your lady readers will put er liege lord through this process with which we were all familiar in the innocent

The great advance in paper is not only affecting the publishers of newspapers, but a serious matter for book publishers. The first sign of an advance among these that Messrs. Appleton have put up the orice of Webster's Elementary Speller from \$1 to \$1.10 per dozen.

The rapid increase in the proportion of vorces to marriages in New England is an alarming sign of the times. It is ofially ascertained that in 1878 there was divorce to every 21 marriages in Massahusetts; whilst in 1860 it was I to every In Vermont during the past ten years there has been I divorce to every 17 marriages; in Connecticut, 1 to 12; in Rhode Island, 1 to 14: As in scripture we are told that at the period of the Exodus there was not a house of the Egyptians where there was not one dead," so in these parts there is hardly a boarding house in which there is not one divorced. Before I discovered this. I one day read to a gene tleman at a boarding house a paragraph in a morning paper about the number of divorces, when a bystander warned me that the man to whom I had read was the husband of a woman who had been divorced. So when you come North be careful how you speak of divorces. I have this subject, which I may publish. It entitled, "Who is Your Wife?" and has for its text, "You take this woman to be your wedded wife-till you are divorced. You take this man to be your wedded nusband-till you change your mind. In a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Potter of Grace Church, on the relations of science inodern life, he stated that the average

death rate in certain diseases had been reduced 50 per cent, and the average length f, human life increased from 30 years to 40 years, all due to the labors of modern

POLITICAL NOTEST-The Vermont Radical Convention on the 25th instructed its Chicago delegates to vote for Senator George F. Edmunds' nomi

nation to the Presidence Washington on Friday by the nomination announced that he would not receive the On the other hand if they buy the Road interest even by the generation that has five enfectled women and children's trip appointment, and disappointed and vexed, it only gives more strength to the "strong there in the summer, where they spent he had gone home to wage war upon the man Government. It is a dilemma Administration generally and Secretary from work, and breathing a pure air such | Sherman specially. It is said that to help out Sherman, the President bribes Pinchback with a nomination, relying upon the good sense, self-respect and dignity of the Demogratic Senate to reject him.

borhood is not drawn within the open doors Frederick Hassaurek, whose position of such a church? And perhaps it is editor of one of the most influential Geralmost as strange that the benevolent peoman newspapers in the West makes his ple who do all this good continue to pour views on corrent politics interesting, says that the German Republicans are strongly out their blessings upon an apparently against Grant, and that if he should be thankless people. One thing is certainly nominated Ohio would be a doubtful State. The hostility of German citizens to the third-term project seems to be almost universal, and must be taken into account in all estimates of the chances of the approaching campaign. They are a peculiarly indewith the Southern Confederacy, in favor of harness of party sits lightly. They hold its recognition in case the Southern States | the balance of power in Ohio and WisconWhat North Carolinfaus are Dotn

EANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES The Salem Prost thinks Gov. Jarvas en-

The Pee Dec Herald says that Auson's all grain crops are looking unusually

The Statesville American gives a good count of the wheat crop in all sections of

The Winston Leuder says that \$200,000 avia been paid to farmers for tobacco market since January 1st.

The Danbury Reporter says that \$4,225

se been subscribed in Yadkin to the Cape ear A. Yadkin Valley Railroad, and hopes The Louising Times says that Messrs. J and J. H. Harris lost about \$1,000

ill last week. No insurance The Meere Index says that Harnett unity is unaminous for Daniel H. M. Lean, Esq., as the next Democratic nomines for Congress in that District.

Miss Caroline O. Lewis, of Robeson, s burned to doath last week. The References says that her clothing caught fire while assisting neighbors to put out a re in the woods. The Favetieville Banner says that B.

fuller, Esq., goes to Durham as legal ad over and financial managers for Blackwell Co. His place as Cashier of the People's tank is filled by that excellent bank officer. Mr. Wm. T. Taylor.

The Charlotte Democrate species four at 60 to 3.75; wheat 1.40 to 1.50; corn nd mend 72; peas 76; oats 55 to 60; rish polatoes 2.50 to 3:00 per bbl. 1.10 1.20 per bushel a sweet spoudoes 80 to .00; pork 6); beef 4 to 6; butter 17 to 20; chickens 20 to 22; oggs 11 to 12); en whisky 1.25, apple braudy 1.50.

Alamance is not backward in good to acco crops. The Gleaner says that Wiliam Jones, colored, on two seres of land, roduced 10,000 hills, which netted him after paying expense of selling, \$1,051 and that Cicero Anderson, also colored, on ess than two acres, raised 8,000 hills which netted him, after paying all warehouse expenses, 8766.

The Kinston Journal says that Jones and Lenoir county farmers will double the e acreage this year. It is raised very uccessfully in Jones on stiff upland, payz in money more per acre than cottor nd not half the trouble to house; and last it not least, it is generally conceded that he straw is equal to blade fodder for for e, and will by itself pay the while cost of the crop.

The Patriot says that Greensborn's spok and handle factories can't supply the de mand and one of them is three tarnths behind in its orders. The handles made e entirely to fill European demant. It dso states that Mr. George Vernon, of Greensboro, has invented an improvement u the plow clevis which consists of an adustable piece placed under where the swingle ree is attached, and which, when were by se, can be substituted by another placed in

The Iredell Gazette is greatly delighted be "able to state upon perfectly reliable orthority that Mr. Barbour of the Wash ngton City and Virginia Midland and other highly responsible parties have conshided an agreement and have determined mon building a connection between Danlle and the Charlotte and Atlanta Air-Line. Mr. Barbour will inaustrate this enterprise by placing a corps of engineers n the field in a short time. There is every reason to expect that the line of the Winston Salem & Mooresville Rullroad roa Mocksville will be adopted. The work from Mooresville to Mocksville is about half completed."

They honor their fathers and their mothrs, do the Scotch people, and their days, are long in the land. The Robentonian says that in St. Paul's Township Mosers. Seill Sinclair, Duncan Campbell, Angus Eyans, Neill Malloy, Roderick McSwain, and perhaps a few others, are each over SO, years of age. Mrs. Margaret McNair, wife of the late Mr. Matthew McNair, is now over 22 years, and one of the most engaging ladies in the country. Her de scendants are numerous in this State and Georgia; upwards of 50 great grand childen now represent her. This old lady enoys excellent health, attends to her church and home duties unassisted her judg ment is unimpaired, and her conversations powers highly interesting and instructive

THE CONUNDRUMS OF THE DAY

HAT SORT OF A SELL, AND WHO WAS

Tisn't often Tom Evans of the Reids rille Times gets sold, and we are not sure that Tom is the sold party wow. The case stands this way : On the editorial page the Times; of the 26th, epitomizes Greensboro Patriot editorial, of the 25th.

"The Greenshore Patriot lays the soft ripeachment that certain newspapers in the State have been paid by Best & Co., to work up sentiment in favor of a sale of the Western Road. At least it incuires can such be the case, and gives it as the talk in Raleigh. The Patriot editor is much n Raleigh, and we take it wears his cars about him. With such music as this in the air the sale of the Road should go slow. Mighty corporations seem aspiring to run the country and it is only the people in their might who can put on the check rems. The single man that dares opposed them is sat down on at once. We regret the assemblying of the Legislature at the present time. The Republican party rejoiles at it. It has nothing to lose. Best & Co. no doubt are for Grant for Provident. If they make a square and indvantageous Pity that the Western Road should ever have been burried into the ring. It is now the deuce to get it behind the curtain. One thing is certain, if the Road is sold, it insures a man fresh from the people, and who has not been mixed with railroads, for the Democratic nomination for Governor, or else we are mistaken.". So far, so good. When we got to Tom's third page we found a stopping of the press

and a postscript thus :-The Patriot was received just as we go to press. The paragraph as to the rumor of papers being paid by Best & Co. to advocate sale of the Western Road is not in. Its editor read it to us from proof sheet Tuesday night, and we said at the time we should notice it. So the article pendent class of voters, upon whom the elsewhere was on the faith of that paragraph's appearing in the Patriot. We stop press to explain."

Here's a kettle of fish!