The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

Friday, November 5th, 1875.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

10 or more copies, each, 1 year, post-paid, ... $1.25

It is not required that Clubs be made up at one Post-Office. The number in all that is necessary to secure the rates to those who constitute the Club, as the paper will be directed to as many different Post-Offices, as there are subscribers, if desired. *Payment must accompany every order.* A copy of the paper will be furnished without charge to those who raise Clubs of 10 or more.

☞ Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.

☞ Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

☞ Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEKLY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are required to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at $1.00 per year and pay the postage besides.

The following will be our revised terms of subscription:

One Copy 1 year, postage paid, $1 50
" 6 months, " " 1 00
" 3 " " " 50

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid, $1.25 per copy.

Under this new arrangement we shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before; and unless our subscribers remit promptly many names will be dropped from our list.

A statement of account will soon be sent to each subscriber, and we trust all will respond without delay.

Remember that we send all papers *free of postage* after January 1st.

MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the paper to your neighbors and friends, and get them to join in. We want the biggest subscription list in North Carolina.

We have no club rates for any but yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more subscribers the paper is only $1.25 per copy per year, free of postage.

MR. LUCASON'S LATEST NOVEL.

"The Lacy Diamonds," the last of the "Odd Trump" series which has been published, is a very peculiar book, and is not without high merit. The author's style is strong and vigorous although it is sometimes amenable to adverse criticism. One is not introduced to the principal characters either at the dawn of youth or at some important turning point in life; but the opening chapters are crowded so thickly with events which mark the closing scenes of some of the life-dramas, that the reader is bewildered and confused until he is nearly or quite through the work.

One very objectionable feature we must notice. The hero is made to think that it is through the influence of prayer that he wins his wife, although to accomplish this, the woman he has loved and hoped to wed, must and does, first lose, by a sudden demise, her first husband, a cousin friend and rival of the hero.

The mystery of prayer we can not fathom; but is such a thing probable or in keeping with a christian's idea of God's eternal justice?

The author is beginning to hurry his work and his last book is not equal to "Odd Trump" or "Harwood," the second to which the volume before us claims to be.

The plot is laid in England. The wild regions of Western America are made to contribute to the great variety of countries visited by some of the leading personages. Lucy Barston, the hero, is an inveterate traveller until he bears his bride, a delicate, high-bred English lady from her usurped home on his mettled steed in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm. Her bridal present is an exact imitation of the old Lacy diamonds to which some awful blood and murder is attached. The old fated diamonds are thrown overboard in mid ocean; Barston, by a lucky speculatson, as it were, caused them to be imitated with costly red gold and brilliant, first-water jewels. Being of modern mould and make they are free from the traditional anathema, and therefore delight the widowed bride-elect. After the above, it is needless to say it is a sensational story. The author would do well to be slower and more careful hereafter.

A Jersey girl has declared that in manual power girls are not inferior to boys. Now all the girls will see new brightness in Mr. Bright.

STATUE TO LEE.

Since the unveiling of the Jackson statue public attention in the South turns to the subject of providing a suitable recognition of the Great Captain, in the shape of an equestrian statue to be placed among the Virginian demi-gods in the capitol square, Richmond. With the Richmond *Enquirer* and Lynchburg *News* we prefer this style, because it is the best manner in which to display a military hero, the horse being the symbol of war and complement of the soldier.

This is a work not for Virginia alone, but for the South and all liberal and generous people the world over. Let us honor Lee in the distinguished manner proposed. That is the least he merited, and that we must give him while the generous glow of his deeds and his kindly nature is diffused freshly among us. The world seldom thus honors great heroes long dead. Who will start in North Carolina the movement for an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee? We are poor, but we are grateful and proud.

PLAYING OUT.

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the singular absence of Presidential aspirants to the Presidency in the Republican party. It says: "Aside from a spasmodic attempt to drag Gov. Hayes up to the Presidential level, and the daily 'mention' of Senator Morton by his organ, none of the other candidates have been heard of for a long time. If Pennsylvania is carried by the Republicans there will be a shout for Hartranft, similar to that for Hayes in Ohio, but it will amount to about as much in one case as the other—nothing."

Grant holds the situation and doubtless will hold it to the end. With success to-day in Pennsylvania the Democrats can name the man who can beat him before the people.

ABOUT THE ELECTIONS.

Before we draw any conclusions from the election muddle of last Tuesday, let us review the field and see how it stood on the morning of the eventful day. We only give in this place the figures of the last election in the respective States. The reader will refer to the telegrams published this morning for information to enable him to make up his opinion on the general result.

Last fall the Democrats elected Gov. Tilden in New York by a majority of 50,317. Of the thirty-three members of Congress then chosen, fifteen were Democrats, and three were Liberals, who were almost wholly indebted to the Democrats for their success. The Senate held over from the previous year, but the Democrats carried a majority of twenty-two in the Assembly. Viewed in the aggregate, the result was an overwhelming defeat of the Republicans.

The verdict rendered in Massachusetts last year was more surprising than that in New York. William Gaston, Democrat, was chosen Governor by a majority of 7,032. In the Legislature, however, the Republicans had on joint ballot a majority of seventy-eight. The result on Congressmen was a greater surprise than that on the Governor. Of the eleven members four were Democrats and two were Liberals, giving the Opposition a majority of the delegation. Such a result was never before known in the history of the State.

Three years ago Hartranft, Republican, was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 35,564. In 1873 Mackey, Republican, was chosen State Treasurer by a majority of 25,352. Last fall, under the amended Constitution, Latta, Democrat, was chosen Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 4,679. At the same time the Democrats elected seventeen members of Congress and the Republicans ten. The aggregate Democratic majority on Congressmen was much larger than on Lieutenant Governor.

In 1872 Greeley carried Maryland by a majority of 927. In 1873 Woodford, Democrat, got a majority for Comptroller of 19,088. Last fall the Democrats carried the Legislature, gaining a majority of fifty-four on joint ballot. At the election of Congressmen last fall the Democrats carried the whole delegation, six in number, by an aggregate majority of 14,000.

In 1873 Taylor, Democrat and Liberal, was elected Governor of Wisconsin by a majority of 15,412. This was an average of about 2,000 larger than the majorities for the other State officers who ran on the same ticket with Taylor. Last fall the Republicans elected five of the eight Congressmen, but the aggregate vote was very close, the Democrats having a majority of 300. In the Legislature chosen at the same time, the Democrats, Reformers, and Independents, when combined, had a majority of thirty-three on joint ballot.

In 1873 Davis, Republican, carried Minnesota by a majority of 5,519. Last fall McMillan, Republican, was elected Chief Justice by a majority of 9,885. At the same time the Republicans elected the three members of Congress, the entire delegation, by an aggregate majority of 5,535. The Legislature was very close, the Republicans having only a majority of three on joint ballot.

Mississippi had four Republican members in the 43rd Congress and one Democratic member. The Legislature and State officers are Republican.

It will be seen that last fall the Democrats obtained majorities in all of the six Northern States except Minnesota, the aggregate of the Democratic majorities being 76,000 and a little more. The average Republican majority in Minnesota was a little over 7,000, thus leaving a net Democratic majority in the six States of 69,000. It will be seen, too, that in these States the Democrats and Liberals elected fifty members of Congress, and the Republicans thirty-eight.

New York Democrats assisted the Republicans last month in carrying Ohio. The pretext was that the Democratic platform in Ohio if successful would be made the National Democratic platform next year, and if finally triumphant would ruin the country by bringing about inflation and repudiation. Well, Gov. Allen and his crowd were knocked on the head without ceremony, laid out and buried. New York repudiated the Rag Baby. She nominated a ticket dictated by Governor Tilden. The country was told that the country was to be saved now by the principles set forth with much pomp circumstance at Syracuse and by the man by whom these principles were formulated. Men began to think that New York was in earnest and would do her work better than Ohio. Nobody doubted, nobody had any fears. Some cursed the luck that seemed to rest so benignly in the hands of the New York Democracy, but all looked for big things—a mighty outcome prophetic of bigger things in store. Tuesday, November 2, came, and with it came none of the good tidings so confidently expected. The night of that day found Mr. Tilden and his friends gnashing their teeth and wailing in the outer darkness that knows no hope for signally blighted Presidential aspirants.

There is a lesson in this which our Northern friends must learn.

On the other and brighter side stands Mississippi, heretofore the land of black darkness unrelieved, redeemed and proud to be free. The man of the situation is the gifted Lamar. He rallied his people. He gained adherents from among the negroes by telling them simple truths in his frankest manner. Perhaps after all the Southern Conservatives are to be the hope of the friends of Constitutional liberty in the great contest next year. The South seldom falters in duty.—She is ready to yield up long-cherished sentiments she yet believes to be right for the sake of fraternity and honest government. New York shows a change under the most favorable circumstances for the Democracy of over thirty thousand votes, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and Wisconsin return to the old treacherous love, but Mississippi takes a bold step forward.

There is only one point we would enforce this morning. Whatever the defects of generalship or principle by which the Democrats nearly lost New York and lost Pennsylvania, let the conservative people now come together, understand each other, avoid the blunders and mistakes of the past and unite in one common effort to wrest the Administration from the hands of the Republican party. If the next platform of the national Democratic party shall contain nothing but a general and stirring declaration in favor of the complete reconciliation of the sections, the rights and liberties of all classes and races, and the restoration of pure and honest government to the country, we believe it would commend itself to a larger number of persons than have ever before supported the fortunes of a party. And, if to this be added the wisdom and patriotism of making the most sagacious nominations that can be made with reference to the existing wants of the people and dangers to republican government, the success of the Democratic party would be assured. As the case stands, this course affords about the only hope.

It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

A Revolution.

Whatever may be the state of the body politic elsewhere, there is evidently a revolution going on here which bodes no good to the Republican party, or at least to the white leaders of it, who are even now, as far as this State is concerned, turning their eyes upon the political horizon with fear and trembling for their future prospects. Heretofore in running the Republican schedule they have had things pretty much their own way, which way has always led, either directly or indirectly, to their own political as well as pecuniary advancement, while a pat on the back, as a sign of recognition of their invaluable services, has been enough to satisfy the bulk of the voters through whose instrumentality they succeeded to power. "To the voters belong the spoils," has always been their motto, and in nearly every case of Republican success they (the white leaders of the party) have considered themselves as preeminently the "voters," while their friends of the colored persuasion were regarded as only the instruments for the accomplishment of their purposes. The leading colored people, whose eyes have been gradually opening to the true state of affairs for some time past, have now become wide awake on the question. As an evidence of this, it may be mentioned that the colored leaders in this city have already organized, having a General Committee, together with sub-Committees in each Ward, the object being to demand and insist upon an equal recognition and representation in the distribution of the spoils with their white brethren of the party. They say they have not been treated right by them, and that a change of programme must take place in this particular or they will cease to consider themselves as members of the party, but will act and vote in the future as a prudent respect for their own interests may dictate. A meeting of an advisory character will take place to-day or to-morrow, as we are informed, and next week, or the week after, it is proposed to hold a mass meeting at the Court House or City Hall for the purpose of a public discussion of the matter.

Our informant states that leading colored men throughout the State have been consulted on the subject, and the movement has met with their approval. There is no doubt that the "new departure" will become general in this State and perhaps through the entire South.

On Dit.

That our public-spirited ladies are busily at work supplementing the labors of Mr. Lamb to make Floral Hall in truth a bower of beauty. We have not seen it yet, but rest assured that the artistic taste of Wilmington's fair maids and matrons is not likely to fail them in this emergency. Peace be to their councils and help to their hands, say we, that they may make their charge better worth than ever the coming fair to see.

That machinery in motion will be here in much greater variety than heretofore, to add attractions to the mechanical department for those who like to see inanimate matter fashioned by art into forms that may be harnessed to power and made to exemplify "the poetry of motion."

That the simpler mechanisms and contrivances designed to lighten or better the results achieved by the labors of the household will be exhibited in great variety and embrace many new inventions.

That, if the letters received and the entries already made are a safe indication, the exhibition of improved varieties of stock and of farm products and natural curiosities will be fully up to anything heretofore seen here.

That a large number of fine blooded horses will be on hand to participate in the races and that a feature of the occasion will be a buggy race for a citizens' purse.

No Fees at the Fair.

We fear that it is not generally enough understood that exhibitors at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association commencing in this city on Tuesday of next week are not to be charged any fees whatever in connection therewith.

Arrangements have also been made by which articles and animals for exhibition will be carried to the Fair by the various railroad, steamship and steamboat companies centering here and returned to the owner after the Fair without any expense to him.

A Master of Forage will be on the grounds and furnish all live stock with comfortable stalls or pens, also grain, hay, etc., free of cost to the owner, and give personal attention the prompt delivery of animals at the close of the Fair.

Mr. T. C. DeRosset, the Secretary, is now at his office on the Fair Grounds daily, attending to the receipt and arrangement of goods for exhibition, and to him all articles and animals should be shipped.

Exhibitors at a distance who may be unable to attend in person should ship their goods to Mr. Jas. A. Willard, Superintendent, who will have them properly cared for, exhibited and returned as directed.

We have been aware of some cause for complaint in regard to the delays attending the return of articles or animals exhibited in former years, and consequent injuries resulting thereto, but by the appointment of the above special officers and making it their duty to attend personally to this matter we trust and believe that the Association has made it entirely certain that there shall be no such cause for complaint hereafter. We think exhibitors may now send forward articles and animals with entire confidence of their return in good condition.

To Be Hanged.

Henry Calder, the murderer of Mrs. Cinthia Quick, in Marlboro county, S. C., was lately sentenced to be hung on the 3rd day of December next, an accurate statement of which appeared in the STAR at the time of the murder, a few months ago. He is to be hung, as we are informed by a correspondent, at the county seat of the above county at the time specified. Chas. Quick, the alleged accomplice, was tried, but the jury disagreed and his case stands for trial at the next term of the Court for that county.

Gen. Hill will deliver an address at the Hickory Fair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Extract from the Proceedings.

The Board met in their rooms at the Court House at 8 o'clock last evening; present, John G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners S. VanAmringe, A. H. Morris and Delaware Nixon.

The following applications for license to retail liquor were received and granted: J. M. Brewer, R. B. Scarborough, A. C. Wessell, F. W. Meyer, John F. Hines, Henry C. Claymeyer, August Dughlandt, Wm. N. Collins, John F. Stalter, R. Jones (National Hotel), E. G. Bernitz, Richard Leigore (agent), Henry Hutaff, J. H. Grotgen, Ed. T. Suden, H. Hansen, John Vandervecht, Wm. Ulige, Wm. H. Koch, John C. Koch, John L. Dozier.

A communication from the Mayor was laid on the table.

Assessment on property of B. R. King was reduced from $600 to $285.

Application of C. W. McClammy, asking that the double poll-tax of Holly Pearce and Zack Taylor, of Harnett Township, be remitted, they having failed to list through a misunderstanding, granted.

Application of A. R. Black was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

An application from Mary Davis was referred to the Finance Committee.

Application of J. H. Savage was referred back to the Finance Committee.

The assessment of Dr. B. F. Cobb was reduced from $2,250 to $1,800.

An application received from W. L. Smith was not granted.

Application of Alfred Howe was granted.

Assessment on dwelling of Henry Nutt was reduced from $1,200 to $1,000, and that on house and lot in block 283 from $1,500 to $1,000.

The resignation of J. W. Craig, one of the School Committee of Masonboro Township, was accepted and E. Hollis was elected in his stead.

Pickpockets About.

It has already transpired that quite a number of pickpockets were in Weldon last week, during the Fair in that place, and that several persons were relieved of their pocketbooks and other articles. It is reasonable to suppose that a number of these gentry will be present during the approaching Fair in this city, and as being forewarned is to be forearmed in such cases, we caution our friends generally to be constantly on the alert both on the trains, as well as in promiscuous crowds on the streets or elsewhere.

Some of these experts have evidently "taken time by the forelock," as we hear that two gentlemen while visiting a saloon in this city on Saturday night were each relieved of a fine gold watch and chain, while another, at some other place, was honored to the extent of being allowed to contribute a handsome and costly revolver to their store of valuables, and no clew to the perpetrators of the robbery in either case has as yet been discovered.

That "the way of the transgressor is hard" is a fact very generally accepted, and such characters usually have a very striking illustration of its truth when, in the course of their wandering, they happen to sojourn for a season in our "city by the sea." We hope such will be the result in the cases under consideration.

The Fair Ball.

A meeting was held last evening to arrange for the grand ball to be given in the City Hall at the close of our Fair on the evening of the 12th inst.

It was decided that no tickets should be sold at the door, and that the following committee wait upon citizens for subscriptions:

Capt. C. D. Myers, W. F. Hargrave, Jas. M. Brown, Frank H. Darby, Fred'k Kidder, Wm. A. Wright, Jr., Rich'd W. Andrews, Wm. Lattimer, R. C. Myers, Chas. L. Weill, J. McD. French.

The committee adjourned to meet again at the Purcell House at 7½ o'clock Friday evening.

New Stock to Issue.

We are requested to say that the Cape Fear Agricultural Association needs to have forty to fifty shares more of its capital stock subscribed for by those citizens who feel an interest in its permanent success. It is designed to secure the Fair Grounds to the Association in perpetuity, and for this purpose the additional subscriptions are required. There are few who might not take one share at $25 and pay for it by easy instalments.

Messrs. H. B. Short, J. W. Atkinson and Gerken & Haar, Assistant Managers, are a committee to obtain subscriptions.

Special Premium.

Messrs. Edwards & Hall, of this city, offer a special premium of one barrel of their "Star and Crescent" flour for the largest number of articles made from said flour, on which a premium shall be awarded by our approaching Fair. This, we believe, is the first special premium offered by any of our merchants, but we hope the good example will be followed by others.

Another Special Premium.

The right spirit in the matter of offering private premiums to be contested for at the Fair is beginning to show itself among merchants and citizens. We yesterday morning announced a special premium offered by Messrs. Edwards & Hall for articles made from "Star and Crescent" flour, and at the Agricultural Association meeting last night another was announced. This time it is Mr. J. H. Allen, jeweler at Front and Princess streets, and he proposes to give a gold thimble for the best loaf of bread made and exhibited by an unmarried lady. The question of good bread touches us also in a tender spot. We wait for the next!

Destructive Fire at Marion.

We learn that a fire occurred at Marion, S. C., yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, by which both warehouses of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad located at that point were destroyed. Fortunately there was but very little freight in the buildings at the time and the loss in this respect was therefore slight. The buildings are believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

Art in Wilmington—A Magnificent Painting.

We had the pleasure last evening of seeing a magnificent oil painting, executed at the Academy of the Incarnation, in this city, by one of the members of the order of the Sisters of Mercy now connected with that institution. The painting, including the frame, measures 9 by feet 11 feet and is an almost life-size representation of the Crucifixion on Mount Calvary. The mangled remains of the Savior are seen hanging upon the cross, while in the back ground of the picture may be discerned the walls and buildings of the city of Jerusalem. At the foot of the cross are represented sin, death and the devil by the apple, the temptation and the serpent. The painting is pronounced by critical observers to be a magnificent achievement in art, and our city may well be proud of an institution which boasts of such skill as to produce a painting like the one in question. The picture occupied six weeks in its execution, and was painted especially for the new Catholic Church lately erected at Newton Grove, in Sampson county, where it will be taken in a few days.

U. S. District Court.

The following cases have been disposed of by this tribunal since our last report:

The case of D. G. McRae, assignee of G. A. A. Poppe, bankrupt, vs. Wm. Hottendorf and Chris. Hashagen, the consideration of which was commenced Tuesday, was concluded yesterday at 12 o'clock, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff.

The criminal docket was then proceeded with as follows:

United States vs. John Smith and W. H. Grinton, violating Revenue laws. Continued until next term.

United States vs. Thomas Webb, David English and Robert Mills, violating Internal Revenue laws. Continued until next term.

United States vs. W. H. Gerken, in four cases, charged with making false returns to the Government. Verdict, not guilty.

United States vs. Francis Faulks, three cases for violation of Internal Revenue laws. Continued until next term.

United States vs. Annie J. Speight. Defendant called and failed, and judgment *nisi* entered.

United States vs. J. H. Herbert. Defendant called and failed, and judgment *nisi* entered.

United States vs. Martha P. Kelley, Edward Joiner and Mary Price. Defendants called and failed, and judgment *nisi* entered in each case.

United States vs. Richard Williams and Mary Williams, two cases. Defendants called and failed and judgment *nisi* entered.

Richmond Court.

This tribunal is now in session at Rockingham. A correspondent at that place informs us that the case of Henry Gilchrist, charged with murder, was on trial yesterday and was not concluded at the hour of writing. This is the only case of general interest so far brought up. The case of Fred. Baily, charged with rape, which was removed from Anson to Richmond Court, will come on for trial some day this week. Much interest is felt in these two cases. Judge Buxton is holding the present term.

State and County Taxes.

A. R. Black, Esq., Tax Collector, requests us to state that the sale of property for State and county taxes will be postponed from day to day in order to give every possible accommodation to those who are still behind with their taxes, but that the sale will positively take place on some day between the 10th and 15th of the present month. Delinquents are urged to come forward at once and settle, as there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

The Fair.

Exhibitors at our approaching Fair are notified that all articles may be placed on exhibition at the Fair Grounds or, in the Halls free of charge; and we are further requested to state that there will be no fee for the exhibition of articles.

It is important that the above information should be generally disseminated.

— "Leasing the A. T. & O. R. R. and the W. N. C. R. R. to the Carolina Central Railway is the drift of railroad talk this week," says the Statesville *Landmark*.

Small Economies.

The things to save out of are shows, false appearances and self-indulgences not necessaries. For instance, where is the economy in working or reading by a dim light to save candles or gas, and injuring the sight; in wearing boots that let in the water, bringing on colds and rheumatism, in living on poor food and lowering the system? Far better wear a shabby hat a week or two longer than usual, or dispense altogether with some contemplated piece of finery. The worst of it is though, that people are generally much more willing to dispense with necessaries that make no show, than with useless extravagances that afford an opportunity for a display which every one sees through. A late writer on the above subject gives some words of warning in reference to small economies, which are apt to degenerate into meanness. He remarks that we continually read in the newspapers of people who die in misery and poverty, who have perhaps received help from the parish, and after their death money is found, which they have hidden in all sorts of old nooks and corners. With these unfortunates saving had become a mania, and of all manias it is surely the most deplorable, for after all money in itself is worth absolutely nothing: it is only valuable for what it can procure. If it will only bring comforts and necessaries for those we love whilst we are able to work, and insure independence for ourselves when we cannot do so, it is worth economies forethought, hard work, energy, care and self-denial. But even gold is bought too dear when the desire for it is allowed to overpower every other feeling.

Holahird's water proof and sudden-proof shooting and fishing suits are neat, durable and cheap. See advertisement. oct tf

Grateful Sympathy.

[Petersburg Star.]

At this moment, when all our hearts are stirred with proud and tender emotions; when the generous tribute of our English friends to Jackson's memory has awakened a profound realization of our kinship with that noble people; when Virginia is thrilled to the core with the thought of glories so indissolubly associated with the name of the greatest Confederate Lieutenant; when our own people are drawn closer together in renewing around the Stonewall statue the ties which absence and selfish cares have rusted but have not been able to weaken; when conflicting sentiments struggle so hardly for supremacy that we hardly know whether it is proud sorrow or solemn joy, that seeks expression in trembling lips and tearful eyes—at this moment we realize with peculiar force the grace and manliness of those Northern writers who enter with such unobtrusive sympathy into the Spirit of this grand occasion, and who swell with such unstinted praise the chorussed tribute to the virtues and genius of our dead chieftain. Sought they through all the laboratories of philosophy and statesmanship for salves to heal the nation's wounds, they could have found none which would so sooth the bruised hearts of the Southern people as this timely recognition of Jackson's fame, and of the justice with which his countrymen seek to honor and perpetuate it; and the manner in which all of the respectable journals in that section have expressed such sentiments will not fail to be appreciated by those who most evidently revered the man and the soldier. No garland wreathed around the brouzed image on the Square will tell more eloquently of the grand original than this contributed by those he fought so long and well; for it is the testimony of the brave and generous to the honor and greatness of their foe!

After the final overthrow of the first Napoleon the Austrians destroyed the monument at Marengo which marked the spot where the heroic Desaix fell, and the French took down, after the victory at Sena, the column which commemorated the triumph of Frederick at Rossbach. It has been reserved for the Americans to display a warmer and more elevated philosophy, for they have come with eulogy and sympathy to aid in certifying to the future the valor, skill and exalted character of one who died while battling against them.

Three Republics.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The oldest and youngest republics in the world are in happy accord. San Marino, in Italy, whose unwritten constitution has lasted for nearly fifteen hundred years, has assumed political relations with France, which became a republic in September, 1870, after the disastrous defeat at Sedan. The other day a *charge d'affaires* from San Marino waited upon the Duc Decazes in Paris, and formally expressed to him the wishes of his government "for the greatness and prosperity of France, which from the highest antiquity has always honored San Marino with its friendship and protection." It appears that Paris is highly gratified by this compliment, even if the oldest, San Marino, also is the smallest of existing republics. We look upon Rhode Island as a very diminutive republic, with an area of only 1,306 square miles, but it is over seventy-two times larger than San Marino, which has an area of only 17 square miles, a population of 8,000, a yearly revenue of $7,000, a yearly expenditure of $6,500, a national debt of $1,000 and an army of 1,100 men of all arms. Moreover, incredible though it may appear, there was not a printing press in that venerable and miniature republic until 1848, the year of revolutions!

Mrs. Jackson.

[Danville Times.]

Mrs. General Jackson was on the train Monday, on her way from Charlotte to Richmond. She had her little daughter, about 14 years old, with her. General Hill and his wife were along, too. Generals Jackson and Hill married sisters. Their maiden name was Morrison. This family seems to have had a large share of military honors. A third daughter of Dr. Morrison married a distinguished Confederate general. We like Mrs. Jackson's modest, unassuming manner. A special car was dispatched for her but she declined it. She is anything else but a fussy woman. And her daughter, too, has the appearance of being a well raised girl. The honors paid to Gen. Jackson do not have the effect in the slightest degree of changing their heads. This is an admirable trait. In this she is but following the example of her illustrious husband.

A Singular Proposition.

An individual who has more money than he knows how to use has challenged the Chicago orthodox ministers to prove the Bible to be the word of God, the Rev. Mr. Sunderland to take the opposite side. In the event of the evangelical party establishing the divine origin of the Scriptures, this gentleman pledges himself to give $25,000 to the cause of evangelical religion. An "impartial committee" is to decide the question after the debate between brother Sunderland and the clergymen. In this case the difficulty will consist in getting together an "impartial committee."

— It is now announced, says *The London Academy*, that Vandyck's long-lost "Madonna with the Child," of which countless copies exist in various parts of Europe, has at last been discovered in the original. The picture has formed the altar piece to the chapel of an obscure German cloister, and was found there by the Flemish painter George Van Haanen. After slight restoration it is now to be seen entirely uninjured, and in its pristine condition.

— The girl of the period, says the Boston *Globe*, is Polly Ticks.