BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

William IV., third son of George III., had left no children who could have succeeded to the throne, and the crown passed therefore to the daughter of his brother, fourth son of George, the Duke of Kent. This was the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, who born at Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819. The princess was therefore at this time little more than eighteen years of age. The Duke of Kent died a few months after the birth of his daughter, and the child was brought up under the care of his widow. She was well brought up; both as regards her intellect, her character and her training was excellent. She was taught to be self-reliant, brave, and systematical. Prudence and economy were inculcated on her as though she had been born to be One is not generally inclined o attach much importance to what historians tell us of the education of contemporary princes or princesses; but it cannot be doubted that the Princess Victoria was trained for intelligence and goodness. There is a pretty description, which has been often quoted, but will bear citing once more, given by Miss Wynne, of the received the news of accession to a all.' ploy bury, Dr. Howley, and the Lord arou Chamberlain, the Marquis of Conyng-ham, left Windsor for Kinsington Palace, where the Princess Victoria ad been residing, to inform her of the the future. King's death. It was two hours after midnight when they started, and they did not reach Kensington until five o'clock in the morning. They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could arouse the porter at the gate; they were again kept waiting in the courtvard, then turned into one of the ower rooms, where they seemed forquested an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and Judge Morgan last night spoke very freely regarding the discovery of Management of the discovery of the base of the stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said, "We are come on business of state to the that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. The Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was Prime Minister, Lord Mercountry presently sent for, and a meeting of the Privy Conneil summoned for the Privy Conneil summoned for eleven o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor administered the usual oaths to the Queen, and Her Majesty received Cabinet Ministers and other privy councilors present. Mr. Greville, who was usually as little disposed to record any enthusiastic admiration of royalty and royal personage as Humboldt or Varnhagen von Ense could have been, has described the scene in words well worthy of quotation: "The King died at twenty minutes after two in the world concerning her, naturally exwould act under this trying occasion, and there was a considerable assemblage at the place, notwithstanding the short notice which was given. The first thing to be done was to teach her her lesson, which, for this purpose, Melbourne had himself to learn. She bowed to the lord, took her seat, and then read her speech in a clear, dis-tinct, and audible voice, and without any appearance of fear or embarrass-ment. She was quite plainly dressed, and in mourning. After she had read her speech, and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the privy councillors were sworn, the two royal dukes first by themselves; and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, she blushed up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came, one after another, to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her counte-nance, to any individual of any rank, station or party. The interest or curiosity with which the demeanor of the young Queen was watched was all the keener because the world in general knew so little about her. Not merely was the world in general thus he refused to do, saying that he would longer than you may think.

court circles were in almost absolute ignorance. According to Mr. Greville, whose authority, however, is not to be taken too implicitly except as to matters which he actually saw, the young Queen had been previously kept in such seclusion by her mother "never," he says, "having slept out of her bedroom, nor been with anybody but herself and the Baroness Lehzen"-that "not one of her acquaintance, none of the attendants at Kensington, not even the Duchess of Northumberland, her governess, have any idea what she is or what she promises to be." There was enough in the court of the two sovereigns who went before Queen Victoria to justify any strictness of seclusion which the Duchess of Kent might desire for her daughter. It was remarked with some interest that the Queen subscribed herself simply 'Victoria,' and not, as had been expected, 'Alexandrina Victoria.' Mr. Greville mentions in his diary of December 24, 1819, that 'the Duke of Kent gave the name of Alexandrina to his daughter in compliment to the Emperor of Russia. She was to have the name of Georgiana, but the Duke insisted upon Alexandrina being her first name. The Regent sent for Lieven, the Russian ambassador, husband of the famous Princes de Lieven, 'and made him a great many compliments, en le persifiant, on the Emperor's being godfather, but informed him that the name of Georgiana could be second to no other in this country, manner in which the young sovereign and therefore she could not bear it at It was a very wise choice to employ simply the name of Victoria, around which no ungenial associations of any kind hung at that time, and which can have only grateful associa-tions in the history of this country for

DISCOVERY OF MASONIC EMBLEMS.

From despatch to the New York World

Washington, March 3, '80.—Judge Philip H. Morgan, the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, has recently returned from Egypt, where for three years past he has held the position of Judge of the International Court. He gotten by everybody. They rang the lishere in attendance at the Department bell, and desired that the attendant of State, receiving his instructions prethe Princess Victoria might be sent to paratory to assuming charge of his

Egyptian obelisk now being removed by Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe. He was in Egypt at the time of the The excitement over the matter, and in Queen, and even her sleep must give company with prominent members of way to that." It did; and to prove the Masonic fraternity he visited the obelisk and examined the emblems. He says that as soon as the Masons who visited the scene were shown successively the column, square and trowel falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but per-nounced them exact emblems of the Masonic order. "Not only," said he, were these things identical with the Masonic emblems of to-day, but they were arranged in precisely the same The position in which they would be placed now by a Masonic lodge. The square was made of much finer stone than in return the oaths of allegiance of the the stone used in the other part of the base, and was the only piece that differ-ed in shape from the blocks contained in the base. The most conclusive feature, however, about the matter was the welldefined and genuine trowel that was found imbedded in one of these stones. It was precisely the same form as the trowels now used by Masons. It was made of iron, and although corroded, at twenty minutes after two in the morning, and the young Queen met the Council at Kensington Palace at eleven. Never was anything like the stape was well preserved with the exception of a small piece broken off the flange on one side. I saw these things myself," said Judge Morgan, chorus of praise and admiration which is raised about her manner and behaviour, and certainly not without platiour, and certainly not without grant of the was very extraordinary, and something for beyond what was something and in view of their being.

And her shame is her boast and prile."

The angel drew near to the mercy seat, And whispersed in sighs her name, And the saints their anthems of rapture hushed, And evered their heads with shame; And a voice came down through the bush of heaven from Him who sat on the throne; I know thy work, and how thou hast said, "I may refer the signs of Masonry. They were not put there without a purpose, and no one can dispute that they are symbols of and blot thy name from its place."

And her shame is her boast and prile."

The angel drew near to the mercy seat, And whispersed in sighs her name, And the saints their authems of rapture hushed, And evered their heads with shame; And a voice came down through the bush of heaven from Him who sat on the throne; I know thy work, and how thou hast said, "I may refer he work and how thou hast said, "I may refer he mercy seat, and where he mercy seat, And whispersed in sighs her name, And the saints their authems of rapture hushed, And evered their heads with shame; And a voice came down through the bush of heaven from Him who sat on the throne; I know they work, and how thou hast said, "I may refer he mercy seat, and where he could be and the sigh of the sigh and something far beyond what was something, and in view of their being looked for. Her extreme youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the order, I think that the most natural cited intense curiosity to see how she inference is that the foundation of that obelisk was designed to perpetuate the emblems of Masonry.'

Continuing, Judge Morgan said:
"The importance of this discovery to
Masonry rests in the fact that if we assume that the obelisk was erected some thirty years before Christ, Ma-sonry will date back much further than heretofore. If, however, that obelisk was transferred to Alexandria and re-erected on the same base that had previously been used, and in the same condition that it had existed at Heliopolis, from which it was taken, then it dates back the origin of Masonry to a period beyond our knowledge." Judge Morgan spoke very highly of Lieut.-Commander Gorridge, whom he regards as a very capable man in scientific engineering. He said that while there had been more or less jeal-ousy on the part of European engi-neers of Lieutenant-Commander Gorridge and a disposition to ridicule him at the start, those, at least, who witnessed his engineering operations were surprised at the simplicity of his meth-ods and the ease with which he han-dled the huge stone needle. When Lieutenant Commander Gorringe was in London he endeavored to obtain an insurance on the obelisk, but the English companies would only agree to insure it upon condition that he would

The Centre Jemocrat. ignorant, but even the statesmen and adopt his own American method, which he thought was the best. Judge Morhe thought was the best. Judge Morgan has no doubt that the obelisk in due time will be safely landed in New York.

Walking with the World.

BY MRS. MATILDA C. EDWARDS

The Church and the World walked far apart,
On the changing shore of time;
The World was singing a giddy song,
And the Church a hymn sublime.
"Come, give me your hand," cried the merry World,
"And walk with me this way;"
But the good Church hid her snowy hands,
And solemnly answerd, "Nay,
I will not give you my hand stall,
And I will not walk with you;
Your way is the way to endless death,
Your words are all untrue."

Your words are all untrue."

"Nay, walk with me but a little space,"
Said the World, with a kindly sir;
"The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
Your path is thorny and rough and rude,
And mine is broad and plain;
My road is paxed with flowers and dew,
And yours with tears and pain;
The sky above me is always blue;
No want, no toll I know;
The sky above you is always dark;
Your lot is a lot of woe;
My path, You see, is a broad, fair one,
And my gate is high and wide;
There is room enough for you and for me
To travel side by side."

To travel side by side."

Half shyly the Church approached the World,
And gave him her hand of snow;
The old World grasped it and walked along,
Saying in accents low,
"Your dress is too simple to please my taste;
I will give you pearls to wear,
Rich velvets and siks for your graceful form,
And diamonds to deck your hair."
The Church looked down at her plain white robes,
And then at the dazzling World,
And blushed as she saw his handsome lip
With a smile contemptuous curled.
"I will change my dress for a costlier one."
Said the Church with a smile of grace;
Then her pure white garments dritted away,
And the World gave in their place
Beautiful satins and shining silks,
And roses and gens and pearls;
And over her forehead her bright hair fell,
Crisped in a thousand curls.
"Your house is too plain," said the proud old World

"Your house is too plain," said the proud old World:
"I'll build you one like mine;
Carpets of Brussels and curtains of lace,
And furniture ever sofine."
So he built her a costly and beautiful house;
Splendid it was to behold;
Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwell there,
Gleaming in turde and cold

Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwell ther Gleaming in purple and gold, And farrs and shows in the halls were held And the World and his children were there, And laughter and music and feats were heard In the place that was meant for prayer; She had cushioned pews for the rich and great To sit in their pomp and pride; While the poor folks, clad in their shabby suits, Sat meekly down outside.

The angel of mercy flew over the Church,
And whispered, "I know thy sin."
Then the Church looked back with a sigh, and longed
To gather her children in.
But some were off at the midnight ball,
And some were off at the play,
And some were off at the play,
And some were drinking in gay saloons;
So she quietly went her way.
Then the siy World gallantly said to her,
"Your children mean no harm,
Merely indulging, in innocent sports." a our contaren mean no harm,
Merely indulgin, in innocent sports;"
So she leaned on his proffered arm,
And smiled and chatted, and gathered flowers,
And she walked along with the World!
While millions and millions of deathless souls
To the horrible gulf were hurl'd.

To the horrible gulf were huri'd.

"Your preachers are all too old and plain,"
Said the gay World with a sneer;
"They frighten my children with dreadful tales,
Which I like not for them to hear;
They talk of brimstone, and fire and pain,
And the horrors of endiese night;
They talk of a place that should not be
Mentioned to ears polite.
I will send you some of the—stamp,
Brilliant and gay and fast,
Who will tell them that people may live as they list,
And go to heaven at last.
The Father is merciful, great and good,
Tender and true and kind;
Do you think He would take a child to heaven,
And leave the rest behind?
So he filled her house with gay divines,
Gifted and great and learned;
And the plain old men that preached the cross
Were out of her puipits turned.
"You give too much to the poor," said the World,

Were out of her pulpits turned.

"You give too much to the poor," said the World,
"Far more that, you ought to do,
I'he more that you ought to do,
I'he poor need shelter and food and clothes,
Why need it trouble you?
Glake, your money and buy rich robes,
Glake, your money and buy rich robes,
And pearls and carriages fine,
And pearls and carriages fine,
My children, they dote on all such things,
And if you their hove would win,
You Mer do as they do to all such things,
And if you their hove would win,
You Mer do as they do not have the things.
And if you their hove would win,
You Mer do as they do not have a side.
That they are walking in."
Then the Church held tightly the strings of her purse,
And simpered, "I've given too much away;
I'll do, sir, as you have said."
So the poor were turned from her door in scorn,
And she heard not the orphan's cry;
And she drew her beauliful robes aside,
As the widows went weeping by;
And the sons of the World and the sons of the Church
Walked closely hand and heart,
And ONLY THE MASTER WEO KNOWETH ALL
COULD FILL THE TWO AFAET.
Then the Church sat down at her ease, and said,

Then the Church sat down at her case, and said,
"I'm rich and in goods increased;
I have need of nothing and naught to do
But to lawgh and dance and feast;"
And the sit World heard her and laughed in his sle
And mockingly said, aside,
"The Church is fallen, the beautiful Church,
And her shame is her boast and pride."

NEVER SNUB A CHILD.

From the Rural New Yorker.

This was what our minister said in his sermon recently, and if those four words made as much impression on the rest of his congregation as they did on us, that sermon will prove of more real practical value than most that are preached, and the children of generations yet unborn will have good reason to raise up and call the preacher blessed. We have no idea of giving a report of that sermon or even a synopsis of it. What we have quoted is in itself a sufficient topic for consideration, and enough to furnish for

thought through one sitting.
"Never snub a child." Mind that you fathers and mothers who will read this: Think for a moment what is the effect a hasty, thoughtless word may make on the child's disposition. The little one may come to you when you are worn out by toil, tired from mental labor, engaged in reading or in conversation, or busied with some per-plexing task, and trouble you with an innocent question. If you are vexed don't show it, don't fret, don't look cross, don't speak hastily, answer the question as well as you can—some questions that children ask are not easily answered—and send the child away kindly. Its pleasant face will diffuse light and love over the whole house and do you a better service than you may be aware of. A frown, a rebuke, even the slightest check will show its effect on the child's counte-

No opportunity to cultivate a child's self-respect should be neglected. That is the foundation of true manhood, and he who builds on any other builds on quicksand. Better that than the education of the schools or fortunate business connections, high birth or influential friends. These are all well as adjuncts, but altogether they are to be desired than that self-respect which begets confidence, energy and self-reliance.

If you want to try an experiment, take a dog and subject it for six months to the same treatment some children receive, and observe the effect. Our word for it, you will give it such a disposition that it will be known all over your neighborhood as an animal to be avoided. Somewhat like effects are produced on all other animals. There are, of course, differences. Some will be more easily affected than others, as their natural dispositions differ, but a harsh word is never without injury, and, if this is the case with animals whose appreciation of praise or blame must be comparatively small, what must be the result when a finely organized child is

the subject? Many brutal instincts may, in a measure, be overcome by kindness, and, on the contrary, humanity becomes dulled by undeserved reproof, even when it is not formulated in words. The world would be better if there were more kindly words, and many a child grows up to be a hard-hearted, unloving man who, if reared in an atmosphere of kindness, would have nourished the seeds of affection

PUNISHED BY KINDNESS.

A Quaker having been disturbed one night by footsteps around his dwelling, arose from his bed and cautiously opened the back door to reconnoitre. Close by was an out-house, and under it a cellar, near a window of which was a man busily engaged in receiving the contents of his barrel from another within the cellar. The Quaker approached, and the man on the outside fled. He stepped up to the cellar window and received the pieces of pork from the thief within, who, after a little time, asked his supposed accomplice, in a whisper, "Shall we take it all?" The owner of the pork said, softly, "Yes, take it all;" and the thief handed up the balance through the window, and then came up himself. Imagine his consternation when, instead of greeting his companion in crime, he confronted the Quaker! Both were astonished; for the thief proved to be a near neighbor, of whom none would have suspected such conduct. He pleaded for mercy, begged him not to expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, and promised faithfully never to steal again.

"If thou hadst asked me for meat," said the Quaker, "it would have been given thee. I pity thy poverty, and thy weakness, and esteem thy family Thou art forgiven."

The thief was greatly rejoiced, and was about to depart, when the Quaker

"Take the pork, neighbor." "No, no," said the thief, "I don't wan't the pork."

"The necessity was so great that it lead thee to steal. One-half of the pork thou must take with thee."

The thief insisted that he could never eat a morsel of it. The thought of the crime would make it choke him. He begged the privilege of letalone. But the Quaker was inflexible, and furnished the man with a bag, had half the pork put therein, and laying it upon his back, sent him home with it. He met his neighbor daily for several years afterward, and their families visted together, but the matter was kept secret; and though was never made known. The punishment was severe and effectual. It was probably his first-it was certain-

ly his last attempt to steal. Had the man been arraigned before a court of justice and imprisoned for the petty theft, how different might have been the result! His family disgraced, their peace destroyed, the man's character ruined, and his spirit broken. Revenge, not penitence, would have swayed his heart; the scorn of the world would have blackened his future, and in all probability he would have commenced a course of crime at which, when his first offence was committed, his soul would have shuddered. And what would the owner of the pork have gained? Absolutely nothing. Kindness was the best punishment, for it saved white it punished.

THE INTEREST IN THE NEW BIBLE.

From a paper by Dr. Holland in Scribner for March we take these par-agraphs: We recently attended a parlor meeting of the American revisers, at the house of Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, in New York, during which we became aware of what seemed to us the ignor-

true scholarship, we presume, which leads them to suppose that their work will be severely criticised-that it will disappoint many by its changes, and many others by its few and trivial alterations. And it may as well be stated just here that they are not to devoted to it. It should be borne in present the English world with a new mind that there is scarcely any one of version. It is simply to be the old version revised, freed from its errors, and possessing in every way the advantages of all the study and discovery of the two hundred and seventy years that have passed since 1610the date of the issue of "King James" Bible." The old form of language, which has itself become sacred to the eyes, ears and hearts of Bible-loving people, is to be preserved. We say that it seemed to us that

the revisers at this meeting failed

to appreciate the popular confidence

with which the result of their work is

awaited. We believe, from the feel-

ing everywhere around us, that the

result of this revision will be received

with unquestioning confidence. The

public understand that the revision

will be the work of the best scholar-

ship of two countries, selected and ex-ercised upon a broad and catholic basis, and arriving at a result that is essentially unanimous. It is believed that these men know all there is known upon the subject which engages their attention; and the new revision will be received, in our opinion without a question. Indeed, we doubt whether there is any divine living, outside of this circle of men, who can publicly undertake to criticise their work without danger to his own reputation. Of planted in his youthful days, and in his maturity been a blessing to all see what kind of work the revised version will make of accepted doctrines and various sects. It is quite possible that certain proof-texts that have been used to uphold precious old dogmas, or instate and support sects, will be riddled; but we have no idea that the essential facts and doctrines recorded in the Book will be changed. Indeed, we already have this assurance from the revisers themselves. Love to God and men will remain the beginning and end of religion, and obedience to law will be the whole of morality. The record of the life and death of Christ will be changed in no essential particular, and he will still remain, what he has always been, the central figure and the informing and inspiring force of the religion called by his name. If the men who have called themselves by other names get a tumble, who cares? But the great, undeniable fact that Bible-reading Christians, of all names, are waiting for the new revision with such interest that there is not one of them between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans who will not purchase one at the first opportu-nity, is full of grateful significance, alike honorable to themselves and to the self-sacrificing workers who have sustained, without money and without price, the long and arduous task of reparing a perfect Bible in the Eng-

To Control Federal Elections.

lish lauguage.

HOUSE BILL TO REGULATE THE NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS AND DEPUTY MARSHALS.

The House Judiciary committee, at its meeting on the 10th instant, passed by a party vote, the bill introduced into the House June 4, 1879, "to regulate the number and pay of United States supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals appointed un-der sections 2012 and 2021 of the Revised Statutes." The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, That not more than one deputy marshal shall be appointed one deputy marshal shall be appointed in any voting precinct or district by the marshal of the district in which such city or town may be situated, by virtue of the authority conferred in section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes.

2,021 of the Revised Statutes.
Section 2 provides that the supervisors appointed by and under the authority of section 2,012 of the Revised Statutes and the deputy marshals allowed by section 2,021 as modified herein after years the circumstance was lowed by section 2,021 as modified here mentioned, the name of the delinquent lar and fifty cents per day for their services, and the marshals shall not serve more than three days and the supervisors more than six days for which they

receive pay.
Sec. 3. No other fees shall be charged for any services by said officers to the United States, nor shall any other fees be paid them out of the public Trea-

sury.
Sec. 4. No fees shall be paid except in pursuance of an express appropria-tion by Congress for that purpose. When the bill comes before the

House an amendment will be offered in the form of an additional section providing that it shall not be lawful for any deputy marshal or supervisor of election to arrest or imprison on election day any election officer, acting in such capacity, for any offense against the election laws, but a warrant of process may be executed at any time after the close of election day. There was no discussion on the bill in committee, though the two Republican members who were present voted against, all the Democratic members in its favor.

The Art of Talking.

in New York, during which we became aware of what seemed to us the ignorance of these revisers touching the tremendous public interest that gathers around the work they have done, and are to do. It seemed to us that they did not understand the feeling of the public upon the matter at all; that they did not appreciate the interest with which the result of the work is regarded, nor the perfect confidence with which that result is awaited. It is the modesty that naturally attends

sense of having said something which others were glad to hear. There is a good deal of this sort of conversation missionary work waiting to be done, and the time which we spend chatting about the weather might be profitably average intelligence who cannot, if he is drawn out, talk interestingly and instructively about, at least, one thing, the thing with which he is most prac tically familiar or which is connected with his regular labor. Whoever talks thus much with specialists upon their chosen department of labor or thought will get together a fund of valuable information not to be learned from

Mr. Jefferson, when his second term as President was approaching its close and some of his warm personal friends desired that he should again be a candidate, addressed the following letter to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in which he sets forth in clear and concise language why he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by another election. Just now when this question is agitating the public mind, his letter should be carefully read and deeply pondered by every citizen. It should be the one bright guiding star to his course in great struggle now approaching. We hope our readers will We hope our readers will give this letter, herewith published, the most profound consideration and medita-

DECEMBER 10, 1807.

To the Legislature of Vermont:

I received in due season the address
of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing
date the 5th of November, 1806, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject so interesting as the elec-tion of a Chief Magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have born it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, feel it a duty to do no act which shall seentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolonga tion beyond the second term of office.
For the approbation which the Legis

lature of Vermont has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful, and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of rey fellow citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

Two days after the publication of the foregoing letter, to wit, on the 21st of December, 1807, he wrote to the Appomattox Association (Baptist)

Believing that a definite period of re-tiring from this station will tend mater-ially to secure our elective form of govisily to secure our elective form of government, and sensible, too, of that decline which advancing years brings on, I have felt it a duty to withdraw at the close of my present term of office; and to strengthen by practice a principle which I deem salutary. That others may be found whose talents and integrity tender them proper deposits of the ty render them proper deposits of the public liberty and interests, and who have made themselves known by their eminent services, we can all affirm of our personal knowledge.

An Awful Combat.

RATS IN COUNTLESS SWARMS ATTACK AND DISFIGURE TWO MEN Special Dispatch to the Post.

PEDEE, N. C., March 9 .- A re-PEDEE, N. C., March 9.—A remarkable and perhaps unprecedented combat took place at Bostick's mill, near this place, this morning. It seems that Gen. Bostick and one of his employes, Anderson Wayless, went into a cornhouse, which had been stored with corn for nearly twelve months, and which has been closed for that length of time. After getting in that length of time. After getting in they found that the place was literally alive with rats, which began to attack fiercely the two men, who in vain attempted to beat them off. The rats came upon them in droves, biting them about the hands, face and legs, several actually getting under Wayless' shirt. Both men cried for help, and were rescued from their perilous situation. The whole of Gen. Bostick's left ear was eaten off and his face horribly bitten. Wapless' nose and lips were so badly bitten that his best friends could not recognize him, and his left eye was torn from its socket.

Now being leap-year, any wife is privileged to go down town after 10 o'clock and hunt up her husband and read him a lecture on larks and other

"THIS has nothing to do with religion—it is a worldly concern," said a Syrian convert to the missionary who had reproved him for lying in busi-