W, P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r

WILMINGTON, N. C..

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1880

The public printer has announced that the printing house must close unless an appropriation was made the last week, and that the publication of the Congressional Record must cease for want of funds. "Satan's kingdom's tumbling down.'

In South Carolina it was proposed to pass a law providing that no person could vote unless they signed the check list. There began to be grumbling in the up-country where the ignorant whites live, and on examination it was found that the act would disfranchise at least twenty thousand red shirts, and shet-guns. The bill did not pass.

Nothing, since the Potter committee covered the Democrats with obloquoy and ridicule, has occurred so injurious to the Democrats as Voorhees exodus committee. Voorhees has become the laughing stock even of his own party. The absurdity of creating any such committee at all, as if it was any business of the government if citizens were disposed to change their residence from one place to another, is only equalled by the fruitlessness of the enquiry, and the ridiculous puerility of its proceedings. Voorhees has covered himself with disgrace, and filled the minds of even his associates with disgust.

The two alternative bills offered by good sense. The first is, that the state power to "contract with any person, corporation or company, "to supply the necessary iron, &c., &c., and furniture from Salisbury to Paint Rock." The second is, after wherases, that the state commonwealth.

It has leaked out that there was ludicrous scene in the Senate Commit tee on Priveleges and Elections, when Ben. Hill moved to report that Fenator Kellogg was not entitled to his seat. Mr. Saulsbury had hurried the Committee together, and looked around and asked if any one wanted to say anything. The Times correspondent relates the occurence as follows:

Senator Angus Cameron looked at the Democrats satirically, as he said:-"There is one Senator in the Senate who did not enjoy the formality of being voted for by even a pretended Legislature." "Who is that?" asked Sen- at Chicago. No desperation in beomator Vance. "M. C. Butler," was the reply. Then Mr. Cameron added: "I ling can very much change the present thought there was some understanding, real title in company with Kellogg, that neither should afterward be disturbed." "Oh," said Mr. Vance, "that "Of course you gentlemen know nothing about any conspiracies. You may call it a breach of faith if you like, associates to the neat arrangement of his papers inside. "You see," he said. "I keep my papers in good order, so if You certainly have as good a right to

In the meantime Senator Hear bounded to his feet and denounced what was to be done as a crime, as much as the first firing on Ft. Sumter, There will be a most bitter debate in the Senate at this exhibition of brute

force.

NATIONAL PARTY POLITICS. It is our purpose, not to discuss political theories, nor to enter into eliminations of principles, but rather to take a look at the personelle of parties, to study a little the geographical relations of affairs,-to take an inventory of stock. The Post has been so much occupied latterly in considering the details of the Republican party, that it has almost forgotten that there is any such thing as a Democratic party, which is to have any influence in the country hereafter. It is about time to imitate Mr. Webster's simile of the mariner "tossed for many days in thick weather. and on an unknown sea," and get some idea of our bearings.

Since those old days of 1801, when Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 electoral votes, while John Adams received 65 and C. C. Pinckney 64, and those other days of 1825 when Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Crawford and Henry Clay were voted for by the electoral college, since 1833 when Jackson, Clay, Floyd and Wirt were yoted for, and nary size.

1837 when Van Buren, Harrison, We! 2 st r, Hugh L. White and Willie P. Mangum were voted for,-since those old days when it was fashionable to have four or five Presidential candidates, things have not been so much confused as they are now. Odd things occurred in those days, when Jefferson supplanted Burr, when J. Q. Adams supplanted Andrew Jackson, when Van Buren beat Harrison and when Harrison afterwards beat Van Buren out of sight, and when old Zack. Taylor beat Cass, and when Lincoln rode in on the

triumphal wave. Now things are badly speckled among the Democrats. Tilden, odious in all the south and parts of the north, domineers with his hideous visage over that old chieftain Thurman, the chivatric Bayard, and Hendricks, and Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, whom there is a disposition to push forward on the part of the south, on the same fallacious and hypocritical grounds as they put forward Mr. Greeley. The southern Democrats do not want Hancock much more than they wanted Greeley, only that they think there is a chance of winning with him as a candidate. The dark horse of the Democrats may be Senator Davis of Illinois yet, and is now Horatio Seymour from whom they summon faint responses, while he is buried in his constrained retirement. The really strongest Democratic dark horse is prebably Judge Field of the Supreme Court, who makes stump speeches from the bench of the most approved state rights and secession pattern. If he had been cut out by measure and made to order as a tailor makes a suit of clothes, if he had been born for this special eccasion, he Mr. Dortch commend themselves to could not have more fully filled the

cratic sanhedrims. The Republicans on the other hand really have so large a surplus of excellent statesmen, fitted to be President, that they seem to be embarrassed which shall create a Commission, to be come to take, and are carrying on a sort of posed of Treasurer Worth, Hon. George good natured rivalry as to which they with authority to sell all the roads salubrious temper among them is the owned by the state for cash at public message which Mr. Sherman sends out auction after notice of 90 days, with to the people: "I do not think it necsuch conditions as may amply fortify essary for me to belittle or arraign the state against all loss, and that the General Grant, Senator Blaine, or any funds thus received shall be devoted to one else." Of the three principal canowned by the state for the benefit of the in any language towards the other, so load the uncomfortable pack now on personal relations. And then we are onerous, relieve itself of its public termed dark horses, or "the man on debt, and provide a school fund for the horseback," those possible candidates. education of all the children of the One, Senator Edmunds, stands high up in that Tyrol of America which he represents, looking out from a singularly significant vantage ground. Then there is Senator Conkling. Who does not know that one tap of his finger would make the 70 votes of New York solid for him, at least half a dezen others, such as Elihu B. Washburne, Gen. Logan, Senator Windom of Minnesota, and

liable to be brought forward in some emergency by their localities or states. As the probabilities now are there will be no nomination on the first vote attitude of the situation. There is no when Butler was admitted without any | evidence that the Sherman's or Blaine's strength will subside, and therefore, if Grant goes into the convention at all would be a conspiracy." "Oh, I don't it will be with a diminished fraction. accuse you of that," said Mr. Cameron. We look in any event for long and perhaps fluctuating voting, such as will inevitably be produced from the comthat's better.' Here Senator Cameron plicated state of things. Fate has not opened the drawer of his desk and interposed in the matter, and there are directed the attention of his committee diverse preferences which can only be accommodated by long controversy. The occasion is one open to contingen-I am called any morning by you Dem- cies at all points, with a result to be sooner or later to these great bodies of

> The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad was held in New York lately. The annual report for 1879 showed the gross earnings to be \$776,398.49, and the operating expenses to be \$525,677.64 leaving a net earning of \$251,620.85, but of this there was paid for construction, \$84,717.41; for equipment, \$12,900.11, and for interest on preferred bonds, \$35,000, making the balance to income account \$119,003 33. The balance on hand Jan. 1, 1879, was \$34,842.60, which added to the other made a balance on Jan. 1, 1880, of \$153,845.03. There will be due for interest on July 1, on \$4,250,000 of bonds. \$175,000, which the company expects to be able to pay. Next month \$17,500 additional will fall due on preferred bonds, but this sum the company has already on hand outside of the amount previously noted. The old Board of Directors were re-elected except in three instances, where Richard Irvin, Jr., and Belden R. McAlpine took the respective places of their brothers, and W. A. Hadden was chosen instead of F. P. Clark.

Charles Erling, of New Jersey, aged 28 years, has a head six times the ordi-

CARRYING SOUTHERN STATES. The northern papers are enquiring as to the probability of the Republicans carrying some of the southern states. Among the statements we notice in the | it is the part of all parts of the country Inter Ocean an opinion of Col. R. W. to obey, what has been declared to be Douglas to the effect that Grant could the supreme law of the land. The opcarry North Carolina. He might as well have said that any Republican would be likely to carry it with a fair vote and count. North Carolina is naturally a Republican state, as the past elections down to 1872 prove, with a fair vote. The population is less vielent and unscrupulous than that of any southern state probably. And yet it is the opinion of men of the best judg-233,000 votes in the state as was reported and counted. The Democrats can cheat us in the coming canvass if they please, and we are not able to help it, because they have passed such laws that they have all the election machinery in their hands, and we have no remedy. They have some fear, however of the U. S. Courts, and know of being put to annoyance and expense if they are detected. The Republicans generally are believing that we will have in 1880 a fairer vote than usual.

would certainly go Republican with a fair vote and count. The certain Republican states of the south, that is those which have unquestioned Republican majorities are, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Lift off all intimidation, cheating and rascality, and let there be an honest expression of the public will at the polls and all these states mentioned are inevitably Repub- mill, so common in England, is forsouthern requirement for a Presidential lican. There is no intelligent man live bidden here, and industrial or proshall grade the 45 miles from Asheville | candidate. What extrication there is | ing in this part of the country that to Paint Rock, and then the President from this complication, now afflicts does not know this. Of course they and Directors of said road shall have caucusses, and committees, and Demo- deny this in their newspapers, and the breviated by good conduct, while, in ceived is General Robinson, late Chair- nomination at Chicago, persons elected accept the positions, but the facts as we state them are absolutely unquestionable. It is true that in some districts where the Democrats are split, as is the case in Georgia, and as may possibly be the case in South Carolina, where there is a feud between Davis and Hon. Burgess S. Gaither, will select. The best evidence of the the friends of Hampton and General Gary, and possibly in a few scattering districts in the other states, there will be something appreaching a fair vote, because both factions cater for Republican votes. The factions which are fighting each other, where the contest the extinguishment of the state debt, didates before the people, Sherman, is very bitter, permit the colored people and the draining of the swamp lands Blaine and Grant, not one has indulged to vote sometimes, if they are useful to them. In Virginia this process was school fund. Thus the state would un- far as is known, which would mar their carried to such perfection that the readjusters, led by General Mahone, its back, get rid of responsibilities that abound in those reserved political forces and the Republicans absolutely control

Several of the other southern states

If any of our northern friends doubt our statement, we wish they would come down into these states and see for licans need not indulge themselves in the expectation of carrying any of these southern states unless the present policy of the Democratic managers is toas quickly as the tap of Cæsar's finger | tally abandoned, and a fair voting alstilled the Roman Senate? There are lowed. Atrocious as it is, one great organized fraud in the states we have mentioned, there is no help for it utless in rare and exceptional cases. The Hartranst of Pennsylvania, who are Democratic policy is to suppress the voice of the majority. And it is done as remorselessly and as cooly as if the acts were right in themselves. Of course it is a great public evil to the south itself, and is full of the seeds of danger in the future, unless there is a returning sense of justice among the Democratic managers.

GOOD ADVICE. Nothing can surpass the egotism of the average secession Democrat. They move and breathe all the time, and are constantly enveloped and enshrouded fore when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its late decisions, confirming the supremacy of the fedepress of the south broke out in denungeneral good sense which usually comes | rary broke out in clamsy denunciation, such as, "complete revolution and subversion of the government," "dominant north," "sweet was tyrants power, tinually," "invariable plea of tyrants," 'rode over us rough-skod," &c., &c. It had the bad taste to speak of the Supreme Court as "partizans," and of the late Mr. Seward as the "arch enemy of a genuine republican form of government." The N. Y. Herald, which on occasions has a way of uttering glitterng truths, having noticed the brutal tone of the southern Burbon press on the subject, administer d the following scathing rebuke to them, which is justly deserved;

The tone of a large number of the southern newspapers upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the nationcould be desired. With one or two exceptions our cotemporaries in that section are very much dissatisfied with the decision and talk in a vague sort of campaign. Exactly what they propose to do they do not say. They cannot certainly be insane enough to contemplate the calling of a convention, the construction of a platform and the nomination of a candidate pledged to a reversal in some way or another of the decision in question. A programme or a policy of this kind would be the most certain way to secure what the

are, we are confident, so anxious to avoid-a solid north against a solid south. To make such an issue would be upon the part of the south the exapparent on further information. treme of folly. Its duty is to obey, as

THE SCIENCE OF PRISON E.E. FORM.

posite course would be simply suicide

and the placing in the hands of the

"strong man" party the most effective

weapon in their armory.

The recent death of the Rev. Dr Wines, who has become so distinguished as an advocate of reform in prison discipline, just as he had written the closment of both parties that Vance's vote ing lines to the preface of a new work in 1876 was fraudulent. There was not on that subject, affords an opportunity to say something of the author, his work and the subject itself.

The prison system of the United States, not being under the federal government, but under the control of the states, varies very much in character. In some states, as in New York and Massachusetts, prisoners are governed under the most enlightened ideas that they run a good deal of risk of preventive institutions, emb-acing the principles of humanity, while in some others, they are conducted according to old and barbareus ideas. The reviewer of Dr. Wines' works says:

Brutalizing punishments, such a branding, cropping, whipping, and torture have been abolished, except in the state of Delaware. The lash, as a disciplinary punishment, as well as cruel, unusual, or degrading punishments within the prison, are forbidden now by law, except in the southern states. This law, however, there is reason to believe, is evaded, especially in the prisons of this state. Imprisonment for debt is done away with. Intoxicating liquors are excluded from our prisons. Penal labor, such as the tread ductive labor substituted. "Commutation" is applied in very many of our some, a portion of his earnings can be saved by the convict. There is no longer any mingling of sexes, except in county jails. Two state prisons for women, and managed by women, have been founded-one in Indiana and the other in Massachusetts. Schools, Sunday schools, libraries, and chaplaincies passed since the first sermon preached in a Pennsylvania prison, under the protection of a leaded cannon, progress in that field. Reformatory prisons for youth have been established, in addition to such institutions as Houses of Refuge and Reformatories. states can rehabilitate himself to citizenship by an absolutely clean record in his prison life.

These great practical reforms, which cover so much of the field of prison management, and which have added so much to human happiness, and have liked our paper very much, but they tended so much to prevent the continu- disliked to see us advocating the cause ance of crime, have aprung especially of John Sherman for the Presidency. from the hand of reformers, of whom We told them that he was our candidate. Dr. Wines was one, and have been and we did not believe that there was themselves. So the northern Republi- greatly furthered by the national and a colored man in the south, that could

> as Hawaii, Liberia, Merocco, Siam, author on his science is Book Eighth, thought in regard to it.

There have been two international Stockholm in 1878, and an international by him more than a hundred years ago. There is also a "National Prison Association of the United States," of which Hon. Horatio Seymour was President in 1873, and for aught we know is now, and of which Dr. Wines was the corresponding secretary. There are like al election laws is by no means what societies all over the Christian part of the world. Dr. Wines was also Com-"International Congress on Penitenway about making the mandate of the tiary and Reformatory Discipline" held Court an "issue" in the next national in London, at which there were more than 400 members from all parts of the world. He made an elaborate report of the London convention and of the National Prison Association of the United States, held in Baltimore in 1873, which was printed by order of Congress in 1873.

ilized and Christian world. How great are the demands of the subject upon the people of this state would become

SHERMAN.

The following letter from Secretary Sherman was addressed to Mr. M. I Scudder of Chicago, and explains it-

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1880. MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., in which you express your strong dissent to my retiring from the Presidential race, is received. I never for a moment have contemplated such a course, and the rumor you speak of was no doubt promptly denied. The first public mention of my candidacy was in the inference drawn from my letter to the Hon. Mr. Haskin, of New York ir which I stated what I would seek to do in case of my nomination and election. Since that time I have been considered by the public as a candidate, and have so regarded myself with the purpose neither to press any one to support me, nor to decline such friendly aid as is offered me.

This position I intend to occupy to the end. I do not think it necessary for me to belittle or arraign General Grant, Senator Blaine, or any one else; nor will I use my official position to

promote my candidacy. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

In regard to pelitical matters in Ohio the Secretary says that he is well satisfied with the time of meeting of the Ohio convention; in fact, that whatever time is agreeable to the committee is agreeable to him. The Secretary very far from wishing to dictate in the matter, or even to advise, and has not interested himself about it. He is satisfied with the date, and would have been satisfied with any other date, agreeable to the committee. He has received numerous dispatches from Ohio, assuring him that all the indications are that he will have the delegation solid at Chicago. Among others solid, and strength from every other from whom dispatches have been re- northern state, and will receive the man of the committee.

WHAT A COLORED MAN SAYS. Mr. I. B. Abbott, a colored man, and editor of the Newberne Good Samaritan paid a visit to this city, recently in the exist now in most of the northern and interest of his paper, and the order of monious looking individual, who neither western prisons. Not a century has Good Samaritans, and he gives the result of interviews among the colored people here, and a right good amount with lighted fuse at hand. This is the of good, hard, horse sense of his ownwhat may be called "knock down arguments" in favor of Sherman, The more the colored men know of Mr. Sherman And finally, a prisoner in some of our the better they like him. If the colored voters of this state could have their way the delegates from this state to Chicago would be solid for Mr. Sher-

We were told by many, that / they

world conventions which he organized. give a single reason why he could not ence of its author in the prison man- dates. Then I asked for a reason why agement, and the measures for prevent- | we, the colored people, should not ad ing crime among children in all civil- vocate his claims. One gave me this tained in it is drawn from official docu- are in favor of Gen. Grant." We asked | East Florida Company. ments, public reports, the communica- fer another reason. "The people intions of governments, and of experts, formed us, that Mr. Sherman has a and from personal observations of pris- great many agents paid by the governons, and personal converse with prison ment, going through the country for officers throughout the world. Book him, and they believed that all should of prison reform and "child-saving" first reason in these words: That some work in various European countries. of our white Republicans are opposed Book Becond, of prisons in the United | to Mr. Sherman because he is a member States, with a tull account of the "child. of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, and they desire Society and similar associations in New | "feel it," But that is very weak in them York City. Book Third, of similar ef. | though the colored men have nothing forts in Great Britain and her colonies, to do with that. The white Republi and in her Indian Empire. Book cans are looking out for themselves, and Fourth, of prison administration and the time has come when the colored pean countries. Books Fifth and Sixth, reason was answered like this: That of like subjects in Mexico and South so far as agents are concerned we do America. Book Seventh, of prison not believe that Mr. Sherman has emmanagement in such remote countries ployed special agents to canvass for turrets. him. We know it has been circulated in an atmosphere of self conceit. There Persia, China, and Japan. The most that Gen. R. B. Elliott was one of the important portion of the volume con- special treasury agents, and he was taining the original conclusions of the speaking for Sherman; and that is the basis of the opposition. That Elliott entitled an "Ideal System of Institu- was a negro, and six dollars per day ral government, most of the Bourben tutions for the Prevention and Repres- was too much money for a negro to get. sion of Crime." The suggestions made | And they are afraid, that if Sherman ocrats, I may be ready to move out. finally educed in accordance with that ciation. Even our morning cotempowork, though not always original, place | much for the negro anyway. Then we penal had them at bay. We also told them reformers and of philosophic students that at one time we chanced to be one of this science. They are throughout of the officers of Customs in our district. in harmony with the most advanced and we never saw a negro special agent views on this great subject in all coun- during the whole four years of our serwe see in them evil, only evil, cons tries, and show the drift of modern vice. We told them that it was wrong for southern negroes to work against their true frieds. Mr. Sherman is one of the old war-horses against slavery. prison conventions held in the world, He stood side by sid with Sumner, one in London in 1872 and one in Stevens and Lincoln. He was one of the American white men who in the dark days of slavery took the southern society has been formed for the nurpose | negro stave upon his shoulders, and of forwarding the cause of reformatory carried him to tue and the nation, penal institutions, upon the plan sub- and acted as our proxy until the cause stantially of John Howard, originated was removed. Then he continued to labor for us until we were entranchised by his votes, in the American Legisla ture. We are American citizens. The man who did this for us, is now before the people of this country for the Presidency. If every white man in the country opposes him, let us, the southern negroes, remember by our votes the man that remembered us when we were in the "Egypt" of slavery. Let white Republicans do and say as they please. They can afford to do it. They cried missioner from the United States to the free as Mr. Sherman did; they had no burden of a master to wag with. Some of them were Democrats when Sherman was voting the slave lead off of us. It would be ungrateful in the negre to oppose anyone of the men who opposed slavery. It is the duty of the southern negro to support Mr. Sherman for the Presidency, for past favors rendered, or

> Mrs. Ouray chews tobacco, but her husband says he'd rather have her chew This great subject is therefore press- tobacco than chew his ear off, like some majority of sensible men in the south ing itself upon the attention of the civ- of the white women here want to do.

skut his lips.

THE PROSPECTS OF MR. SHER-

A statement having been telegraphed from Washington by same unscrupulous fellow that Mr. Sherman contemplated withdrawing in favor of Mr. Blaine, the correspondent of the Inter-Ocean sought Mr. Warner M. Bateman of Cincinnati, President of the Sherman National Committee at Washington, and broached the subject to that gentleman. Mr. Batemen's reply wa very emphatically that "there is not a word of truth in it. It is absolutely without a shadow of foundation."

Mr. Bateman proceeded to say that he did not think there would be any nomination on the first ballet, but that Mr. Sherman would go into the convention and show so much strength that it would constantly increase as the voting went on. The possibility of his withdrawing for Blaine or anybody else had never entered the minds of any one of his friends.

As for the further statement that Mr. Sherman in a recent conversation had talked quite strongly against Grant, Mr. Bateman said that he could not credit such a statement. It would be contrary to Mr. Sherman's habit in all his references to rival candidates, which had uniformly been kind. In further conversation on the subject Mr. Bateman said that Mr. Sherman's friends occupy an attitude of entirely friendly neutrality toward the other candidates. They have no controversy with either Grant or Blaine, and will not be led into one. They consider that Mr. Sherman has exceptional claims for the position, and that his attitude is such as to attract the support of the friends of the other candidates when the latter become convinced that they cannot nominate their favorite.

We think that the prospects of Mr. Sherman, as already stated, are very promising. He believes he will get more than half the south, and Ohio

If wives could be trained to hear at night the footsteps of a burglar as soon as they do those of their husbands, they would make the best watch dogs out.

Watch out for the long faced, sanctilooketh to the right nor left, or forward but downward. Maybe he's trying to find a nickel on the sidewalk, and if he shouldn't succeed, he might be studying up some plan whereby to defraud his

Themas Boyd, an English diver, now rival Sam Patch.

rangements have been made to cross will be known as the Waycross and Florida Company, and the road from The Gate City Guard of Atlanta has decided to erect a memorial armory,

which shall commemorate the reunion First contains a brief historical review have a fair chance." We answered the of the states and the return of peace, as ed in the north and south commemorative of events which occurred during saving" work under the Children's Aid to stone every member to make Hayes | the late war. The decision has grown out of the warmth and cordiality of the reception given this organization every where on its late tour through the north, and the projectors of the buildpreventive institutions in all the Euro- ones must do the same. The second ing aver that its doors shall always be open to all who march under the Stars and Stripes, which shall float from its

No public career is open to a Russian who does not belong to the official class; there is little independent professional life, and even commerce is in great measure confined within narrow and obsolete channels. In a word, the disease of Russia is not so much the | bring a force equal to 1,506 tons, while absence of political life and freedom as there would be a sustaining force of the absence of any real life and freedom | 4,124 tens. tall. No man feels that he is in an respect his own master, or that he can make his own career. In this gloom and sense of restraint men brood over their grievances; the more educated compare their condition with what they read of the life of other European countries, and it is no wonder if the weaker or more unscrupulous among them are incited to dark conspiracies against the whole order of society.

Mr. John Bright, the Augusta Chronicle says, wrote thus on February 19 to a Georgian: "As for your old slave throat with illusion ruching, she is south, you will have few Englishmen | deemed the presonfied empourment of settling there so long as the old temper of your people continues to exist. We hear of ill treatment to the negro, and of the hostile disposition of many of your white population toward families who come from the North. I know not how much of this is true, but so long as the belief of its truth exists, your south ern states will make small progress in comparison with the north and west You have soil and climate, but you wil not easily or speedily shake off the old curse, and men from Europe will prefer a country where slavery has not prevailed, and where the negro is net a considerable portion of your population; they will think that north and west offer a better field for them-with more real freedom and less of the elements of disorder. I wish your states a growing prosperity."

To make your hair grow thick, apply Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renew er, the greatest discovery of the age.

FOREIGN ITEMS

The steamer Montana, the largest ship of the Williams and Guion line New York and Liverpool, run aground on the rock in Church Bay, four miles from Hollyhead, and is likely to prove a total wreck. Passengers and mails saved. The pilot was asleep when she run aground.

One man named Railton, and six English women of the lower class, call. ing themselves the "Salvation Army." are holding meetings in New York on the streets and in low places, and making prayers. They are exhorters and propose to convert the whole world.

Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt is living near Naples with his harem of dark-eyed Egyptian women. much to the scandal of the Neapolitans He has gone to Rome and is going to

The Arch-Duke of Austria is thinking of marrying the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, a long-nosed blonde maiden, with a splendid patrimony in pros-

Gen. Grant has presented to Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of Chili in China, a splendid silver pitcher, ornamented with ivry leaves, butterflies, beetles, etc., in bronze, iron and gold. Lord Derby has gone over to the lib-

erals, greatly to their delight, and greatly to the consternation of the conservatives. There are to be two new Atlantic

Cables sunk this coming summer, one from Valentia to Heart's Content, and one from Plucentia to Sydney.

Things are looking better in Russia. The Mansion House Relief Commit tee of Dublin have £117,124.

England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, and the United States have agreed to the proposal of Spain for a conference, to be held in Madrid in May or June, to arrange with the Envoy of Morocco rules relating to protection by foreign powers over Jews and other subjects of the Sultan of Morocco.

The Jesuits are to be sent out of

Lord Beaconsfield is making a determined canvass for his foreign policy, and ignores the Irish questions.

Loug American Bridges.

Since the disaster to the Tay bridge there has been some uneasiness felt as living at Louisville, jumped the other to the safety of some of the iron and day headleng from a span of a bridge suspension bridges in this country. over the Ohio, and fell into water a Many of them have spans much longer distance of 100 feet, but was taken out than those that fell into the Firth of safe. He thinks that sometime he will Tay, the destroyed spans being only 245 feet leng. That over the Susquehanna river at Havre-desGrace has thirteen Surveys are now in progress for the spans, each over 270 feet long. It was construction of a short line between completed in 1866 of wood, and when Sayannah and Jacksonville, Fla. Arnearly finished a large portion of the superstructure was blown down. Since This important work, whose title we support Mr. Sherman in preference to the St. Mary's River at Dixon's Old 1876 the wooden portion has been rehave quoted above, is the life's experi- all who are at present named as candi- Trader's Hill. The Georgia Division placed with iron, the work being accomplished without any interference with the freight and passenger traffic. ized countries. The information con- reason: "Because all the white people Jacksonville to the Georgia line as the The draw section of the bridge will be replaced with iron within the next month or two, when it will sustain its character of being one of the longest iron railroad bridges, as it was previously one of the longest wooden bridges. The truss bridge at Cincinnati has a span of 513 feet; that over the Hudson. distinct from the many structures erect- at Poughkeepsie, has five spans, of 500 feet, and the piers are 135 feet above high-water level. The bridge across the Missouri, at Leavenworth, has three spans of 340 feet each. The span of the bridge that gave way at St. Charles, Mo., in consequence of the cars leaving the track, was 320 feet, and it has two others of 406 feet each. The bridge at St. Louis has one span of 500 feet and two of 515 feet each. The suspension bridge at Cincinnati has a clear span of 1,057 teet, while the bridge over the East river, at New York, exceeds that length, having a span of 1,595 feet. Since the Tay disaster there have been so many inquiries as to the safety of this structure, when exposed to the force of a gale of wind, that the engineers interested have made reassuring statements. It is asserted that a gale of one hundred miles an hour would

Mrs. Sherman.

A Washington correspondent in speaking of several distinguished ladies there refers to Mrs. Secretary Sherman:

She is one of those creations which can be compared to the lifes of the field in purity of style and stately grace -occupying the middle of the ground between blonde and brunette, her tawny hair, with its natural wave gathered in the low Greek coil, without comb or ornament of any kind. A simple black dress, relieved at the one of Tennyson's poems:

"Tall and divinely fair." Not a beautiful woman, but one cieated with so much harmony that the whole mortal statue would have to be pulled apart to remedy the defect. Mrs. Sherman would make a most admirable "first lady" - the very best of all the candidates now in the field-for in all the years of her husband's official life at the Capitol, her unostentatious charity, her kindly deeds to the worthy and deserving has enshrined her as a patron saint in many a poor widow's heart.

Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, has, it is said, found upon his farm the mineral zircon in great quantities. It is opaque, of greenish hue and of great hardness. He subjected a crystal of it to the action of a blow-pipe for two weeks without perceptible loss of substance. He believes it the metal needed in the construction of the incandescent electric lamp and the very thing Edison has been searching for.