ALL THE NEWS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEWS FROM

The Inveiling of the Thomas Statue in Washington City-Other

EVERYWHERE.

Late icleg: ams.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The society of the Army of the Cumberland, after holding a secret session, adjourned to meet on board the steamer Jane Moselev, on which steamer the society was montesi to visit Mount Vernon.

Having arrived, the meeting was resamel, during which, on motion of tieneral tiarfield, a vote of thanks was tendered to the three Virginia and the two Maryland companies who, forgetting party differences, had joined the Army of the Cumberland in paying respect to the memory of General Thomas.

When Mount Vernon was reached the wind was so strong that a landing could not be effected, and the steamer started on its return to this city.

The business meeting was resumed. A gentieman who had been an interested spectator of the proceedings stood upon a chair and stated that, as a soldier, who had fought against General Ha mas and who carried Federal burlets in his bosom, Lewished to raise his yonce in honor, of the memory of that great general. [Cheers.] He hu. lought for what he thought was right, but arburament of war had decided against him. It would be a long time home, however, when he would not be willing to extend the hand of fraterinal friendship to those who had length against mini. He now wished to join the Army of the Cumberland in co-mg homor to one of the prayes, purestand best generals who ever lived - 'ce erat o. it. facinas, [Loud cheers and

cries of "good for you. 'I He stated in response to a question that his natire was Watkins, of How-

to-nerni trainfield said that Mr. Watkins - torce was only the flist of that Union in honor of General Thouse. The Army of the Cumberland gave its hand to Mr. Wackins and wished that there was a mution Watkinses. Such hamis as his the Army of the Cumberland would always grasp in fraternal welcome and love.

Foreign Items.

london, Nov. 20 .- Snowing here The iron steamer Paliss from Copenhagen for Amsterdam is believed to be foundered off Heineskirk. Thirty persons are supposed to tave erished. The speeches for which Davit, Kill and Daily were arreste , were misde at a meeting on the secord of November

in Gustien county, Sh c. The following placar- ba been posted in several places in the out y of Mayo: "To the people of Mayo: Fe low countrymen, the hour of trial is come, your leaders are arrested, Davit and Daly are in prison. The land and oberty trod save the people. Balla, Balla, Saturday rext, Saturday next, You know your duty, will you do it, ves you will. Balla is the place of the mee ing. Saturday is the day, come in your thousands, and show the government, and the orld that your rights you will man, ain to rescue in mightiness, of your numbers, land and litterty. God save the people. Baha, Balla, Saturday next; Saturday next.

Wedithy totten Merchants on th

Lindon, Nov. 20 .- An Oliessa dispairle says about a dozen of the in at prominent Russian cotton man "factures have lately gone to Egypt to buy enormous quantities of raw materist and to hire all the plantations on the banks of the Nile. The chief aim of these merchants, who started with twenty million roubles, seems to be to sliake off the yoke of the English meet the wants of the Russian cotton

A Supposed Lost Crew Found. HALIFAX, Nov. 20 .- Au empty boat, with must broken and sails gone, was cate bridge. It is thought to be the our

The Industrial Fair.

It is our wish, our real intention and onrecetermination to give our colore different departments.

have to conclude this article just now on account of the pressure of telegraphfor insertion.

We hope all the colored people of their visiting white friends (which are rather numerous) will have a good time

HORTICULTURAL HALL. The display in this department is

small but what is there, is very cred-R. P. Buarden, of Charlotte exhibits bridle and saddle, very good piece of work manship.

Handy Lockett, of Raleigh, exhibits coffins and undertaker's work generally. His display is goed and his work

John Yarborough exhibits a pretty Henry C. Jones, of Raleigh, exhibits a fire cow, he enters her for the best cow for coveral family use. The reporter knows something of this cow and can confidently say-"she's a good

John Jones enters a good saddle horse; John Price a number one buil. There are other meritorious exhibits which we propose to hereafter mention.

in this department.

DISPLAY OF STORK. About the prettiest horse on the

grounds was Mr. R. J. William's Buckskin. He was taken out by Mr. Pomeroy, and trotted by the same gentleman, Mr. W. having loaned him for that

Purpose. School Girl, had her mitmirers and there were number of horses that our space forbids us mentioning this morning-all shall have a hearing Lowever. Thomas Donaldson, exhibits some fine hogs. A tine sow and pigs, we first noticed, four months old weighing on an average of 50 pounds each. He had a Berksbire boar, 13 months old, that weighed over 200 pounds, that at-

tracted considerable attention.

Our colored friends must not feel slighted; we don't believe in devoting our paper to any one thing. It is impossible for us to give and mention the names of all the exhibits of merit in one issue, we are, therefore,

bound to divide. All shall have a hearing before the series of articles are

Floral Hall was com, lete in all i

appointments, and reflects great credit n the association.

Thomas Hall exhibited a "shell house," which was splendid-the best thing of the kind we noticed, A well displayed lot of crocheting, tidies in white and blue, and knit thread

nice work it was. A very good painting of fruits and flowers was next in order of arrangement, followed by a long array of shawls, beautiful white pillow slips, and a beautifully embroidered baby

work well done; and very clean, neat,

The walls were hung with a profusion of nice chair covers made by the little daughter of John O'Kelly, of this city. A great deal of crochet work of pretty design and worsted work was display-

The Declaration of Independence, copied in a large round "fist," attractthe attention of "nary" Anti-Bob-Toomba visitor.

A fine programme is announced. LATE NEWS NOTES.

In the library of General Grant's residence at Galena "the cost-of-arms of the Grant family" hangs conspicuously on the wail.

Sengtor David Davis is reported se-

rously ill at Lenox, Massachusetts. His idness was brought on by the recent death of his wife. Senator Bayard's candidacy is advoested by the four German chilv news-

papers of St. Louis, every one of the four representing a radically different Miss Josephine Meeker, daughter of ne late gent who was killed

teen offered a clers-The Interior Department by Was Rose Meeker, one of the survivors of he l'te massacre, will lecture

in the E's ern States this season. She

wil endeavor to enlighten the peace policy people. The Duke of Edinburgh's appointment as "Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves," at \$5,000 a year, is not universally liked in England.

The position is an absolute sinecure. Yazoo county, Miss., where Dixor was killed, has elected a colored Democtat to the next Legislature, and several other counties have done likewise. The increased value of the Southern cotton, tobacco and sugar crops this vear over last is estimated at \$50,000,-600. This increase is due to better

prices, as well as to a larger yield. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Presidert of the Penn vivania railroad, was in C'eveland, Ohio, on Sunday last. The Herald, of that city, says he is not near so he and hearty as he was only a she t time ago, though he claims to be radoacy improving in health.

The famous Seventh regiment of New York turnshed over six hundred othcers to the Union army during the war, of whom nearly one-tenth fell in setion. A l'air is now in progress in the magnificent new armory of the regiment, which was opened on Monday for the first time.

Grant and Moody ran opposition Sundiscontental ments at Chicago last Surela, and the evangelist succeeded i keeping up his confithe beam very well. The ex-President appeared wore a crowded church and shock hards with the congregation afterward, hile Moo ly not only had a crowded warch but had to turn thousands away at each service for lack of room.

The astronomical Professor Proct 1 a now 500,000 000 years old, and that in 2, cheo, a years it will be "in extreme This last is doubtless a true remark. After giving us these huge arithmetical computations be caps the climax of colo sal numbers by the disc mraging statement that "these perio is of enormous duration of time sink into insignificance before the history of

the solar system as a whole." I) plitheria, which for several years has made great ravages in Russia, seems not to be gaining more and more ground. The disease has attained such frightful proportions in some regions that she percentage of mortality far exand of the Liverpool market. All the | ceeds that of the births. Eleven vast produce of Egypt will not suffice to districts are afflicted with the disease. The mortality both o. the youthful and adult population is so enormous that the government has appointed a special commission to inquire into the causes of the epidemic.

American and Foreign Shipping.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in which six persons left Scott's Bay states that the total tonnage of Amerifor Advocate Harbor just previous to can vessels entered at our seaports from to the severe gale of last Saturday. Add foreign countries during the last fiscal who were on board are supposed to be year -namely, 3,049,743 tons-exhibits an increase of only one per cent. over the preceding year, while the foreign tonnage entered during the same period amounted to 10,718,394 tons, which shows an increase of nearly twenty-six per cent. In speaking of the apparent people justice and good notices in the anomaly presented in the prosperous condition of our foreign commerce-Our class of readers do not like to see | the balance of trade being very largely the paper devoted almost entirely ... on our side, while the branch of our one thing or subject. We therefore, more thant marine is still greatly de-

presed Mr. Nimmo says: "Protobly no other branch of Ameriic news, that is compelled to find place can memory comes so directly into competition with foreign industry as ages. mes that of building vessels and opera and them is international commerce. Neither tariff legislation, nor navigatou laws, nor transportation charges, nor any other circumstances, intervenes to repress or shut out foreign competition. Evidently under such conditions the rotion which can build and operate vessels the cheapest must eventually secure the principal share of the carrying trade in our foreign commerce. This has taken place, and the fact is clearly recorded in our sta-

tis ics of tonn uge entered." The tonnage of the United States on the 30th of June last 4,169,601 tons, of which our sailing vessels aggregated 100.420 tons and our steam vessels 176.172 ions. The tables accompanying the report show that in the order of value the exports of domestic merchandisc from the United States now rank as to lows: First, bread and breadstuils; second, cotton and manufactures of cotton; third, provisions; fourth, mineral oil; tifth, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.

A Loss to the Colonel Commanding. Farmer and Mechanic.

Capt. T. J. Robinson, Secretary or Treasurer, and brine-works, of the Agricultural Bureau, went home to Fayetteville last week quite sick. If his niness should be of long duration it would be a sad mishap for the colone! commanding. Because, as is well known in Raleigh, if not elsewhere, Robinson, (who for many years was in the Washington Agricultural Department,) has more knowledge, both practical and theoriteal, of farming matters than any of the "crowd," unless it be some members of the Board. He don't make speeches, or peddle palaver, but you can always find him at his cesk,

and solid as a sack of salt The Birth Place of Yellow Fever.

Boston Herald. An intelligent resident of Havana maya that Cuba is the grave-yard of Spain, and a more befitting name than Pearl of the "Antilles." In one cemetary near the capital 80,336 interments har beer made within ten years, and in a neighboring burial ground over

TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

DESPERADOES AT WORK NEAR JAMESTOWN.

One Man Killed Outright and Another Neverely Clubbed .-- Arrest and Release of One of the Party.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20 .- A special dispatch from Morristown, Tenn., says that two men named Dawns and Anderson, a day or two since went armed with rifles to the house of Miss Josephine Williams, near Jamestown, and insulted the lady mentioned, at the same time threatening to shoot a man named Steineigher, if he did not leave, whereupon the last named snatched a rifle from one of the attacking party -Dawns-and shoots him dead on the spot, when he turned upon Anderson and clubbed him nearly to death, Steincipher was arrested, but no one appearing against him he was subsequently released.

Improvement of the Quality of Cot-

New Orleans Times. The South's cotton production is now assuming proportions which few deemed possible under the conditions attended on free labor. But it is not to the quantity alone that we should look in the production of cotton; quality is also a consideration of the very first importance. A little more attention to details that, in themselves, seem unimportant will produce a vast and healthy

hange in this regard. With respect to cottons that are sold on their class alone, the main considerations or color, freedom from leaf and gioning. If cotton is stained its class is lowered, as a rule, fully one grade. High class cottons must be as free as possible from leaf, and, especially, the 'fancy" grades. Many country buyers purchase cotton that classes very high, but is somewhat leafy, and are very much surprised and dissatisfied at not botaming "fancy" prices. Bad ginning does much harm to good cottons, as it makes them "wasty" and generally undestrable. Nothing detracts more from the "style" of cotton than defective ginning, and one insensibly classes. gin-cut" cottons down on account of

their ragged appearance. When it comes to extra staple, careful handling is absolutely essential. It is also of vital importance that the seed be carefully watched and selected each year, to prevent mixture. It is no uncommon thing to find bales that contain two or three kinds of staple, and, as if the producer had not been content to let bad enough alone, badly ginned pesides. The sample of such a tale nesems to a connoissieur of cotton

ust the appearance of a head of hair hat has suffered mutilation at the hands of an unskillful barber. In ginning staple cotton, and, particularly, 'extra staple" kinds, the gin should e run much more slowly than when handling short staple. Many planters heir ginning for which they pay a penalty ranging from two and a half to en dollars per bale. The lint room of agin should be kept clean; otherwise the cotton, baled up, will have a dingy and dusty appearance, and "gin-falls" will be distributed in layers that often make rebaling necessary. Sometimes, too, the roof of the gin house is allowed to leak, and the planter is highly indignant when his factor, soon after, inorms hun that his cotton has been reected as "water-packed." "Wateracking is oftener the result of careessness than of bad faith, and the same remark will apply to "mixed" cotton. Having thus exhausted phisics and reached its very rim a mighty mystery sail looms beyond us. We have, in fact, made no step toward its solution.

We try to soar in a vacuum, when we endeavor to pass by logical deduction from the one to the other. Religious feeling is as much a verity as any other part of human consciousness; and against it, on its subjective side, the waves of science beat in vaing I could see that his (Carlyle's) conwhich physical science cannot satisfy.

tention at bottom always was that the buman soul has claims and yearnings It seemed high time to him (Virchow to enter an energetic protest against the attempts that are made to proclaim the problems of research as actual facts and the opinions of scientists as estab-

ished science. We ought not, Virchow urges, to repesent our conjecture as a certainty, nor our hypothesis as a doctrine; this is

nadmissable. The burden of my writings in this connection is as much a recognition of the weakness of science as an assertion

of its strength. If asked whether science has solved, or is likely in our day to solve, the problem of the universe, I must shake my head in doubt. Behind and above, around us the real mystery of the universe lies unsolved, and as far as we are concerned, is incapable of solution. The problem of the connection of body and soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the pre-scientific

There ought to be a clear distinction made between silence in the state of hypothesis and science in the state of

And inasmuch as it is still in its hypothetical stage, the ban of exclusion ought to fall upon the theory of evolu-

After speaking of the theory of evolution applied to the primitive condition of matter, as belonging to the dim twilight of conjecture, the certainty of experimental inquiry is here shut out. Those who hold the doctrine of evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they only yield to it a provisional assent. In reply to your question they will frankly admit their mability to point to any satisfactory experimental proof that life can be developed save from de-

monstrable antecedent life. I share Virchow's opinion that the theory of evolution in its complete form involves the assumption that at some period or other of the earth's history there occurred what would be now called spontaneous generation. I agree with him that the proofs of it are still wanting. I hold with Vichow that the failures have been lamentable, that the doctrine is ut terry discredited.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER.

How He Avenged an Insult From General D. S. Stanley.

It was during the cold winter of 1863-64, succeeding the battles of Chicamauga, in which General Hooker did not participate, and Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, in which he did, that his two Potomac Army Corps, the Eleventh and Tweifth, were in camp on Mocasin Point, at the foot of Lookout Mountain. General Stanley, with the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, occupied the ground stretching away from Bridgeport, on the Tenuessee River, to Hooker's line at Shell Mound. One day an officer of General Hooker's staff, handsome and welldressed, as becomes a staff officer, rode up to General Stanley's headquarters, which are one the hill south of the river, and announced that an order had been issued from army headquarters, i a third term.

at Chattanooga, directing Gen. Ho ker t extend his line as far as the river and relieve General Stanley's division. Those who remember the chartacter of the commissary whiskey furnished to our army during that winter will probably recall the fact that it was not calculated to render a man any more amiable than he was naturally, and the reply that the staff officer received from the irate General of the First Division was not complimentary to the General in command of the Potomac troops. Go to General Hooker," and Stanley, 'and tell him that I will hold no commun cation with him. He is a scoundrel!" That night an order came to Stanley's headquarters directing him to report at once to General Thomas at army headquarters. He obeyed tie order. What took place was never known, but he was a much oh nad man on his return. His division moved immediately to Cleaveland, East Ten-

nessee, where it remained until the Atlantic campaign commenced. The next time the two generals met was at the battle of Resacca, where Stanley's division occupied the left and

Hooker was in the reverse. The enemy had executed a flank movement under cover of the hills on our front, and suddenly poured like an avalanche down the hill on our flank. General Brigade, although one of the best in the army, was driven back upon the rear of Gross' brigade, and the victorious Confederates rushed forward to capture captain Simonson's battery, which was being worked to its full capacity, dealing out canister shot by the ton upon their advancing lines. The field in front of the battery was covered with troops, when, as if by magic, the head of Hooker's column. led by Fighting Joe in person, appeared upon the scene, sent by General Thomas upon Stanley's requisition for re-en-

forcements. "How are you, Hooker?" "How are you, Stanley?" was all the greeting that passed. The column moving by the left flank, marched at double-quick along the road that lined the field, never halting or paying the least attention to the fighting going on about the battery until reaching the furthest extremity of the field, when it halted, faced to the front, fixed bayonets, and charged the messenger. "I am the only one across the field, never pausing until it authorized to do the firm's business disappeared in the woods beyond It | with the bank." seems like destiny that the first cry of distress from Stanley, and the only one campaign, should have been responded to by the man he had abused so outrageously; but if Hooker could have chosen his mode of revenge, he could have thought of none that would have so galled the pride of Stanley. They were both brave men and splendid officers, but had too many characteris-

ties in common to be friends.

Reducing the Scuts in Ireland. DUBLIN, Nov. 18. - The agitation respecting the land question continues, and manifests in many phases an extraordinary and threatening dispos tion on the part of the tenant farmers and the politicians who are engineering the movement. At Rescommon yesterday a very large meeting assembled, at which Mr Parnell, the chief leader of this agitation, delivered a lengthy neglect their gins, and are careless in and impressioned speech, reiterating his former declaration that the laid owners, if confronted by the united force of the tenantry, would yield, and that in this matter the one remaining grievance which Ireland mourned over to-day would be remessed. Theassemblage listened to Mr. Parnell with approbation, but when the O'Connor Don member of Parliament from Roscommon attempted to address the meeting he was hooted down, and the other gentlemen who were known to be exponents of conservative principles were similarly refused a hearing. The practical results of the anti-rent agitation are already very considerable. Every day announcements are made that this and that landlord have voluntarily reduced their rents. Today it is stated that Major O'Gorman, member of Parliament for Waterford, and a large land owner in that district, has reduced the rents of tenats from forty to seventy-five per cent. Major O'Gorman was always extremely popular in Waterford, and this concession to the popular feeling and the necessity for meeting the demands of the tenant farmers, has been received throughout Ireland, not with surprise, but with cordial approbation.

MEN AND THINGS.

The Democrats of Maine cannot afford to do anything that will make Time their enemy. They could not do the Republicans better service than to count them out on trivial grounds. The reaction would not be felt in Maine alone, but throughout the whole coun-

Uncle Sam's pocket jingles with about five hundred million dollars in gold and silver, which is none the less valuable because it is exportable. If the bull is determined to butt, the ocomotive is always ready. Ameri

can schools for American citizens is a good motto. If anybouy prefers the schools of Ireland or Italy, or Mexico, let him pay for them here or go where they are. - Gorden Rule. Now the Golden Rule has a slap at

the Quincy statute. It is reminded thereby of a strong-minded wom n gachering up her skirts to navigate a muddy crossing.

Artistic comments of the crowd coming out of the Boston Theatre last Monday night: "I don't think her legs come up to her back and shoulders-"
"O!" "Well, you know what I mean."

New York leads us with winter smoking cars on the Third avenue horse railroad. The Sunday Courier wisely observes

that a doctor should never be called in when he is down at the heal. Mr. Charles W. Felt has made a formal demand on General Butler for the \$2,000 which he publicly offered for a responsible name indersing Mr. Felt's 'Nuts for Butler to Crack," but has

not yet received the money. The Globe refrains from giving Philospher Baker's statement the benefit

thick and thin-David Davis and

Aleck Stephens. We could name one sterling Democrat as a candidate for mayor who would suit the people of every politicat suade-Colonel Charles G. Green, ex-editor of the Post.

A "prominet Georgia politician" thinks Grant and Stephens could carry every State. Governor Talbot was once e and of tie fire department at North Bulerin

We have seen him standing on the top of an old-fashioned "tub" at practice time, shouting, "Now, brake her down lively! Give it to her, boys!"-Lowel C urier. When Uncle Sammy Tilden rises in the National Convention and nominates

'Adams and Bayard,' how the boys

will shout.

The Springfield Republican thinks Mr. Walner, of Worcester, would make the best Speaker. General Grant's coat-of-arms, a-shield interaction of the brain molecules the emplazor ed with three crows, 'suggests

TRAPPING A FORGER.

HOW LIVINGSTON, ALIAS WALK-ER, VICTIMIZED BUSINESS MEN.

He Buys a Blank Check Book and Braws 8900 on Forged Signatures --- He Tries \$1,800 More.

Cashier Edwards of the Bank of the State of New York succeeded yesterday in trapping a daring young forger in the office of that institution, at No. 35 William street. The arrest was the sequel to a skillful bit of detective work, carried out by the assistance of the paying teller. On Saturday morning last a boy entered the bank and purchased a check bank book for \$7.50. No notice was taken of this circumstance at the time. About noon of the same day a young man stepped up to the paying teller's window and presented a check for \$900 on the account of Barclay & Livingston, wine merchants No. 24 Beaver street. This firm usually carries a large balance at the banking house. The teller scanned the stranger closely, and saw that he was possessed of a clerical appearance, a light mustache, and wore a stylish suit of black. The check was made payable to Samuel Ogden-a stranger to the bank's books-but being seemingly indorsed "Barclay & Livingston," there was no alternative but to pay over the amount. But before passing the money out the teller compared signatures. That on the paper seemed undoubtedly genuine, even to the pen flourish. Twenty minutes after the stranger's departure a messenger from Messrs. Barclay & Livingston presented a check for \$50.

"Why, a young man from your firm has just taken \$900 out," said the tell-

"Then it must be a forgery," replied

It was then ascertained by a reference to the accounts that no money or he was compelled to utter during the | check had been given to "Samuel Ogden." By advice of Cashier Edwards the unpleasant discovery was kept a secret, in anticipation of a further attempt to despoil the bank. In this surmise Mr. Edwards was correct, for yesterday morning the ministerial youth again put in an appearance. His check this time was for \$1,800. According to a signat previously arranged, the teller called out to Mr. Edwards that "another check" was received. "Pay it," replied the last named officer, who thereupon strolled out of his office and up to where the stranger was counting sev-

eral one-hundred-dollar notes. When the money was in his hands he was requested to step into a private office. Detective Dunn was sent for, and Mr. Edwards accused the young man of forging Messrs, Barelay & Livingston's names to both checks. He denied the charge, and in an affable and composed manner insisted upon a judicial hearing. Detective Dunn searched him under protest, but to his surprise found no traces of money about his clothing. His boots were taken off, his hat searched, and his pockets rifled, but no money was found.

said the young man. "There's nothing here," exclaimed the detective, despairingly. "Try again, I am positive the money is still about him," urged the cashier. A second attempt proved unsuccessful, until Detective Dunn happened to pass his hand under Walker's vest. Inside his bosom linen was found a small pocket which contained the money. He was then taken to the Tombs

"I haven't any money, I assure you,"

Court and remanded until this morn-The prisoner described himself as Charles Walker, 25 years of age, living in Bleecker street. He then said that he had received the check from a stranger in the street to take to the bank for

The newspapers of Nov. 4 published reports concerning two young men who had called at Ephraim T. Johnson's gold pen store at No. 44 Nassau street, ostensibly to examine some pens. The young men were William H. Oltman and Charles H. Livingston. Oltman looked at the pens while Livingston stood near the safe. Mr. Daniel W. Johnson, while waiting upon Ol man, heard a noise at the safe, and looking quickly around saw Livingston withdrawing his hand from the safe. A paper parcel containing sixteen patent telescopic penholders was afterward found in an empty waste basket. The young men were arrested, and taken before Justice Morgan. Living con said he was a clerk in thee y of a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The two prisoners were held in \$300 bail. Two days after that, Mr. Johnson, who knew Oltman to be well connected, called upon the District Attorney, explained the facts. and obtained his authority to withdraw the charge. Mr. Johnson then wrote a

letter to the newspapers, stating: "After a careful and thorough investigation in all the facts of the case. I have become fully satisfied that, so far as William H. Oltman is concerned there is not the slightest evidence to

warrant a doubt of his entire innocence in the premises. Livingston was fortunate, also, as when his case was called in Special Sessions he was discharged for lack of evidence. Livingstou was recognized yesterday as the young man who was arrested for forgery, and who gave his

name as Charles Walker.

It is astounding to see how vast an improvement has been wrought in the quality of the cotton produced in certain parts of the South. Let us take Arkansas, for example. There is a story to the effect that a well known factor-whose business lay almost entirely in Arkansas-was standing in the cotton room of a brother factor whose receipts came almost exclusively from Mississippi. The Arkansas factor was looking at a list of five hundred bales, whose average class was fully good middling. Somebody asked A ticket which would go through him much of that grade he found in a shipment of five hundred bates which he had, on the previous day received from Arkausas river. After the bystanders had made their guesses-at his request-he finally told them that out of the entire shipment he had managed, by diligent search, to find three bales that might class middling; the balance ranged from low ordinary to strict good ordinary-dingy, dusty and discolored. Now, it not unfrequently happens that a shipment of Arkansus otton will average strict middling in lass. What has been done in that State can, with skill and patience, be accomplished throughout the South. The result would be, in a pecuniary

> The Scientific Recognition of God. Selections from Professor Tyndall's Recent Articles in the Fortnightly Review. If asked to deduce from the physical

least of the phenomena of sensation or

which American cotton enjoys.

hought, we must acknowledge our

The mechanical philosopher, as such will never place a state of consciousness and a group of molecules in the relation of mover and moved. In pass ing from the one to the other we meet a blank which the logic of deduction is

unable to fill. Physical considerations do not lead to the final explanation of all that we fee! and know. We meet a problem which transcends

any conceivable expansions of the powers which we now possess. We may think over the subject again and again, but it eludes all intellectual presentation.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK Opening the Fair in the New Armo-

ry of the Seventh Regiment. NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- President Haves, accompanied by his son, Webb C. Hayes, and Secretary of State Evarts arrived in New York Monday morning from Washington by the 7 o'clock train. The party was met at the depot by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hoel, where apartments on the first floor were assigned to them. During the morning John J. Astor, General Kilpatrick, Collector Merritt, General Graham, Albert Bierstadt and other prom-

inent citizens called and paid their respects to the President. He also received a delegation from the American Institute. This afternoon the President was escorted by the Seventh Regiment to their new armory, where he formally opened the fair. The regiment had promised a fair which in point of brilliancy should outshine any ever before attempted. It has kept its promise. When it was opened to-day there were goods in the building worth a million dollars, including everything under the sun. The arrangements are not yet quite complete and the armory is not entirely in order, but the great building with its stock is certainly a marvel.

Why tre Pews Empty?

Philadelphia North American. An animated discussion is going on ust now in church circles upon the lamentable falling off in church attendance. It is impossible any longer to ignore the fact that congregations are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. This ominous and significant truth has been established by actual count in our own city.

Perhaps what is most needed is sincerity of feeling and an earnestness of expression. Most ministers preach as though they were not quite sure about the truth of what they say, or else they run along in the old ruts, and are content to repeat theological formulas, from which the potency has long since

departed. The pulpit needs to be brought more into communication and sympathy with the outsile world. The preacher must move along with the driving current of human thought, or else the tide will sweep past and leave him stranded. He must speak to his congregation as a man to his fellow men, and not read them theological essays upon doctrinal abstractions in which no one but himself is interested. People are always ready and anxious to hear preaching of the right kind. They will flock to hear a Liddon, a Beecher, or even a Talmage, because these men have life in them and speak to the hearts of their hearers, but for the dry as dust disqui-

sitions they have no use at all.

Case of Childish Fright. A little girl recently died in San Francisco whose death resulted from a strange case of fright. About a year ago the child was knocked down and bitten by a large dog. A few days before her death, while playing on the sidewalk, she was confronted by the same dog, and was so frightened by the sight that she fell in violent convulsions, and despite prompt medical treatment, died from their effects. Another unusual case of fright, attended with serious results, occurred recently at Woodward's Gardens, in the same ity. A six-year-old boy was witness ing a performance at the gardens of Pinafore, and was so frightened at the sight of the manly marines throwing the surly "Did Deadeye" overboard, that he was taken home sick, and is

just recovering from an attack of brain lever which resulted,

The Sickles Liopement Rumors. The New York Tribune says George G. Sickles, the father of General Daniel E. Sickles, indignantly denies the rumor of the elopement by his granddaughter, Miss Laura Sickles, at Paris. He says every 'word of the report is a falsehood: that Miss Sickles has been an invalid for over two years; she has had trouble with her brain, and for several months she has been sick and under the care of a physician. Edward P. Field, Gen. Sickles's associate in law, reiterates the former denial. The gentleman who furnished the particulars of the rumor on Sunday said that he had heard the report from several different sources. He also said that an account of the affair had appeared in the Paris daily paper, Le Gaulois, and Lat thad been the chief topic of con-

ve : s ion upon the European steamers The New York Star states that Gen Charles K. Graham, surveyor of that port, and an intimate friend of Gen. sickles, says the reported elopement of

The streets through which the Seventh Regiment marched from the old armory, over Tompkins' Market, to their new one, at Fourth avenue and Sixty-seventh street, were crowded with people, who frequently applauded the regiment and the carriage containing President Haves, Secretary Evarts, Mayor Cooper and Hon, George Wil liam Curtis The new armory was filled with people, including many of the most distinguished citizens of New York. The President, upon his arrival, was heartily cheered. Several hundreds of ladies, in full dress, were present. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Weston, chaplain, after which Mayor Cooper, who presided on the occasion, delivered, as representative of the city, a complimentary address to the regiment, at the close of watch he introduced the orator of the day, Hon. George William

Curus.

Lotteries and the Mails. Postmaster General Key has finally de cided that he has power enough, under the United States statutes, to prevent the delivery of letters addressed to the managers of lottery concerns, upon the general ground that they are schemes to defraud the public." All letters so addressed will consequently be detained by Postmasters and returned to their initial addresses through the dead letter office. This order applies more especially to money order letters and those which are registered, and the order is sense, beneficial to all classes, and made specific by the fact that the dewould increase the high reputation partment, in its order, designates certain firms of lottery dealers as amongst those employing fictitious firm names in the pursuit of their en-

> Common sense will indicate the certain tendency of a neglected cold to the un is, prevent such a termination by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

ENTIMATES FOR RUNNING THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Hayes' Message to the Next Congress--- Figures for the People to Ponder On.

A book of estimates for the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed, and will accompany the message of Mr. Hayes to Congress as an appendex. The estimates for the legislative branch are \$2,954,920 68, against an amount appropriated for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of \$3,005,186.68. The separate items are for the Senate, House of Representatives, Public Printer, Court of Claims and Botanic Garden. For the Executive Department proper-estimates for 1881, \$97,464,000, against appropriation for 1881 of \$95,464,000, an excess of estim ites over present year's appropriation of \$2,000,000. Estimates for the State Department for 1881 are \$165,800, against appropriation for 1880 of \$138,340, an excess of \$27,460. Estimates for the Treasury Department are \$8,574,405.91; appropriated present year, \$8,440,587.90; increase of estimates for 1881 over 1880,

Additional clerks are asked in this department. The increase in the Treasury department proper over the present year is put at \$192,292. For the independent treasury the estimates are \$1,209,810; the amount appropriated present year, \$1,216,780, a decrease; estimates for Territorial government 1881, \$173,063.81; amount appropriated for present year, \$185,043-90, a decrease; estimates for internal revenue for 1881, \$4,075,000; amount appropriated for present year, \$3,750,000; excess of estimates, \$325,000. Estimates for War department proper are \$1,150,460, against amount appropriated for present year of \$1,158,670, an excess of estimates of \$799. For the Navy department the estimates are \$181,370; amount appropriated, \$165,030, an excess of \$16,340, For the Interior department proper, \$2,146,-774, against amount appropriated the present year of \$1,741,604. For public lands, under Department of Interior, \$184'100, against appropriation for present year of \$112,850, an excess of \$71,-250. The estimates for the Post Office department are \$621,940, against an appropriation for 1880 of \$570,640, an excess of \$51,300. For the Department of Agriculture the estimates are \$226,600, appropriation for present year of 193,-000, an excess of estimates of \$33,000.

\$133,818.01.

The Department of Justice estimates for \$142,180, against a present appropriation of \$129,980, an excess of estimates of \$12,200. The total estimates for the Executive departments are \$3,500,098 91 against amount appropriated for present year of \$11,746,165 90, an excess of \$753,828 01. The estimates for the Judicial department are \$399,300, against \$399,400 appropriated the present vear, a decrease of \$100. The estimates f r the total civil list are \$16,854,314 59, against \$16,150,792 58, an excess of estimates of \$703,522 01. The estimates for foreign intercourse are \$1,180,135, against an amount appropriated for present year of \$1,094,735; an excess of \$91,400. Estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year 1881 are \$29,319,794 78, against appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$26,978,847 33; an excess of estimates over amount appropriated the present year of \$2,340 .-947 45. Estimates for the naval establishment are \$14,508,147 95, against ap-

propriation of \$13,919,768 95 for the pres ent year; an excess of \$589,370. Estimates for Indian affairs for 1881, \$4,992,845.86; appropriated for 1880, \$4,-713,178.58; an excess of \$279,667.28. Estimates for pensions, 1881, are \$32,404,-000, against \$29,366,000 for present year, an excess of \$3,038,000. For public works the estimates are \$11,568,468.74, against \$10,450,617.94 for the present year; an excess of \$117,841.80. Estimates for postal service, 1881, \$7,711,900. against appropriation for 1880 of \$5,872-376.10; an excess of \$1,839,523.90. Estimates for "Miscellaneous" for 1881, \$17,801,520.75, against \$12,843,778.84 ap-

of estimate, \$4,957,741.91. The excess of estimates over amounts appropriated for the present year is: For the total civil list, \$703,522.01. Foreign intercourse, \$91,400.00. Pensions, \$3,038,000.00. Military establishment \$2,340,947.45. Naval establishment, \$589,370.00. Public works, \$117,841.80. Indian affairs, \$279,667.28. Postal service, \$1,839,523.90.

propriated for the present year; excess

Miscellaneous, \$4,957,741.91. Total, \$13,958,926.35.

A Lucky arto of ktremen. Three of the members of Engine Company No. 12, of New York City, are rejoicing in a surplus of wealth acquired honestly, but very rapidly. They sent the old woman who acts as the janitress of the Engine house with dollar to buy a half ticket in the Ocober drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. She went to some purpose, for they drew on their investment Five housand Dollars in gold, and they feel refreshed. To know what the odds are, address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692. New Orleans, La., or same person at 319 Broad way, New York City, N.Y., before December 16th, when the extraordinary distribution under the sole management of Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early will take

An Extra Crazy Tourist.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Paris Letter. One of the saddest sights in Paris at present is an insane American who tramps the boulevards incessantly and is constantly to be met at the restaurants, where his eccentric behavior and wild appearance throw the guest into consternation. He knows enough to order what he wants like a gentleman. to pay the bill and fee the waiter; but his excited utterances, wild eyes and cadaverous physiognomy make him a real skeleton at the feast. The burden of his fearfully painful talk, sad as death at a welding march, is the groaning and blood-curdling .plaint: 'I know what murder is! Three brothers, two sisters, all assasinated in America." I was breakfasting this morning when he came in. The proprietor, knowing him and prefering his room to his company tried to eject him. He was for fight instantly, and hastily produced a passport on which I saw

Uncle Sam's protecting eagle. New Biographical Dictionary.

Prominent among the valuable fea-

tures of the New Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just issued, is the "New Biographical Dictionary," comprising about 10, 00 names of ancient and modern persons of renown, including many now living. It gives us the pronunciation of these names, the nationality, profession or occupation. date of birth, and if known, the date of death of each person. From its conciseness and accuracy it supplies a want long felt in this direction, and adds very greatly to the value of this atways valuble work.