-Mrs. J. W. Mackey gave in Paris the other evening the most magnificent ball of the season. For the dancing she furnished not only the best band to be had. but a group of singers who sang the waltzes, giving a marvelous spirit of fascination to the dance.

-Bildad telegraphs the State that it is reported that nearly a third of the Republican Senators opposed in caucus the nomination of Riddleberger or any other Readjuster as the candidate of that party for Sergeant-at-Arms; also, that five have withdrawn from the caucus, and several refused to vote.

-Protests from Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and other cities against an extra session have been received by the President, and the idea of an extra session is now abandoned. The loss of a million dollars a month excessive interest now being paid is a fair charge upon the Republican party.

-The Rhode Island Democratic Convention passed a resolution uniting with the Democrats in the United States Senate in denouncing the action of the Republicans in organizing the Senate in their own interest, and "the unmanly, dishonest and treacherous course of Senator Mahone in aiding and abetting the Republican party."

-A correspondent of the Charleston Courier suggests that some arrangement be made by the Commissioner of Agriculture in that State for the transportation of immigrants in the vessels coming to Charleston in ballast for a cargo of cotton. The writer says that he looks to the certain change of the tide of trade and passage through the South instead of the North as at present.

-Miss Fannie Hayes, who is staying in Washington to complete her studies, went to the White House to make a call the other day, but an usher who did not know her refused her admission, because she came during the reception of the diplomatic corps. When some of her friends spoke sympathizingly to her on the subject the child (she is only thirteen) said, without a tinge of mock humility: "It was all right; I'm nobody now."

-Another has been added to the list of sad deaths. On Monday morning a sudden and startling one occurred in the midst of a ball in Cincinnati. A waltz was being played and the dancers were enjoying themselves and thinking of pleasure when, suddenly, one of the merriest of the company was seen to fall headlong to the floor. The men in the party approached the prostrate body, fast growing cold in death, and pick-ing it up placed their late companion upon a number of chairs arranged for the pur-

-Mr. Robertson, whom General Garfield has just appointed collector of New York, was a leader among the bolters in the New York delegation last summer, and is particularly obnoxious to Conkling. Blaine was his friend, and this appoint ment indicates that the Sant this appointment four years. He recognizes that he will have Conkling to fight hereafter, and he has begun thus early to strengthen himself in Conkling's own State. The result will be without doubt very bad blood between Conkling and the adminis-

-Mr. E. W. Clarke, one of the purchasers of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, states that it is the intention of the new management to build branch lines into the bituminous coal fields of West Virginia and thoroughly develop those mineral beds. Extensive coal wharves will be built at Norfolk and that place made a coal shipping point. A new line of freight steamers will be put on between Norfolk and Liverpool expressly for the shipment of cotton and cattle. Mr. George F. Tyler, a wealthy capitalist of Philadelphia, will be made the president of the Norfolk and Western."

-A Baltimore gentleman, Mr. Walters, has just brought from France seven stallions and fourteen mares of the true Percheron breed. The perfect type of this incomparable horse is new very rare and expensive, and Mr. Walters, assisted by the French authorities, has, after much difficulty, secured for himself and the United States the finest lot obtainable in France. Mr. Walters has, for some years, bred these animals and, under his care and supervision, they have retained their excellence in form, temper and petency. The Percheron is of Arab descent, judiciously crossed upon the best of native stock.

-General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, is enthusiastic over the expert work of the bureau. Professor W. E. Hilgard, of the University of California, who is preparing the report on cotton culture, is, he says, one of the most intellectual and scientific men in the country. His theory of soils, at first scouted, is now received as the highest authority. The report on cotton culture prepared by him and his assistants, it is said, will be the most important work ever issued from the government printing office, in the opinion of General Walker. And yet we think it is a long way to go to get a work on cotton

-The people of Washington, D. C., are wrought up to a high state of indignation in regard to the death of Mrs. J. W. Jett in that city. She went down to the ferry to go Alexandria, and was taken sick while waiting for the boat. She had no attention in her sickness and lay in the reception room from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. without the least aid. When the police ambulance arrived on Monday night the lady lay in a contracted position, her Gov. Plaisted, the Greenback Governor knees being drawn up to her chin, and her of Maine, has just vetoed all bills incorhead being partly bent under her body. porating State banks in that State, thus Her clothes were in the most disordered state, and the whole scene was such as to show gross neglect. The excuse that the | which they have so effectually supplanted. lady was intoxicated, which was not so, will not vitiate the charge of neglect, as in that case it was the plain duty of the ferry officials to have notified the police that they might have removed her to the station house. Instead of this, she was gress. We regard it as unfortunate that allowed to remain for ten hours, suffering | the banks generally should permit themintense pain, and to die in a public passage- selves to occupy such a position, which is as he came.

way, huddled up in a corner, on a hard floor, without a soul at hand to mark her spirit take its flight. And this occurred in Washington.

-The Charleston Courier, having fought a good fight against duelling, and also helped along the temperance cause, now has a word to say about gambling It savs: "These were brave words of Alderman Eckel, at the meeting of the city council, on Tuesday night: 'As long as the gambling houses were allowed to run with the connivance of the police, as long as lottery shops were allowed to keep open with the connivance of the pelice, and as long as the Sunday laws were violated with the connivance of the police, he would not vote to punish a technical violation of any ordinance." The Courier then discusses the matter somewhat, and, supposing that the authorities do not know where to look for the gambling saloons, it points them out seriatim, designating each house in which gambling is carried on in Charleston, according to its information. After that the police can hardly afford to wink their eyes at the growing evil.

-On the first day of the fight in the Senate over the election of officers, Senator Maxey made a palpable hit. He said : For years past the Congress, the press, the pulpit and the whole North had filled the air with their shouts that the country was in danger of ruination because of Confederate brigadiers. He had seen a Confederate brigadier taken to the very arms of the Republican party. This brigadier, on the very floor of the Senate, turned to the Republicans, proclaimed himself a Demoerat, referred to his service in the Confederate army, and said he had no apology to make for his course; never had apologized, and never would. The Republicans had nominated another ex-Confederate soldier for sergeant-at-arms. In his speech the other day Senator Mahone, when asked if he were a Democrat or a Republican, replied that he was a "Readjuster." The Senator from Georgia did not seem to understand what a Readjuster was, but he (Maxey) did. It was to readjust the offices of the Senate, readjust the Republican party and put it under the control of a Confederate brigadier.

THE extra session movement has fallen through. There were some good reasons for ealling Congress together, among them the urgent necessity of providing for our maturing bonds. But it was not agreeable in some quarters to have passed such a bill as Congress would be likely to adopt, and so the matter is dropped.

The Democrats aver that the idea has been abandoned because of the same illegitimate influences that dictated President Hayes' veto of the funding bill. Indeed, the matter may be stated briefly that those simster influences having vetoed the funding bill last session, they now veto the call for an extra session, and thus prevent the passage of a similar act.

Here and there we see statements that a session of Congress is undesirable because it will unsettle business. Bless us, and is it come to this, that Congress is not to meet because business will be endanrears the passage of laws? It cannot be legitimate business. It cannot be trade and commerce. These have been burdened because Congress has not acted. That they have prospered is true, but their prosperity has been despite the exactions of an operous tariff, and despite unwholesome laws under whose operations our vessels have been driven off the high seas and the carrying trade has passed into

other hands. Had Congress acted on some of these subjects our commerce would have been in better condition, and business would be even better than it is. It is worse than unmeaning to raise objections against the meeting of legislative bodies. Congress can consider measures - without anybody's necessarily becoming convulsed over their discussions. The alarm is always because of Congressional tinkering with the currency, and one might well surmise that Congress was bent on ruining the country by upsetting its finances. And yet after ten years of "tinkering" we see hard money in circulation, specie pay-ments resumed, a considerable portion of the debt funded at four per cent, and a law passed to fund a large amount at three per cent., which would, without doubt, have been successful had not the President vetoed the bill. Still Congress all this while was voted a nuisance and was always on the eve of ruining the country ! The representatives of the people in bringing about these results were incessantly charged with interfering with business. unsettling business and all that. The only kind of business that they interfered with was illegitimate and unlawful, and were it to cease altogether the country would be the better for it; we mean Wall street speculation. Banking business has not been interfered with; it is now as profitable as it ever was, except in cases where a rate of interest was formerly taken in excess of eight per cent., and that prace tice has been abandoned. We have heard that a dozen years ago some banks charged 24 and 30 per cent.; that rate was then unlawful, and Congress has not changed the law in regard to usury. Where the rate has been reduced, the banks have acted on sound business principles. Banking, like all other branches of legitimate business, flourishes best during a period of general prosperity, and we hazard nothing in saying that the 3,000 national banks are to-day on a sounder basis than ever before, and more than that, the national banking system has, year after year, grown more in popular favor and public esteem. No other system ever

adopted is comparable to it as a basis for

sound and legitimate banking. Indeed,

showing that the national banks have but

little to fear from the old institutions,

Being indispensably necessary to the peo-

hurtful to their interests, and can accomplish no benefit for their stockholders and the community doing business with them. It would be better in many ways to cease their antagonism to Congress, and present in a clear statement their claims for a reduction of the heavy taxes to which they are subjected. In our judgment they ought to be relieved from this onerous taxation, and be allowed to draw a dollar of circulation for every dollar deposited by them in bonds at the Treasury. But they will not find it to their advantage to antagonize political parties, to decry the representatives of the people, or to make an issue with Congress on the passage of funding bill at three per cent. Could we suppose they would heed our advice, we would say to them retrace your steps, seek to advance the desire of the people to place their bonds at the lowest possible rate of interest, and ask for relief of the burdens which you deem oppressive.

JOHN BUCHANAN, the a)-called dean

of the bogus Philadelphia college, has

made a full confession of his moral delinguencies. He was arrested nearly a year age for violating some postal laws, and having given bond hired some man to personate bim and jump overboard in the river at Philadelphia and thus create the impression that he himself had departed this life. While this farce was being enacted, the wily dean made tracks for Canada, and there remained incog. several months. Eventually the trick was discovered, and he was again arrested and brought back to the scene of his former crimes. After varying fortunes he has at last made a clean breast of his performances. He has sold diplomas all over the Union at five dollars a piece. He tells how ten thousand people have had dealings with him and gives the names of the faculty who used to sign diplomas for compensation. He tells of the tricks of his trade-quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases-and of impostors who prey on public credulity. He relates incidents wherein he robbed graves, and how one Saturday morning he stole five dead bodies from the Blockley alms house. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degress are sold, and he figures that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America and 40,000 more in Europe. He gives the authorities a lever by which they can uproot every diploma dealer in America. The developments thus made will

prove of rare advantage in the work of

stopping the fraudulent granting of bogus

diplomas, and already proceedings have been

taken to quash the charters of several in-

stitutions engaged in the nefarious work.

THE Baltimore Sun announces the eath of its managing editor, Mr. John Taylor Crow, which took place very unexpectedly on Wednesday evening, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. Up to the very moment of the attack which proved so speedily fatal, Mr. Crow was actively engaged in the duties of his position, and was on the point of leaving the office for his home when his steps were arrested by the hand of death. The Sexue." It thorough training and large experience Mr. Crow added an unusual natural aptitude and especial qualifications for the profession of journalism. He possessed a judgment, both of men and affairs. which was singularly accurate and sound. and which, in the final decision as to what was best to be said and what had better be left unsaid, what ought to go into print and what should not, could safely be relied upon, and was but seldom at fault, He had, moreover, a natural insight and i stinctive appreciation in regard to currents and modes of popular opinion and feeling which was invaluable in his position and in enabling him to estimate and forecast the probable course and direction of events. To these mental characteristics he added moral qualities of a very high order, and which served to win for him, as they justly entitled him to, the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. Under his direction the Sun had long since attained an enviable place in the field of journalism and took rank as one of the ablest, most conservative and newsiest papers published in the United States.

MR. PHILLIPS, who we see by the papers is rated as an anti-stalwart, did not anticipate his elevation to the bench and has declined the honor. A telegram says:

An illustration of the strictness with which the President and the cabinet are keeping their own counsel is found in the fact that Solicitor-General Phillips, who was to-day nominated for the vacancy upon the bench of the Court of Claims, knew nothing of the impending honor until the nomination had actually been sent to the Senate. Judge Phillips then hastened to the White House and told the President that he could not take the place. and his name will of course be withdrawn.

The position tendered him is worth only \$4,500, while the salary of the Solicitor-General is \$7.500. Mr. Phillips rates himself at something more than \$4.500 per annum, and indeed the National Republican says that while "the appointment is a grand one if he accepts it, the place is far below his merits.

EFFORTS seem to be making at every point to supplant the present postmasters and give a sop to some of the outs, and the official heads lie uneasily. We understand that Maj. Smith is at Washington trying to oust Col. Ike Young. \$4,500 is a pretty good salary.

Julius Casar at the White House.

[From the Washington Star, 24th.] Julius Cæsir was at the White House blue, and carried himself erect. He didn't get to see the President, but made known his business. He wanted to get a clerkship somewhere-snywhere. He didn't see n to the casual eye to be crazy; but be was He claimed to be the old original Julius, upon whom adversity had set its heel, and he wanted something. He gave the doorkeeper taffy by confiding to his easier ear that he regarded Pies deut Gar-field as one of the "Greatest Gods on High Olympu;" Despite this at empt at seduc-tion he did not pass the Rubicou—the Presidential oak. He was conducted down stairs and invited to promenade. He made no disturbance, and left as quietly

NORTH CAROLINA AGAIN.

One of Her Sens the Largest Cotton Planter in the Werld His Methods of Living and Working - He is also the Richest Merchant The Washington correspondent of the At'anta Constitution writes: The other

day I was sitting in the office of the bank ing house of Latham, Alexander & Co., when a remarkable looking man entered the doer. He was fairly a 260 pounder, with his flesh well packed on, however, rather than hanging about loose. His face was smooth and clean, frank and pleasant in express'on, but full of power and determination. There was a certain brusque decision in his manner that bespoke the man of affairs who had won success with his own hauds, and wore the consequence and importance with which the people among whom he live i had clothed him. He stopped a moment in the aute-room, spoke pleasantly to an acquain ance or two and then passed into the private office, where he was soon engaged in consultation with Mr. Latham, the head of the firm.

"Who is that?" I asked of a gentleman sitting by me. "That is Richardson, of Mississippi, the largest cotton planter in the world. 'In the world?"

"Yes, sir! The ex-Khedive of Egypt, it s said, had alarger cotton crop than Richsrdson; but he has since then ga hered the largest crop of cotton ever planted by one mas."
"What does his crop amount to?"

"It reached one year over 12,500 bales. de operates a large number of plantations and has a small army of laborers under his control. He works State convicts largely, and finds their labor, of course, highly "I have heard, though, that his planting was really the smallest part of his busi-

"That is a pretty rough thing to say, when his cotton crop alone brings nearly a million a year, and yet I suppose it is true. He is not only the largest planter but is the largest manufacturer in the South. He owns a cotton factory that is the largest in the South, except the Eagle and Phenix. He told me that the gross business of this factory slone was \$ ,600,000 in one year, and was very profitable. If I am not mis-taken he said that he once cleared 37 per cent, per annum on the money invested in his cotton factory. Besides this, he has three or four cotton seed oil mills that do

an impense and profitable business. He

sold a short time ago 1.000 barrels of cotton

oil through the Thurbers, of this city, to

Antwerp. I suppose it will come back to Besides being the largest planter and manufacturer, he is the largest merchant in the South. He is the head of the house of Richard-on & May, which I understand has handled more cotton in one year than any house in the world. In one year 161,000 bales of cetton passed through its hands. I do not think this business has ver been surpassed. In addition to this house. Mr. Richardson owns and runs a great many country stores. He makes the purchases for these steres in person in New York, and will spend a day going among

the wholesale houses selecting notions, dry goods, etc., for his country stocks.
"Seyond all these things he takes a lively interest in general investment and in railroads especially. He is controlling owner of the road from Shreveport to Vicksburg. and has several other interests present and prospective in railroads."

"What is his fortune estimated at?" "All the way from five to twenty millions. I suppose he is the richest man in the South beyond doubt; but whether he is worth more or less than \$10,000,000 I ean-

There is a good deal of information to draw out in a running fire of questions, but my friend gave it with the air of one who was thoroughly familiar with his subject. I am able to throw some light on his estimate of Mr. Richardson's wealth. In a trial in Mississippi recently, in which his wealth became a question, I understand he swore he was worth about three millions Those who know his affairs think this esti mate-for it was sworn to as an estimate-is considerably under the mark, and that five millions could not replace his earthly pos

vesture. I believe the deorgians control the bonds of the road, while Mr. Richard son controls the stock. General Henry R. Jackson is the astorney of the road, and it is now b-ing neg-tiated for by Jay Gould and the Texas Pacific It is a very valuable piece of property, and will become a part of the great line if it is sold to Gould and

Mr. Richardson, I am told, began life as a bar keeper in Mississippi, and promptly bought out the man by whom he was emplonet. He did not remain long in this business, quiting it for a line in which his remarkable talent would find wider range. He is now about 62 years of age, and is ale, hearty old gentleman, good for many years yet. He gives his personal attention to bis vast business, and is systematic to the last degree. One of his peculiar habits is that of rising every night 2 o'clock, waking his secretary and dispatching all of his business by 7 o'clock, when breakfast is served. He then has the whole day for outside business, and retires

He has little education, but is a vigorous thinker, a practical man and consequently most in eresting talker. He is a firm believer in the future of the South, and its possibilities as a planting, mining and manufacturing section, and as a member of the world's fair commissioners, talks up his section and its resources. His vast fortune and complex interests will fall into capable hands at his death, as his sons are fine busine s men and all in active commercial life. A few men, such as he, de nore for the South than a hundred politi-

[Richardson was born in Rockingham county, Nor h Carolina, and has many relatives here in the State.]

A SMALL-POX SCARE

An Extraordinary Scene in Broadway.

From the New York Post. An excited citizen rushed in Soperintendent Wal ing's office at police head-quarters: o-day a. d breathle-sly exclaimed hat a neked man who had the small-pox was rushing about the streets on the west side creating a panic. While the police authorities were waiting for the man's excitement to cool, a d spatch arrived from the Twen y ninth precinct annous ding the capture of the naked man and asking for the small-pox wagon to be sent at once to the station hous. Dr. Taylor dispatched Dr. Smith of the senitary staff with the wagon. Upon his return he reported that the man, whose name is Walter Mahand, was in the delir ous stage of the disease and would probably die. He is now at the Riverside Hospital. Mahand's run through the streets occasioned the utmost

It happened about 8 o'clock. The pa-

t'ent, who is a young negro, was in bed in his home at No. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, and being asleep, had been left alone by the friends who were nursing In their absence he awoke delirious, tore his shirt from his body and made his way into the street. Just as he sprang out upon the sidewalk he was seen by a woman who at once set up the cry of "small-pox." A score of persons who had run up to see what was going on hastily fled, and the negre, with a shout, started toward Sixth avenue. He ran with great speed, and turning sped eastward through Twentyseventh street, followed by an increasing crowd of excite | men and women. Turning into Brandway, the negro set his face uptown, and ran loward Twenty-Eighth street, the throng everywhere making pursuers. The uproar was heard by two policemen on Broadway, who, seeing the negro approaching, hastily procured a sheet from a store, and throwing it over him secured him firmly. Despite his struggles he was then carried to the Thirtieth street station house, and kept there until the do tor arrived in answer to the dispatch, The crowd was with difficulty

disper-ed. Gray hairs are honorable, but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and prompt restoring the youthful color.

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON

Proceedings of the Senate—The Resolution to Elect Senate Officers Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Mr. Ingalls tary of War for a list of all appointments other than those in the army, made in his department from the 1st of December, 1879, o March 4, 1881; under what provisions of aw said appointments have been made; what changes, promotions, details and transfers have been made within such period, and reasons for such transfers; what revocations of appointments and promotions have been made; what dismissals have been made and for what causes; what emp'oyees have been paid out of the lapsed fund; what clerks have been paid lower salaries than authorized by tatute, and whether or not any commission has been convened to con-ider the appointments in said department. Laid on the table for future action.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution for

the election of Senate officers. Pending the motion, being that to postpone its onsideration until the first Monday in recember, Mr. Johnston, anuding to the remark made vesterday by Mr. Hoar, to the effect that the proposition of the Democrate to fillibuster against the resolution was treasonable, suggested that some Eastern colleague should confer on that gentleman the degrees of which Doctor Pangloss was so proud, LL. D. and A. S. S. (Laughter.). That the Republican party had kept the North solid by the declarations that the Sou h was in favor of repudiating the public debt, and that the only way to strangle the doctrine of repudiation was to keep the North solid against the South. It was a great revolution which saw the Republican party in a cancus nominate for one of the highest offices of the Senate a Democrat and repudiationist man, who would be a petty lawyer but for the promi-nence given him by his repudiating opin-ions. He (Johnston) wanted to see whether the Senator from Ohio, (Sherman), who had so builded up the credit of the United States would vote for Riddleberger. He proceeded to give a brief record of the pubic acts of Mabone and Riddleberger, to show that they were Democrats and rerudiators, and in reply to a suggestion by Mr. Dawes, that his colleague (Mahone) was sick and absent, said that he was willing to postpone his speech if Mr. Dawes would postpone his resolution, an agreement which Mr. Dawes declined to make. Mr. Legan inquired what effect the election of sergeant at arms could have upon

the public eredit. Mr. Johnston replied that if the Republicans elected that man they endorsed his public life and career. He quoted from editorials in prominent Republican journals strongly condemnatory of the Riddleberger bill. Amonst the extracts was one from the Providence Journal, a paper partly owned by Senator Anthony, stating that the Republican party could not consistently and honestly ally itself with the repudiation party of Virginia.

Mr. Hawley, Mr. Anthony not being

present, called attention to the fact that though the paper partly belonged to sena-tor Anthony, it did not follow that he had written a word of that editorial. Mr. Johnston-I don't now believe they

are his sentiments.

Mr. Hawley-I don't know; they are very nearly mine, if there is any comfort

about that. Mr. Logan inquired whether Mr. Johnston's proposition was that because the cans elected Riddleberger they endorsed his sentiments, and

swered in the affirmative. Mr. Logan-Mr. Riddlebe ger officer in the Confederate rrmy. Will the Senator pretend to argue that because this side intend to elect him it, therefore endorses rebellion? Will he pretend that because Gen. Longstreet is minister to Turkey, appointed by a Republican Pre-ident, the Republican party endorsed the reason of Longstreet in former years? Mr. Johnston-The war is over. Gen.

Longstreet has repented very humbly of his sins, and when a man does that, you take, him to your hornesuon or secession or rebellion before the country; but the question of public faith and credit is beore the country, and when you endorse a man on those points you endorse him on a living question.

Mr. Johnston then proceeded to describe the improved condition of Virginia under the control of the party called "Bourbons," and at the conclusion of his speech motion to go into executive session, made by Mr. Pendleton, was defeated--year 29, nays 29. Subsequently Mr. Brown, of leorgia, obtained the floor and commented on the great hardship and injustice which would be done to the present officers of the Senate and their subordinates by the election of new officers. This question had been made one of endurance by the Republican side, one as to whether the special session should extend till the first Monday in December. The Democratic side, he said, was ready to go into executive session at any moment and do the business which a Republican president had called the Senate together to transact. There were a large number of important nominations before the Senate. Why would not the Republicans confirm them? Because they thought it was more important Senate and sergeant-at-arms, by turning out the little remaining handful of faithful Democrata. If they chose to make that saue he was not afraid to meet it. Considerable debate ensued, participated in by Senators Beck, Dawes, Harris and Saulsbuty, af er which speech-making was abandoned, and roll call followed roll on the alternate motions made on the Democratic side to adjourn and te go nto executive session. These motions were all deleated, generally by a tie vote. but at 6 o'clock so many Senators had paired that the Senate was left without a quorum, and at the suggestion of Mr. Bay-

More About the Burning of the Theatre at

ard, the motion to adjourn until to-mor

row was agreed to.

NICE, March 25 .- Most of the artistes were in the dressing rooms of the theatre at the time the fire broke out and were sware of their danger, but it was too late to escape. The choristers rushed along he narrow passage in darkness, many of them, presumably, too much disabled in the crush to escaps. The casse, tenor and baritone must have been suffocated, and their bodies are probably under the ruins. the upper galleries, and as the distance from them to the doors was long and by na row corridors and stairways, the peop e in the galleries had the greatest difficulty in escaping. There was a very inadequate supply of water, and the sailors who volunteered as firemen plied buckets of sea water, which was almost useless. Two midshipmen rescued two persons from the chamber who were still living but terribly scortched, one being a raving lunatic. Some of the bodies found are so berribly charred that recognition is impossible. The body of one of the singers has been recognize ..

Mr. Parnell Issues a Circular.

LONDON, March 25 .- Mr. Parnell has issued a circular addressed to the leading members of the Home Ru'e Confederation of Great Britain, asking them to contribute funds toward clearing off the debts of the Confederation. A me-ting will be he'd in London to-night, when all the Parnellites will attend, and over which Mr. Parnell will preside, to organize a plan for the establishment of branches o the Land ague throu bout the country, and replace the Home Rule Confederation by eague organizations.

The Stock Market.

New York, March 25 .- The stock market opened irregular, and was feverish and unsettled in the early dealings. Nashville and Chattanooga declined from 761 to 72, and recovered to 75. "he general list fluctua-ted within a very narrow range, and no important changes in prices were re-corded. The principal activity was in granger stocks, coal shares, Nashville and Chattanooga and the Northern Pacific. Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, March 21-A Paris special says: It has been ascertained that the cause of the first which destroyed the opera Louse at Nice last night was a leak in the gas pipes the hind the scenes. The leak was caused suddenly in some way, as yet unknown, and allowed great volumes of gas to escape. This ignited before the eak was lac vered from the rear stage ights and the explosi n which followed at once secal the scenery and inflammable material on the stage on fire, and before the audience recovered from the first horror the on ire building was in flames. To add to that calamity some one turned the gas off in an effort to stop the fire, and then a terrible panic ensued. The audience became trantic, and on endeavoring to escape all sought personal safety, and the weaker men and women were remorselessly knocked aside and trampled upon. Many of the actors were burned to death. One hundred and lifty dead and charred bodies have already been dug out

of the ruing to day. A dispatch from Durban says that trustworthy information, just received from Swazil, describes the lutensely hostile attitude of the Boers there to the Bri ish. The natives were kept in a state of terror, and were severely punished if they ventured te doubt the stories told by the B.ers of disaster to the English. The Swazils and Zulus are loyal, but are eagerly expecting the restoration of British authority in the T. ansvasl, and their dismay at English

submission will be profound. SP PETERSBURG, March 24.-Another female Nibilist a friend of Russakoff bas been arrested. Owing to her revelations, the indictment against the prisoners connected with the assassination of the Czar must be recost, and the trial further post-

poned a few days thereby.
Constantinople, March 24 — The am bassadors and all the Turkish delegates met yesterday. The ambassadors indi-cated certain points considered essential to satisfactory solution of the question at ssue. The Porte is negotiating with a Newcastle firm for the delivery of coals at Cnio, Rhodes, Crete, Volo, Salonica and in the Dardagelles. Another thousand troops have gone to Volo. The total on the Turkish frontier is now 80,000.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Russian proposals for arranging international measures for the extirpation of the Nibilists are favorably received there. THE GREEK CRISIS.

In the debate in the Greek chamber on the bill for the abolition of exemption from mili ary service, M. Tricoupis deprecated the measure as unnecessary. The present system, he said, gave 80,000 men and enabled 30,000 more to be called up on a declaration of war. He said:

Both the government and the opposition consider war inevitable, and are aware that the above numbers will be insufficient if Greece is unsupported; but it is impossib e after the publication of the last English Blue Book to doubt that England will abide thy the decision taken at Berlin, provided Greece remains true to herseif. England certainly will not assume the initiative, but if Greece takes the lead England will assuredly give her support." M. Tricoupis declared nimself persuaded that if Greeke went to war she would obtain the coundary line fixed at the Berlin conference. The Premier in rep.y urged the adeption of the ball because, though war might bot be mevitable it was very

JOINT ACTION AGAINST CONSPIRACIES. The Golds prints an article from Pref. Martens, the well known writer on international law, strongly urging international co-operation against conspiracy. He says: "If Russ'a could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva and London she could soon settle ecounts with the Nahilists. Everybody ki ows the spot in Geneva where Russian emigrants mature their devittsh schemes of murders. Yet the Swiss authorities feave them alone, because contemporary international law forbids their extradation. It has long been time to do sway with the ideas which rule in Switzerland and some of ner states on the subject "

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW loss, March 25.-The following the week ending March 25:

Net receipts at all U.S. ports. 93,201 Total receipts to this date .... 4,980,354 4,458,66 Exports for the week ...... 106,585 Total exports to this date.....3,318,784 2,834,392 Stock at all U. S. ports....... 836,017 846,485 Stock at all interior towns 157,597 136,872 Stock at Liverpool .......... 849,000 Stock of American affoat for Great Britain ...... 273,000

Nominations by the President.

Washington, March 25 .- The President to day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois. to be Assistant Secretary of the State; Nathan W. Spaulding, United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco; Charles M. Leavy, Assistant Appraiser, San Francisco. Postmasters, Wm. Rule, Knoxville, Tenn Wm. S. Tipton, Cleveland. Tenn.; George K. Foot, Jackson, Tenn.

A Noted Female Nibilist.

St. Petersburg, March 25 .- A London dispatch says the female Nihilist arrested yesterday is named Sophia Picoffsky. She s a daughter of a councillor of the ministry of domains. She confessed to having given the signal to Hartmann for exploding the mine under the imperial train near Moscow and also the signal to Russokoff to throw the bomb which shattered the Czar's carriage.

Loss of Life by the Burning of the Opera

LONDON, March 25 .- The American consul at Nice telegraphs as follows: "Sixtynine lives were lost by the opera house fire. No Americans or English are among the victims. A public interment will take place to-day. The shops are all closed."

The Trial of Kalloch

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 .- It has transpired that the deliberations of the jury in he Kalloch case were mainly regarding the sixth-shot theory of the defense, and

Texas and Prohibition. GALVESTON, March 24 -A special from

that self-defense alone was the ground of

the verdict transitory mania being re-

Austin says that a special motion to reconsider the vote whereby the prohibition amendment was lost yesterday, has been made. The friends of prohibition will consent to exempt beer and wine.

Death of the Pop.'s Brother. LONDON, March 25 .- A Rome dispatch says that Count Pecci, brother of the Pope,

is dead. "New Fangled Notions" may not work injury to people when they relate to matters of little consequence, but when entertained as to what we shall take

when afflicted with serious disease they may lead to dear experience. Don't therefore trifle with disease or the blood manifested by eruptions, blotches, scrofulous and other swellings and grave symptoms, but take that well tested and efficacious remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis covery-the greatest blood-purifier of the age. If the bewels are very costive use also Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated

CURES FEVER AND AGUE. PLEASANT VALLEY, Jo. Daviers Co., Iil, March 31st, 1879.

Dr. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir :- I write this to inform you that my child, one year old, has been permanently cured of the fever and ague in a week's time, and the use of but half a botde of your Golden Medical Discovery. My wife, a long sufferer from liver com-plaint and billiousness, by the use of the Discovery and Pellets has been entirely relieved. The Discovery has never dis appointed us for coughs and colds.

Yours truly, JAMES STRICKELL.

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TUESDAY and W. DNESDAY EV March 29th and 30th.

Two Nights only of the Wonderful Negro Boy

BLIND TOM, The Greatest Natural Planist Living!

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

Admission 50 cents; Galiery 25 cents. Reserved Seats sold at Heart,'s Drug ere at 25 cents extra.

meh 24 d till meh30 Guano! Guano! Guano!! 2,000 SA KS ZELL'S COTION Acid Phosphate; 2,000 sacks Zell's Ammoniated Bone Super-

2,000 sacks certs
phosphate;
3,500 sacks Empire Guano;
2,500 sacks Walton, Whann & Co.'s "Plow
Brand" Guano; 1,000 sacks Diamond Soluble Bone (manufac-

tured by Walton, Whann & Co.) We have above in store and to arrive during ext ten days. WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH.

March 25, 1881.

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W E will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sict. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Complete C tiveness we cannot cure with west's Vegetab Liver Pills, when the directions are strict complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genhine man ufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison street, Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp, mach 20 daw

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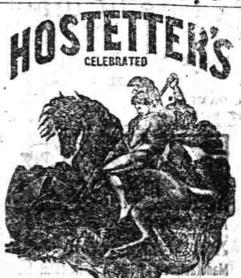
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WOOD.

Spring is Opening. Summer is Coming. NOW is the time to order and lay up for the coming of the next winter, when it can be on hand ready for use, and no running to the wood yard through the rain and snow. Having cut the wood from my own forests, before the sap has risen, I am, therefore, the to offer the best wood.

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100,000 FEET best LUM-J. D. WHITAKER. county, for sale.

Horses. SIX GOOD HORSEs FOR SALE, including
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