

The Greensboro Patriot

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor and Prop'r.

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Col. Paul E. Means.

We notice in the *Concord Register* of the 12th inst., a card from Col. Means to the people of Cabarrus, in reference to the recent election, and his defeat for the House of Representatives—among other things he says:

"I think every man who can, should take an active part in the political controversies of this day. This it seems to me, is a duty which every man should perform to sustain a government of the people. This I have done in the past, and nothing can dishearten me from doing it in the future. I have tried to be faithful to our country in days gone by, I will not cease my efforts hereafter."

This is the proper spirit. This is just the sentiment and position we would expect from Col. Means, than whom there is no truer patriot, more faithful friend, or more devoted Carolinian.

That he should have been defeated is a matter of general regret among those who know him truly; and that his people should have elected an Independent over the regular nominee, is another straw which indicates the lack of party discipline and organization in North Carolina, which came so near losing us the State in the recent election.

We are satisfied our State Committee did all it could under the circumstances. It had no funds; the State canvassers had to bear their own expenses, and lose their time besides, and when we consider the result, we feel thankful that the solid yomanry of the old State, marched to the ballot box and saved us from defeat and disaster. We are hopeful of the future, and trust that in the future, as in the past, North Carolina will be true to principle and constitutional government.

The Late Election in North Carolina.

THE RETURNS.

(Raleigh News-Observer, Nov. 14.)

Full returns from eighty-four counties, which gave Vance 112,643 and Settle 101,483, now give Hancock 113,759, Garfield 105,143, and Jarvis 111,239, and Buxton 105,038. The aggregate Vance and Settle vote in these counties was 214,126; the aggregate Hancock and Garfield vote is 218,902; the aggregate Jarvis and Buxton vote is 216,277. It would seem, therefore, that the votes polled is larger than that cast in 1876. In these counties Hancock received 1,116 more than Vance, and Garfield 3,660 more than Settle. Jarvis received 1,401 less than Vance, and 2,520 less than Hancock. Buxton received 3,555 more than Settle, and 105 less than Garfield. Vance's majority in these counties was 11,160, and Jarvis' majority in these counties is 6,201. It is probable that the vote of the State will be five or six thousand, and in excess of the vote of 1876, and the Democratic vote will be very nearly as great as in that year. In the 4th, 5th and 7th districts, our vote is larger than it was in 1876. The figures show that while the Democrats have held their own the Republicans have cast about 3,500 votes more than in 1876. These deductions are drawn from the figures we have. Other returns may change them somewhat, but we do not think to any great extent. According to figures received by us, Jarvis' majority is 6,331, with Watauga and Dare still to hear from. It will probably be 6,500.

The South Must Take a New Tack.

(New Orleans Times, Dec.)

While holding to the great Democratic principle of local self-government and opposing encroachments on the Constitution, it is the duty of the South to cease playing second fiddle to the unreliable, dough-faced Democracy of the North and unite in raising and supporting such economic issues as will tend to increase her material wealth and prosperity.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held in Danville on the 17th of November.

There are over 43,000 post offices in the country.

During the month of October the public debt was reduced \$7,103,754.68.

There were a great many disasters to vessels on the British coast last week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Newspaper Row Alive Again—The Coming Congress—The Ponderous Senate and La Petite Mahone—The Lobby Salutes its Ancient Ally.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13th, 1880. There are signs on the streets, in the hotels, about the Capitol, and about the Government offices that the Congressional session is about to begin. The vagrant Administration has returned to the White House. The many clerks who went to their respective States to vote early, and often for Garfield and their salary, have returned to their respective desks. A premature session of a member of the House, may be seen, here and there, looking after the interests of his wards in the Departments, or preparing his quarters for the winter.

Many members of Congress are more at home in Washington than in their districts. Gen. Garfield, for instance, has lived longer in Washington than in his Ohio home. He has a plain elegant brick house on the corner of 13th and I streets, facing Franklin Park. Secretary Sherman and ex-Secretary Robeson's palatial homes look out upon the same beautiful park. Two squares from the park are the winter habitations of Senator Blaine and Fernando Wood. Senator Thurman's plain one-story house is close by. That he will not occupy his Washington house, or rather his place in the Senate, after the 4th of March next is, perhaps, as seriously regretted by thinking and intelligent Democrats as the loss of control of the Senate.

There would be no question about the organization of the Senate if the illegitimate Kellogg had been cast out last session. That he still disgraces that chamber we may thank the championship of Wade Hampton, to whom the Democratic party is indebted for more than one left-handed blessing.

It seems to be conceded that La petite Mahone, from Virginia, will control the organization of the Senate after the 4th of March. That the equilibrium of such a ponderous body should depend on such a mite of a man (he weighs less than 100 pounds) appears very absurd. After one of the battles around Petersburg, during the late war, there was a report that General Mahone had received a dangerous blow; but his wife could not be alarmed by the report; said she could not believe it, that General Mahone was too big to have a flesh wound.

It is believed, in political circles, that the present session will be one of unusual interest, and an extra Congressional Session will be called immediately after the 4th of March, when a struggle for the organization of the Senate will begin. After the Senate has been organized, and the committees appointed, it will be in order to confirm the Cabinet and other appointments of the new President. Mr. Garfield's prospects are not altogether rosy, unless he shall be able to pay everybody in his appointments, the Senate being so evenly balanced, he will have the same difficulty in securing confirmations that Mr. Hayes had after he had ejected Chester A. Arthur, and appointed his successor.

A large number of correspondents have returned to their well known haunts on Newspaper Row. The lobby has sent out its videttes of both sexes. This powerful legislative body is greatly encouraged by the return of their political allies to power, and predict an era of appropriations commensurate with the era of prosperity. All hail to the party of moral ideas, of extravagance, scandal, and fraud.

PARIS LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence of the Patriot]

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 1, 1880.—M. Victor Hugo's new poem will make its appearance to-morrow. I must remind your readers once for all that its title is the "Ame" and not the "Ame" (Soul), as has so often been asserted. This volume, written in Guernsey during the last years of the Empire, was revised and finished this Autumn. The poem, which is replete with beauties of thought, style and versification, will, it is announced, take rank among M. Victor Hugo's best works. The "Ame" passes in review, creation and society, plunges into human conscience and when to the plaints of the soul has succeeded the *tristesse du Philosophe*, the poem concludes with a splendid piece of verse entitled "Securite du Penseur."

A duel was fought this morning, between M. Alfred Gassier, the author of the prohibited play, "Juarez" and M. de Miramon, who took exception to the mention of his father's name in the piece. M. de Miramon received a slight wound in the hand. A curious feature in connection with this duel is that though M. de Miramon is an excellent fencer, and M. Gassier had never previously handled a sword, the encounter lasted over half an hour, and ended in the inexperienced swordsman gaining the advantage.

The Agricultural Society of Charolles, in the *Saone et Loire*, has been dissolved by the Prefect of the department, on the ground that its members occupied themselves too much with politics and too little with agriculture. The Prefect accuses the society of having continually displayed hostility toward Republican institutions, and of having at the time of the elections lent its support to the adversaries of the Government. It is probable that the society will be reconstituted on a new basis.

The first college for girls in France commenced its classes on Monday at Cassel, in the department of Tarn et Garonne. The course of instruction will include literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, book-keeping, modern languages, and other subjects.

A priest named Bataille has been sentenced to a fine of seventy-five francs for inviting the President of the Republic. The offence was committed in August

last at a distribution of prizes in the commercial school of Villerville, the Abbe Bataille being vicar of the parish. After declaring that the President signed every thing presented to him like a machine, the offending cleric, on being remonstrated with, declared M. Grevy to be nothing but a dummy.

It is stated that, in answer to a large number of requests made to the Minister of Public Instruction it has been decided to exercise the pupils of the primary schools in the use of arms in the same manner as that in which the pupils of the Lycées are at present instructed.

The Presidency.

Senator Hill of Georgia, on the Situation—the evil of Sectional Solidity—the South will Avert a Revolution—Garfield's Opportunity, &c.

The New York Tribune of Nov. 10th contains a private letter from Senator Hill, of Georgia, to Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, furnished by the latter for publication, with Senator Hill's consent. The following are the most significant parts of the letter: "Well, my friend, the most anxious event of our history has become a fact—a solid North against a solid South. No language can express to you the view I take of this event for evil. It can have no logic, if continued, but a disruption into several monarchies or the absolute consolidation of all the States into one empire. In either event our constitutional system will fail. In my opinion, the time has come when the great question for real statesmen to consider is how speedily to break up this sectional solidarity and organize parties altogether on other issues. The Democratic party is hated at the North, and therefore it ought to be disbanded. The Republican party is hated at the South, and therefore it ought to be disbanded. Whether this hatred is just or not makes no difference. I would be glad to see a great national union party organized, for I believe that the government, formed by the constitution, is a nation. True, it is a limited nation, but within the powers delegated to it by the constitution it is as much a nation as any on the globe.

"I really hope Mr. Garfield. I sincerely hope he will have a successful administration. He has ability for the crisis. He must feel keenly the fact that he was elected solely by Northern votes; but he has a great opportunity, and he can, if he will, easily and consistently destroy all sectional animosities and solidities, and be chosen for a second term by a majority of the States, North and South. This opportunity is far greater than the office itself, and if utilized will give him fame which the office could not give him, and which no previous President attained. But will he do it? I greatly hope he will, and I greatly fear he will not.

"I see a movement to make an issue on the result in New York with a view to defeat Garfield in the count by Congress. There would be great danger of this, but for one fact is the South will not countenance it. Poor, derided and abused, the South, if necessary, will once more save the country from a revolution, and as before will get no credit for it. The Republican party will take the Presidency peacefully, because the South will sit, and at the next election the leaders of that party will tell the people of the North that the South must not be trusted. Nevertheless, we shall avert all revolutions—not to win Republican praises or to avoid Republican abuse—for either is impossible—but we are determined to preserve the peace of the country. How long human nature can bear this I do not know. It is an injustice unparalleled, and a wrong that ought to cover the North with blushes."

The W. N. C. Railroad.

Charlotte Democrat, Nov. 12.

The gauge of the Western North Carolina Railroad has been changed from 4 feet 8 1/2 inches to 5 feet, so as conform to the gauge of the Richmond and Danville and N. C. Roads. The change affects the Charlotte and Statesville Railroad to the extent of compelling a transfer at Statesville of all freight intended for that road, instead of running cars through from one road to the other.

No one should be surprised at the change of gauge, as it is to the interest of the company or companies that own the Western Road, to make the change, and of course they would do it, no matter whom it hurts. Their idea is, that if a through line is to be established from the Tennessee connections to the Ocean at Morehead City, N. C., and points in Virginia and farther North, the gauge of all connecting roads must correspond.

The Western Road was sold to Best & Co. without restriction on the gauge. We favored the sale, the Democratic party of the State and the leading Republicans favored the sale. Gov. Jarvis favored the sale, and, in fact, nine tenths of the people of the State favored the sale (and the Legislature made the sale) and no one particular person more than another can be blamed for any subsequent management or movement of Best & Co., the present owners of the road. While we do not like the change of gauge, we cannot see that either Gov. Jarvis or any one else had the power to prevent it after the road passed from under the control of the State Government into the hands of those who bought it. For some years

happens to our own immediate section (and we do not contemplate much if any injury) we feel that we, individually, are as much to blame as any one else, for we were among the first in the State to favor the sale of the road and stop public appropriations for it.

Synod of North Carolina.

Opening of the Session.

(Raleigh News and Observer, Nov. 11.)

The Synod of North Carolina met according to adjournment in the First Presbyterian church in Raleigh, last night, at 7.30 o'clock, and was opened with a sermon by the moderator, Rev. E. F. Rockwell, from Romans, chapter 1, verse 16: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation unto every one that believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Gentile." The discourse, about three-quarters of an hour in length, presented the power of the Gospel with earnestness and ability.

After the sermon the Synod was constituted with prayer by the moderator. The venerable Rev. Robert Hett Chapman, D. D., occupied the pulpit, and made the closing prayer.

The number in attendance upon the Synod was as follows:

Presbytery of Orange—Ministers 19; ruling elders 14.

Concord—Ministers 9; ruling elders 13.

Fayetteville—Ministers 10; ruling elders 4.

Wilmington—Ministers 5; ruling elders 9.

Mecklenburg—Ministers 8; ruling elders 2.

Total present at organization—Ministers 51; ruling elders 42.

The Synod then proceeded to the election of a moderator. There were five nominees: Rev. L. C. Vass, of Newbern; Rev. J. C. Alexander, of Guilford; Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., of this city; Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., of Greensboro; and Professor W. J. Martin, of Davidson College.

The nomination of Professor Martin created quite a ripple of interest, it being contrary to usual custom to elect one not a minister, as well as one not a member of the Presbytery in the bounds of which the Synod meets. Dr. Atkinson's name was withdrawn, and the vote resulted on the second ballot in favor of Rev. Dr. Smith.

Rev. J. A. Ramsay, of Concord Presbytery, and Rev. S. H. Chester, of Mecklenburg Presbytery, were chosen temporary clerks. The Synod then adjourned, with prayer by the moderator, to meet at 9 1/2 o'clock this morning.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Synod of North Carolina met yesterday at the hour appointed, and was opened with prayer by the moderator.

As many as seven ministers and fourteen ruling elders were enrolled during the day in addition to those enrolled on the day before, making the total number present 120.

Several distinguished ministers from other synods were invited to sit as corresponding members, and introduced by the moderator to the Synod—Rev. Dr. Alexander Martin, of the Synod of Virginia; Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, of the Synod of North Carolina; Rev. Geo. Shumway, of the Synod of Kentucky; Rev. Richard S. Burwell, of the Synod of Texas, and Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of the Synod of Virginia. The Synod received these ministers with distinguished and graceful recognition, rising to welcome them. Rev. Dr. Hoge made a few exceedingly felicitous remarks in his response to the greeting extended by the Synod of North Carolina.

The morning was occupied by routine duties, excuses of members, reports of Presbyteries, which were appropriately referred, and cutting out the work of the Synod.

The moderator announced the following standing committees: Bills and Overtures—E. F. Rockwell, D. E. Jordan and W. J. Martin.

Judicial Committee—J. O. Alexander, R. A. Miller, R. S. White. Address to the Churches—L. McKinnon, H. G. Hill, T. B. Hyman.

Minutes of General Assembly—Jas. R. Wilson, D. D., S. T. Martin, T. A. Watkins.

Union Theological Seminary—J. Rumpel, W. S. Lacy, W. R. Wilson.

Treasurer's Books—O. G. Yates, Alex. Sprunt.

Report of Trustees of Synod—David Fairley, W. A. McDonald, J. K. Graham.

Devotional Exercises—J. S. Watkins, J. M. Atkinson, D. D., J. B. Barwell.

Statistical Reports of Presbyteries—F. H. Johnston, J. M. Wharey, L. A. N. Ferguson, M. Monteith.

COMMITTEES ON PRESBYTERIAL RECORDS.

Orange—W. A. Wood, D. D., C. R. White.

Concord—S. M. Smith, Neil Graham.

Fayetteville—C. M. Payne, R. A. Patterson.

Wilmington—J. P. Gammon, D. A. Malloy.

Mecklenburg—Joseph Evans, Dr. M. T. Savage.

son, D. D., F. H. Johnston and S. C. Rankin.

It was made the special order of the day to hear Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, the Secretary of Foreign Missions, concerning that subject this morning at 11 o'clock.

It was made the order to hear the agent of education concerning Davidson College this evening at 7 o'clock.

It was made the order to hear the report of the Synod's agent of sustentation, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to be followed by the report of the agent of evangelistic labor.

The Synod took recess at 11 o'clock to engage in divine worship. Rev. L. McKinnon, of Concord, preached an interesting and impressive discourse from Isaiah, ix chapter, 6th verse; "His name shall be called wonderful."

After resuming business the Synod heard Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson concerning the present serious difficulties connected with the foreign mission work. His remarks were simple, earnest, feeling, and produced a deep impression.

The afternoon was spent in reports and general routine business. Rev. L. C. Vass, of Newbern, made the Sabbath School report, brief, but suggestive and full of food for thought and action.

Quite an interesting discussion was awakened by a proposition to nominate at each meeting of Synod a moderator for the successive meeting. It was voted down.

Another matter of debate was concerning the right of a Synod to convene a meeting of Presbytery. It was interpreted that it should not be done.

Synod adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet this morning at 9 1/2 o'clock.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The Synod met at 9.30 a. m., and was opened with prayer by the moderator.

There appeared in the Synod Rev. John W. Primrose and Rev. L. H. Baldwin, of the Presbytery of Orange, and the Rev. E. Z. Johnston, of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg.

Overtures from the Presbytery of Fayetteville were referred to the committee on bills and overtures.

The reports of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg were read and referred to appropriate committees.

The consideration of the resolutions of the last Synod concerning the committee on the state of the church was made the third order for this afternoon.

The report of the committee on statistical reports, appointed to prepare memorials of Rev. Edward Hines, Rev. D. E. Jordan, Ruling Elder Watkins, Rev. Daniel Lindsey, D. D., Rev. J. Rumpel and Elder Murdoch, deceased, was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 10.30 o'clock.

Salisbury was chosen as the place of the next meeting of the Synod, after an interesting and animated nomination and ballot. This is a departure from the usual custom to meet in Presbyteries in turn. The time was left to the choice of the pastor and elder of that church.

The report of the agent of publication brought this matter to the subject of colportage to the Synod. The report was approved without debate.

The hour for the missionary meeting arrived, and the Synod and the large audience assembled enjoyed the exceedingly interesting services commenced with the choir. The exercises were opened with a beautiful voluntary, rendered by the choir, "Rock of Ages." Then the moderator read a portion of Isaiah, second chapter. Rev. Walter W. Pharr led in prayer. The hymn, "Arm of the Lord," was next sung, after which the synodical agent, Rev. R. Z. Johnston, made the report, after which the Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, secretary of foreign missions, made an address about forty minutes long, exceedingly rich in thought and facts, and that deeply affected the audience; after which a collection was taken, amounting to over a hundred dollars.

Interesting remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Smith and Rev. S. Taylor Martin and others.

The Synod took a recess till 3 p. m.

Synod met after recess and resumed the consideration of the report on foreign missions and adopted the resolution appended thereto.

Several new names were enrolled and the Synod now numbers nearly 130.

The agent of sustentation, Rev. H. G. Hill, made an admirable report, which was so commended to the Synod as to be approved without much debate.

He was followed by Rev. C. M. Payne, of Wilmington, who presented an interesting report on the subject of evangelistic labor. This matter was pending when Synod took recess at 4 p. m., in order that its members might attend a reception kindly tendered by the principal of Peace Institute to the Synod.

A large audience attended the musical and calisthenic exercises, delightful and charmed with all that they saw and heard. Professor Banman's great reputation was sustained by his fair pupils, and the studio exercises likewise enchanted them in attendance.

After recess the hour for the consideration of education arrived. The report on this subject was made by Rev. L. McKinnon, of Concord.

Rev. Dr. Hepburn then made a full, able and interesting address on Davidson College, presenting its status, showing its work, the results

proving all that is claimed for it, its present hopeful outlook and full equipment for its college work. The reverend speaker made an earnest defense of denominational education as not narrowing the mind or range of thought, as meeting the demands of society. He compared the standing of those who had graduated elsewhere. He stated the high repute the college had won from the great professors in the best universities, from the honorable standing its students and graduates take in universities and professional schools, from the demand made for its graduates as teachers, and its widening area of patronage and increasing numbers. He also spoke of the need of the institution, and urged the Synod to exert its influence in increasing its patronage, and in adding to its endowment.

Dr. Wilson followed in a few remarks, after which the Synod adopted the resolution in regard to the college.

Synod then adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 9 1/2 o'clock.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.—Saturday, Nov. 13th.

The Synod of North Carolina met according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the moderator.

The last day's proceedings are always interesting though very crowded.

Several animated discussions occurred during the day. The report of Rev. C. M. Payne, agent of evangelistic labor, awakened an earnest debate. Rev. J. Rumpel, Rev. Roger Martin, Rev. S. M. Smith and Rev. J. Evans spoke on the subject. On the subject of the evangelization of the colored people, Rev. S. H. Chester made an interesting speech, and on this matter there was more than usual interest developed. A colored minister was introduced to the Synod, and made some remarks with reference to his work, and was followed by members of the Synod.

An event of more than ordinary interest was the reading of a memorial of the distinguished and useful missionary, Rev. Daniel Lindsey, D. D., for forty years a missionary in Africa. The Synod heard with deep attention the tributes of various brethren, and the paper was adopted by a rising vote, and the Synod was led in solemn prayer by Rev. Dr. Robert Hett Chapman.

The statistical report to the general assembly represented that the Synod consists of 115 ministers and 227 churches, and has under its care 8 licentiates and 16 candidates.

The business was so manifold we will make a fuller report on our next issue.

Many of the members left yesterday, but the closing exercises were, as usual, solemn and impressive, and quite a number remained to the close. The singing of the Synod in its parting hymns was noticeable, and the voices of many Christian men joined in the magnificent doxology.

Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson of Wilmington, preached at 7.30 o'clock, and notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement night, more than a hundred assembled for divine worship. Dr. Wilson's sermon was on the text: "And this is the record, that God hath given unto us eternal life, and this life is in His Son." It was rich in thought, and the drapery of the thought was exceedingly elegant and beautiful. His rhetoric and diction are most well adapted, his manner impressive, and his discussion vigorous.

Items of Interest.

[Selected for the Patriot.]

AN OLD NOTION.—There have been a great many queer people in the world; but one of the queerest was M. Jules Jacquemart, a well-known engraver, who died recently, leaving behind him an enormous collection of old books and shreds. His library was to get together specimens of all kinds of shreds, from the beginning of history. Every odd bit of parchment or shreds, from the time of the Egyptian and Babylonian down to the congress gaiter and high-heeled shoe of our women folks of the present day, was presented in this strange museum. Yet M. Jacquemart was eminent as an author, and was a sane man in other matters.

A BIG SIXTOS.—The decrease of the late season of Grace Church brings to mind the long-time season of old Trinity, David Lyons, who died some twenty years ago, and who, like Brown, was quite large in bodily diameter, and very well known in his day. In decorating the church on Christmas he carried a canopy supported by four wreath-crowned posts to be erected over the lectern giving it very much the appearance of a pastoral cage. As a finishing touch to this work of art he proposed an inscription in German text for its front. He thought it best, however, to consult one of the clergy before adding this final embellishment, and it was well that he did, as the sequel will show. To the question, "What do you propose for the inscription?" he replied that, inasmuch as the lectern held the sacred Scriptures, he thought, "The Bible, the biggest book in the world" would be eminently appropriate. "There will be no objection to that," the witty clergyman responded, "if you will put underneath, 'Trinity Church the biggest Church, and David Lyons the biggest Sexton.'"—Editor's Extract, in *Harper's Magazine* for December.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL.—Completed at last! We mean the great cathedral at Cologne. It was commenced in August, 1248; and the beautiful flower-cross was placed upon the highest pinnacle in Oct., 1880. The history of this marvelous work of art, this noblest religious symbol of the faith of the middle ages, has its own moral. It was begun as a memorial to the Roman Catholic faith. The pious blessed fathers prayed for it—the faithful supplied

the means for architects, artists, and workmen. But the community in which it was erected fell away from the old forms of belief. They became Protestants, infidels. What was commenced as a religious duty, was continued as a national work, and the ceremonies attending the final completion of this marvel of architecture, were emptied of all religious significance. The processions were civic. Kaiser Wilhelm made a speech in which something was said about peace, but nothing about prayer or priest or pope. Good reader, if you ever visit Europe, do not forget the great cathedral of Cologne. It is probably the most perfect type of Gothic architecture extant. The pious Catholic may not think it so adds anything to the glory of God; but all who see it will agree that it sheds luster upon the art of man.

BY TELEGRAPH

From All Parts of the Globe.

The Great International Boat Race.

(By Cable to the Patriot.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Hanan was won. Hanan took the lead at the Hammersmith bridge, holding it easily to finish. Weather was favorable.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The race was a mere procession from the start to the finish. Hanan rowed in splendid form; he stopped several times allowing Trickett to come up. Tremendous crowds of people witnessed the race. The river was perfectly still.

LONDON, Nov. 15. This morning Trickett was again the favorite in betting 5 to 4 being taken on him and laid to the extent of one thousand pounds. Passing under Hammersmith bridge, Hanan was leading by clear length going well within himself. Before the start, Hanan had taken the first place in betting; seven to four on him was offered freely, and some wagers were made of 2 to 1. The weather was dull and misty.

The air was chilly. The start occurred at 12.14 o'clock, at which time the tide was nearly full and the water was slack and smooth throughout. Hanan had the sunny side of the river; a very even start was effected, Hanan striking the water at the rate of 35 strokes to the minute and Trickett at the rate of 41.

Hanan rowed easily and in perfect style, showing his superiority from the first stroke. Crabtree was passed in six minutes and four seconds from the starting point. Here Trickett began to labor and look ill, and by the time the Soap Works were reached the race was absolutely over. Occasionally Hanan stopped rowing until Trickett came up, when a few powerful strokes would send him ahead again. Between Hammersmith Bridge and Chiswick, Hanan laid down twice. He stopped entirely once, and again paddled along first with one scull, and then with the other. He leaned over to wash his face and chatted with Elliott, who was rowing alongside and finally won by about three lengths, which he could have made a half mile if he had so choosed.

Time of the race was 29 minutes and 9 seconds: Trickett's form created great disappointment he was much distressed at the finish while Hanan was perfectly fresh.

Snow Storm at Wilmington North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Patriot.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15. After almost continuous rain for 24 hours a snow storm set in about 7.30 o'clock this morning and still continues. A heavy snow storm is reported at Faisonville and Goldsboro.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

[By Telegraph to the Patriot.]

