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GREENSBORO, N. C., DECEMBER 6, 1883.

—Senator Anthony is dangerously ill in New York city.

—Ex Gov. Stevenson, of West Virginia, died at Parkersburg, Nov. 29th, aged 61 years.

—We give our readers the President's message in full in supplement to day.

—During the month of November the assays of bullion at the mint in Charlotte amounted to the sum of \$9,018.26.

—Scales and Dowd voted for Randall; Vance, Bennett, Green and Skinner voted for Carlisle. Cox was absent on account of illness in his family.

—The election of Mr. Carlisle to the Speakership means a long and exciting tariff agitation in the 48th Congress. What that means remains to be seen.

—Dr. George W. Bagby, the well known humorist and journalist, of Richmond, Va., died at his home in that city Nov. 29, at the age of 55 years.

—The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey, was concluded Saturday in London, by finding him guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to death.

—The election for Speaker resulted in the election of John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. He received 106 votes, Mr. Randall 52, and Mr. Cox 30. His plurality over Randall was 62, and his majority over all is 23. He was nominated on the first ballot.

—Col. A. B. Andrews hastened to the Asheville Citizen that track laying will begin on the Ducktown branch within thirty days. That part of the road is about 2 1/2 graded and ready for iron, the purchase of which was delayed on a falling market.

—Col. Charles O. Sanford, one of the more accomplished engineers in the State, and for many years a prominent railroad man, died Nov. 29, in Petersburg, Va.; aged nearly seventy-three years. Col. Sanford was born in New York State in April, 1811.

—Kentucky has had her full proportion of speakerships. Since the adoption of our constitution in 1792 this high office has been held by the different States as follows: Kentucky, 9; Virginia, 7; Indiana, 5; New Jersey, 3; Tennessee, 2; Ohio, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Carolina, 3; Maine, 3; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Massachusetts, 5.

—Carlisle received 106 votes. Twenty-one of them were from the West: Illinois, 7, (all but 1); Indiana, 5, (Randall 1 and Cox 3); Michigan, 6, (all); Nevada 1. Mr. Randall in those States had only 1 vote. Mr. Carlisle has 71 from the South: All the votes from Arkansas, (5); Kentucky, (8); Florida, (1); Mississippi, (4); Texas, (10); 3 of 7 in Alabama, 8 of 9 in Georgia, 4 of 5 in Louisiana, 4 of 6 in North Carolina, 4 of 6 in South Carolina, 6 of 8 in Tennessee, 1 in Virginia and 2 in West Virginia.

—Since the adoption of the standard time in this country about four hundred applications have been filed with the patent office for clock dials and other dials intended to represent the 24 hours in a convenient manner and without unduly crowding the figures together. A large number of these applications have been rejected by the examiner upon evidence found in an old volume that Prince Soltykoff once possessed a watch made in the year 1797 upon the dial of which appeared the hours from one to twenty-four arranged in two concentric circles.

—Neal Dow, who is talking prohibition in Illinois, could not understand why the houses and barns on the fertile prairies of that empire of agriculture should be small and cheap since their occupants are sober and frugal. An old inhabitant explained that the land is owned in large blocks by wealthy proprietors who will not sell, but who rent it for pay in kind—twelve to fifteen bushels of corn per acre. The farmers, therefore, have no inducement either to erect good houses and barns or to improve the land. Their interest is to "skin" it, and to spend upon it as little money as possible.

—TO REPLY. The Dispatch says, a committee of five gentlemen has been appointed by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Virginia, to prepare an address to the country in reply to the slanderous and of General Malone respecting the re-election. Judge Walter Staples is at the head of the committee.

Carlisle Elected Speaker.

(Continued from Daily Patriot.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2nd.—The Democratic caucus last night elected John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, speaker of House of Representatives of the 48th Congress.

One hundred and eighty-eight members were present. The candidates were Carlisle, Randall and Cox. The roll was called by States, and the progress of voting as each successive member answered to his name, was watched with keen interest.

At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood as follows:

State.	Carlisle.	Randall.	Cox.
Alabama	8	1	0
Arkansas	5	0	0
California	2	0	0
Connecticut	1	0	0
Delaware	1	0	0
Florida	8	0	0
Georgia	4	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0
Illinois	7	0	0
Indiana	5	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0
Kentucky	8	0	0
Louisiana	4	0	0
Maine	3	0	0
Massachusetts	5	0	0
Michigan	6	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0
Mississippi	4	0	0
Montana	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0
New Jersey	3	0	0
New York	1	0	0
North Carolina	4	0	0
Ohio	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	6	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0
South Carolina	4	0	0
Tennessee	1	0	0
Texas	10	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0
Virginia	7	0	0
West Virginia	2	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0
Total	106	52	30

The result of the vote having been officially announced, Gov. Curtis moved that Carlisle's nomination be made unanimous which was immediately done, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Randall, Cox and Curtis as a committee to notify him of the caucus action. Mr. Carlisle's entrance with the committee was greeted with long continued cheers.

On being escorted to the Speaker's chair he spoke as follows:—**MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CAUCUS:** Your committee has just formally notified me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-eighth Congress, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence you have reposed in me. It is a great honor to be chosen to represent my people in this high office, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence you have reposed in me. It is a great honor to be chosen to represent my people in this high office, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence you have reposed in me.

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Stealing Randall's Thunder.

(Continued from Daily Patriot.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A partial organization of the 48th Congress was effected to day. At 12 o'clock M. (not 7th, as the House of Representatives had not yet adjourned) the House was called to order by Clerk McPherson. The roll call showed that there were 316 members present. Carlisle was nominated for Speaker by Giddies, of Ohio. He said:

"I nominate for Speaker of the House for the Forty-eighth Congress the Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, a man of acknowledged qualifications for the place."

(Cannon of Illinois, presented the name of J. W. Keifer, of Ohio, and Mr. Lyman, of Massachusetts, presented the name of the Hon. G. D. Robinson, of Massachusetts.)

The result was announced as follows: For Carlisle, 191; for Keifer, 112; for Robinson, 2 (James of New York, and Lyman, of Massachusetts); for J. S. Wise, of Virginia, 1 (York, of North Carolina); for J. W. Wadsworth, of New York, 1 (Ochiltree, of Texas); for Edward S. Loney, of Michigan, 1 (White, of Kentucky).

The Clerk thereupon declared Mr. Carlisle to be elected, and Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Keifer, of Ohio, escorted that gentleman to the chair. His entrance into the chamber was the signal for loud applause, and the oath of office was administered.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Carlisle said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you very much for the high honor conferred upon me by the vote just taken. To be chosen to the membership of a great body like this to preside over its deliberations is a distinction upon which any citizen might properly congratulate himself, and I assure you that your kindness and partiality are fully appreciated. At the same time I realize the duty that the position to which you have assigned me is one of great labor and responsibility, and while profoundly grateful to you for this manifestation of your confidence, I shall enter on the discharge of its duties with a serious and distrust of my capacity to meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of this office. I promise you, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and all the ability of which I am possessed."

Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential—absolutely essential—to the efficient and systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of our proceedings. The large addition to the membership of this House, resulting from the late apportionment of Representatives, makes this duty even more difficult than it has been heretofore, and without your cordial co-operation and support I cannot reasonably hope to discharge the ordinary daily duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and to facilitate the business of legislation, I have no doubt. But, gentlemen, I shall ask something more of you than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty.

Assuring you of my earnest desire at all times to be just and impartial, still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes, and shall be compelled, therefore, frequently, as I doubt, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen on both sides of the House. I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented during this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic.

Sudden and radical changes in the laws of the country affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made, unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause.]

Reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause.] If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even to the reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause.] What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the government, just and equal taxation for public purposes, a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution, and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people in order that they may be protected, as far as Congress has power to protect them, against encroachments from every direction. What can be done, under the circumstances surrounding us to advance the expectations ought to be done, in my judgment.

But, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and the laws and proceed to the complete organization of the House. [Applause.]

TAKING THE OATH.

The ironclad oath of office was then administered by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the House in continuous service, and Speaker Carlisle called the House to order. The States were then called alphabetically, and the Representatives of their names were called, came forward and were qualified.

NOTES.

—The reorganization of the Senate has been postponed until after the holidays.

—The "woods are full" of North Carolinians looking for places. Among the number are Col. Allen T. Davidson, who was presented

by the delegation for postmaster of the House; Tate, of Haywood, by Burke, of Burke, Williams, of Irrell, of Stokes, Kerr, of Caswell, Williams, of Wilson, Carraway, of the Raleigh Observer, and Marshall, of Alexander.

—The North Carolina members met today in a conference and appointed a commission to ascertain what the State is to have in the distribution of the spoils.

—The party is conspiring to night on the distribution of the offices. This is regarded by those interested, and they are numerous, as of infinitely greater importance than the last presidential election.

—Speaker Carlisle's address sounds like Randall's thunder. A desperate effort is being made by some of Carlisle's supporters to defeat the appointment of Randall as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

The Gramercy Park Property to be Given to the City of New York.

The New York World announces that the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden has selected Hon. Henry Watters, of New York, John Bigelow, of New York, John Marboe, formerly editor of the World, as trustees in his will to take charge and superintend turning over to the city of New York as a perpetual gift his new building on Gramercy Park, together with his unexpended collection of books, and the known as the Tilden library, the same as the present Astor library. The World quotes its informant as follows:

"Mr. Tilden knows that a man of seventy, who has been in feeble health for years, cannot last very long. At the same time he is determined not to risk his few remaining years by any excitement or vexation that he can avoid. It is quite true, as Waterson said, that he would not accept the presidency if he were called upon to do so every man, woman and child in the country. If he is elected he would not go to Washington. He continues to take the deepest interest in the welfare of the country and in the success of the Democratic party. It is the interest of an actor no longer, however, Samuel J. Tilden is now and henceforth will be content to be an interested spectator. He feels that he is not entitled to sacrifice his health and strength in political turmoils."

"So far as the winter?" "So far as the winter?" He is very comfortable at Greyson, and enjoys a life in it. He will probably remain there until after the holidays and then go to China."

"Has he completed any arrangements for the transfer of his house and library?" "He has perfected all arrangements. Under his will the Gramercy Park house and his splendid library collection will be left in trust to the city for a public library. In this, to some degree, he follows the example of John Jacob Astor in founding the Astor library, and of Peter Cooper in erecting the Cooper Union. The Tilden institution will differ, however, from others of its kind in many particulars. This is known, however, only to the trustees, and I do not think the time has yet come to divulge the contents of the trust deed."

Can you give me some idea of the size of Mr. Tilden's proposed gift?" "You can calculate it easily. He has spent about \$500,000 on the building; his books and engravings are worth nearly \$800,000, comprising as they do, the most expensive private library in the country. The property with its contents is worth \$1,300,000. The amount of the endowment I must leave you to guess, but it will be ample, I assure you."

The evidence has been arranged so that it will require no change of opinion to convert it to its intended uses when the time arrives. Growing Trade. (State.) The steady growth of Richmond's attention to the city of the country. The comparative statement which we print in another column, showing the offerings reported on "Change for the five months ending November 20th, running back ten years is highly encouraging. The increase for the five months since harvest of this year, over the corresponding period of 1880, as exemplified, is \$24,366 bushels. And the volume of business is even much greater than appears in the table for a large amount of grain ordered by it around houses and by the Richmond mills is not reported to the Secretary of the Exchange. The elevator built in this city has given a decided impetus to the trade, and when the Newport News elevator, which will have a capacity for a million and a half bushels is finished, our grain merchants will have an opportunity of pushing their business faster than ever. The total of grain for Change for 1882 was 1,200,000 bushels. The year 1881 ought to bring the receipts up to a 1,000,000 bushels. All that is needed is a reasonable amount of energy.

Price Victor No. 100. PARIS, Dec. 2.—The report referring to Prince Victor Napoleon's recent letter denoting an invitation to a Bonapartist banquet, states that it has authority to say that the Prince has no intention of disavowing his faithful friends, being inspired with the ideas of Napoleon III., and promising France, when the time comes, a strong and honest government which will protect the rights of Democracy and conserve the interests of religious creeds.

A Two-Minute Partridge. (Grandstand View.) John Jones recently shot one partridge, smaller than the other, and some what shaggy, but it is a perfect and distinct bird. He only wound the bird, and found both heads to be alive and move separately.

Severe Snow Storm. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A severe snow storm, accompanied by a strong north wind, and along the coast. Telegraph and cable wires seriously affected.

A Queer Fowl.

A queer chicken amused itself by strutting around the vacant lot adjoining Mr. Barker's store. It walks as erect as a man, but seems to experience some difficulty in eating. It is the property of Mr. Short, and is worthy a place in a museum.

A Rat's Bad of Money.

WELDON, N. C., Nov. 29, 1883.—While repairing a store house here yesterday the carpenters found a rat's bad made of money. They handed to Mr. L. A. Farinell, the present occupant of the house, seventy-five dollars. The exact amount found is not known, one of the carpenters refusing to give up what he found or to tell how much it is. The store was built some 15 or 18 years ago.

Picnic Standards.

We are indebted to Mr. James R. Jones, of Summerfield, for some beautiful specimens of sandstone from Carraway Creek, Randolph county. This stone quarries like slate and the pieces in our possession are finely grained like wood and have clearly lined ferns and leaves. It is singular and very pretty. Mr. Jones says there is abundance of this stone at the point where this was obtained and that he has much finer specimens than the ones given us.

A New Use of Free Soap Girls.

(New York Letter in the Boston Herald.)

In one of our millinery establishments a number of remarkable pretty young girls are kept in a room, ostensibly employed to sew. They represent a wide variety of nations and types of feature. When a customer wavers in her choice between bonnets the wily clerk calls in one of these girls and says:—Here is a head and face quite like yours, and I can show you the effect this hat would have on you. Of course, the beauty's top, the piece of millinery is bewitching, and gratified vanity quickly completes the sale.

What is that? "I required a New Orleans commercial traveler, at a rural hotel in Texas, pointing to a suspicious looking side dish."

"The old brains," exclaimed the waiter.

"Brains, eh?" said the Crescent City man. "Well, I can tell you after a journey of a few days in this town, that such a staid old development I have never seen in the whole career of my travels. You have no brains to spare in this town, and the sooner you quit dishing them up to transient guests the more expedient you will become."

Cotton Pans are Now Sold.

The Supreme court of Georgia in the case of Cunningham against the National Bank of Augusta has decided that cotton future notes are absolutely void. Cunningham made a note for \$5,000 to Warren, Wallace and Co. in a cotton future transaction. The firm negotiated the note to the bank which sued Cunningham, who pleaded that the note was void as it was given on a gaming consideration. The court said that cotton futures are as much gaming as dice, and that such notes are void in anybody's hands whether they knew the notes were given for futures or not.

Hot Water for Colds.

Dr. George R. Shepherd, Hartford, Conn., says in respect to the use of hot water as a remedial agent in the treatment of inflammation of the membranes, "I have used hot water as a gargle for the past six or eight years. In acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis, and in coryza, or cold in the head, if properly used in the commencement of the attack, it constitutes one of our most effective remedies, being frequently promptly curative. To be of service it should be used in considerable quantity in half pint or a pint at a time, and just as hot as the throat will tolerate. I have had many cases of acute disease thus cured, and can commend the method with great confidence."

Miser.

Sunset Cox on miserie: Nature is a song. The spheres sing together. When the sun gives prismatic beauty to the dewdrop, or when in the dew's neck or the humming shell nectar points, the light is music. It is a palette full of sound. It combines concord, and song plumed birds fly and sing over the locks and hills of Scotland, when the wind wails willy at night, or in the loftiest Andean elevations, when the eagle screams at the sun, or when the sea harmoniously surges over the shingles of Kent as King Lear heard it from his cliffs, there is, everywhere, a music. Even the metals which break upon our ears as a music. In the grand drama of the universe light is the orchestral overture. The universe is but the grand noise on scene. The harmony of it is life the attuning of a great harp or organ. We love, as Mendelssohn loved, nature for its melodious murmur.

The O'Donnell Case Compromised.

The case of O'Donnell against the R. & D. R. Co., which was tried at Salisbury some time ago, and in which the latter obtained a verdict of \$12,000 against the company, and which verdict was reversed by the Supreme Court, we are informed was compromised in a week at Salisbury for the sum of \$2,500.

It will be remembered that Mr. O'Donnell was killed in the cut near Lexington some year or two ago. Judge Schenck displayed great ability in the conduct of this case, and the compromise made is thought to be a just and reasonable settlement of the case.

We have never known the authorities of the railroad disposed to deal justly and fairly when a real wrong was made, in the settlements of these numerous claims which are so frequently proffered against them.

This life is too full of work, of duty, and of pleasure to be wasted. But everybody don't think so, or a coach, when Dr. Bull's cough syrup, for one, relieves the remedy can be procured for 25 cents.

Scientific Notes.

A tribe of Indians having tails from six to eight inches in length is said to have been discovered in Paraguay. Should it this announce, it would prove true, the Journal of anthropologists in advance against their being paraded as "the missing link," since the anthropoid apes have no tails.

The Scientific American describes the method by which the great cables of the Pittsburgh (Penn.) suspension bridge was lately repaired. When a defective piece of wire was found it was cut out and a new piece of wire nicely spliced in so as to bear the strain it ought to sustain and no more. When the wires were renewed the whole was coated with linseed oil and then with white lead.

Perossimic acid is a new remedy employed by Professor Winwater in cancerous and scrofulous swellings. It is used by injecting daily three drops of a 1 percent solution of the acid. This treatment causes the tumor to soften and decrease in size. In about a month the dead tissue is thrown off and the tumor disappears. The curative effect upon the cancer itself has been observed from this remedy.

Mr. Ralph Copeland, during the first half of this year, saw at La Paz, in Bolivia, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, with the full moon in sky, ten stars in the Pleiades, with the naked eye, and also two stars in the head of the Bull which are not in Argelander's "Uranometria Nova."

A special correspondent of the Nature states that most of the incandescent lamps at the Vienna International Electric Exhibition have transparent bulbs, and that very disagreeable after-images of the glowing carbon filaments are caused if they are looked at only a moment or two.

Detonations of the Java eruption of August 27 were distinctly heard throughout the Philippine Islands. Mr. Raphael Ferrita states that the sounds were so loud that gumbats were sent out by the authorities at Manila under the impression that either a vessel was firing signals of distress, or that there was lightning going on in Java.

MM. Depierre and Spinal say that the metals best suited for each of the following cylinders are copper and alloys containing from 25 to 30 percent of zinc. In the case of Lead is injurious, it present to even the extent of 0.5 percent. The introduction of 1 percent of phosphorus in brass renders the grain of the rollers more homogeneous.

To make a bronze that shall be as elastic as copper, from 1 to 2 percent of mercury must be added to it, according to the degree of malleability desired. The mercury may be combined with one of the metals of which the bronze is made before melting the alloy or introduced to the melted mass that already contains the different metals in the proper proportions.

Brazilians Farewell.

(Continued from page 1.)

It would take many more pages to tell you all of that eventful night. I have seen much of Egyptian life, aside from the fact. I visited a rich leaven with a school teacher who has access to these houses. We passed through the court after court, attended by four or five girls, and several Nubian girls stood here and there in white robes, low necked, covered with jewels (slaves they are, yet all are subject to the master); finally through a lovely garden with flowers and fountains. We entered a large salon, with gay divans, and on the lovely Turkish rugs sat seven women, some smoking, sewing, talking, all on the floor, and as many slaves standing ready to do their bidding. They are the wives of two rich brothers. Some are young, some very old; one pretty little wife, only fourteen years old, had one child two months old. She had a chance to say a word to the teacher some weeks ago, and told her she remembered when some one took her from her mother in Genoa, about 3 years ago. She had been sold twice since. She said the old wives beat her sometimes when they saw the husbands doing any action towards her. She is so sad; she is covered with jewels and gay attire. They can't put their heads out of doors after marriage until after the birth of a child; it is a disgrace to do so. What a life is this here!

A Threshed Indian Revolt.

An Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch says: British Columbia is threatened with an Indian revolt, which, if once started, no force at command at the Indian Department could put down. The Dominion Government has received startling advices from Melikahla Mission, in that Province, which, through clerical interference, has been thrown into a state of rebellion. The British Government some time since sent out Bishop Ridley to preside over a mission which for many years has been in charge of a missionary named Duncan. Most of the Indians had been attached to Duncan and regarded Ridley as an intruder. From the moment he arrived discord among them commenced, ending in a conflict at Melikahla in February last, which was only put down by the assistance of the United States revenue cutter Wakeat. The latest news received by the Government points to a renewal of hostilities for which the authorities are preparing.

Although in a minority, the Bishop's followers are well armed, and threatened bloody retaliation. Report states that at any moment the two forces may come together, when a terrible conflict must follow. The Government will do all in its power to prevent an outbreak; yet with a small force at their command in the province little could be done. It is understood that a British man of war will be at once dispatched from Victoria to Melikahla. It is generally expected that the recall of Bishop Ridley will alone restore quiet.

Mr. L. Br van, Durham, N. C., says: "I arose every morning with a headache. I used Brown's Iron Bitters and found relief."

Interesting to Confederates.

(State Observer.)

Mr. W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, in a letter to the Observer, says: "The fortunes of war" caused many an old Confederate soldier to make the acquaintance of Gen. A. G. Brady, formerly Major Brady, provost marshal at Point Lookout prison, Maryland. He is now in Fayetteville, and in the course of his business dealings with him as an attorney, among other papers committed to my care I find some papers that even a large number of old soldiers and their representatives, touching private property surrendered to the prison authorities at Point Lookout, which Gen. Brady turned over to the Adjutant General of the United States army at Washington, and for which he holds the original receipt, now in my possession. Some of the articles, especially the watches, may be considered valuable beyond their intrinsic worth as mementoes of the times some of us experienced, and but none of us desire to return. These articles belonged to prisoners, some of whom are dead and some of whom flunked out, as I did myself, fearing detection at the time if the articles deposited should be called for. What I left behind myself was Confederate currency, which was, I suppose, also forwarded to the Adjutant General at Washington. At any rate I "flunked" enough blankets from "Uncle Sam" on inspection day to call it square now, and let my Confederate money remain on deposit.

The articles were private property, and so treated at the time, and Gen. Brady