been so rapid of late that it is hardly possible to foretell what potent influence it may have on the war now being waged in Eastern Europe, While Fngland, France, Italy, and in fact nearly all the European naval powers, have been building huge engines of war, of a tounage, armor, and artilery never heard of before, the torpedo has liem gradually perfected, and threatens, at least under many circumstances, to neutralize them. A torpedo may be regarded as a gun which dispenses with a gun carriage, and which, without the vast and expensive agency of a great of the heaviest artilery.

The original inventor was David Bushnell, born at Westbrook, Connecticut, States, and, during the war of 1812, tried us, is fitted with spar torpedoes, both for in vain to blow up several of the English blackders. The rage of the British commanders knew no bound and the proceed- States is the ings were termed "unchristian," "the invention of a fiend," etc. Cousin John Bull has a frightfully short memory at times! In 1829, Colonel Samuel Colt commenc

ed experiments with a submarine torpedo exploded by a galvano-electric battery; and after many disappointments, he succeeded on October 18, 1842, in destroying the brig Volta in New York harbor, in the presence of 40,000 excited spectators. So far only vessels at anchor had been attacked: but on April 13, 1843, Colt blew up a brig of 500 tons under sail on the Potomac river, he himself being the operator, and at the time at Alexandria, five miles distant from the explosion.

The first European Government to

adopt the invention was Austria, who laid down a perfect electric torpedo net for the defence of Venice. Russia followed suit and during the Crimean war protected the entrance of Cronstadt as well as that of Sebastopol harbor by an improved system of ground torpedoes, which kept the English fleet at a respectful distance. The American civil war for the first time clearly demonstrated the tremendous effect of the invention, and at the same time changedlits character from a purely defensive to an offensive weapon. Galled established superiority of the United States navy, which gradually sealed up all the important Southern ports, the Confederate Government organized a special torpedo service corps; and after suking terpedoes in every available approach, they proceeded to build small teamers constructed to carry spar torpeomprehensible Biblical, allusion, were called "Davids," and were in several instances used with as much pluck and perseverance as terrible effect. The United States soon impated the David, and in torpedoes, and the Lay torpedo.

hat GROUND TORPEDOES. The ground torpedo is a sort of sunken exploding either by contact or by electricity. If these are judiciously laid down around a harbor or anchorage, the approach of hostile ships may be rendered impracticable, provided always they are protected by sliver batteries or armed ships to prevent removal. Every channel may be barred by these hidden mines; to become tropelessly disabled. They are fastened to and held in their positions bursting charge consists of gunpowder, gun cotton, or dynamite; and the case of shell is either made of iron or woods in Charleston harbor, and steam boilers were frequently used

SPAR TORPEDOES. pp. 239 and 246 of our current volume. they are commanded by smart officers, up of illicit distilling.

A veriesing Il part of its was above water. nothing that she can do will save her from but it was of sufficient strength to carry being hit by one or more of them. There engines and two lateen sails, and it was is no doubt whatever that this torpedo is worked by a lieutenant, two engineers, the most formidable weapon of modern and a pilot. The French Admiral had naval warfare. two disabled ships in succession towed out to sea at a speed of 14 knots an hour. The Torney croft however, twas able to go at the rate of 19 knots an hour, a rate not attained by any vessel in the squadron. She very soon caught up with her prey, delivered her blow with a spar torpedo, which projected from her bow, and rebounded. A rent as big as a house was made in the side of the ship attacked, and she sank at once. The Thorneycroft only spun round and round for a few moments, and then returned uninjured to the squadron, from which she had started. A vessel ship, inflicts as formidable a blow as that of this kind is scarcely discernible in the water; even if she were detected, she is so small that it would be difficut to hit her; and half a dozen Thorneycrofts attacking 1742. He not only devised a torpedo, but a large vessel would be a most dangerous also a submarine rowing beat, intended fee. Their expense is quite triffing as to convey it to the bottom of the vessel to compared with that of great shins of war: be attacked. His practical experiments, they can be multiplied indefinitely, and however, which he was enabled to carry they can be carried on board other ships out with the assistance of the private and be launched from them as occasion murse of George Washington, did not may require. The Italian Government prove successful; and the invention sank has already carried out this idea in the into oblivion until the commencement of construction of her formidable new ironthe present century, when Robert Fulton, clads Dandolo and Duilio. These vessels an American sojourning in France, offered are fitted in their stern with a sort of ara similar one to the French Government. mored dry dock, harboring a small tor-After considerable parleying it was reject- pedo steamer. As soon as the services of ed, and Fulton sold his secret to the Brit- the latter are required, the dry dock is ish Admiralty for \$75,000. The so-called filled with water and opened, and the lit-Catangaran Expedition, an attempt to de- the craft rushes out at the enemy, returnwe be French fine of battle ships and ing to her safe berth after her mission has transports off Boulogne, turning out a been fulfilled. Admiral Porter's torpedo Fulton returned to the United vessel Alarm, also recently illustrated by

> HARVEY (TOWING) TORPEDO. Invented by an English officer in 1862, was soon adopted by nearly all other navies, and probably will be exclusively used in general action at sea as least liable to injure a friendly vessel in the mclee. The Harvey torpedo is towed upon the surface of the water by a wire rope towline from a derrick end of the yard arm over or against the enemy; and just before reaching the ship to be destroyed this heavier than water, dives under it. When in this position the explosion is effected by means of a mechanical firing bolt striking down upon a pin as soon as certain with the bottom of the target. This torstarboard and port.

bow and beam; but the torpedo generally

supplied to all the cruisers of the United

WHITEHEAD (FISH) TORPEDOES.

This invention is the secret and the

property of the British Admiralty, but the

following details have leaked out: These

torpedoes resembles in shape a cigar,

pointed at not ends and are 18 feet long

by two feet in diameter. The inside is

divided in three different compartments:

First, the head, which contains a charge

of 350 lbs. of gun cotton and the pistol or

deternator to axplote its secondly, the

trivance for setting it so as to remain at any denth at which it is wished to travel under the water line; and lastly, the air chamber, which contains the engines and does. These torpedo boats, with an easily the compressed air to drive them. The after end supports the screws-a right and a left handed-which propel the torpedo and are made of the finest steel The air chamber is tested to the pressure of 1.200 lbs. on the square inch, although 1864 the late Commander Cushing, U.S.N., for service it is only loaded to 800 lbs. succeeded in destroying the Confederate The Whitehead torpedo can be made to ram Albemarle, lying at anchor in the go at the rate of 20 knots for 1,000 yards, James river. Since then the electric ap- and at any depth that is desired from 1 paratus for torpedoes and the torpedo foot to 30 feet. It can be set to explode itself have been vastly improved; and either on striking an object or at any parnumerous new inventions have been in- ticular distance under 1,000 yards-in troduced, all of which, however, may be artillery language, either by a percussion Austro-Italian war, all the picked-up torclassed under the following five heads: or a time fuse. It can also be set so that, Ground torpedoes, spar torpedoes, Har- if it misses the object aimed at, it will go bounden duty to keep peace with other vey (towing) torpedocs, Whitehead (fish) to the bottom and explode at half cock or come to the top on half cock so as to be recovered, as it has bouyancy enough just do Association has accomplished its task, to fleat on the surface of the water when the better for the cause of humanity!" not in motion. It is fired from what is It is much to be feared that other na called an impulse tube, which, out of a frame fitted to a port, discharges the torpedo into the water. It can be fired above the water but will at once go to the depth it is set for, and then go straight to the object, up matter how fast the ship from which it is discharged is going, or how fast the object aimed at may be sailing or and they may be made so powerful that steaming. In fact, it seems that it can do any ship under which they explode is sure anything but speak. It is calculated to follows: make a hole on bursting of 70 feet area. and there is no doubt that if one of them hits a ship of any sort of description at present on the water, she must at once proceed to the bottom. It is evident that by this means a compartively feeble ship, if only able to approach within 1,000 yards of a large one, can discharge a deadly flight of unseen projectiles at her, and at The spar torpedo is fastened to the end night such an attack will probably be of a spar from 15 to 38 feet long, carried wholly unsuspected and scarcely open to in a boat, no matter how small, and ex- resistance, as the vessel fired against will plodes also either by electricity or contact. be positively unaware of the attack until A most remarkable experiment was made she is blown up. The newly invented at Cherbourg, France, with spar torpe- electric light from the top is a great help fiscal year ending the 30th of June will does, carried by a little vessel called the to the party attacked; but if three or four amount to \$119,000,000; last year they

THE LAY TORPEDO.

who at a bi celonic yesterday

Properly speaking, the invention of Mr. Lay, purchased by the United States Government, is not a torpedo, but a very inon board, but in other particulars is capaabove the surface of the water by a flag. so as to enable the operator to direct her course. The greatest defect of the Lay torpedo is want of speed. The United States Government stipulated for a speed of 9 statute miles per hour, but the maximum speed actually attained at the late trial trip, when it was steered by Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., showed only an average of 6.60 miles per hour, so that a ship attacked would only have to lower her beats and let them row between the approaching torpedo and the shore, and cut the cable, which would leave the torpedo at their mercy. The defense of ships against torpedo attacks of all kinds is at present very imperfectly developed, principally owning to the fact that the offensive qualities of any weapon must first be learned before effectual means or defense can be devised; and as actual warfare can only give a correct idea of the former, we are, no doubt, on the eve of very startling events which may entirely revolutionize and change every recognized of Bagdad. He "understands dark senprinciple of naval tactics. The great anxiety felt in England for

the future safety and efficiency of the British navy, on account of torpedoes, is shown by the attempted formation of an International Torpedo Association, which Lieutenant Colonel Martin, of Boxgrove, Guilford, late commanding 4th (the King's own) Royals, is about to set on foot. He says in his programme : "When explosive towline is slacked, and the torpedo, being bullets and chain shots were invented and actually used in war, nations unanimously agreed to discontinue their use and prohibit their manufacture; yet explosive bullets and chain shots, it must be admitlevers of the torpedo come into contact ted, are harmless as compared to torpedoes. Poisoning is prohibited in war. pedo can also be made to explode by elec- Why not prohibit torpedoes, which are tricity. Two different forms are used for actually more subtle and deadly than poison, there being no antidote to escape from them? For instance, were I allowed to fire (from a mortar) gutta percha bags filled with strychning and charged with a burster and a time fuse to cause the bag to burst and scatter its diabolical contents over some obstinate city or fort which would not capitulate, this visitation would be far more merciful in its way towards the people of that city or fort than torpedoes would be against crews of ships, because the strychnine could be seen and avoided by flight; whereas, on the other hand, torpedoes secretly moored, or even fish torpedoes, insure complete, sudden, unexpected, and unavoidable destruction. Several clever artisans have already been killed by merely pumping compressed air into the tails of unloaded fish torpedoes. Had these torpedoes been loaded with gun cotton for service on board ship, and even if one of them exploded from careless handling during action while compressed air was being supplied to start it, or if by chance a shot or shell struck the ship at the time of starting a fish torpedo on its death track, the fearful consequences may be easily imagined. As a proof that governments appreciate the danger they incur by the use of torpedoes, I may here state that it is well known that, after the pedoes proved to be dummies. It is our countries, but every one will admit that the sooner the "International Anti-Torpe-

> tions will prefer to take a different view of the case, and continue to consider torpedoes a cheap and effective counterpoise to the costly and powerful English iron-

The Fall Circuits .- The ridings for the fall circuit of the Superior Court are as

Riley H. Cannon. Mills L. Eure. 4th William A. Moore. Augustus S. Seymour. 6th Allmand A. McKov. 7th Ralph P. Buxton. William R. Cox. John Kerr. John M. Cloud. 11th David Schenck. David M. Furches.

1st District-James L. Henry.

The receipts of internal revenue for the Thorneycroft, which was almost subma- boats of great speed attack a vessel from were \$117,000,000. The increase of \$2,rine. We illustrated this invention on different points of the compass, and if 000,000 is largely owing to the breaking estine, Syria and Turkey in Europe, with

(From the Christian Observer.) RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Origin, History and End of Moham-

BY REV. J. A. SLOAN.

The prophecies of Daniel and John are among the most remarkable things contained in the Book of Books, the Bible. geniously devised submarine torpedo boat In the 2nd, 7th and 8th chapters of Danifitted with a spar torpedo. This boat has el, under different symbols we have the the advantage of not requiring any crew leading historical events of the world. from the origin of the Assyrian or Chalble of great improvements. The motive dean empire down to the end of time. The power consists of an engine driven by four great monarchies are written rather carbonic acid gas and a screw propeller. with the pen of the historian than in the The boat is entirely submerged, and is predictions of the inspired seer. In Dansteered and in all other respects controlled | iel 8: 8, we are told that when the he by means of an electric battery on shore, goat or Alexander the Great, waxed great, connected with her by a cable which is the great horn in his head was broken. coiled up in her hold and pays out as she and from it came up four notable horns moves away. Her location is indicated toward the four winds of heaven. Alexander's dominions were divided between his four leading generals, out of one of these parts came a little horn, which also waxed great. The passage, Daniel 8: 9-14, has been often applied by earlier commentators to Antiochus Epiphanes. This is now admitted to be a mistake. A horn in prophetical language always denotes a new power, either civil or ecclesiastical. This little horn possessed both of these marks; the empire of Antiochus was an old power, it only lasted for three or four years. This little horn was to continue, or come to an end after 2,300 years from the time Daniel described it, verse 14.

We give a brief exposition of the two passages, Daniel 8: 23-25, and 8: 9-14, to which we refer the reader.

This little horn describes or symbolizes history and its final termination. The head of it is said to be a king of fierce countenance. This is descriptive of Mohammed and his successors, the Caliphs tences;" this refers to the enigmatical part of many things found in the Koran. own power, i. e., his system would not triumph by its own inherent goodness, or merely by his personal efforts; he got a few powerful adherents who raised an army and carried it to success by conquest. "He magnified himself even to the prince of the host." Mohammed and his follow ers regard Moses and Christ as great and good men, but that he, greater than either. came to complete what Christ left unfinished. "Cast down some of the hosts and of the stars to the ground," i.e., he slew many eminent officials of the Eastern Church; in fact he over-ran and took most of it in Western Asia. He gave conquered countries the choice of the sword or the Koran with paying tribute to his government. The civil power of Mohammedanism has been extensive, and its spiritual influence has been exerted deleteriously over a large number of the human family. Its civil or political power began in A. D., 622, this being the first year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, from which date their chronology begins.

clear description of this desolating delusion, together with the time its conquests were to continue. His time is five months, or 150 years, (9:10). Now from the first preaching of Mohammed in A. D. 612 to the founding of Bagdad, A. D. 762, when they became a settled people, and ceased their conquests, is 150 years, or five months, (30x5-150;) Bagdad was founded A. D. 762, and it means "The city of peace." They continued in power up to the beginning of the 14th century and are known in profane history as Saracens. During the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries the Turkomans came from Independent Tartary into Persia, and countries around the Euphrates, and there founded four Sultanies. of which Damascus, Aleppo, Iconium and Bagdad were the respective chief cities. These were restrained, or remained within their own territory, through the 12th and 13th centuries, by the wars of the Crusaders in the West. When the wars of the Crusaders came to an end, the Turkomans began their conquests westward; in other words, "The four angels bound in the great river Euphrates were loosed," Revelations 9: 14, sixth trumpet. They continued their conquests, subverted the Saracen empire, took their place and have been known since as Turks, or Ottomaus; since Turkey is sometimes called "The Ottoman Empire." They took Constantinople, A. D. 1453; they are Mohammedans in religion. "They were prepared for an hour, a day, a month and a year," Revelations 9: 15, that is they would continue their conquest over men for 391 years, (a day, 1, a month, 30, a year, 360,-391 vears). They began to move westward in A. D. 1302, and their conquests ended A. D. 1693, that is 391 years; since that time they have not extended their conquests over any Christian territory, but have confined themselves to the limits of their own territory, and have been watching the encroachments of the old Northern Bear, Russia.

In Revelation 15: 12, the angel poured out the sixth vial "on the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared." This language refers by common consent to the return of the Jews to Palestine. Turkey is the only obstruction that is in the way, she holding Pal-Constantinople as its capitol. The pow- chloride of sodium, and water."

er therefore that removes this obstruction to the return of the Jews to their own land, will come from the east, according to this prophecy; hence we infer that Russia will attack and take Constantinople with an army marching by land from the east.-The destruction of the Moham-

medan power is not far distant. Let us now review briefly the numbers, or chronology of Mohammedanism. From Daniel 7: 25, we learn that this little horn has "A time, and times and the dividing of time," or 34 years of 360 days, making 1260 years. From Revelations 12: 6, we learn that the little horn of the west, that is, popery, has the same time to run, viz: 1260 years. Popery in the west and Mohammedanism in the east, began at the same time, ran the same period to ruin, 1260 years, and they will end together. If we know the time to begin, it is easy to find the end. Now the first year of the Hegira is A. D. 622, add to this time, to continue-1260, the end of Mohammedanism-1882.-From Daniel 8: 3, we learn that the Medo, Persian ram was standing by the river, i. e., that empire was in its height, or middle of its existence, at B. C. 418 .- From that time till all is fulfilled, is 2.300 years, Daniel 3: 14. Take 418, B. C. from 2,300 and it gives 1882; or thus 2,300 less 418 makes 1882; so then this great event is nigh even at the door. It will probably be between A. D. 1882 and

WYCKLIFFE AND PIUS IX.

with great rejoicing the thirtieth anniversary of their political constitution, which also is a kind of jubilee, as thirty years about represents the life of a generation, and the Roman Church has itself ordained that each generation should have its jubilee. The coincidence of thetwo celebrations at Rome is not a little striking, and it would increase, or be great, not by his brings out into very bold relief the wonderful changes in the condition and the prospects of European society which have been accomplished within the Pontificate of the present Pope. At the same time we are called to celebrate a still more significant and important jubilee—the jubilee of John Wyckliffe, the 500th anniversary of the formal condemnation of his doctrine by the Papal Court. So we are living in the atmosphere of jubilees. It is curious that the 50th year of the Episcopate of Pio Nono, which summons a great concourse of pilgrims to Rome, with gifts and offerings and every demonstration of joy, falls in the very month of the 500th anniversary of the formal condemnation of the first principles of the English Reformation by his predecessor. If he will trouble himself to compare Roman Italy as it was when a few years ago he ceased to have power to blight it, with the England which Gregory XI, was so sure would be cursed and blasted if the pestilent ideas of Wyckliffe were allowed to spread, it may be suggestive of some fruitful though humbling reflections. The English which John, in Revelation 9: 1-11, gives a by all Papal rules should be grovelling in misery, and cowering in shame, has passed on to the van of the world. The most free, active, intelligent, industrious, and prosperous of peoples has grown strong and glad under the teaching which the Pope cursed with such bitter vehemence: while the successor of Gregory calls himself sadly the prisoner of the Vatican, and the enemies who have, as he maintains. despoiled him, celebrate their jubilee, and make merry, under his very eyes. The contrast is certainly a striking one between Protestant England and Vatican Rome: nav. we may go further, and say between Teutonic Protestantism in England, Germany, America, and Australia, and the kingdoms which still wither under the swav of the Latin Church .- English Independent.

A Louisiana paper puts the case thus From all the city papers comes the cry of thousands of starving people who have nothing to do. Want of employment seems to be the great want of the day with the city people. It is said that in New York upwards of fifty thousand families are out of bread. In New Orleans many thousands are starving for the want leged to be due the government. The anof work. Thousands are waiting for the swer states that the returns made by Mr. Pacific railroad and the jetties to bring Tilden were all correct, and that in the them something to do. The city journals | years when he neglected to make returns are continually firing off long leaders on the government collector made an assessthe subject of want of capital, enterprise and business, and giving learned disquisitions on the subject of trade and finance, and the mode to get things in shape once more. The Pacific Railroad is what is wanted, according to some, and the grain trade, according to others, to give employment to all. Now it is a singular phenomena that while the cities are filled with idle people, in the country the great want is labor-somebody to work. In the Attakapas the whole productive powers of the country are almost paralyzed for want of laborers, and 50,000 people could find profitable employment in the various branches of agriculture. Vermilion parish needs 10,000, Iberia from 10,000 to 15,000, Lafayette 10,000, St. Martin and St. Mary 20,000 laborers.

fect of her tears. "Wife," said he, "tears are useless. I have analysed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some

BATTLE OF RAMSOUR'S MILL.

This battle was fought on the 20th of June, 1780, on land now owned by Capt. Wallace Reinhardt, Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln county. The battleground is half a mile North of the village of Lincolnton. The Tories had assembled there to the number of 1,400 under a Lieut. and defeated by Col. Locke with 400 men. All the advantages of prestige and posiof that year, on the 29th of that same month. Tarleton had butchered the almost unresisting command of Buford in the Waxhaw settlement. There were no mails in those days and hardly any means of communication. British emissaries with gold in their pockets told the people that the rebel cause was lost and they proffered money to all who would join their standard. The Tories under Moore occupied a wooded knoll with an open field of 200 yards in front over which the Whigs would have to attack them. Notwithstanding these advantages, Gen. Rutherford, who was encamped below Charlotte with 500 men, resolved to march to the attack and he sent an express to Colonel Locke to join him. The messenger never reached Locke, and each officer began his march on his own responsibility. Locke reached the field some hours in advance of Rutherford, and with a soldier's impetuosity began the attack unaided. The attack in front failed and the Tories pressed back their assailants, but the Whigs Sunday, June 3d, was a high day at Rome. Pio Nono celebrated the jubilee of were not discouraged and by a movement his Episcopal consecration, while on the under cover of the woods succeeded in found fraudulent decisions, will not be same day the Italian people celebrated gaining the flank and rear of the enemy,

who fell back in confusion. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this victory. It prevented a North Carolina, and it inspired the Whigs with hope and courage. It was the -precursor of the decisive victory at King's. Mountain on the 7th of October of the same year, which was, in many respects, the most important victory of the great rebellion, though hardly alluded to in Northern annals. It is hardly too much to say that the inspiration of Ramsour's Mill achieved the crowning triumph at

King's Mountain .- Southern Home. AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—Those who attained maturity may recollect seeing upon maps of Africa a large blank space in the centre, indicating a land unexplored and unknown. Of late years explorers have pierced its mysteries, and ascertained that this region of great equatorial lakes is one of the most populous and fertile of the earth, and that an immense plateau, among mountains crowned with eternal snows, is watered by great streams proceeding from them, and offers climates of various degrees of temperature. This in viting land is, however, the abode of sav ages, who are at perpetual war with each other, and who mutually cause a destruction of human life computed at hundreds of thousands a year. At least 40,000 slaves are also annually captured there, for use upon the continent, or for shipment elsewhere. The International African Association, headed by the King of Belgium, desires to commence the civilization of the country by establishing stations for scientific observations and for the use and protection of travellers; and branches of the association have been formed in sev eral European countries .- N. Y. Sun.

Mrs. Ruth Beaton, the largest woman n the world, is dead. She was 54 years of age, 7 feet 4 inches high, and weighed 585 pounds. The local paper states that t required eight men with block and tackle to lower the remains into the grave. She was a kind, good neighbor, a loving mother, and was beloved by all who knew her.

The wife of Col. West Harris, of Montgomery county, (whose maiden name was Ledbetter, of the family of that name in Stanly and Auson) weighed 400 lbs at death, in 1826. - Watchman.

Tilden's Answer to the Government Suit. NEW YORK, June 23 .- The council for

ex-Governor Tilden yesterday filed in the United States District Court the answer to the suit of the government against Mr. Tilden to recover \$156,000 income tax alment, which, with the penalty attached, he paid. The answer concludes with a general denial of all the allegations in the complaint, and claims that Mr. Tilden is indebted nothing to the government for

income tax or any other account. The Inventor of the Coach Brake .- A correspondent from Spartanburg writes as follows: "In your published statement of North Carolina inventions. I think one of the most important was omitted, viz: the coach brake from which I have understood the car brake now in use was made. It was invented by Ben. Seim. (Anthony Bencini), of Salisbury, N. C., an old stage conductor. I am not sure I spell his name correctly, but I knew him well. He never took out any patent for it, strange to say."

These meat showers-now people know A doctor's wife tried the persuasive ef- them in Franklin, Tenn., the other day, and a scientific man put a bit of the "meat" under a microscope and found it to be "an organism-a loricated infusoria."

GOVERNOR TILDEN SPEAKS AT LAST He Denounces Republican Fraud, but is Hopeful of the Republic.

[By telegraph to the News and Courier.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—Governor Tilden made a brief speech at the reception of the Manhattan Club to-night. After al-Colonel Moore, when they were attacked | luding to the departure of Governor Hendricks to-morrow, with his best wishes for a prosperous voyage and safe return, tion were on the side of the Tories. he said: "Everybody knows that after Charleston had fallen on the 12th of May the recent election the men who were elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States were 'counted out,' and men who were not elected 'counted in' and seated. I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is, in truth, the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise, it is as great a wrong as it is to me. And no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequences extend. Evils in government grow by success and impunity, They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices, to give the color of law, and false pretences on which to wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice if once condoned. In the world's history, changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of rising of the Tory element in Western fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot-box. The question now is, whether our election system in its substance as well as form, is to be maintained? This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government. The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip this example of everything that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors or beneficiaries of the wrong to de-

vise remedies, but when those who con-

demn the wrong shall have the power,

they must devise the measure which shall

render a repetition of the wrong forever

impossible. If my voice could reach

throughout our country and be heard in

its remotest hamlet, I would, say: "Be of

good cheer, the Republic will live, the

institutions of our fathers are not to ex-

pire in shame; the sovereignty of the peo-

ple shall be rescued from this peril and

re-established." Successful wrong never

appears so triumphant as on the very eve

of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt

dynasty culminated in its power over the

million of people who live in the City of

New York. It had conquored, or bribed,

or flattered, and won almost everybody

into acquiescence. It appeared to be in-

vincible. A year or two later its mem-

bers were in the penitentiary or in exile.

History abounds in similar examples.

We must believe in the right and in the

future. A great and noble nation will not

sever its political from its moral life."

Withdrawn from the Episcopal Church .-Rev. W. T. Helms, of Nashville, Tenn., has written a letter to Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, signifiying his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church, in order to join the Reformed Episcopal Church. He cannot conscientiously make the sign of the cross in baptism, and Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee -to whom he had a letter dismissory from Bishop Atkinson-will not sanction

NONE LIKE HIM.

At the Detroit and Milwaukee depot as a lady was about to get aboard the down train, she said to the man who was loaded

down with her parcels: "Now, while I'm gone you must take up and beat all the carpets and lay them

"Of course," he replied.

"And polish all the windows, rub off the furniture and repaint the front steps." "I will, dear."

"And you must rake off the yard, make some flower-beds, fix the alley fence and black all the stoves before you pack them

"And you must send me \$20 per week. write to me daily, and the neighbors will watch to see if you are out after eight o'clock in the evening. Now, then, good-

"Oh! darling how can I spare you!" he exactly what they are. They had one of sighed. The enginegroaned and away she went, and he turned to go out: his mentaldistress was so great that he fell over a trunk, barked his shins and rubbed half e skin off his nose, - Detroit Free Press.