# LABORS OF CONGRESS.

### A PROJECTED IMPORTANT TREA-TY WITH FRANCE.

#### Senate Amendments to the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

W CHINGTON, May 15th, -SENATE-Senator Cochrell introduced a joint resolution authorizing and requising the President to open a correspondence with the Republic of France with a view and for the purpose of negotiating

proper treaty of reciprocity and commerce with that Government on terms alike honorable and just, three commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the U. S. preliminary to making such treaty. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate resumed consideration | Cavalry. of the legislative bill. Senator Beck explained the provisions of the bill as amended, stating that the increase by the Senate was \$94,500 making the entire sum \$18,541,000. Among the amendments were \$15,000 for mints, and \$5,000 for the Interior Department miditional to the appropriations in the bill for these purposes. He suggested what reforms should be made by a reduction of the number of store-keepers and gaugers under the commissioner of internal Revenue. One hundred thousand deliars annually could be saved. He thought hundreds of thousands might also be saved by re-adjusting the machinery of the customs department, as in numerous cises the expense of collecting the revenue tar exceeds the receipts.

Mr. Hampton rose to a personal explanation. He said the Senator from Mame Windom -in his recent speech stated that he Hampton; had put into the Democratic National platform of 1868 to change the condition of the individthe plank declaring that the reconstruction acts of Congress were usurpations, and unconstitutional and void. Mr. Hampton said he had time and agani denied that he did so, and had proved that he dil not before the Kuklux Investigating Committee. He

to do tim mjustico. Window said he did not, but during the campaign he saw what purported | kin t might easily carve out a new State to be the speech of the Senator, in on the map of Europe. The Southern which the Senstor said: That was my portion of Russia is the most valuable, plank in the platform; I wanted nothing else, for when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that when they had declared that these acts w r. anconstitutiona', revolutionary and Foid, I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant, and apply the remedy in

their own good time. Mr. Hampton replied he could not say whether he had used that language or not, if he did it was in the sense that he approved the wor is and repeated that

he did not put them into the platform, Senate, alluding to the clause of the appropriation bill relating to trial by jury and elections. He said: These | archy might be Conscintinople, le t it matters had not been made the subject | would not an exceed Czargiad. This of caim, deliberate Senatorial delate; but of the most inflammatory and unjustinable attempt to array one portion of the people against the other, and to ambe sectional division in this country. rs permanen, and enduring is the Contiment riselt. If these provisions ought and, ou swell metter, to pass, why had their defects not been pointe o... and condemned? One-united of the general statutes were possed on, and the appropriation bills and part of the election iaws sought by this bill to be repeated were so enacted. In speaking of these election laws, i.e said there cause to han a pi-ture of their operation in New York city of a cage fun of men, as eftering and suffering under the arbitrary and dictatorial mandate of a corrupt and contemp; ible commissioner of elections, and he could not suppress the thought that a transaction had taken place in this country that could not have occurred in any other civilized country without bloodshed. He propered, however, now to seem a contine Constitution of that tost concent might be mentioned without one ise, and first miscussed the jury days, showing that trial by jucy was so dear to or a acces-

tors because it shirided our people from. o creeks the verminent. The meaning threspic with great earnest two, Mr. tharman asked was the remand to return to old andwer, to dec, athe of justice and legal powerfully a traffer to her the Northern mand and setted of the demag us north of the Mason A Dixon's the declaiming against the designs of the Democratic party. He analyzed the laws population to lepea ed and argued that they were in he atmost degree oppressive and they sout in elligence from the jury box and punished these who could not take the iron clad oath, because they had given the cap in cont water even to any one who had opposed the government. If the law was justifiable in war it is not so now, at a time when all should unite in the parine it on of the country and restore harmony everywhere. Passing from the subject of juries, Mr. Thurman spoke of chartions and their freedom from positical interference and the necessity and of repealing the present laws which were instrumentalizes of corruption and fraud.

WASHINGTON, May 15, Houst-The House renewed in the morning hour the discussion of the bill to ame id the statutes eliting to the removal of cases from State to U.S. Courts, and Orth, of Indiana, continued and concluded his argument against the bill and was followed by Melasin, of Missourt, in support of it.

The pending motion was to lay the bill on the table; which was negatived. The previous question was then ordered with the subsequent agreement that this order would only apply to the first section of the hill, which provides that gold coins shall be a one dollar piece or unit of 258-10 grains, and a quarter Fagle for 250, a three dollar piece an Eagle and a double Eagle. The section

was a ried to. The question then recurred on the second section, which provides that the silver coins shall be a dollar, or unit a half dollar, a quarter dollar and ditne; that the weight of the dollar shall be 4124 grains Troy, the weight of the half dollar in grains, and the weight of the quarter and the dime one-half and oneofth respectively of that of the half dollar. Also that silver dollars in the Treasury, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion, more than one per eat, shill be recoined. This section, after some discussion, was agreed to, and the third section, which provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars or into standard dellars of 4121 grains for his benefit, was taken up and the House soon after-

## wards adjourned. Cotton Operatives Emigrating.

LONDON, May 15.-The Adlen line steamer, Balynesian, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for Quebec and Montreal, took sixty cotton operatives from Stockport for a cotton mill at Dund is, Ontario. There were five hundred applicants for the sixty places.

To be Settied by Arbitration. NEW CASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng., May loth.-At a Conference between the and dige t ve organs; arising from the committees of masters and miners ves- cons ant use of shuff.

terday, two arbitrators were appointed by each side, to whom an umpire dispute concerning wages in the Durham coal mining district, will be left for set-

The strike of the employees of ten iron manufacturers in London, which began some months ago under the auspices of an amalgamated society of engineers, completely failed. A similire strike at Belfast Ireland, resulted in like manner.

#### Cold Weather in England. LONDON, May 15, -The weather is in-

lement. A hailstorm accompanied by hunder and lightning occurred yester day with much rain and high cold winds throughout the night.

## Shooting a Mutineer.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-The War Department has been informed of the shooting at San Antonio, Texas, yesterday of a soldier of the 22nd Infantry for mutiny, by Capt. Lawton, of the fourth

### Russia.

Monday's New York Herald prints a

New York Heraid.

five column interview with a leading Russian on the now engaging subject of the history and horrors of Russian despotism why Nihilism became necessary, and how it has grown. A greater danger, if possible, than Nihilism is foreshadowed: It is a revolt of the proletariate! If the Poles should seek to separate from Russia the Nihilists would be ready to join in a war of reconquest. If Little Russia attempts to carry out the threats of secession, which are now openly muttered, the Nihilists of the North say they would be the allies of Greater Russia. This Ruthenian movement, referred to in the interview. is, in the light of the philosophy of history, the greater of the two dangers which now thretens to embroil Russia in a dreadful civil war. Nihilism seeks ual, to dethrone the present ruling house, but to preserve the State in some improved but not clearly defined condition. The Ruthenians, on the other hand, aim at nothing less than the division of the nation. One strikes at the form, but the other at the existence of was satisfied the Senator did not intend | the government. Secretly aided by Austria, and sustained by many mitlions of people, a leader of the right considered with reference to her covet-Should this separator; of Little Russia ever become an accomplished fact the Ausconite dream would be carried out in a manner, in which Great Russia would not profit. T. . ' one and sinew of the troops which menched from the Pruth to the heigh sof Elijukde e we e from the disaffected region. The Cossack who led the way into the enemy conners might in the event show the men of the North how to fight. Changing the orthography of the river, which Senator Thurman then addressed the | gives him his local name, he would be come for Russian liberty the Cossack of the Dawn. The sect of a great monwould be the conquest of Russia herself. These are the Herald's conclusions, which seem to be justified by the exhaustive interview it prints. To the

> Plain Thoughts for Plain Women. When a woman loses a desire to please, says the Young Woman's Journal, she loses half her charms. Nothing is more conducive to beauty than

> student of history, we cannot imagine a

more interesting field for thought.

cheerfitiness and good humor; and no morose or unhappy woman can be good-humored and cheerful. Then there are vast numbers of ill-tempered women who are ill-tempered because tney are ugly. They do not know what is the matter with themselves; neither do their friends know. But the inces ant neglect and indifference with which they are treated finally does its work of embittering their feelings until the effeet apon their moral character is most prenicious. Every woman ought to understand that nothing short of deformity can make a woman utterly ununattractive, provided she will study her points; and points of at-

tractiveness every woman has. A th roughly retine I, graceful manner can be acquired by any woman, and is a powerful charm. The best grace is perfect naturalness. Still, you must study yourself, and form your manners by the rule of that art, which is bine carrying out the law of nature. But if it is your nature to be forever assuming some unpicturesque, ungraceful attitude, pray help nature with a little art. If you are stout, avoid the smallest chair in the room; and be sure, if you do sit on it, not to lean back on it with your hands foided in front of you, just below the line of your waist especially while present fashions lasts. It you are thin do not carry yourself with your chin protruding and your apinal column curving like the lowl of a spoon. Do not wear flimsy materials made up without a ruffle or puff or flounce to fill up the hard outlines of your had figure, so cruelly defined by the tightly pulled-back draperies. Sindy the art of dress.

# Her Stockings.

Tokio Japan Times. The prettiest and dantiest of Japanese belles now in Europe was recently discovered in partial dishabille by some lady visitors, who were captivated by the effect of the neat and closely fitting tabi upon her tiny feet, and pronounced them, after leaving, just too awfully nice for anything, while the contrast between the snowy whiteness of the linen sandals and the peculiar, delicate tint of the stocking beneath was perfectly splen-did! They easily procured the tabi, but they searched the city in vain for matches to the lovely hose. The new color was evidently a rare Oriental dye, which had not reached the marts of Europe. In their disappointment sore they went to the Japanese lady and explained to her that they had set their hearts ou producing in their morning negligees the same combination they had noticed off her feet and ankles. Would she be so kind as to lend them one of her stockings to enable manufacturers to attempt imitation? And then the little lady smiled. and gracefully whipped aside her "uwagi, nakagi, and skitagi," disclosing that the admire! stockings were not the mysterious products of some jealously-guarded Eistern loom, but the dusky, unadored tegument with which nature had provided her.

Snuff-Taking Girls. Atlanta sunny South. We are acquainted with daughters whose snuff-bottles are concealed In their rooms, where they use the contents constantly, without the knowledge of their paic its. We have seen at boarding schools, girls go into hysterics when deprived for a day or two of their snuff, and borrow tobacco from the servants as a substitute, until they could obtain their usual stimulant Scotch or Macaboy; and we are well acquainted with three sisters-beautiful young girls, were it not for the sallow hue tarnishing their complexion-who are at present under medical treatment for derangement of the nervous system

# COLLECTOR WHEELER.

## OUR CORRESPONDENT DECLARES HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE.

#### The tharges are Facts of Record in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington.

orrespondence of the News. WARRENTON, May 15. - Your correspondents, W. H. Wheeler, collector of the Fifth Internal Revenue District of this State, and J. W. Alspaugh, cashier of the Winston bank, have done injustice to some imaginary person or persons, whom they suppose to have been disappointed rivals for the office of collector. It is but fair that I should avow myself responsible for the letter in the NEWs of the 7th instant, and thus relieve all others from whatever blame was attached to it. While the collector denounces the author as a liar, and the cashier denounces him as a caluminator, I am pleased to notice that neither of them deny any one fact stated,-all of which are fac,s of record in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. I wrote the statement at the particular request of Mr. Hussey, a few days before I left Wishington. The case will be investigated by the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department, either at the present called session, or at the next regular session. I presume the coarse denunciation which was applied to the supposed author would not have been applied to me, and therefore refrain from rep'ving to it.

I cally stated what the witness had sworn to, and what investigation by experts proved to be true. All of which will appear of record.

I am very respectfully, DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

# A PAINTER'S AMBITION.

### Making a 83,000 Picture in Three Hours and Forty Minutes.

New York Tribune A picture of a beautiful model which the late Thomas Conture painted in three hours and forty minutes, was bought by a Russian for \$3,000, His picture of a Roman scene, painted in 1847, made him instantly a man of power and name in art. What are you going to commence now?" asked one of his pupils at that time, "What new grand work?" "I'll tell you," answered Conture; "my ambition is to paint a glass of water standing on a polished piece of marble. In the glass will be a benutiful rose with a dew-drop upon it. and in the marble you will see the reflection. "But you are not serious?" exclaimed the youth." After what you have accomplished you must continue," "Yes, I am serious. wish to make a fortune. To work for glory and to die of hunger is not ambition." Conture became rich, not by his own industry, but by the death of his father and small fortune brought him by his wife. After years of separation the question pupil visited him in his home to see what the master had accomplished in the past years. "Come with me," said Conture, after the usual compliments had been exchanged; "come with mo and I will show you something beautifulsomething I have been painting for the feet of my wife. Look there!" It was a rese in a glass of water, reflected in the piece of white marblo on which it was standing. "Ah, I know it!" cried the pupil. "Know it? Impossible! It was only painted vesterday." "Yes I have known it since 1847. It was the ambi-

## A FRIGHTENED QUEEN. How the Attemped Murder of the Czar Affects Victoria.

tions conception widch had entered his

head thirty years before, after he had

been proclaimed victor.

Queen Victoria was strangely moved when she heard the news of the attempted assassination of the Czar. She has a morbid dread lest somebody shall take it into his head to put an end to her happy reign by shooting her. She never travels from Windsor to London without an escort of three to twelve stalwart gentlemen. Four of these attendants went to Italy with her to onjoy the scenery and to protect her against assassins. A correspondent of the Cardiff Times relates an incident of the Queen's passage through Edinburgh a few years ago. She had gone thither to unvail a statue of the Prince Consort. The city was full from gate to gate with a loyal and enthusiastic population. All went well with the procession till just as it was about to turn into the square in which the statue is erected, a sudden stoppage occurred. The Queen, who was sitting in an open carriage, seemed struck with a sudden terror. She started, clenched the side carriage with her hand, and, with every vestige of color fled from her face, hurredly asked what was the matter. It was nothing but a cavalry horse performing manenvers not included in the programme, but it seems as if she thought that another brainless boy had been caught with his obsolete musket loaded with red pocket-handkerchiefs, and his head filled with designs on the life of the Queen of England

#### Small Money of the United States. N. Y. Herald.

There has been printed a verbatim report of the recent conference between the Coinage Committee of the House and Secretary Sherman, out of which we have called various facts relating to those forms of money which are of most constant use in the daily transactions of the people. They consist of these several kinds:-

Subsidiary silver coins. Secretary was unable to state the mount of these now in circulation: Of he amount of fractional silver which has been paid out since January 1, 1875, there is now outstanding \$41,485,438, and the amount on hand at the mints and sub-treasuries is \$6,598,492. Besides the foregoing there is in circulation an uncertain amount of old fraction al silver hoarde ! during the suspension which there is no means of estimating. This fractional silver is a legal tender only for sums of five dellars or less. and the amount of it in circulation is so excessive as to cause incovenience and loss to every branch of the retail trade. A bill passed the House a few weeks since making it redeemable at the Treasury in sums of twenty dollars or multiples thereof, but no action has yet been taken on this bill in the Senate. It certainly ought to pass before the adjournment of the special session. Its immediate effect will be that all banks will receive the fractional silver from their customers on deposit at par. The excess will thus be withdrawn from circulation, and when it accumutates in any bank it will be exchanged at the Treasury for full legal tender money. It is the duty of the Senate to pass the House bill and relieve the business community from an inconvenience which has become a veritable

2. Small legal tender notes. The onedollar and two-dollar notes are a convenient and popular part of the circu- grate ully refreshing.

cess, like the fractional silver, ne amount of small notes now in i culation is insufficient in many parts of the country. Since the resumption of specie payments, the national banks are not permitted to issue their own notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, which creates a necessity for some expansion of the small legal tender notes. No legislation is needed on this subject, but only a little knowedge. Secretary Sherman stated in the conference that he has always taken great pains to distribute ones and twos, and that any person receiving money from the Treasury can get any number of them he wishes to carry away at a time. "Any one who chooses can come to the Treasury with a draft for \$100 or \$1,000 and get every dollar of it in one-dollar notes if he wishes." The people prefer small notes to coin, and Mr. Sher-

to have it generally known that any-

lating medium. Instead of being nex-

furnished by Mr. Sherman to the committee:-Date. Denomination. Amount, May 31, 1878. Ones. \$21,576,728 80 21,601,458 20 May 31, 1878. Twos. April 26, 1879. Ones. 18,953,172.80 April 26, 1879. Twos. 18,871,394 20 There is a further diminution of the small note circulation by the prohibition of the national banks to issue them; but the whole decrease is partially off-

set, as will appear under the next 3. The new standard silver dollars, Mr. Sherman states that his persevering afforts to put the silver dollars in circulation have had but little success. When he pays them out he finds that they very soon come back to the Treasury in the payment of duties or the purchase of bonds. They are so cumbersome and inconvient that they are deposited in the Treasury for silver certificates and these certificates are presently paid in for duties or bonds, making the government the owner of the silver coin. The Secretary states that there have been coined of these dollars \$30.542.950, and that he has now on hand \$22,887,695, leaving 87,655,255 in circulation. Had it not been for the transient death of small notes very few of the sliver dollars would rirculate at all. Now that it has become known on the authority of the Secretary that legal tender one, and twos can be had in any amount by simply asking for them people will not consent to load their pockets with the heavy silver dollars, which will go back to the Treasury by means of sil-

ver certificates. Tragedy at Sea. Boston Herald Captain Collins, of the British bark Chelmsford, writes the owner, Captain II. Warner, at present a resident of East Boston, that the day he left Mauritius his cook was prostrated by sickness, and, as the authorities would not permit him to land, Captain Collins dipped a Chinaman to help him. When the vessel reached cold weather the cook recovered his health, and he and his assistant worked together in perfect harmony. But one night the Chinaman slept on deck exposed to the influence of the moon, and woke up raving mad. He took the cook's hatchet, cut the cook's head open, killed him and killed a Chinaman, one of the crew, and, when parsued by the watch on leck, jumped overboard himself and was drowned. Thus three deaths occurred in less than three minutes. The cook and the slaughtered Chinaman were both asleep in their berths at the time. The tragedy took place at 10 p. m. on the 8th of February. Captain Collins writes that there was no disturbance of any kind on board his vessel; all hands lived on good terms with one another, were prompt and obedient in the discharge of every duty; and the only way be can account for the tragedy was the exposure of the Chinaman to the influence of the moon while

Automatic Machinery. An extraordinary statement in regard to the introduction of automatic machinery into some factories not, far from Low Moor, near Bradford, Englan I, has appeared in the Warchowemen and Drapers' Trade Journal. The writer says: "We have visited the Oak Mills by night in company with Mr. Burns and a friend. The building itself was in darkness, but we could hear the rumble of machinery as we approached. The doorway was unlocked. and a couple of candles were lighted. By the dim light we saw the machines all at work, and passing from one to another we noticed also what they were producing. There was no possibility of deception and no room for doubt. We were not there to examine the construction of the machinery; it was sufficient to be able to verify the main fact-which is that when the working hours of the mills are over the lights are put out, the building is locked up, and the machines are left working all through the night producing large quantities of beautiful articles in great variety or pattern, in silk, cotton, and wool," The method by which this result has been attained remains a secret. The only night attendant at the factory appears to be an engineer, inasmuch as the engine and boiler cannot be left to themselves.

# A Queen up and Down and all

The Queen of Italy is a woman of great spirit. She stands by her order as bluckily as did Marie Antoinette, of France, whom she resembles in person and in face. She has no idea of yielding and inch, nor the faintest line of an inch in her royal prerogatives. She is a Sabaudienne as well as her husband by blood and character, and is a time representative of the ruling idea of but which were, so the complaint reads, Italian power which has possessed the Savoy house ever since the eleventh century, when the son of Humbert of the White Hands married Adelaide. the heiress of Susa. She is a true roval Sabaudienne also in her virtue and honorable character. The royal women of her house have been noted through centuries and centuries for spotless lives. Queen Marguerite, of Italy, is likewise a woman of her day, and has all the versatility which characterizes our sex of this generation, and which sweeps over so wide a range of subjects and objects that it makes an old fashioned woman breathless. The royal lady of Italy takes an interest in everything from the last fashion to the last Parliamentary debate or Ministerial squabble, from Dante to the last "Sonnet to her Majesty, from archæology to chiffons, from St. Augustine to the last novel. She reads a little of everything; laughs over Bret Harte and Mark Twain, and discourses patly and aptly upon social science, "Shakespeare and the Musical Glasses," and takes the trouble to cram herself for certain interviews with literary celebrities. - Rome Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

Dr. Price's Floral Riches surpasses any Toilet or Cologne Water ever made. A rich, fresh, flowery odor, for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath-permanent and delightfully fragrant. For the sick room reviving and

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# THE WORLD'S WONDERS A CHANGE IN THE EARTH'S CEN-

## Passing Through Epochs of Eleven Thousand Years, and an Equally

TER OF GRAVITY.

Long Summer. Mr G. Hilton Scribner, ex-Secretary of State from New York, has been giving to the Troy Times his views on the momentous geological changes through which he passed, and is still passing. Mr. Scribner found a ready solution of many of the difficulties which perplex the geologist. The epochs through which the globe has passed are but largely, if not wholly, he believes, to pass through long winters and snmmers man says, "I am very glad to state and of 11,000 years each. "During its winter," says Mr. Scribner, "each body can get as many of them at the Treasury as he wants, either in payhemisphere is submerged under the ment of drafts or in exchange for larger ocean; its vegetation compressed into sums." The amount of legal tender coal-beds; its whole surface coverd with ones and twos in circulation has fallen off about six millions within a year, as marine de osits and sediment transappears from the following table, ported and scattered by ocean currents; and thus enrighed, it rises again after a long winter of 11,000 years, to be renewed in life, clothed with vegetation and beauty, to become the theater of activity through a vast suramer as long as its season of repose. Sixty-iva colybeds in horizontal layers, one above another, have been opened in the British islands, which makes it probable that at least sixty-five of these long vears have passed since vegetation grew up in the earth." This wonderful change in the ocean's level is brought about, Mr. Scribner argues, by a change in the earth's center of gravity, and this again is caused by the vast accumulation of ice around the pole of hemisphere which is passing through its long winter. "We have supposed this center of gravity of the earth," he says, "to be shifted southward, by the causes enumerated, about two miles. or 10,000 feet. This would increase the depth of water in the Southern oceans 10,000 feet, and would decrease the lepth of water in the Northeru oceans 10,000 feet, in order to keep their surfaces equi-distant from the earth's center of gravity, or upon a water level; but to increase the depth of the ocean in the Southern hemisphere by an additional 10,000 feet would be to subnerge nearly all the lands in the South ern hemisphere, and to increase the depth of the ocean by 10,000 feet north of the equator would result in draining off vast continents in the Southern hemisphere. This is the exact condition of things which the earth to-day presents." Mr. Scribner cites various facts which he believes to be confirmatory of these views, and finally sums up as follows: "First, the North pole is toward the sun while the earth passes slowly around the longer portion of its orbit. Second, the South pole is toward the sun while the earth moves more rapidly around the shorter portion of its orbit. Third, this gives to the Northern hemisphere about four days more of warm and four days less of old weather than the Southern hemisphere receives of each. Fourth, this keeps the ice thinner and with narrower limits at the North pole, and produces vast accumulations of ice about the South pole. Fifth, this changes the center of gravity of the earth to the southward of its center of bulk. Sixth, this causes the oceans to flow from the north, draining off vast continents, to the Southern hemisphere, and there submerging others of equal extent;

#### varieties are found south of the equator." All of which, if not scientifically accurate, is at least an interesting contribution on a most fascinating subject.

and, lastly, extending the limit of the

banana, the vine, of grain and of wood

500 miles farther north than the same

Mr. Talmage. Brooklyn Eagle. No sooner has the Rev. Dr. Talmage escaped the censure of the "Court of Jesus "Christ" upon charges brought by "common "fame," than he stands in peril of another summons before that august and impartial body. The fact that Mr. James Macauley, who was present in the Tabernacle last Sunday, struck his wife then and there. and subsequently beat her again on the way from the building because he differed with her on a question of religion, will, it is only too plain, be made the basis of another inquiry into his private character and doctrinal belief. The question will be asked, what sort of religion does Dr. Talmage preach to so affect men that they beat their wives under his very roof? It is just possible that some astute sophist will say that Mr. Macauley, being under the influence of liquor, was scarcely in a state for religious controversy with his wife: that had he heeded the warnings of Dr. Talmage he would not have tasted, touched or handled liquor; and that he belonged to a class of men whom Dr. Talmage has succeeded in trawing to hear the Gospel expounded when other preachers had failed to attract them. Being defensive, this must be sophistical.

## JAY GOULD INDICTED. Charged With Fraudulent Business Transaction.

The Grand Jury of Monmouth County, N. J., have found a bill of indictment against Jay Gould as President of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, for an alleged fraudulent transaction with the Lehigh Car Manufacturing Company. It is claimed that the New Jersey Southern Company negotiated for box-cars, tendering in payment first mortgage bonds; but when the cars were delivered the Company tendered in payment bonds which it represented as first mortgage bonds, really consolidated. In other words the Company received goods under false pretenses, and it is for this that

Jay Gould was indicted. On behalf of Mr. Gould, the following statement is made by his private secretary: "When Mr. Gould became President of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, Mr. Bently was Superintendent. Mr. Gould found that, in order to pay the running expenses of the road, all the first mortgage bonds had been disposed of. There was not one first mortgage bond to be found in the offices. Mr. Gould never attended to the details of the management, and his representatives offered the Lehigh Company in lien of payment the consolidated bonds, and the latter accepted them. These consolidated bonds were to represent the road from Sandy Hook to the Chesapeake, but the plan fell through on account of the panic. The persons who had offered to advance the loans refuse, and the Company failed. Mr. Gould's representatives never represented these consolidated bonds as first mortgage bonds."

Mr. Gould's friends further claim that the whole matter resolves itself representatives and the parties who indictment. It is stated that since Mr. to advance \$70,000 in cash to pay the on.

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in erest on the identical first mortgage bonds which have now brought him into trouble. At that time the consolidated bonds were selling at 80, and it is claimed that if the Lehigh Company had accepted the first mortgage bonds they would not have derived any more satisfaction from them. Mr. Gould's friends are confident that he can extricate himself from the difficulty in

which he now finds himself. It is announced that within the past few days Mr. Gould has completed the purchase of bonds of the St. Joseph Bridge Company, upon which three coupous are in default. The entire issue of bonds was \$800,000, reduced to \$784, 000 by operation of a sinking fund, and ll or nearly all of them were held by foreign investors represented here by two or three wellknown German bankng firms. The control of the bridge adds value to his control of the St. Joseph and Western (formerly St. Joseph and Denver City) Railroad. At the same time, the fact that the bridge has passed into his control makes the eventual use of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, as a link in the connection between the Union Pacific and the Wabash, still more probable than when the idea was first mentioned; whether it be brought about by an equitable arrangement with the present Direction, or by the Gould party outvoting the present incumbents at the election in Novem-

## A Blunder and Its Reward.

Formey's Progress, Translation. Daring his first visit to Paris M. La salle, a distinguished German, presented himself at the house of a well knownlady, to whom he had sent letters of introduction in advance. When the servant opened the door and received his card she conducted him to the boudoir, and told him to be seated, saying:

"Madame will come immediately." Presently the lady entered. She was in dishabille and her feet were bare, covered only with loose slippers. bowed to him carelessly and said: "Ah, there you are; good morning.' She threw herself on a sofa, let fall a

slipper and reached out to Lasalle her very pretty foot. Lasalle was naturally completely astounded, but he remembered that at his home in Germany it was the custom sometimes to kiss a lady's hand, and he supposed it was the Paris mode to kiss her foot. Therefore he did not hesitate to imprint a kiss upon the fascinating

foot so near him, but he could not avoid

saying: "I thank you, madame, for this

new method of making a lady's ac-

quaintance. It is much better and cer-

The lady jumped up, highly indig-Who are you, sir, and what do you

He gave his name. "You are not, then, a corn doctor?" "I am charmed to say, madame, that am not. "But you sent me the corn Doctor's

mean?

card. It was true. Lasalle in going out that morning had picked up the card of a corn doctor from his bureau and put it in his pocket. This without glancing at he had given to the servant, who had taken it to her mistress. There was nothing to do but laugh over the joke.

# STATE NEWS.

Robesonian. Mrs. Patsy Townsend, aged 85 years, died of paralysis at the residence of Mr. Jere Odum, in Burnt Swamp Township, on Friday morning, 2d inst., She was the grandmother of Mr. \Neill Townsend. She was for many years a member of the Baptist church.

We learn that Col. N. A. McLean has accepted the invitation and will deliver an address at Prof. Shaw's exhibition at Red Springs on the 23d inst. This together with the other exercises will

# draw a very large crowd.

Pec Dee Herald. Col. J. A Leak has just shown us an encouraging letter from Col. Ravenel of Charleston, in which he says he has no doubt but he can succeed in raising a sufficient amount in Charleston and elsewhere to complete the Cheraw &

Wadeshoro R. R. The Wadesboro Cornet Band has een invited lo Charlotte, to discourse music on the occasion of the 20th inst. and the Anson Veterans are to have a target-shooting and parade at Grassy Islands next Tuesday.

# New Hanover.

We regret to learn that a little daughter of Capt John Fitzgerald, had the misfortune to break her arm on Tuesday night. The little sufferer, we are glad to learn, will, under skillful treatment, have the injured member made as good as new.

We learn from our correspondent, Mr. J. K. Aannerman, that there was a very large attendance from Onslow, Pender and New Hanover, at Jacksonville Onslow county, on Monday, to participate in the railroad meeting, and that the feeling in that county in favor of building the above road is enthusiastie, and almost universal, as was unmistakably evinced at the meeting. Dr. E. Porter, of Pender, presided, and made a rousing speech in favor of

the road. The charter was then read and its provisions endorsed. A committee on resolutions was an pointed and made a report through its chairman, Dr. S. S. Stachwell, edoising the movement as wise and practical and pledging the meeting to its energetic support. Dr. S. accompanied the report with a foreible speech, in which he argued that the failure of so many roads in our State was owing to their impracticability, but that this road was eminently practical, could be easily built, and was greatly needed. Drs. Barker and C. Duffy, Sr., also made

strong speeches in favor of the scheme, and the report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting voice. Steps were then taken to open books of subscription, in accordance with the terms of the clarter, and suitable gentlemen appointed among the corporators in Onslow, Pender and New Han-

over to attend to the same. Much disappointment was experienced at the inability of Hon. A. M. Waddell to be present and address the meeting according to promise, his failure to do so being unavoidable.

Our correspondent concludes: "Judge Seymour is holding court with his usual acceptability to the bar and the public. The same may be said of Capt. Swift Galloway, the Solicitor in attendance.

#### Sixty Wagon, Loads. or respondence of the News.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.-In the matter of street improvements, I will suggest that if each of the sixty drays now licensed by the city or even if half of them would haul say one load each day of cobbie stones out of the near by village of Obelin and put them into a question of veracity between his on the streets at sich places as the street commissioners may direct, that in were instrumental in procuring his ashort time the streets would be permanently improved. The city might al-Gould went into the New Jersey South- low the many poor draymen be now in ern Railroad enterprise he has sunk | the city to pray their license fee of \$3,000,000. On the very first week that | \$500 in this way giving them credit for he took hold of the road he was obliged | each load at such price as could agreed

# MILITARY AGRICULTURE

## COL. POLK'S EMPHATIC REPLY TO JEDUTHAN JEEMS.

#### Thrre is no Truth in the Declaration "And Joab Smote Him to the Finh Rib." Correspondence of the News.

RALEIGH, May 15-I will not attempt to characterize the communication in your paper of yesterday purporting to have been written at Mt. Gilead, as it deserves, but will content myself with a statement of the facts, and leave the matter with an impartial and discriminating public to draw its own conclusions. The whole article is based on the assumption of the "old man" of "Mt. Gilead P. O." (?) that I as the representative of the Department had issued a certain circular or petition, which he reproduces. This declaration has not the slightest foundation in truth.

The general plan as set forth in that petition had been strongly presented to myself and to the board repeatedly during the past eighteen months by one of the most practical, enterprising and intelligent of our farmers, and much as I felt the necessity for a more convenient medium for communicating with our people. I could not endorse the plan because, I repeatedly stated, the board by adopting it would, at least, subject itself to the charge of using publie funds to advance a private enter-

first knowledge of the existence of such a petition was when I received a number of them through the mails, numerously signed by good and substantial farmers in various portions of the State. No member of the Board, that I am aware of, knows that any such petition has ever been received at this office. Having no knowledge of the matter, and no connection with it. I leave the question of the propriety of such a movement with those good citizens who endorsed it, and the "old man" (?) of "Mt. Glead" (?) It was unfortunate for the "old man" (?) that he did not have the discretion to stop there; but like the affrighted ostrich, who it is said will plunge its head in the sand and fancy its whole body concealed, he, although his head be enveloped under the very thin quise of assumed names and localities, stands out in the most rediculous posure, to the amusement and derision of an intelligent public.

His covert, and insidious assault on Governor Jarvis and Lieut. Gov. Robinson shows too plainly the real antmus of the whole matter. I commend to your reflecting readers the following scene, and a study of the characters:

"And Joab said to Amasa. Art thou in health my brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him. But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joabs hand, so he smote him therewith to the fifth rib." L. L. POLK.

# THE "NEW REBELLION."

### The Squatter Raid on Indian Territory-People Pouring in, Defying the President.

A special dispatch to the Kansas City Times from Baxter Springs says: "The excitement is stea-lily increasing here. Over fifty thousand acres are already taken by squatters, and hundreds are pouring in in wagons, on horseback and every conceivable manner. The six mile strip of government land lying immediately south of town is already taken up in a south direction, but land can be found six to seven miles of the same kind. I understand that parties at Fort Scott and Kansas City were skeptical with regard to my statement that there were government lands within two miles of Baxter, but any one who is still doubtful can see for himself. These government lands are situated within two miles of Baxter, in the northeast corner of the Territory, and so I think Colonel Boudinot will have to revise his map of the Indian Territory. But really people here don't care anything for maps now. The map business is a secondary consideration, and the cry is, "On to Oklahoma for free lands and no taxes! The rush for those lands has been so great that many of them have lost all regard for the rights of the government, the Indian or anybody else, for a number of claims have been taken over on the Quapaw reservation, and before another week the whole reservation will be taken. The meeting at the court house last night, which was crowded, was for the purpose of organizing or forming a settler's league for mutual protection. Your humble correspondent was called upon for a speech. and the mention of the Kansas City Times was lustily cheered. A good deal of unpleasantness is expected in couse queuce of the rush on account of parties having no regard for the rights of their fellow-claimants. Many have already taken up other people's claims, and in some instances a peaceable settlement is next to impossible. Those of your readers who are members of Peace Unions," sitting in a peaceful new in some of the mighty aristocratic temples of the East, may think it possible to stop this immigration, but we who know its extent think that all the available military force of the country

## cannot stop it." A Marvelous Escape.

At Cincinnati last Sunday a fourvear-old boy, who was leaning out of the fourth story of a tenement house, lost his balance and started whirling down toward the brick pavement, fifty feet below. On the porch of the third story, immediately below him stood a little girl ten years old, the daughter of one of the residents of that floor. She saw the boy coming, and by an instinct of purpose which amounted to heroism, put out her arms to try to save the boy. She did catch him at the risk f being dragged over herself and falling with him. Of course she could not hold such a weight, but her arms was just strong enough to turn the course of his fall, so that he landed ut her feet on the floor of the third porch. His head struck the baluster, and he had an ugly cut on his forefread and one eve was considerably injured, but his life was saved. The little girl's arm was lamed, but not broken. She said she saw him coming, and just thought she might save him if she would put out her arm, and she did it.

## Potter's Pince. Boston Post.

A friend at our elbow, just returned from a business trip into New Hampsnire, tells the following good one: On the train an elderly gentleman requested the conductor to inform him when they reached Potter's Place, which was between stations. This he obligingly consented to do The passenger then fell asleep. The train pushed on, and before the conductor was aware of it had passed some distance beyond Potter's Place. The conductor, however, rue to the promise, backed the train to the appointed spot, and then roused the passenger informing him that he had arrived and could get off. "Oh!" said the old fellow rubbing his eyes. "I did not want to get off, but my wife told me when I got to Potter's station to take a pill." It need rot be said that the train was speedily again in motion.