Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Superior Court in Raleigh next week.

Henderson is to have a new newspaper.

An application will be made to the present General Assembly for an act to incorporate the "Bank of Wilson."

The Raleigh News says: Mr. John Spelman, formerly Associate Editor of the Daily Sentinel, is, we learn, now the private Secretary of Hon. W. A. Smith.

The Charlotte Observer says that Rev. J. Rumple, of Salisbury, will be called to fill the chair of Professor at Davidson College, vice Prof. Anderson or Prof. Richardson, resigned.

The Milton Chronicle says: We regret to hear that old man Tommy Turner, who lived near Milton, dropped dead one day last week with heart disease, while in the woods cutting wood.

The Charlotte Observer says: There is a rumor, which we catch on the wing, that Rev. L. McKinnon, of Concord, will be called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Recorders says that Bishop Lyman and family will soon become residents of Hillsboro for the winter, if not permanently. They will take quarters at the Orange House.

It is said that Silas Burns will contend for his salary as Superintendent of Public Works, and if need be sue for it. He contends the people can abolish his office but not his salary.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Mr. Benj. Dukes, of Webbville, undertook to examine a pistol a few days ago, with the intention, probably, of purchasing. He now carries his right hand in a sling. Another warning to be more careful in handling fire-arms.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that eleven persons were received Monday night into the Good Templar Lodge at Durham. Only about a dozen persons in the village now remain who are not members, and it is thought they will join.

The Raleigh News says: Among the bequests in the will of the late Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore millionaire, there is one giving Mrs. Margaret Elliot, wife of Joseph Elliot of this State, a life interest in some very valuable ware-house property in that city.

The Charlotte Observer says: To each (paid-up) reader we wish a happy New Year. For those who have not paid up, we hope that the Lord will have mercy on them, and forgive them the sin of reading a paper for which they have not paid, and also remember no more their other iniquities.

The Hickory Press says: A friend writing us from Boone, Watauga county, tells of a buxom mountain lassie, living in that delightful village, who stands on a half bushel measure and shoulders 3 bushels of wheat. She is thus described: A brunette, five feet three inches longitude; her gravity is 225 pounds, and can whip any editor in the State.

The Raleigh News says: Notwithstanding the unusually tight times in this (the Fourth) Collection District, the receipts from all sources at the Internal Revenue office for the month of December amounted to $36,563 38. For the year 1873, closing last night, the Internal Revenue receipts for this collection district reached the huge amount of $443,706 30.

The Raleigh News says: We hear it from parties who have facilities for knowing, and who have the utmost confidence in the fact that in the event that Williams is rejected by the Senate as Chief Justice, the President will appoint in his stead a member of the Court, and Hon. S. F. Phillips will be nominated as Associate Justice.

The Raleigh News says: The turpentine distillery of W. J. Barrow, at Mitchener's Depot, together with about 300 bbls naval stores awaiting shipment, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Barrow being somewhat apprehensive from the incendiary fire yesterday, inspected his premises late in the night and saw no cause for alarm. The fire was discovered about three hours afterwards. Loss about $2,000.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: A friend at Battleboro informs us by letter, that the residence of Mrs. Barnett, at Millbrook, in Halifax county, was destroyed by fire on the 21st of December, ultimo, it having been one of the finest residences in the entire State. The furniture in the house which cost one thousand dollars only a few weeks ago was destroyed with the house and nearly all it contained. Mrs. Pullen was thrown from a buggy near Whitakers mill in that section and had an arm broken.

The Kinston Gazette says: We learn that a young man named Ed. Broadway of this county, seduced a young woman of Craven county, named Johnson under promise of marriage, and afterwards attempted an abortion upon her by sending her certain drugs which she refused to take. Upon these facts being made known a warrant was issued for Broadway's arrest, and he was taken to New Berne, examined and placed in jail. We have subsequently seen him upon our streets, and we learn that he was bailed out, to appear at the next term of Craven Superior Court.

The Raleigh News says: The State Agricultural Society in its wisdom announce that the premium for the largest yield of field crops would not be given before the 30th of December, and invite competition from the entire State to that date. We learn from the Secretary, Capt. R. T. Fulghum, that a large number of competitors have entered for the prizes, and at the next meeting of the Executive Committee an Awarding Committee will be appointed to examine and pass upon the affidavits now on file in the Secretary's office. We will publish the awards when made.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that a man by the name of Pyles who lived in the neighborhood of Hayes' store, is missing. He and three others, two Emory's and one Finch, were together on Christmas Day at an Englishman's store about one mile this side of Tucker's mill. Late in the afternoon as the four were leaving, all under the influence of liquor, one of the Emory's was seen to slap Pyles in the face. Since that time Pyles has not been seen, and the neighbors have concluded that he was murdered and his body thrown into the pond. On Tuesday they were drawing off the water, but with what success we have not heard.

The Charlotte Observer says: About 11 o'clock on Sunday night five negro men were brought to Charlotte and lodged in jail. The charge against them was that of murdering a colored man, whose name has not yet transpired, near Davidson College, on Sunday afternoon. Information concerning the affair is exceedingly meagre, and about all that is known is that some one of the five men killed the one we have spoken of, in a general row. The abdomen of the murdered man was cut open and his entrails ripped out. The unfortunate victim had not died up to the time the men were arrested and brought to town, but it was reported by passengers on the Statesville train yesterday morning that he died about midnight. The names of those charged with the murder are: Bill Smith, Geo. Springs, Albert Johnston, Elias Johnston and Green Smith.

A LAKE MYSTERY.

A Frozen Boy Steering a Yawl Boat.

Sunday morning two farmers and their families, who were driving to Malden to attend church, noticed, when about eight miles below, or east of the town, a ship's yawl on the lake, heading towards the beach, and about a half mile away. They could plainly make out a man in the stern-sheets steering the boat with an oar, and, although there were no vessels in sight, and the morning was so pleasant and the sea so smooth that it was supposed that the man had put out from the shore to pick up something, and but little attention was paid to the yawl. Passing the same spot on their return the men found the yawl hard on the beach, and the man sitting stiff and motionless in her stern. Leaving their wagons they discoverd that the man was lifeless and frozen as hard as a stone. He sat bolt upright on the seat, the oar out behind and both hands clasping the handle, and it required hard work to wrench it from his death-grip. There was about one foot of water in the boat, but the craft did not show rough usage. The man's legs were almost covered with ice as far up as his knees, and the spray had dashed over his back and shoulders and froze there. There was no name on the boat, and the person who brought the information to Windsor yesterday could not say that anything was found on the person of the man to reveal his identity, or to show how he had been cast adrift. It is not believed that he put off from any vessel, but it is the theory of some of the marine men that he was driven from some of the islands or from some point down the shore. No one could say how long he had been afloat or when death overtook him, but he must have been dead at least three days or more. There was neither sail nor mast to the boat, and nothing in it but the one oar, showing that the poor fellow had not intended a long trip anywhere, and he must have bee blown off the shore.—He had used his oar to keep before the wind, and had froze to death on his seat, where he was so firmly held by the ice that it had to be broken with a stone before he could be pulled off. For days, and perhaps weeks, the frozen man sat there with his icy fingers clinging to the ashen oar, and the gales and the waves spared him to reach the shore and receive a christian burial, while a score of hardy men who manned a staunch propeller saw her go down to a grave in the deep waters and followed after. Truly, the great lakes have their mysteries as well as the broad ocean.—Detroit *Free Press.*

Father Grimes' Christmas.

[St. Louis Republican, 26th.]

David Grimes is a rich farmer living near Osceola, Clark county, Iowa. His wife died last summer, and made a death-bed request. It was that her three daughters should be committed to the care of her sister, Mrs. Hoffman, of Chicago, for education. The father promised faithfully, and after the mother's death sent his three little girls with Aunt Hoffman to be reared and educated. Father Grimes, from time to time, remitted various goodly sums of money to Aunt Hoffman for the support of his children, and she sent back receipts for the same.

David Grimes thought it was his duty to make his children a Christmas visit, and give them some nice presents with his own hands, for he had plenty, and loved his girls. He accordingly went to Chicago, and found Mrs. Hoffman living in good style. He asked where his dear ones were, and Mrs. H. told him they were at boarding-school—she would take him to them. She took him. They drove to the school in a fine carriage. When they were ascending the broad steps to the imposing edifice, the father noticed over the entrance the sign "Home for the Friendless." He was a simple-hearted Iowa Granger, was Grimes, but the thought struck him, and he exclaimed, "What a singular name for a boarding school." He met his little girls, and the matron invited the party to the industrial school-room. He did not feel that it was all right, but did not like to be inquisitive. The visit was short, and the father looked at his children and thought a good deal. The fine carriage rolled away with Mrs. Hoffman and the meditative Grimes. He asked no questions, for he was in some awe of the Aunt Hoffman and her finery. He was an Iowa farmer and did not understand city ways, especially those of Chicago. That evening Grimes met a friend—Mr. Oscar Jones, a solid Chicagoan. He related to Jones the circumstance of having visited his children at their boarding-school. Jones naturally inquired the name of the school. Grimes innocently said, "Home for the Friendless." Then Jones was astonished, and blurted out, "Why, that is a charitable institution, and not a seminary." Imagine how the simple-hearted Grimes was overwhelmed with shame and mortification. The next day Grimes and Jones went to that boarding school and left Mrs. Hoffman at home. The two men informed Mrs. Grant, the matron, of the facts, and then she was astonished and explained as follows: The woman who brought the girls to the institution acknowledged herself to be their aunt, but said she was unable to care for them. They were poorly clad when they came, and were speedily provided with clothing, warm and decent. The matron consented to the children leaving. They were overjoyed to go with their father. They had been talking matters over among themselves, and thought there was something awkward in their position at the school. Let the eldest one of the girls speak for herself. Her language is touching.—Just as the party were leaving she said to the matron:

We thank you ever so much for your kindness to us, but we have been very unhappy here. All night long we have cried together, myself and sisters, because we thought that our father had forgotten us. We knew that he was able to support us, and when one day I realized that this was a charity home, I thought I should die. I didn't know why we were left here, and we promised each other never to say to any one that father was rich. I didn't know how rich he was, but I knew he owned a very large farm, and I had heard that each one of us children were also heirs to some property. Then we prayed to God to send father to us, and now that he has come and we are going away we want to tell him that you and this lady (pointing to Miss Bowman) have been very, very good to us. Good-bye.

There was Christmas for you! Father and daughters united after a painful separation of deceit and wrong.—Grimes and Jones and the three young girls, eyes all streaming with joy, entered the carriage and drove rapidly down the avenue, and they did not go to Mrs. Hoffman's house for their turkey.

Strange Effect of a London Fog upon Cattle.

The London correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of Wednesday, the 11th inst., the third day of the extraordinary fog that enveloped the city, mentions, among other things, the great mortality it had caused among the cattle on exhibition at the annual show of the Smithfield Club. On Monday, two days before, there was not a single case of sickness among the large number that appeared before the judges, but by Wednesday at least one third had disappeared from the stalls. The explanation of this singular fact is that the long continuation of the fog had so vitiated the air as to poison them outright. Twenty-five died in twenty-four hours, and ninety-three had to be removed during the same time. None of them, no matter how big and hardy, seemed proof against the attack of this strange enemy, which seemed to single out cows, bulls and oxen for distinction, leaving sheep and hogs unharmed—the latter not appearing at all affected.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Is He an Englishman?—An Old Woman Claims the Prophet as Her Long Lost Husband.

An old woman in the county of Durham, England, eighty-one years of age, of the name of Brigham, thinks that Brigham Young is her husband, who deserted her and their children, and disappeared from England forty years ago. It appears that her husband (Brigham) was the natural son of a man named Young and a woman named Brigham; that he was adopted by a man named Allen; that after the young man's marriage he proved to be anything but a devoted husband and father; that he worked for some time in London as a cooper, under the name of Wm. Brigham, and that he left London and his wife and children to join the Mormons in America.—This man would now be in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and our inquiring correspondent evidently believes that President Brigham Young, of the Latter Day Saints of Utah, is the long lost husband of the aforesaid Mrs. Brigham.

We cannot undertake the task of assisting the interested parties in England in gathering up the evidence required to establish the supposed claims of Mrs. Brigham to the position of the first wife of the great Brigham, of Utah. The famous English traveller, Richard F. Burton, in his "City of Saints," says of the Mormon Prophet that he was born at Whittingham, Vermont, on the 1st of June, 1801, and, as Burton in his statement is relating a conversation held with the prophet himself, we conclude that he speaks by authority. We had supposed, however, that Brigham Young was a native New Yorker. Still, between the general description of the person of Young as given in our letter from England and that of Burton—allowing for the interval of thirty years—there is a resemblance, and upon one point it is remarkable. Burton speaks of a slight droop in the lid of the left eye, "which made me think that he had suffered from a paralysis," and our English letter speaks of the same peculiarity. However, many distinguished characters in all ages of the world have been claimed in different persons and by different places.—New York *Herald.*

A street-car conductor in Detroit picked up a navy revolver from the floor as several passengers were departing, the other day, and a well-dressed woman claimed it, with the remark: "That's the second time I've lost that to-day."

From the Boston Post.

The Republican Court.

"Madame's carriage stops this way!" A $1,600 landaulet, for which the Department of Justice holds the receipt of a Washington coachman, stands directly across the royal road to the chief-justiceship. But Mr. Williams is only maintaining the state of the Republican court in the manner recognized as proper from the President down. There are distinctions in this matter that must be kept up. If the head of a subordinate bureau has his one-horse *coupe*, with driver drawing pay as assistant stoker of the bureau furnace, one can readily see that the least a Cabinet officer can expect is his landaulet and matched pair, with coachman, footmen, and grooms entered on the Department pay-roll as messengers; while nothing less than a brevet brigadier general will answer to maintain the dignity of usher in the Presidential ante-chamber. These distinctions of rank and their accompanying gradations of privilege are not sufficiently understood outside Lafayette Square. But we already hear of a "middle class" in Washington, and can begin to perceive the division into plebs and patricians, if it is impossible to know one exact schedule of precedence which regulates the cost of the establishments each is entitled to draw from the Treasury., as well as the etiquette of social recognition. A tale indicating which lady is authorized to use landaulet and which a *coupe*, at public expense, and how many footman are allotted to each on the government pay-roll, would form a desirable addition to the new treatise on the rules of Washington society. Its circulation would prevent any such unpleasant surprise as this regarding Mr. Williams' turnout.

It is, of course, understood that the Attorney-General is only following out the usual custom in sending his carriage bills in to an accommodating auditor in his department and placing his servants on the list of Government employees. It is all perfectly regular, according to the system established by this Administration. The President, indeed, has ideas of indefinite expansion in the same way. Washington is a city of which the Nation is to be "proud," and naturally must expect to pay for its pride. Over Governor Shepherd's triply graded roads the dashing equipages of Cabinet officers, bought with the public money, roll under the guidance of coachmen drawing salary as Government clerks. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department designs new stables for the President, and they are built and paid for out of the unexpended appropriations. The erection of mansions for members of the Cabinet is strongly urged in the message, and next year it is not impossible that the acquisition of landaulets and horses through the Department of Justice will require the addition of Cabinet stables to the President's plan. The stock-farm and the paddock may follow as adjuncts of the Executive Department, and the establishment of a mile track could not fail to find favor with the present investors in Washington real estate. With this proud prospect in view, it is gratifying to know that the high civil servants of the capital are not suffering for the luxuries of life under the proposed reduction of expenditures. In Washington the "middle class" will give fewer parties; elsewhere every one is limiting his cost of living by the practice of economy; but it would be unbecoming to give voice to plebeian grumbling at taxes which pay for the landaulets and footmen, the grooms and horses, or the prospective mansions enjoyed by the patrician rank at our Republican court.

A Pauper Becomes a Millionaire.

In the autumn of 1871 there arrived in this city a young German from the city of Recklinghausen, Westphalia, in a state of most abject poverty. He gave his name as Louis Steenkopf, and said that he had been robbed of all his clothes on boad the emigrant ship.—To aggravate his misery, he became affected with rheumatism, and wandered about the streets of New York famished and ragged. Finally a humane countryman of his took pity on him and got him admitted to the German hospital, whence poor Steenkopf was discharged shortly otterward with only a few shillings in his pocket. He was thrown upon the town again in the dead of the hard winter of 1871-72, and he was soon more miserable than ever. One day in the summer of 1872, by that time having become a filthy and disgusting beggar, he piteously begged a policeman to have him sent to the island. There he remained two months, when he suddenly received, through the German Consul, a letter with the enclosure of $300, and an urgent request to return to his German home. A few hours after the New York pauper visited a barber shop and a clothing store, and was transformed into a gentleman, and the next steamer carried him back to the Fatherland.—Upon his arrival at Recklinghausen, Steenkopf found that two of his wealthiest relatives had died suddenly, and that he, their sole relative, who, a short time before, had begged alms in the streets of New York, had, all of a sudden, become possessed of real estate and stocks valued at 1,200,000 thalers. A more singular and sudden revulsion of fortune has rarely taken place.—*Sunday Mercury.*

VIRGINIA.

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED.

INSTALLATION OF GOVERNOR KEMPER.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

RICHMOND, Jan. 1—NOON.—The Legislature convened to-day at noon, nearly every member of both houses being present. The organization having previously been arranged in a caucus, the election of officers was speedily gotten through with and resulted in the re-election of all the officers of the last session, except the Sergeant-at-Arms, which office was filled by the election of J. F. Wall, of Frederick. The Senate and House then went into joint session and proceeded to canvass the returns of the recent election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with the following result:

For Governor, Jas. L. Kemper, 120,738; R. W. Hughes, 93,490; majority for Kemper, 27,239; majority for Col. R. S. Withers, for Lieutenant-Governor, was 27,546.

Immediately after the conclusion of the count, the Governor elect was notified, and he proceeded to the Executive mansion where the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Fitzhugh, of the Chancery Court. Gov. Kemper then sent his inaugural message to both houses.

In referring to the circumstances arising from the recent changes of the law, that the legislature and executive are both inaugurated at the same time, he says it is not to be expected that he should transmit detailed information with recommendation Of the government of races, he says, I do not hesitate to affirm that so encouraging and decisive has been the progress of the last four years, so clearly developed by the past are the obligations of to-day, that if we are but guided by prudence, if we go forward with courage, tempered with forbearance, and if no federal legislation shall intervene to disturb the relations between the races, we cannot fail to bring our great experiment to a successful and prosperous issue.

He then refers, in flattering terms, to the uniform system of free schools for educating both races, which challenges comparison with any similar scheme, and elsewhere he says that the present event proves how futile and how disastrous to its authors must be any future attempt to array the colored race, as a political combination, upon any principle of antagonism between the races, and further, that non-residents, whatever their claims to eminence, ability or philanthropy, can never understand the character and circumstances or wisely administer to the wants of our colored population. Ourselves and no others are qualified to perform the tasks assigned us by Providence, which, if not restrained and thwarted by superior power, we will perform resolutely and effectually, by promoting the best interest of both races. We intend to perform it by scrupulously guarding the newly acquired rights of the colored men. He next refers to immigration and capital as the two great material wants of Virginia, and says the highest interests of the whole country demand the speedy establishment of a lasting reconciliation and the return of complete normal relations between the people of the States of Virginia and the people of all the other States and the Government of the United States on the other. Of political party relations, the Governor says: Virginia recognizes no such obligations as bind her to any National party organization, maintaining her fidelity to all who are and who shall become allies in the defense of measures calculated to secure the ends named, is ready to co-operate cordially with men of whatever party, in upholding these measures by whomsoever proposed, supporting those who support them and opposing all opposition to them. He recommends the reaffirmation by the Assembly of one of the Articles of the Conservative platform, judging the need of the Federal Government impartially by its actions and concurring in every measure of his administration which may be beneficial in design and calculated to promote the welfare of the people and promote sentiments of good will throughout the Union. He alludes to the fact that the dismemberment of Virginia during the war has left the old State responsible for the whole debt, with such a conflict of claims as to render a compromise impossible and leaves both States without remedy. The Government of the U. S., by its action has prevented the State from fulfilling its obligation and intervened between Virginia and her creditors. Without any discussion of the power of the Federal Government under ordinary circumstances to assume debts of the States, he argues that if the Government of the U. S. should now, in the plenitude of its wealth and power, restore prosperity to our State, by assuming her debt, a paltry burden on the National Treasury, but grievous to us in our poverty, it would only in a small measure make a return for the vast donation with which the munificence of Virginia endowed the Union in its weakness and infancy. He alludes to the fact that as a result of the war, the burden of the State is greatly increased in the education of the freedmen and support of colored paupers, while the taxable property has been greatly decreased, thus leaving Virginia entrusted with the care of the education of more than half a million of the wards of the Nation, without being provided with the means of executing the trust. He would deplore the interference of the Federal Government with the public schools of the State as certain to result in their destruction; yet justice, humanity and the best interest of the colored race and the country at large, demand that the National Government should furnish the State with the necessary means to educate them. He thought Virginia has less than one-third of her proportion of the National currency, and demands that the Government should either afford her due proportion or repeal the existing tax on State bank notes, thus allowing Virginia to provide a circulating medium of her own He urges that every effort be made by the State herself to provide for the public debt. He advocates liberal provision as true economy in the care of our public institutions, educational and eleemosynary. He refers especially to the University of Virginia. He recommends the renewal of every effort to further the construction of the central water line, the consummation of which is destined to signalize the present period of our history. While he thinks the advantage to Virginia and West Virginia would be greater than if it should be constructed by private capital, yet its maintenance as a national water-way, free to all the people, would be incalculably more beneficial to the common country. He concludes by making various recommendations looking to economy in the administration of the affairs of the State.

The height of roughness: To come home when your wife has gone away for a day or two, and find that she has accidentally carried off the key to the closet where the consolation is.

A ladies club in London is about breaking up, the members being hopelessly divided on the great question as to the propriety of using sealing wax for ordinary business letters.

"This is a very crooked path," said Jones to Brown, as they wound up the sides of Montanvut. "Crooked!" was the reply; "it's so confounded zigzag that you can stand with one foot on zig and the other on zag, without any difficulty.

The Common Council of Brooklyn pays the reporters fifty dollars a piece per annum for reporting proceedings and for the loss of caste in mixing up with aldermen.

A poor Cuban editor, who stated in his paper that Ryan and others met their death bravely, has been fined five hundred dollars and sentenced to the chain gang for eighteen months

A Missouri paper thinks "what the women of this country most need is not suffrage, but symmetry; not rights, but nationality; not a place in our Legislative halls, but a place to hang their stockings."

That pestilent old blatherskite Wendell Phillips, lectured in New York Saturday night on "Glances Abroad." He first denounced the home delusion of specie payments, and advocated a third term for Grant. He then proceeded to ventilate his usual chaotic ideas on foreign matters.

The owners of the Christian at Work, of which Dr. Talmage is editor, want to buy out the Independent, and the prospect of a trade may be inferred from the circumstances that there is only the difference of $300,000 between them, $500,000 being the asked price and $200,000 the price offered.

The baldacchino controversy, the latest encounter in the war between the Ritualists and the Protestants in the Church of England, has been decided in the Court of first instance against the Ritualists and the baldacchino. The baldacchino is a canopy to be placed over the communion table.

A young man who had come into possession of a large property by the death of his brother, was asked how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "I'm having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, attending a Probate Court, collecting insurance and settling claims, I sometimes wish he hadn't died."

Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of "Hypatia," "Alton Locke," and other widely known works, and Canon of Westminster, will visit this country in January or February, in response to invitations scattered from Boston to San Francisco. Kingsley is considered on of the best pulpit orators of England. Whenever he preaches Westminster Abbey is thronged, and the London papers report his sermons, which is quite an unusual thing in English journalism.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor law is not so laxly administered as many suppose. During the last three months one hundred and thirty thousand gallons of liquor have been seized. About five hundred dealers have been tried and convicted during the past year; and some two hundred have been sent to prison. While there are acknowledged to be three thousand places in Boston alone, where liquor is illegally sold, the number of convictions does not appear large, however.

The latest magnificent scheme for government subsidy is a proposed daily line of transatlantic steamers. The scheme it is understood, was originated in New York, and copies of the prospectus which is to be laid before Congress are already floating around in Washington. It is proposed to make three hundred and sixty-five round trips between the United States and Liverpool. It is proposed that every week two ships shall leave the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and one ship from Baltimore. The parties propose to build forty five ships and to issue bonds to pay for them, indorsed by the government.

The Scientific American publishes a full description of the proposed great tower to be erected in Philadelphia at the Centennial. As to height, anything of plain device sinks into insignificance beside it. The tower of Babel was a common affair, in all probability, and the St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's, London, and the Pyramids of Egypt, will "look like pigmies." The tower is to be one thousand feet in the air, of circumference; one hundred and fifty feet at the base, and thirty at the top, with a spiral staircase for the use of any who may be foolish enough to attempt to walk up, and an elevator for those who are willing to ride, a ride.

Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina—Appointments by the Assistant Bishop.

Bishop Lyman may be expected to visit the following Churches and Stations at the times indicated below. At all visitations, the collections made will be appropriated to Diocesan Missions:

Franklinton,	January	15th,	1874.
Louisburg,	"	18th,	"
Kittrell's,	"	20th,	"
Oxford,	"	22nd,	"
Williamsboro',	"	24th,	"
Henderson,	"	25th,	"
Ridgeway,	"	27th,	"
Warrenton,	"	28th,	"
Gaston,	"	30th,	"
Jackson,	February	1st,	1874.
Weldon,	"	2nd,	"

Be Careful

of your teeth, upon their health your health depends. Fragrant Sozodont invigorates the nerves that keeps the mouth active, prevents incrustations on the enamel, and is as sweet as water. dec 25-3m

THE LIVER is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the powers of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the entire nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstructions of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we *must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense", rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the medicines sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y. d&weod.

Hottentots Gathering Buchu for Hembold's Extract has become almost a lost pleiade. The great consumption of Dr. Hembold's Buchu attests the important fact that thousands need a diuretic medicine. For Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney complaints, and all diseases of urinary organs, either in male or female, there is never been a remedy equal to Hembold's Buchu. Its imitators are mere frauds—Hembold's is the old reliable standard remedy.

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4 prizes of.....	2,500	36 prizes of.....	200
21 prizes of.....	1,000	36 prizes of.....	150
21 prizes of.....	500	180 prizes of.....	100
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