

BEAUFORT HARBOR.

The Inland Route of Navigation. Improvement of the Sound Between White Oak and New River.

NUMBER FOUR.

There is a romantic interest attaching to Beaufort Harbor. It is the oldest port in the State. The first English colonists at Sir Walter Raleigh's settlement have entered it. There is an excellent authority for believing that the shores of Carteret county were the first land the eye of an Englishman rested upon on the American continent.

Its proximity to the open sea, its easy entrance, perfect protection, draught of water, spacious room, excellent anchorage, admirable climate, extraordinary healthfulness; its union of inland waters, railway connection with all the States and territories, its position on the map of the Atlantic coast and location on the natural and most convenient *entrepot* of the State, invests Beaufort Harbor with an interest and importance pleasant to contemplate.

The system of inland navigation, as projected, and the route surveyed as far as Wilmington in this State, and on portions of the coast of South Carolina which connects it with the great Beaufort Harbor into greater prominence, and into requisition all its available facilities. The territory of Bogue and Brown Sounds, White Oak and New Rivers, is naturally tributary to Beaufort Harbor, and with very slight improvement in the navigation, will be more readily accessible thereto. The very earnest attention of the North Carolina delegation in Congress is directed to the project, and in behalf of the inland route between Beaufort Harbor and Wilmington, and for immediate work on that portion between Beaufort and New River.

The continuation of the route from Swansboro is through what are locally known as Brown Sound, Silas and Cedar Point Bays into New River, a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles. The route is on the left bank of the river, the first named inlet between Beaufort and the Cape Fear, having about nine feet of water on the bar. There are two important tributary streams on the route, Queen's and Bear Creeks, presenting a draught of water of not less than four feet, and extending several miles in the interior, and watering a section of country of some consequence in its productions.

The route was surveyed by Gen. Kearney fifty years ago, and the opening of channel of navigation would be practicable, but the question of permanency was raised among the Engineers of that date, and was not then satisfactorily determined. But time has determined it, and it is a question that need not again enter into the consideration of the matter seventy-five or eighty years ago. The first channel between the river and the Cape Fear, through the marshes at the lower end of what is called Brown Sound, by putting a straight canal of over a mile in length into Silas Bay, which work has stood the tests of time and tides for all these years, and though left in the most neglected state, crossed and re-crossed by roving cattle, stands in the most permanent perfection, and is as high as good as when first constructed. It may be assumed, therefore, that any work of improvement, done along these Sounds, or through these marshes, will remain permanently good.

The water-way is continuous from Swansboro to New River, but it is not naturally practicable navigation, though some light traffic has generally been maintained through the route. The ordinary rise and fall of the tide is about two and a half feet, and a draught of at least that much is practicable at high water. But the channel for a part of the way is very crooked, and any work of improvement would be to straighten short turns and cut off abrupt points.

The writer examined this route very carefully about two years ago with reference to the practicability of improving its navigation, and nothing of serious nature presented itself as an obstacle to ready acquiring three or four feet draught at high water for the immediate uses of the people of the tributary sections.

The difficulty with the most of the officers of the Engineer Corps sent out to examine and report on the practicability and utility of such works is that they come with too exalted ideas of what work to be performed, and regard nothing short of such a principle of work of underrating; and their reports generally present the obstacles to be encountered on such stupendous scale of improvement.

The localities of which we are treating are not now demanding improvements of the character of ship channels. The commerce first to be accommodated does not require it. The demands asked for are local in their character and application. Such improvements along our inside and minor waterways would accommodate small craft and serve to invite and induce the running of small, light draught steamers, would stimulate the development of resources, and gradually bring about the necessity for enlargement. Of course, with the way opened to the use and employment of smaller craft, the means and facilities for pushing the works of improvement would be readily at hand with more facilities for rapid execution immediately available; and at the same time the character of the improvement required and the necessity thereof, will have been effectually demonstrated. But the view taken among the greater number of those upon whom the projection and execution of the river and harbor improvement work of the country depends and it is a public misfortune that it is so.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

From an official report of a survey, made by the direction of Col. S. T. Albert, U. S. A., the following extract is made, which clearly demonstrates that a three or four foot passage, at high water, could be made continuous, through from White Oak to New River with no great outlay of labor and money:

"From Swansborough following the channel to the west of Hogzins and Audleys Islands, a depth of 8 feet can be obtained as far as the entrance to the South Cow channel, the only entrance at low water, connecting with succeeding sloughs leading to New River Inlet. An extensive shoal bars this entrance, save a very narrow passage running between its northern point and the adjacent marsh. Through this passage, and for three-fourths of a mile, only 3 to 7 feet of water is found, but the remainder of the distance to Bear Inlet, 2 1/2 miles, carries a depth of from 8 to 14 feet. The depth of water over the bar at Bear Inlet at low water, is 5 feet. The tide rises 4 feet. From Bear Inlet the Bank Channel is wide and straight for a distance of 1 1/2 miles, with a depth of between 7 and 8 feet. Here the communicating slough becomes narrower and tortuous, the islands become more numerous, and the depth of water varying at nearly every cast from 2 to 5 feet except at New River Inlet, when the bottom is as changeable as the depth being either hard sand, soft sand, mud, or oyster-rock. There is no channel over the bar at Brown's Inlet. The tide rises five feet, five inches at the inlet, but this rise decreases rapidly as we pass into the creeks. To the meeting point of the tides, called the Crooks, 2 1/2 miles from Brown's Inlet, the depth varies from 2 to 5 feet. From the meeting point of the water—formed here, the depth varied from zero to 2 feet to nearly the northerly point of New River Inlet."

For only a short distance throughout the sixteen miles between Swansboro and New River was then found less than two feet water, at low tide. The rise and fall of the tide along the whole route varies from 2 1/2 to 5 feet except at New River Inlet, when the least rise is 20 inches. It follows, therefore, that a channel of 3 to 4 feet, at high tide, could be made continuous at very little labor and expense. A high-water channel, though not the best, would accommodate local commerce and provide very efficient inland navigation for a large section of country now thrust outside to brave the dangers of the sea in small vessels.

ESTIMATES OF CAPT. BIXBY, ENGINEER CORPS.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, in charge of River and Harbor improvements in North Carolina, headquarters at Wilmington, referring to Col. Aberts report says:

"Combining this description with the information derived from the Coast Survey map, we find that at least a 3 foot channel (at low water) exists over about one half the way from White Oak River to New River. Allowing for the existing channel, but allowing also for the height (2 feet) of the top of the marsh above low water, we obtain the following estimates for various ways of different cross-section from White Oak River to New River, a distance of about 80,000 feet:

"For a channel of 3 feet depth at low water, 30 feet bottom width and 40 feet top width, 260,000 cubic yards, at 30 cents, \$78,000.

"For a channel of 4 feet depth at low water, 30 feet bottom width and 40 feet top width 300,000 cubic yards at 25 cents \$75,000.

"For a channel of five feet depth at low water, 30 feet bottom width and 40 feet top width, 470,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents \$117,500.

"For a channel of 9 feet depth at low water, 80 feet bottom width and 100 feet top width, 2,700,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$540,000.

The above estimates are all for channel depths at low water, and are liberal, in that the material could all be removed at a cost not exceeding \$100,000. Long Primer type, bound in fine cloth, gilt top, beveled boards. Price 50 cents.

The quaint poem, of the title page of which the above is a transcript, appeared nearly half a century earlier than *Paradise Lost*, and it is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton; in any case there are striking points of resemblance between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present edition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The copy in the British Museum was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1819, by Baron Bolland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it cost him 217. 17s. 6d., (about \$110.00). Some years ago a gentleman of Virginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British Museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing, and italicizing of the original. This present edition is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection with *Paradise Lost*, the poem has very considerable literary curiosity. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

There is an apparent inconsistency in the recommendations of this officer. He recommends deepening the channels in Bogue Sound, between Swansboro and Beaufort for the benefit of the commerce of White Oak River, which is much smaller than that of New River. White Oak also has a better outlet to the Atlantic through Bogue Inlet than New River can ever have at its inlet. And while the Bogue Inlet is but 24 miles by the outside route from Beaufort bar, New River Inlet is 36 or 40 miles, and contrary winds and tides there often de-

tain laden vessels from four to six weeks.

No argument in favor of the improvement of the mouth of New River, and its bar, can ever offset the necessity for the opening of the inside channel-way between New River and Swansboro, and the representative in Congress from that district, (Col. Green) will not have done his full duty and accomplished the greatest good for his constituents of Onslow, until he shall have obtained the appropriation and the order for the opening of the inside route between New and White Oak Rivers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS ON NEW AND WHITE OAK RIVERS. REPORT ASST. ENGINEER RANSOM TO CAPTAIN BIXBY.

Captain—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to make the following report:

Bogue Sound extends from Beaufort Harbor to Swansboro, about 25 miles. At the latter place enters the White Oak River, a stream washing up from Onslow and Carteret. And navigable for a considerable distance; but my time was too limited to make an examination. From Swansboro are shipped now about 20,000 barrels of naval stores annually; 3,000 barrels cotton, 5,000 bushels peanuts, 15,000 barrels salt fish, besides many fresh fish sent to Beaufort and Wilmington.

On White Oak River are large quantities of pine, oak, hickory, ash, cypress and other timbers, the forest being yet but little pillaged.

The Sound between Beaufort and Swansboro is open. Between Swansboro and New River, navigation by the east-bound or inland route is impracticable now, except for very small boats at high tide. Perhaps one-twentieth of the valuable arable land is cultivated. This does not include large tracts not susceptible of cultivation, but which produce timber.

New River is now navigable (mainstream) about 35 miles for craft of five feet draught; the main obstruction is 8 or 10 feet, is at the mouth; oyster-rock formation; and the bar out to sea. Tide-water reaches 25 miles up, to Jacksonville, or just below.

About 1,000 to 5,000 bales of cotton; 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of rice; 50,000 bushels of corn; 10,000 bushels of peanuts; 100,000 barrels of naval stores; 50,000 barrels of salt fish, and a large quantity of fresh fish and oysters, are annually shipped and hauled from the lands and waters of New River. Excepting naval stores all these products would probably quadruple in quantity in a few years, if proper egress could be found for them. About one-fifth or one-tenth of the available land is covered by large districts of primitive forests, whose timber is almost untouched, lying upon the bank of the river, and in close proximity. Some of the best natural fisheries in the State are here, and 35,000 to 40,000 acres of oyster waters, equal to any in the world, and famous locally, await cultivation and development.

This region is untapped by Railroads, and almost every thing that goes to market is sent by wagons from 25 to 50 miles. Six years experience upon the Neuse, Trent and Contentnea Rivers, convince me that New River would increase its shipments, and the country bordering it improve in quite as rapid proportion, as the above named streams, and the section of country thereon, perhaps even in greater degree.

Very respectfully,
R. RANSOM,
Asst. Engineer.
(Oct. 20, 1854.)
Capt. W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The Glasse of Time, in the First and Second Age. Divinely Handled by Thomas Peyton, of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. Seen and Allowed. London: Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his Shop over against Staple Inne, 1620. Now reprinted in a neat volume, Long Primer type, bound in fine cloth, gilt top, beveled boards. Price 50 cents.

The quaint poem, of the title page of which the above is a transcript, appeared nearly half a century earlier than *Paradise Lost*, and it is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton; in any case there are striking points of resemblance between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present edition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The copy in the British Museum was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1819, by Baron Bolland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it cost him 217. 17s. 6d., (about \$110.00). Some years ago a gentleman of Virginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British Museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing, and italicizing of the original. This present edition is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection with *Paradise Lost*, the poem has very considerable literary curiosity. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Blowing up Hell Gate

has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in an important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the organs of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength and life. Let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

Senator Pugh's Reply to Senator Edmunds.

Mr. Pugh said he had expressed his views fully upon the subject of this debate in the report made from the Judiciary Committee by the minority, and the main object he had in now addressing the Senate in reply to the Senator from Vermont was to prevent, if it was in his power to do so, what he admitted was a difficult undertaking, to prevent that Senator from changing the character of the question between the Senate and the President. The real character of that controversy could not be misunderstood or misrepresented, as it had arisen upon facts apparent upon the record and reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee. When the Senator from Vermont was at the wheel he steered by his own chart; he never ran on straight lines; he never consulted other sailors, and he lost his temper when there was any question of skill in his seamanship, and when the officer of the ship undertook to select a crew to man it without his advice and consent he instantly headed a mutiny. At the risk of incurring the displeasure of his honorable and distinguished friend, he should call a reckoning so that we might understand where we are and whither we are drifting.

What were the facts by which it is the duty of all of us to be guided. They were few and simple. On the 17th of July, 1885, George M. Duskin, being District Attorney of the Southern District of Alabama, was suspended by the President, and on the same day John D. Burnett was designated to discharge the duties of that office. On the 14th of December, 1885, the Senate being in session, Mr. Burnett was nominated to the Senate to get the advice and consent to his appointment. That nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it lay there over a month. In the meantime, on the 20th of December, 1885, the term of office of George M. Duskin expired. On the 25th of January, 1886, one month after the term of Mr. Duskin had expired, (he was no longer an incumbent of that office,) the resolution was sent by the Senate to the Attorney General. The Senator here read the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers in the Duskin case. For the purpose, he asked, was that information sought by the Senate of the Attorney General? The majority of the committee stated distinctly the purpose for which these papers were sought. "Here the Senator read from the majority report the passage ending with the declaration that "public interest and public duty would require that the facts be made known, in order that the Senate may understand and promptly advise the removal."

It was useless, Mr. Pugh continued, for him to read other passages in the report making the same statement that the use the Senate intended to make of the documents and papers sought from the Attorney General was to enable the Senate to exercise the power of revising the act of removal of Mr. Duskin by the President. What was the character of the information sought by the Senate from the office of the Attorney General? The resolution spoke for itself on that subject: "Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States be and he hereby is directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all documents and papers"—not public documents, not official documents, not public or official papers, but private documents and private papers relating exclusively to an official act of the President in the suspension of Mr. Duskin as District Attorney.

The inquiry proposed by the Senate was to be made with the knowledge of the fact that more than four weeks before the resolution was offered to the Senate the term of Mr. Duskin had expired. Then what possible use could be made of information sought in that case? The report of the majority declared that the information was wanted to enable the Senate to discharge the great duty imposed upon it of making an official act by the President. The power to do which was expressly conferred upon him by law, to be exercised within his discretion. If they had decided to remove exclusively the name and fame and authority of that great statesman to sustain the claim now made at the Attorney General for those documents. What had Senator Thurman said on the Senate in relation to this power of removal?

Mr. Pugh read from Mr. Thurman's speeches in the debate on the Tenure of Office Act, in which he expressed a conviction that the power of removal was an executive power exclusively, residing in the President alone. Yet the Senator from Vermont invoked an order signed by Mr. Thurman, as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, addressed to the Attorney General, which Mr. Pugh would read to the Senate.

Mr. Pugh then read the letter which was read yesterday by Mr. Edmunds calling on the papers bearing on the removal of Judge Shaffer, of the Territory of Utah. That person, Mr. Pugh said, had been judge of the Territorial Court, and in the provision conferring the power of suspension on the President there was an express exception of Judges of the United States. The question was whether Territorial Judges were embraced in that language. The Senator from Vermont knew that that question was now before the Judiciary Committee. He knew that the great Senator and lawyer from New York (Mr. Evarts) was a member of that sub-committee, with that splendid lawyer, Mr. Jackson, from Tennessee, and that, after two weeks or more of consideration, they had made no report on that question submitted to them of the power of the President in violation to suspend the Judge of the Territorial Court. The Senator from Vermont knew that the Senator from

New York (Mr. Evarts) had expressed the opinion that these Territorial Judges were not subject to the power of suspension by the President. That was to-day an open question before the very committee of which the honorable Senator was chairman, and with the declaration by one of the most distinguished lawyers that ornamented the judiciary of the country declaring it to be his opinion that this power of suspension given the President in Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes did not apply to Territorial Judges.

Then why was it that Senator Thurman, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, sent that order or request to the Attorney General? He sent it under section 1767, making them subject to removal, but only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There was a predicate for the order of Chairman Thurman upon the Attorney General to send in all information and papers relating to the removal, and not to suspend them.

Mr. Pugh here read Section 1767, and continued. Under that section the power of removal was to be exercised by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was in obedience to the provisions of that section that the order was sent by Chairman Thurman to the Attorney General, calling for information in reference to the removal of the Senate's advice and consent of the Senate just as in the case of an appointment. There had been other Presidents besides Mr. Cleveland that had sent messages to the Senate, and he (Mr. Pugh) would read some of these messages. Mr. Pugh read the messages of President Andrew Jackson, dated December 12th, 1833, and January 13th, 1835, asserting the coordinate power of the Presidential office.

Mr. Pugh then inquired what was the explanation of the opinions of the Senator from Vermont. Where would the foundations of those opinions be found?—opinions expressed in his very remarkable speech of yesterday. The foundation of that opinion was that this power of removal was not vested in the President by the Constitution, either expressly or by implication, but that it was the legislative power vested alone in Congress, and that the President had no power either of removal or suspension except such as he derived from an Act of Congress. That was the precise issue made in the first Congress under the Constitution in 1789; that was the precise issue made by Messrs. Clay and Calhoun in the contest with Andrew Jackson in 1835. If this power of removal was a creature of law, and there was no power to make law except by the two Houses, then we could find a predicate for the statement of the Senator from Vermont that either house of Congress could call for papers. Under that view of the Constitution, under that view of the power of removal, the Senator from Vermont was fully justified in stating that either house, by virtue of the power it possessed over this matter of removal, had a right to call for this information.

Mr. Pugh then read from speeches of Mr. Edmunds during the debate on the Tenure of Office bill to show that Mr. Edmunds then maintained that removal was a legislative act. In that debate Mr. Pugh and Calhoun there was no doubt the beginning of this view entertained by the Senator to-day. He (Mr. Pugh) had no doubt that it was the legal opinion of that distinguished lawyer (Mr. Edmunds) that under the law-making power of Congress this power of removal could be vested in the House of Representatives alone, or the Senate alone, or in the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate alone, or that it could be vested in the two houses jointly; that it was a pure creature of law, and under the absolute control of Congress. Mr. Pugh read from the speech of Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, to show that the views entertained by those public men supported the view of Mr. Edmunds that the removal was a legislative function and under the control of Congress. He had Senator Waltham read from him a speech of Senator Sprague in the Senate in the debate on the Tenure of Office bill. A careful statement of the question here involved, Mr. Pugh said, which statement was known to have been written by Chief Justice Chase, expressing, on the contrary, the conviction that the only function of the Senate in the cases involved in the discussion was merely one of approval or dissent, and strongly controverting the point that the function of removal was a legislative one. He (Mr. Pugh) boldly challenged the reply to that paper as the direct authority to support the view of Mr. Madison and the view that was understood to be that of Chief Justice Chase just read.

Mr. Pugh read from the report of the minority opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by Justice Miller in the case of *Kilbourn* against Thompson. There, he said, in that opinion a recognition of the proposition that when one co-ordinate department entrusted with special powers called upon another co-ordinate branch for information in relation to the exercise of the jurisdiction of powers belonging exclusively to that other department, it was the duty of the first to inform the other of the use intended to be made of the information so it might appear to the department having it in its possession whether it was its duty to transmit the information in order to promote the exercise of a constitutional function of the Government. That was precisely the question involved in this case now, he continued. Let it be true that this was not the substantial executive power vested by the Constitution in the President alone; let it be true that a like power of appointment by the Senate, shared with the President's power of removal; let it be true that the power of removal was a legislative power and not an executive power, and that the entire regulation of it belonged alone to Congress under the Constitution. Let all that be true, and he would now call the attention of the Senate to the ex-

pediency and practicability of such a power being exercised by the Senate. He read from a report of minority as bearing upon the point a portion of an extract from a message of President Grant in 1869, calling attention to the embarrassments likely to arise from leaving on the statute book the Tenure of Office Act, and asking with faith the President could put in subordinate officers forced upon him and how such officials would be likely to serve an administration knowing that it had no faith in him. The information sought of the Attorney-General by resolution of the Senate, he said, was to enable it, so said the majority report, to decide whether they would advise and consent to the removal of these suspended officers, so that if they did not advise and consent to the suspension or removal these officers might by the operation of the Tenure of Office Act go back into their offices when the Senate should adjourn. What was that but exercising the power by the President to select agents for the President to exercise his constitutional duty? What was it but compelling him to take into his trust and confidence a man whom he had suspended from office?

Mr. Pugh further read from the report of the minority and from the journals of Congress extracts from the speeches of Senators Morton and Sherman upon the proposed repeal of the Tenure of Office Act, and from those of Messrs. Calhoun and Clay upon powers of the Senate in the matter of removals.

In conclusion, Mr. Pugh said his object had been to define the character of this conflict of authority between the President and the Senate, and to fortify the view that had always been taken by the Democratic party, and to fortify it by authorities commencing at the First Congress and running down to the latest period. Mr. Cleveland had no fear of an appeal to the people. He was responsible to them. He supposed the majority in the Senate had no fear of appealing to the people. He knew the minority upon the impotence of the Constitution and the responsibility of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

ABOUT STATUES.

How Washington Streets are to Be Ornamented.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gath sends the following to the *Cincinnati Enquirer*: Since I have been in Washington a monument has been devised to the Confederate Gen. Lee, and I suppose it may be built, for Richmond is now a prosperous city of perhaps 100,000 inhabitants, or more. I saw Lee ride his horse back into Richmond the surrender of his army. The contract for this monument has been awarded by a committee of sculptors and artists to Niehaus, the German sculptor, of Cincinnati. The statue of Garfield, in the Capitol, is undoubtedly an excellent likeness. The States are coming forward slowly enough with their statutory. New Jersey was supposed to have selected Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney for artistic embodiment, but after they had made the

"STATUE OF KEARNEY they fell to discussing his frailties, and consequently the statue has been sent to neither Washington nor Trenton, but has been set up in some care in Newark, N. J. The New England States have been the most public spirited in responding to the Government's invitation. Maine has but one statue—that of her first Governor, William King. New Hampshire is said to be engaged upon statues. Vermont has sent hers—Ethan Allen and Jacob Collamer. Massachusetts employed a woman as one of her statues, and Pennsylvania also gave a statue to a woman to do. Connecticut gave her order for two statues to one man, Ives, while Rhode Island divided her order, giving one statue to Simmons and another to Brown, of Newburg, and it is generally thought here that Rhode Island has done the best of any of the States. All the statutory, however, is quite as good as any heretofore found anywhere. The illustration of this country is proceeding handsomely, and public spirit increases at each successive monument to rise, and if we had an international copyright law the literature of the UNITED STATES would probably grow as fast as the growth of such a generous character as to excite wonder. For instance, Burnside, a poor man on the tailor's bench, from Indiana, is to have an equestrian statue in the city of Providence, although his military career is chiefly linked with a most terrible disaster. This man never attempted to conceal his early humility, but rather boasted of it, and I have heard it said that this frankness made him estimable, and that the rich people of Providence are illustrating him in statutory because they remember his simplicity of talk and behavior. He did not pay his debts, I understand; but neither did William Pitt. The lesson ought not to be lost upon the dudes of this country, who expect to be considered representative by mispronouncing the language and aping some other country. The

MONUMENT OF GEN. GRANT, which Congress will no doubt vote, for it is a small sum of money, considering the revenues of the land; and the general lesson of Grant's life is highly useful in both private and public life, and especially to the soldiery of the army, who can learn from him that loyalty is the sum of the virtues.

Old Deacon Dobson boasted that he was always "prepared for the worst," and so he was, for he always kept Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house, regarding it the only safe remedy for coughs and colds.

A large and beautiful line of Children's Carriages just received at FORTNELL & KERN'S