

Quirer Southerner.

"ALL POWERS, NOT HEREIN DELEGATED, REMAIN WITH THE PEOPLE."—Constitution of N. C.

TARBORO', N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1874.

NO. 45.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

TARBORO'.
Mayor—John Norford.
Counsellors—John Norford, Joseph Cobb, H. C. C. and George Matthews.
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Whitehurst.
Constables—R. Wyatt.
Town Water—Harry Robinson, Bill Battle and James E. Simonson.

COUNTY.
Superior Court Clerk and Probate Judge—H. H. Stinson.
Register of Deeds—Alex. McCabe.
Sheriff—Joseph Cobb.
Coroner—
County—Robt. H. Austin.
Surgeon—John E. Baker.
School Teachers—H. H. Stinson, Wm. A. Duggan and S. T. Williams.
Keeper of Poor House—Wm. A. Duggan.
Commissioners—Jno. Lanesworth, Christian, Wiley Well, J. B. Carter, Norville, Frank Dew, M. E. Menden, A. McCabe, Clerk.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NORTH AND SOUTH VIA W. & A. R. R.
Leave Tarboro' daily at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh daily at 10 P. M.
WASHINGTON, N. C. & W. R. R.
Leave Tarboro' daily at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh daily at 10 P. M.

LODGES.

The Nights and the Places of Meeting.
Concord R. A. Chapter No. 5, N. T. M. Law, 10 o'clock A. M. in every month at 10 o'clock A. M.
Concord Lodge No. 38, Thomas Gallin, Masonic Hall, meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.
Edgewood Chapter No. 18, I. O. O. F., Dr. J. H. Baker, Odd Fellows Hall, meets every Tuesday night and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.
Edgewood Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., J. H. Baker, N. G., Odd Fellows Hall, meets every Tuesday night.
Edgewood Chapter No. 122, Friends of Temperance, meet every Friday night at the Odd Fellows Hall.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. B. Chamberlain, Rector.
Methodist Church—Services every third Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. C. C. Dodson, Pastor.
Presbyterian Church—Services every Sunday, Rev. T. J. Allison, Pastoral Supply. Weekly prayer meeting at 7 o'clock.
Missionary Baptist Church—Services the 2nd Sunday in every month at 11 o'clock. Rev. T. R. Owen, Pastor.
Primitive Baptist Church—Services first Saturday and Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock.

HOTELS.

Adams Hotel, corner Main and Pitt Sts. O. F. Adams, Proprietor.
Mrs. Pender's, (formerly Gregory Hotel), Main Street, opposite "Equi" Office, Mrs. M. Pender, Proprietress.

BANKS.

Bank of New Hanover, on Main Street, next door to Mr. M. W. Taylor, J. D. Chamberlain, Cashier. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXCHANGES.

Southern Express Office, on Main Street, closes every morning at 9 o'clock.
N. M. Lawson, Agent.

ADAMS HOTEL.

Main Street, Tarboro', N. C.
O. F. ADAMS, Proprietor.

O. F. ADAMS, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of the traveling public, and no pains will be spared to make all who patronize the hotel comfortable and pleasant. The table will be supplied with the best market articles, and served up by experienced hands. The proprietress only ask a trial, for the public to be convinced.

WEBER'S BAKERY!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY IS now ready to supply the people of Tarboro and vicinity with all kinds of **Bread, Cakes, French and Plain Cakes, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.** embracing every thing usually kept in a First Class Establishment. We are prepared to make all who patronize the bakery comfortable and pleasant. The table will be supplied with the best market articles, and served up by experienced hands. The proprietress only ask a trial, for the public to be convinced.

CHAMBERLAIN & RAWLS.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS AND **JEWELERS** DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, Sterling Silver Ware, Silver-Plated Ware, SPECTACLES, &c. &c. Watches repaired faithfully and Scientifically, and Warranted. TARBORO', N. C. Jan. 2, 1874.

STIEFF PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS Have received upwards of FIFTY FIRST PREMIUMS, and are among the best now made. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Prices as low as the exclusive use of the very best materials and the most thorough workmanship. The principal pianists and composers, and the piano-purchasing public of the South especially, unite in the unanimous verdict of the superiority of the STIEFF PIANO. THE DURABILITY of our instruments is fully established by over SIXTY SCHOOLS COLLEGES in the South, using over 500 of our Pianos. Sole Wholesale Agents for several of the principal manufacturers of Cabinet and Piano Organs, from \$50 to \$500. A liberal discount to Clergymen and School Teachers. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos, prices ranging from \$75 to \$300, always on hand. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing the names of over 2,000 Southern who have bought and are using the Stieff Piano. CHAS. M. STIEFF, Warrenton, No. 9 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, Md. Factory, 24 & 25 Centre St., and 45 & 47 Ferry St. June 15, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.
PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALL HARMFUL INGREDIENTS.
THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California. The medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of WALKER'S BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator, and the only medicine in the world has a medicine been discovered possessing the remarkable qualities of WALKER'S BITTERS in treating the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Constipation and Indigestion of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are: Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Catarrh, Nephritis, Neuritis, Bilectia, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim WALKER'S BITTERS as a wonderful and invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermitent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Rio, and many others, with their various and violent complications, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn months, and the fatal and pernicious Malaria, Chills, Biliousness, and other malarial affections, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal organs. In their treatment, a purgative, clearing the bowels are looked at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the system.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with WALKER'S BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Constipation, Tightness of the Chest, Dropsy, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Flatulency in the Mouth, Belching, Indigestion, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Back, and a hundred other symptoms, are the offspring of Biliousness. One bottle will prove the superiority of its merits through a lengthy advertisement.

Serofa, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Eruptions, Scalded Neck, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, the Inflammatory Swelling of the Testicles, Dropsy, Eruptions of the Skin, Scabies, Itch, &c., &c., &c. In these, as in all other cases, the Bitters are the only remedy. They are caused by Biliousness.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Painting and Mineral, such as Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to a disease of the Skin, the character of which, is literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine so efficacious in annihilating will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the time of menstruation, or the time of the young Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and of all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. C. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY. is an excellent Family Medicine, and will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After forty years' trial it is still receiving the most unequalled testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians consider it as the most

EFFECTIONAL SPECIFIC For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility; Low Spirits; a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes; a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, gives suffering, wretchedness and Death will ensue.

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Dropsy of the Liver, Scurvy, Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c. The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured only by **J. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,** Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia. Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH WEST-ERN R. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE In effect on and after Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte	7.45 P. M.	8.35 A. M.
" Air-Line Jctn.	8.15 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury	10.44 "	10.54 "
" Greensboro'	2.15 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Danville	5.15 "	3.48 "
" Dundee	5.25 "	3.48 "
" Burkeville	11.30 "	
Arrive at Richmond	2.32 P. M.	11.04 "

GOING SOUTH.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M.	11.04 P. M.
" Burkeville	4.41 "	2.07 A. M.
" Dundee	9.25 "	7.00 "
" Louisville	9.29 "	7.44 "
" Greensboro'	12.20 A. M.	11.00 "
" Salisbury	3.15 "	1.21 P. M.
" Air-Line Jctn.	3.15 "	3.25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	6.22 "	3.30 "

GOING EAST.		
STATIONS.	Mail.	Mail.
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M.	11.15 A. M.
" Co. Shops	4.00 "	10.00 "
" Raleigh	8.10 A. M.	5.41 "
Arr. at Goldsboro'	10.50 "	8.10 "
Leave Goldsboro'	10.50 "	8.10 "
Leave Greensboro'	2.00 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro'	11.15 "	

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 6.41 A. M., connects at Greensboro' with the Northern branch train, making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro' connect at Greensboro' with Mail Trains to or from points North or South. Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 8.00 A. M., arrive at Burkeville 12.45 P. M., leave Burkeville 4.35 A. M., arrive at Richmond 7.58 A. M. Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change.) For further information address T. M. R. TALCOTT, Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

THE Quirer Southerner.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1874

GO AWAY!

BY CHARLOTTE HOWE.

"Go away, I'm busy!" A little, perplexed face lifts itself anxiously to the fretful mother's as if wondering at the cold rebuff so undeservedly so suddenly given.

"Go away! Why, my place is here. Indeed, I have no other in the world!" looks the baby eyes—"Go away from my mamma! I have nowhere to go."

Sure enough, where should the baby go but to its mother's heart? and what business can there be that has the right to usurp, for one moment, this tiny little monarch?

It is a new dress that must be completed, I suppose; or it is a bit of finery for baby herself; or it is a new book full of enchanting situations; or somebody has called—and for these simple matters a little heart must be grieved, and the whole world made cloudy to a little mind.

Mother, you are wrong! Let me tell you something. I love new books, new dresses, finery, and callers; but for the sound of one little voice hushed into eternal silence, for the return of one little one gone away forever, I think I could give up all the world, and never ask it again.

These little ones are infinitely precious to us, and to them mamma is all the world; and one unkind word from her can hurt the tender, sensitive little heart past all telling.

And one unkind word spoken to these innocent listeners leaves its impression in indelible marks, which often are never obliterated.

Little children are of all creatures the most helpless and dependent, and they demand, by right, care and attention on the instant.

Baby knows a want, an absolute necessary attention, and it holds possession of the minute senses and must be gratified; and in the beautiful trust and faith, she turns to mamma.

Mamma, don't put her away! Drop the sewing, or the book, and take her up in your arms and love her; for it is just as necessary to the welfare of her being as water when she thirsts, or food when she is hungry.

"I don't believe in petting children too much—it spoils them, and they expect it always. I feed and cloth my children, and that is enough," says somebody.

These are temporal wants, that must be attended to, but they are not all of a life.

Pats, kisses, smiles, forbearance and patience are just as milk, flannels and socks; and the baby who comes up without them misses what God meant should be the portion of all the little, tender creatures in the world.

These simple messages from a mother's heart do much toward making the man or woman. Child-characters are but reflections of our own; and if we give them gentle words, and show a patient willingness to bear with them, are we not certain to see them come back to us glorified by the imitation?

Oh! what a world of cold-heartedness, selfishness and utter indifference is conveyed in the command, "Go away! I'm busy!"

Need we wonder, in the years to come, if we find our boys seeking happiness outside of the home circle; or if we are put aside by our girls, and hear them declare, "Mother is such a bother!" and try to exile us from their secrets, and indeed their lives?

From the San Francisco Golden Era.

Utilizing a Jack Rabbit.

The Extraordinary Story told by a Montana Miner—Useful Fishlines.

While my friend Clyde and myself were out in the hills back of the Golden Gate Park last week, a jack rabbit came along, and stopped to look at us.

"If I had thought to bring my revolver along we would have jack on toast for breakfast to-morrow," I remarked.

"Not with my consent," he replied. "What reason can you give for not consenting?"

"A rabbit saved my life, and I have not killed one since, and will never kill one again."

"How did he manage to save your life?"

"Three years ago I was living in Montana. A smelter had just been built, and it created a demand for silver rock. I owned an interest in a lead that had been sunk on 30 ft. Thinking that the time had come to make it available, I concluded to go there and get some ore and have it tested. I did so; and reached the place just in time to take shelter in the mine from the terrible hail-storm. I lighted my candle, went to the bottom and went to work. I had not been there more than five minutes when I heard a noise that sounded like a cannon. The rock over my head shook, and in a moment the shaft behind me caved. You can imagine my feelings better than I can describe them, when I found myself buried alive. I tremble even at this distant day when I think of that moment. The roof of the shaft was rocks, and when they came down they did not pack so tight but what the air came through. There was nothing that I could do to release myself. I knew that if relief did not come from the outside I must perish. No one knew I had gone there. A road ran past the mouth of the shaft; but it was not traveled much, and I was not likely to attract attention by calling; nevertheless I shouted at intervals all day. The following morning I commenced calling again; and all day, whenever I thought I heard a sound, I shouted.

"When night came all hopes of being released abandoned me. One thing added great bitterness to my suffering. I owed quite a large amount of money, and should my fate remain unknown, my creditors would think I had fled to defraud them, and my name would be stigmatized."

"I will not dwell on the agonies I endured; I am sorry I cannot forget them."

The morning of the fourth day of my imprisonment I heard something crawl into my grave. I lighted my candle and saw a rabbit. There was only one aperture large enough to admit him; I closed it to prevent his escape. I saw in him food to appease my hunger, and my hand was raised to kill him, when a thought occurred to me that prevented the blow from descending. I had two fish lines; their united length would reach to the road. I took up my shirt, tore it into strings, tied them together, and on to the fish line. I wore a long, gold watch chain; I tied it on to the part of the line that would cross the road. I then cut several leaves from my diary, wrote on them my condition, and tied them on to that part of the line that would be outside. I then tied the end made out of my shirt around Jack's neck and let him out. He soon reached the end of the line, and I knew by the way he was pulling that he was making desperate attempts to escape. Soon the tugging stopped, and knowing gnawing to be Jack's chief accomplishment, I thought he had cut himself loose. About three hours afterwards I felt the line pull, and some one called; I tried to answer, but the hoarse noise I made died in the cavern. I then pulled the line to show that I was not dead.

"All grew still again, and I knew the man had gone for assistance. Then came the sound of voices; I pulled in the line, and it brought me food. I took all the men who worked in the shaft nine hours to reach me."

"A very large pine tree that stood near the shaft had been the cause of my misfortune. It had been dead a number of years and the storm had blown it over. The terrible blow it struck the ground had caused the cave."

"Jack had wound the line around a bush, and tied himself so short that he was imprisoned outside as securely as I had been inside. He was taken to town, put in a large cage, and supplied with all the rabbit delicacies the market afforded. He, however, did not thrive, and the boys believing that he 'pined in thought,' voted to set him free. He was taken back to his old gridding grounds and liberated."

"He not only saved my life, but became the benefactor of all the rabbits in the neighborhood—the miners refraining from shooting any, fearing it might be him."

Cotton Manufacture Changing Base.

A Northern paper discusses certain changes in trade and manufactures in the North and East, such as have been brought about by Atlantic telegraphs, by extension of railways, and by the varying conditions of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Finally, it has to say of the manufacture of cotton fabrics, this: On the other hand, certain branches of our production have been overdone. There are large woolen and cotton mills which, for the past two years, have not paid one per cent. profit. The cotton mills of Massachusetts are compelled now to reduce their productions by one-quarter. This means a great change in the business at the points of distribution and sale, such as New York and Boston. It would seem that throughout the world certain articles of necessity have been produced beyond the demand, and for a time capital must be withdrawn from various branches of manufacture. It is a period of ebb and flow in the tides of capital, and this means great uncertainty in business.

These remarks touch only on the fact that cotton manufacture in the North no longer pays as formerly. The reasons assigned for that fact, are, however, false.

The truth is, that the rate of wages, the cost of living, the freights on raw material and the short working year, have slowly and surely transferred the area of profitable cotton manufacture to the South and the Middle States. The demand for the coarser fabrics, negro wear, has also greatly fallen off, for the freedman purchases now for himself and buys pinhead jewelry and kishaws with one-half the money with which his planting owner bought brogans from Lynn, Linsey from Lowell, and osanburg from Fall River. This has contributed to cut off the margin of profit, and in addition thereto is the much greater fact that capital, enterprise and labor has been diverted in the Southern and border States from agricultural and planting to manufactures, affording a home market for the staple, gaining a home market for the finished fabric and finding that the saving of two freights, or ten to twenty per cent. in labor, and another twenty per cent. in the working time, give them leaves to undersell the Northern and Eastern factory.

Hence the rapid increase and full profits of cotton manufactures in the South, especially North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. With the aggregation of capital this process grows faster, and with the full development of the cheap coals in the Kanawha valley and in Northern Alabama, the progress will be still more accelerated until within the next twenty years the States south of the Potomac and east of the Ohio will manufacture the whole of their textile fabrics and New England must seek markets outside of the United States.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Bricks Twenty Centuries Old.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, writing from Persia, says: "Coming from Bagdad, which is in a direct line, is forty-four miles distant, three immense mounds appear in succession, which have the appearance of natural hills. But close examination shows that they are composed of bricks, and are the remains of large buildings. These are on the east side of the Euphrates, and the largest is about one hundred and fifty feet in height. They are supposed to be an ancient citadel that defended this part of the town, the royal palace and a temple. How immense must the original buildings have been, when it is considered that these mounds have been the storehouses from which, for twenty centuries, bricks of the finest description have been taken to build the great cities of Ctesiphon, Selucia, and Bagdad! Fragments of alabaster vessels and images, fine earthenware, marble, and great quantities of enameled tiles, the coloring and glazing of which are still surprisingly fresh, can yet be found in these mounds.

On the face of every brick is stamped, in cuneiform, the name and title of Nebuchadnezzar. They are all laid face downward, and the cement in which they are imbedded is so hard that they can only be detached with the greatest difficulty.

Query.

That was a funny old coincidence that happened in Washington. While the Democrats were jubilating after the Ohio and Indiana elections, so we learn from a special telegram in the Baltimore Sun, a queerly attired individual was seen perambulating the avenue in the vicinity of the White House, having, evidently, something in his mind. After meditating a few moments he turned round in at the main entrance and walked up to the front portico. He drew from a basket, which he carried, a bottle containing a dark looking fluid, with which he besprinkled the stone floor. With another drive

into his basket he brought out a placard, on which was printed in large letters, "For Rent." After affixing this to one of the columns, and satisfied that he "carried the news to Hiram," he disappeared. After a short time one of the White House employes came out, and in a melancholy manner proceeded to remove the placard. Probably the Republican party will be disposed to rent its interest in the Executive Mansion for a small sum in the nether months of the good Centennial year 1876. Stranger things have happened. Will the placard-poster be a bad prophet?

The Seven Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of the world were:

First. The Egyptian pyramids; the largest of these is 693 feet square, and 460 feet high, and its base covers 113 acres of ground.

Second. The Mausoleum, a magnificent monumental structure, erected to Manolus, a king of Cario, by his widow, Artemisia; it was 63 feet long, and 35 feet high.

Third. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; this was 325 feet in length, and 220 feet in breadth.

Fourth. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; these walls are stated to have been 87 feet thick 350 feet high, and fifty miles in length.

Fifth. The Colossus at Rhodes; this was a brazen statue of Apollo 105 feet in height.

Sixth. The statue of Jubiter Olympus, at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold.

Seventh. The Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus; this was a lighthouse 500 feet high.

The seven wonders of the world now are: The art of printing; optical instruments such as telescopes, and microscopes, gunpowder, the steam engine, labor-saving machinery, the electric telegraph, and photography.

European Savans in American Writings.

Prof. Proctor writes to *The Academy* in reference to the policy of the importation by America or European savans as professors in colleges, directors of observatories, &c., and remarks that at all the chief centres of scientific culture, whether in New England, the Middle or Western States, he found the general sentiment favorable to such action. He, however, states that while at the college of his adoption such a person meets with a warm welcome, and is regarded with special pride, as was the case with Agassiz, elsewhere he is looked upon with jealousy, especially among those best able to weigh the merits of American science. He thinks that it is only among the less well-informed Americans that the qualities of the American leaders in scientific research are undervalued, and this merely because shortcomings are imagined which have no real existence. He remarks that the Americans, who are best able to judge, know that the elaborateness of European scientific training is less effective than their own more practical system; and they consider it unfair that the claims of their best men should be overlooked in favor of strangers.

Stephens Overated.

If there was any doubt before of the kind of statesmanship Alexander H. Stephens possesses, his recent speech at Augusta should give the key to the calibre of his mind. Mr. Stephens has all his life been a much overrated man, and the power he has wielded in the South has been extraordinary in view of his talents. His judgment is not equal to his fluency. His eulogy of General Grant for his action in Louisiana was, to say the very least of it, out of place. His endorsement of the third term places him where he has almost always been in his career, with the few impracticables who ride strange hobbies. Nearly all the politicians who are silently favoring the project have something to gain by it. Mr. Stephens has nothing but appears to be actuated by a pure spirit of contrariness.

Transfusion of Blood.

The experiment of transferring the blood of a live lamb into the veins of a consumptive patient was successfully performed upon the person of Hermann Dubois at Fall River last week by Drs. Julius Hoffmann and Weyland, of New York City. Every vein which is connected with the jugular vein of the animal was severed and securely tied by the physicians, so as to allow the blood free access to the arm of the patient. Dr. Hoffman used a small glass tube, about 2 1/2 inches long, slightly curved, for the operation, thus bringing the neck of the lamb in very close proximity to the patient's arm. The operation occupied one minute and thirty-three seconds, about 6 ounces of blood being transferred in that time. Mr. Dubois has been afflicted with consumption more than two years, and his friends thought it best to try the experiment as a last resort for relief. At last accounts the patient was doing well.

Tennessee Politics.

The Nashville correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in a very readable letter upon Tennessee politics, says:

"As near as I can find out, the majority of the people of Tennessee are patiently waiting for the Almighty to call on about four of the leading citizens of the State to pass in their checks. This quartette is composed of the venerable and vinegarated Brownlow, the petrifid and punctitious Henry S. Foote, the lean, lucky and long-haired Maynard, and the beak-browed A. J. As for Foote and Brownlow, their time, according to the immutable laws of nature, draws so nigh that Tennessee has already begun to exhaust the air from her