

Fisk University, at Nashville, is to have an important addition. The foundation is commenced for a building to be called "Livingston Hall," after the great African explorer. It is to cost \$5,000, and is to be used to educate colored missionaries for service in Africa.

A Texas paper says: Wallace prairie, 100,000 acres, is all under one fence, and in a high state of cultivation—cotton being about all planted, and corn looking well at four to nine inches in height—and is without doubt as fine a body of land as can be found anywhere.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says some of the Republican papers are mad with Hampton for his "indiscretion." It adds: "His trip to Washington was as unlooked for as the eccentric movements of a comet. They were looking for a 'vassal' and the first they knew, a 'peer' walked along. If he would have only consented to a 'Commission' and kept perfectly quiet while they swindled him out of his election, then he would have been once more the 'brave' and 'patriotic Hampton'."

Grace Greenwood, writing from Washington to the New York Times, and rather staggered at Wade Hampton's reception there, says she would not be surprised to encounter any day his Excellency the President of the ex-Confederacy standing in front of Sanderson's with a vast crowd of adorers about him, pensively contemplating the dome of the Capitol, or rather, his own monstrous conception thereon, the figure of Liberty, as the genius of secession, her skirts gathered up ready to wade into the red sea of rebellion, and her head crowned with the national eagle—discrowned.

A New York paper tells of a man in that city who was traveling in Kansas recently, and received the following telegram: "Return immediately. You are a father." On the eve of his return his lady friends determined to play a joke on him, procured from the neighborhood three other babies, placed all four in a row on a bed in an adjoining apartment, and covered them up. She arrived, embraced his wife in great delight, and was then led forth to behold his first-born! When the news of surprise spread over his countenance as he exclaimed, "Great God! Did any of them get away?"

The records of the police department of New York and Brooklyn, show that the number of people who have mysteriously disappeared during the past three months is much greater than during any previous period of twelve months. During the months of January, February and March sixty-four persons were reported missing in New York, and forty-one in Brooklyn, making a total in the two cities of one hundred and five. Of this number thirty-four were found through the agency of officers and detectives; thirty returned to their homes and gave explanations of their absence; one, A. Oakley Hall, has reappeared in England; eleven were found dead, having committed suicide or been murdered, and thirty are still missing.

The Turkish Parliament seems to have sprung into existence just at the wrong time. The Sultan alone would probably give way to the pressure of Europe, make peace, disband, cut off a few official heads, and swear by Allah that the Christian and the Turk should live in peace each under his own vine and figtree. This Parliament is composed of Turkish aristocrats, small despots, fanatical, ignorant except of arms, and with none of the commercial and manufacturing interests and experience which constitutes among civilized men the strongest motive for peace. These fellows may bull-doze the Porte into consenting to a war-like policy, or they may encourage such doings in the Christian provinces so as to precipitate a contest at once.

A newspaper correspondent writes that two United States flags stand alone in a corner of the great hall of the Propaganda at Rome. The story is that in one of the Italian rebellions the leader of the insurgents planted his cannon before the Propaganda, intending to destroy it. The frightened Papal authorities begged Minister Cass to save the building by the power of the American flag; neither the flag of England, France nor Austria would be respected, but the American flag would. After much hesitation, Mr. Cass publicly removed his consulate to the Propaganda and raised the flag of our Union over its roof. The chief of the insurgents swore he would not fire on the flag, made his cannon ready and moved away. The Propaganda was saved, and the flags have this honor for the good they did in time of peril.

SOME REPUBLICAN BOSHI. No greater libel upon the Democratic party in the South was ever perpetrated than the intimation that any of its Representatives in Congress or any one of its acknowledged leaders will support a Republican for Speaker of the next House. The whole thing is so absurd that no reasonable man will for a moment contemplate such a possibility. That a victorious army, flushed with success should itself turn its back upon a fleeing foe and abandon the fruits of a hardwon victory to the robbers and bummers that follow after its wagon trains, is just as plausible a supposition as that the Democratic party of the country, so recently victorious at the polls, should yield the guidance and control of their destinies to those with whom they fought and whom they conquered. Such talk is more than idle and is cowardly and traitorous to the cause. Let the opposition press urge an amalgamation as much as they will, but let the Democratic papers keep up an unbroken front and press on to secure the fruits of the fight they have fought and the victory they have won. He who would falter is entitled neither to clemency at the hands of his friends or respect from his foes.

We are gratified to know, however, that it is all a one-sided affair and on the strength of the homely adage that it takes two to make a bargain we have no fears for the result. The Democratic press take but little stock in the discussion, save to condemn it most unqualifiedly, and we cannot but believe that the constant harping on this theme by the Republican organs is but an endeavor to provoke discord and disorganization in our ranks; to succeed by artifice where they must certainly fail when the force of numbers is resorted to. The following, which is an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Boston Journal, is a specimen of the talk with which the Republicans seek to impose a gross improbability upon the people of the country as a palpable fact:

General M. C. Butler will undoubtedly be again elected United States Senator by the new South Carolina Legislature, which is to assemble within a few weeks, and it is not improbable that he will be found among the supporters of the Hayes Administration. Both he and Wade Hampton may advocate the election of Gen. Garfield for Speaker.

The beautiful improbability of such a thing is very apparent on its face. Time was when the Republican papers fought a different fight than that they wage now; once they went into battle with arms in their hands and swords by their sides. Now they go to war girdled with drums and gongs and fire-crackers and, like the great noise they make. But the Democrats don't scare worth a cent, or at all events not in sufficient proportions to suit their Radical opponents. They don't believe all they hear and but precious little of what comes to them from the lines of the opposition. Gov. Hampton or Gen. Butler "may" advocate the election of Gen. Garfield for Speaker, but they hardly will. The millenium "may" fall due next week or next year, but nobody believes that it will, and Gabriel's trumpet "may" wake us up to judgment before the new House assembles, but old Probabilities will hardly take much stock in such speculations.

STEALING OUR THUNDER. Now that Mr. Hayes has manifested strength of mind and moral determination sufficient to carry out a policy, as well as to make one, it is wonderful to see how readily the obsequious Republican journals of the North lean to the quarter from whence the wind blows, and meekly bow to the juggernaut which so ruthlessly crushes to the dust the pet idols of their iniquitous party. The two prominent organs of the party have heretofore been the New York Times and the New York Tribune, and to show how truly remarkable is the conversion of these soothsayers of the juggling party, we publish here an extract from each of the above papers. The Times makes this honest confession of the utter failure of the reconstruction policy of the Radical party:

There is a widespread impatience with the working of the system now to be discarded. It is looked upon as a failure. It has not secured peace. It has not insured adequate protection of the blacks, nor fostered friendly relations between them and the whites. It has not promoted the prosperity of the South.

And the New York Tribune supplements this confession of the Times, by the following emphatic utterance: As a race the negroes are idle, ignorant and vicious. They neither learn nor save. They were fond of their books, in the first novelty of freedom, but they care for them no longer. They were eager to get their little farms, but they have let them fall to ruin. Why should a man go to school, asks the usual type of the South Carolina freedman, when it is so much nicer to go to the Legislature or get elected Justice of the Peace? Why should a man work when he can make a living by stealing chickens, and sit on the fence for amusement? Let us face the truth. Our Southern policy has not only been a curse to the whites, but it has been a curse to the freed people for whose benefit it was adopted. It has not made them good citizens. It has not taught them how to use the ballot. It has introduced among

them a demoralization more dangerous to the country than the violence of the White League, for no Republican government can stand which is not founded upon the suffrages of the virtuous and intelligent. If this is not stealing Democratic thunder we would like to know, in all conscience, what it can be called. As the Macon Telegraph says, we, of the South have said this, time and again, and proved it by evidence that has convinced everybody but the wilfully blind or utterly wicked. For doing so we have been denounced and reviled as lairs, murderers, bandits and semi-barbarians by the Times, the Tribune and hundreds of other papers and speakers all over the country, and our people forced to submit at the point of the bayonet to the policy that has borne such fruits. We once thought the South would be compelled to await the impartial verdict of history for a full vindication of her good name and conduct, but here are her enemies voluntarily coming forward and doing it for her.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S POSITION.

The Charleston News and Courier, remarking upon Hampton's speech in Columbia, says: "Governor Hampton, speaking as a Democrat to Democrats, did full justice to President Hayes. In Washington he made no entangling engagements, and offered nothing in compensation for an act which was required of the President, not by South Carolina, but by the Constitution. But in Columbia, when the President had vindicated the confidence reposed in him, Governor Hampton could say what he thought, without exposing himself or the President to the charge that there had been any bargain between them. In his speech he said that as long as the President follows out, in good faith, the policy indicated in his inaugural, as long as he does equal justice to all sections of the country, and sees that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, in Louisiana as in Ohio, as long as he is a constitutional President, recognizing no party, race or section so long will Governor Hampton support him. More than this, Governor Hampton said: 'I have not fought this fight in South Carolina now, to let any party affiliations keep me from anything that will promote the good of South Carolina.' There is a world of meaning in these words, spoken by such a man and on such an occasion. They open a new political vista, as Democrats, to the Democracy of the State. We must content ourselves, however, at this moment, with declaring ourselves in full accord with Governor Hampton in this as in all else that he has said."

When Scribner issued his famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

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Miscellaneous. ALWAYS FIRST! DELICIOUS NEW BUTTER! Perfectly Elegant! JUST IN GEO. MYERS' 11 & 13 Front Street.

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"Foreign Travel," we have "A winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunders' About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced: Nicholas Minturn, By Dr. Holland, the Editor, whose story of "Seven Oaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly. The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always used to a woman's apron strings, but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world,—to drift on the current of life,—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

"Home Life and Travel." Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well-known specialists. Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loom Factory" in the November number, and "Lod Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Half-penny a Week for the Child," etc. A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of "Household and Home Decoration" will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of short stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one. The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Welford. The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thoughts of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country. We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

FIFTEEN MONTHS for \$4. Scribner for December, now ready, and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of Scribner containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the November number. Subscription price, \$4 a year—35 cents a number. Special terms on bonded volumes. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller, or send a check or P. O. money order to SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y. ec 28

Something New! IN THE TOBACCO LINE, the "Di Ver-nin" Twist, also fine plug chewing tobaccos. The "I L N T" FIVE CENT Cigar still in the van at VANN'S Tobacco Store, 34 1/2 Market Street. mech 7

THE DAILY REVIEW is furnished to City Subscribers at 50 cents a month

Tonsorial. NEW BARBER SHOP. MY PATRONS and the public generally are respectfully informed that I have opened a NEW BARBER SHOP, at No. 7, South Front street, where the following low prices have been adopted: Shaving 10 cents; Hair Cutting 25 cents; Shampoo 25 cents. Open on Sunday morning. dec 18 CHAS. E. CLEAROR.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA. NEW REVISED EDITION. Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand Engravings and Maps. The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, was completed in 1873, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editor and publisher to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA. Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want. The movement of political affairs have kept pace with the discoveries of science and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars, and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced. Our geographical knowledge has been made by the indefatigable explorer of Africa. The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is anxious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, and which ought not to take their place in permanent and authentic history. In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down to the information of the lowest possible rates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the progress of invention in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events. The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination. None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming, in fact, a new Cyclopaedia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with a success which is a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopaedia, and worthy of its high repute. This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand woodcut Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Plates.

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Notice. EXPECTING TO BE AT THE NORTH the ensuing few months, I leave my business with Mr. John L. Dudley, where my friends will find everything as usual in my line. Respectfully, mech 19 JAS. DANFORTH.

Rail Road Lines. WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY. Offices of Gen'l Superintendant, Wilmington, N. C., Main Street. On and after Sunday, March 11th, the passenger train on the Weldon Railroad will run as follows: DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Weldon, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Weldon daily at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 11:30 a.m. NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Weldon, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Weldon daily at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 11:30 a.m. The Day Train makes close connections with the following: Pullman's Palace Sleeping Car and Night Trains, and runs through Wilmington to Mifflin, Station for Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. JOHN F. HARRIS, General Superintendent. mech 10

Gen'l Sup'ts Office. WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND GUSTA RAILROAD. Wilmington, N. C., Main Street. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday, March 11th, the following schedule will be run on this RAILROAD: DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAINS Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Columbia, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Columbia, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Florence, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Florence, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 11:30 a.m. NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Florence, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Florence, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Columbia, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Columbia, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 11:30 a.m. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Florence, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Florence, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Columbia, at 11:30 a.m. Leave Columbia, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at 11:30 a.m. The Train will only stop at Wilmington, Florence, Columbia, and Augusta. Timmonsville, Sumter, and Eastern Depot, are not served by this Train. Wilmington and Columbia are served by the THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS. JAMES A. PETERWAY, General Superintendent. mech 19

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Washington. BOOT AND SHOE. Repairer. Second street, two doors below BENNETT & PITCHER. Repet. Prices Moderate and Best. jan 8