The Observer. RALEIGH. N. C. THURSDAY .................................JANUARY 16, 1819

Carr

SENATOR VANCE.

The Democratic party has spoken and ZEBULON B. VANOE is for the third time its candidate for United States Senator. Its utterance is the expression of the will of the party, and its voice is the voice of authority. The end has come and finds us all working together for the good of common cause and forgetful of personal preferences and unmindful of past differences, more determined than ever to maintain the discipline and perfect the organization of the party upon which depends the honor and welfare of North Carolina. . We congratulate the State and the party therefore most cordially upon the happy result.

ZEBULON B. VANCE was born in Buncombe county on the thirteenth day of May, 1830, and no man in the State can boast a better lineage than he: His father, DAVID VANCE, was a man of high character and intelligence, and one who, though he preferred the quiet walks of private life and never engaged in politics, was a most excellent gentleman and estimable citizen His grand father, Col. DAVID VANCE, the elder, was a Revolutionary hero who fought and was wounded at King's Mountain. Af ter the Revolutionary war he was Clerk of the Superior Court of Buncombe until his death in 1812 No man was his superior in accuracy in business and strict discharge of duty, in genial temper, hospitality, in tegrity and piety. Gov. VANCE's uncle ROBERT VANCE, at one time a member of Congress from the Mountain District and who fell in a duel with Hon. SAM. P. CARSON, was also a man of rare promise and popularity. Nor was his maternal ancestry of less note, he being a grandson of Colonel ZEBULON BAIRD, one of the best citizens of Buncombe county, honored and respected all his days and for many years a member of the General Assembly. But notwithstanding he may boast such lineage, Governor VANCE is a self-made man, and owes to his own talents and energy, his rapid advancement in life. He inherited but little more than a library; but that library he used to the greatest adthe accuracy of his knowledge, especially in the English classics, as is stated by one well qualified to judge, was most astonishing. In the year 1850 he became a student at the University. Shortly after his return home the next year, and shortly after obtaining license to practice law, he was elected Solicitor for his county. But ZEB-ULON B. VANOE was a statesman by nature, and the charms of the law, with all its honors and emoluments, did not possess power enough to rule with undivided sway over him. It was only in the political arena that he could find room and verge enough for the development of his real nature. Accordingly, in 1854, he became a candidate for the House of Commons, as it was then called, and was elected by his fellow citizens as the Representative of his native county. He served only one term in the Legislature. In 1855, he was associated with Col. JOHN D. HYMAN in the editorial conduct of the leading paper of the Whig party in that section of the State, the Asheville Spectator. In 1858, General CLINGMAN, then the Representative in the United States Congress from the Mountain District, was appointed by Governor BRAGG to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Hon. Asa BIGGS, who had been appointed Judge of the United States Court for North Carolina. Colonel DAVID COLEMAN and W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke, both Democrats, became candidates to fill the unexpired term caused by General CLINGMAN'S resignation. As soon however as the contest had waxed sufficiently warm, young VANCE came forward as a Whig candidate. COLEMAN withdrew, but it was too late; a fatal breach had been made in the Democratic party and VANOE was elected. In 1859 he was a candidate for re-election for the next full regular term, and having firmly established himself in the affections of the people of the District, was able to defeat his old opponent, Colonel COLEMAN, one of the best, purest, ablest and most popular men that ever lived in the mountains. He served in Congress until March, 1861. His course in Congress was eminently conservative. He labored hard to stay the tide of Northern fanaticism and carefully refrained from language calculated to increase sectional feeling. He sought rather to allay it. While a candidate for re-election in 1861, the Ordinance of Secession was passed by the Convention on the 20th of May. Preparations for war were already on foot, and VANOE was no laggard in war. He responded, and at once, to the very first call to arms. He had not favored the secession movement, but he was a true North Carolinian, and ready to obey the behests of his State at passed, he was Captain VANCE, and Doubt and uncertainty, and anxiety as to

the war are matters of common history. stirred to mid-day life gave plain evidence In April, 1865, he left Raleigh with that the occasion was no ordinary one. Busy General JOE JOHNSTON'S army, went to throngs crowded the hotels, and halls and streets, and men everywhere wore the ex-Greensboro, and from thence to Charlotte. pectant look that characterizes them when where he joined President DAVIS. From Charlotte he went to Statesville, in Iredell consciously waiting for the supreme hour of some grand crisis. Nor have the county, to which place he had previously great expectations of that long to be removed his family for safety and refuge. There he remained until some time in May. remembered day been disappointed, for peace and order and good govern-1865, when he was arrested and carried to ment prevail throughout the State. Washington City, and imprisoned in the old Capitol, where he was confined for Our people everywhere within our borders' realize that at last there is rest from the horseveral months. It was while there that he gave one of his characteristic replies to rors of civil war; rest from military tyranny, and rest from Federal oppression. Gop the question asked, we believe, by old grant that we may ever so remain. TOM CORWIN, of Ohio, "What are you Since his inauguration Governor VANCE doing here, VANOR ?" "I am here for a debt.

has industriously devoted himself to the "You see," said he, "at the beginning of duties imposed upon him by his high the war HOLDEN promised to get in the office, duties that have been neither altolast ditch and vote the last man and the gether easy nor altogether pleasant, for it last dollar to whip the Yankees. I went is hard to bring order out of disorder, or his security and as he won't pay, they to restore to Democratic methods a governhave taken me with a ca. sa. and here I ment that has long been accustomed to Radi

am." Mrs. VANOE having fallen very cal rule, without giving offence even to ill, Governor HOLDEN, at the solicitation of good men. But it was not only with the some of Governor VANOE's friends, and in cares of state that Governor VANCE had recognition of the protection extended to to contend. He had scarcely taken his him when the raid was made by Confedseat as Governor when it became aperate troops on his printing office in Ralparent that the days of the wife ' eigh, wrote to President JOHASON in his his bosom, whom he loved with behalf, and he was permitted to return tenderness and a devotion never exhome on parole, and was finally released celled, were surely numbered. Summer Towards the close of the year Governor grew into winter and there' was but little VANCE removed to Charlotte and resumed hope; winter became summer and there the practice of the law.

was scarcely life, and then winter came Of course, during the war of reconstruc again and with it rest from her suffering. tion, as it may well be termed, it was imfor one who as daughter, wife and mother possible for ZEBULON B. VANCE to be an commanded the love and respect of people idle spectator. Although a banned man, of every condition from one end of North he took an active part in every stage of the Carolina to the other. It is needless to struggle; everywhere and at all times maintaining and upholding the rights of the peo ple of North Carolina. In every section of the State was his voice heard, exhorting the people to courage, and to patience, and to hope, and that, too, at a great sacrifice of does he remember it. his private interests.

Better times came in 1870, and honest men once more controlling the Legislature. it was thought the day had come to make an adequate reward for such long and faithful service in field, in camp, and in the council chamber. Accordingly, on November 26.h. 1870, he was elected by the Legislature to be United States Senator, to succeed Gen ABBOTT. The Federal Senate, after delu sive hopes held out by its members, refused vantage, so that at the early age of sixteen to remove his disabilities, and on the 2d of January, 1872, his resignation was sent in to the Senate of North Carolina. There upon General MATT W. RANSOM Was elected in his place, and was enabled, by personal appeals to Senators, to secure the passage of a bill removing his disabilities. During the campaign that followed. Governor VANOR took an active and distinguished part, canvassing both the Eastern and Western portions of the State. Every where he went he was received with th most cordial and enthusiastic welcome. Governor VANCE's disabilities being now removed, the eyes of the great mass of the people everywhere were turned to him as the man to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of JOHN POOL's term in the United States Senate, but their expec ations were not fulfilled. The recollection of the Senatorial contest in 1872 is how. ever one that especially in the light of recent events we do not care to dwell upon but rather the bright anticipations of the future. But the years rolled on and the great battle of 1876 drew nigh and the first notes of preparation were for VANCE to take the leadership. As the days went by the cry increased, so that when the convention mel it was one grand shout for VANCE from the mountains to the seashore; for VANOR first, last, and all the time. The people had determined to make such an effort as they had never made before to redeem the State, and in their grand supreme effort they wanted no leader but VANCE. He had not sought the nomination, indeed had done all to prevent it that a good citizen might do against the will of the people but when their flat went forth that th hour and the man must meet, VANOR straightway buckled on his armor, nor did he put it off until the victory was won Never before since the white man first set his foot upon the soil was there such campaign in North Carolina as that which ended on the 7th of November, 1876. From one end of the State to the other, and in every portion of it to which he went, was one triumphal procession. Such an uprising of the people of all classes and conditions was never before witnessed in North Carolina. It was simply amazing. On the first of January, 1877, Mr. VANCE, for the third time, took the oath of office as Governor of North Carolina. and he was reinducted into the office from which he had been driven by Federal bayonets to make room for W. W. HOLDEN. It was with feelings of profoundest gratitude to Almighty Gop for the great deliverance he had vouchsafed them, that North Carolinians everywhere realized that once more they lived under a government administered by officers of their own free choosing. And happy was the day, for the long deferred all hazards-at the hazard even of his hopes of many dark and weary years had lite. Before the end of May, indeed on the at last ended in fruition. Our triumph very day the Ordinance of Secession was was assured, our victory complete.

coast, say Norfolk, to Memphis via Chattanooga by this line, you will see fully set forth in the Report of your Chief Engineer. The completion of this link, thus opening up a railroad communication with the great Southwest, would invite an amount of travel over this and contiguous roads, that would, in the end, not only prove profitable to the road, but relieve the State from the burden imposed for their construction. The line down the French Broad to Paint Rock, in point of cost, will compare favorably with any line of the same length in the mountainous regions of our State, and its construction would probably form a connection with

the Western roads at an earlier day than could be effected by the Ducktown line ; yet, the divergence from the general course of the main line of road now completed and in course of construction, would not fail to operate seriously against it, as there would be no advantage in distance over other roads now in operation."

great mineral wealth of that region. The

advantage in distance from the Atlantic

Chief Engineer TURNER also said, in his report to the same meeting :--- if

"Between the road to Cawoneh, Ducktown, and that to Paint Rock, the difference in cost is greatly in favor of the Paint Rock line; for the distance to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock is only onethird of that from Asheville to Cawoneh. The Cawoneh line, however, passes ninety miles further through North Caralina territory, and develops more of its resources yet, whilst it would cost less to the State or the company to build the main trunk of the road to Paint Rock, rather than to Cawoneh, it would not accomplish the purposes designed by friends of this improvement, nor make the most direct connection between common points, and hereby fail to secure through travel, the source of the greatest revenue to the road. The route by Paint Rock to Cleveland is thirty-seven miles longer than by Cawoneb, and the travel over the present route would not probably leave it for a longer road. The estimates of Engineers are seldom

say that the sympathy of the people went large enough to cover the actual cost and out freely and warmly to their Governor in his deep affliction. Their prayers and contingencies of construction, but the their tears and their sympathy, were all his, above were ample and in excess, as were and well does he know it and gratefully the estimates generally of Chief Engineer TURNER, on the Western North Carolina

Time rolled on, and on the 8th of this Railroad. In point of fact the estimates month a Democratic Legislature again met made on the Ducktown route were much charged with the duty of electing a United too liberal against the work. The Chief States Senator. Last night for the third Engineer said in his report that the line time the Democracy of North Carolina could have been so located as to reduce the through their representatives in caucus cost to \$33,600, per mile. There were fourteen tunnels" of the aggregate length ssembled, put forward ZEBULON B. VANCE as their choice to represent the of six thousand feet and involving seventy State of North Carolina in the Senate of thousand cubic yards of excavation. Subthe United States. And this time we are sequent examination and modification of glad to know there are neither divisions nor the route dispenses with the greater por dissensions in our ranks. Indeed the man- tion of this tunnel work, and it is now

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1879.

the wants of their clergymen before they MESSES. EDITORS : Yesterday afternoon die of starvation : "The Rev. W. F. Checkley, assistant minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, wished to fill an engagement to dine with family in Harlem, and so I went to the Ninth street station of the East Side Ele-Toronto, really starved to death two weeks vated Road at half-past five, expecting to reach Hartem, six miles, before six o'clock, ago. Some years since he was engaged at \$800 a year, but the congregation could the general dinner hour here. At the staonly pay \$400, and on that sum Mr. tion I found a great crowd packed on the Checkley had to keep alive himself and his platform, exposed to the keen wind that own family of five or six children, inswept over them at that elevation. When cluding an adult son who had both his ever a train would come, which was at inhands amputated, two children of a dead tervals of two or three minutes, there brother and an invalid sister. Nothing would be a rush of men, women and was known of the extreme poverty of the children to get in; only the strong and rude family until Mr. Checkley's death, when it succeeded, and not those always, for the was ascertained that the household had conductors would close the gates of the lived on bread, and bread alone, for two cars, already packed full from the dozen years, forgetting the taste of meat. Somestations lower down town. In this way times not even bread was to be had. Mr. many of us waited a full hour before we Checkley was so enfeebled by hunger that he sunk at once under a slight attack of could get in, and then it took another hour to get the elevated train to Harlem, typhoid. As soon as the real state of and I got to dinner about seven things became known the neighbors and

o'clock, thoroughly chilled through and congregation offered assistance lavishly, through. I made up my mind to two conthe matter was alluded to from the pulpits clusions, that I would never go on that of some of the churches and it is likely road again at that time of day, and that that an ample fund will be raised and settwo or three elevated railroads would hard. tled upon the widow and her family."

y suffice to accommodate the crowds of business and laboring men and women who go up town on the east side, after the day's work is done. How they all managed be fore this elevated road was opened, is a mystery. If I could have imagined that twenty trains would pass before I could get a seat. I would have gone down and taken a horse car and thus saved half an hour. It would have taken just two hours to walk to Harlem. When the train reached 125th street, the last station but one, there were only twenty or thirty persons in it. And this morning, in coming down town there were but the like small number. swelled to a crowd before I got off at 9th street. I was reminded of a trip I once took to the mountains of New Jersey, when a long train started from Jersey City, and in the course of eighty miles car after car had been left till only one remained. This

was Saturday afternoon, when hundreds of people were going home to spend Sunday with their families. On Monday morning I started back in the one car, which had become a dozen before we reached Jersey

The West side Elevated road, in which I frequently ride, is far more comfortable, and far better managed. It is moderately heated with steam, the officers are polite. and the passengers are either of a far better class, or they are restrained from rudeness by the general air of order and decency which prevails.

The many friends of Rev. Dr. Deems at the South will be interested in the following account of his church :

"The Church of the Strangers (Rev. Dr Deems, pastor) celebrated its eleventh anand for the coun'ry at large, are crowded niversary on the first Sunday in January. out by the privileged position given the It commenced with 32 members, has encommittee on appropriations. The rules rolled 930, and now has 560 members on its books. It began in the University

RETRENCH TENT AND REFORM But the World has another clerical item. which it may be well to insert here, since it may awaken the attention of people to \$2,000 vs. \$200.

Correspondence of THE OBSERVER 1 MESSES. EDITORS : In keeping with many other very extravagant assertions of the Raleigh News, I see it stated that the hill of Senator Graham, now pending, repeal. ing the law authorizing the distribution of private acts and resolutions among Justices of the Peace, will save the State two thousand dollars. A simple calculation will show how reliable this veritable figurer is, but altogether as reliable in this instance as he is in many other statements he has made upon this and other "reform" mea-

I have 'not seen Senator Graham's hill but I suppose he proposes to increase the number of the copies of the laws as recommended by the Secretary of State. In the calculation 1 shall infer this increase isone thousand -making two thousand sever hundred of the mutilated copies proposed to be published.

The Legislature of 1876 '77 was in ses. sion a month longer than this one can sit. But I shall suppose the present will pass as many private acts and resolutions as its predecessor, which is hardly probable Now in the last published volume the private acts and resolutions cover less than two hundred pages -say just two hundred pages for the simplicity of the calculation. This would take just thirty five reams of paper, which at five dollars a ream, (it can be purchased for less) would make the paper cost just one hundred and seventy Congress have gone actively to work. In five dollars.

Thus the printing of these two hundred the House this morning the consideration of the Geneva award bill was set aside for additional pages in twenty-seven hundred the consideration of the Mexican pension volumes at 25 cts. per token would amount bill, and other wars. The bill provides a to \$78.00 by actual calculation.

The account therefore stands thus : Saved in paper, \$175.00 Saved in press work. 78.00

\$253.00 Total amount saved, There will be no saving in type setting or binding, as the type for the full edition must be set anyhow, and the binding will be the same for the mutilated as for th full edition.

And now for the offset to this immense pleted. This is a good idea. The country has but little idea of the vast quantity of saving. The Secretary of State must, of business pending before Congress. Each course, prepare a new index for the mulilated edition, which will differ very matecommittee is crowded to the fullest extent. It is as difficult to get anything through rially from the full one. The "reform" Congress as to have a hearing before the figurer of the News knows that the Public Supreme Court of the United States, 1 Printer will be entitled to and will receive know of no remedy except Congress sits pay for setting up the new index. It will perpetually, and the people send men to be fair to calculate that the index to the Congress who will work with all diligence new volume will be as full as to the oldforty pages. Then deducting one-fourth. Over five thousand bills are pending

ten pages, for the private acts, we will before Congress, and perhaps not more have thirty pages of nonpareil type for the than five hundred of that number will be index to the mutilated edition-which at acted upon. The appropriation bills take forty cents per thousand ems-will make just \$55 to be paid for type setting. 5 up most of the time of Congress, and the great measures of relief for individuals the account will stand:

\$253.00 Saved as above Additional type setting 55.00

Total amount saved of government for these bodies tend to the \$198.00 at of all husiness. The speaker has it ttle less than in his power to delay, postpone or defeat amount so veraciously guessed at by the any measure, by little preferences given to News.

the opinion of Engineers that the estimates ner of the nomination was no less worthy of commendation than the nomination itself, for it was made unanimously and by acclamation amid the greatest enthusiasm. Harmony once more reigns, and on Tuesday next the will of the party will become the act of the State. So mote it be. Let

the will of the people ever prevail. THE PAINT ROCK AND DUCKTOWN EX-TENSION

To the annual meeting of stockholders, August 1860, Chief Engineer TURNER reported the completion of the survey of the Western North Carolina Railroad to the western portal of Swannanoa Tunnel, and made the whole cost of the road, from Salisoury through the mountains to the western slope of the Blue Ridge, \$4,211,675. In his report he said :

"One hundred and twenty-two miles of he road built and equipped for the sum of four million two hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and seven: y-five dollars of which one hundred and twelve miles cost a fraction over ninety-five thousand dollars a mile, whilst the ten miles in the passage of the Blue Ridge, cost one hundred and forty thousand dollars per mile. dentlemen, these are the facts as well as the figures, and have you not great cause of congratulation at the result? For many will recollect that some of the best friends of the road and most ardent admirers of he scheme, proclaimed and believed that the Blue Ridge could not be passed for a sum less than ten million dollars ; yet for a sum less than the one-half of it it has been put under contract to energetic and responsible contractors. The division or section of the road from Swannanoa Gap to Asheville had not been definitely located at the date of this meeting above referred to, but the Chief Engineer stated that the information he had enabled him to say that four hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and twenty tive dollars would build, equip and complete this portion of the road to the French Broad River near Asheville, making in and twenty-one thousand, six hundred dollars. It had not then been determined whethea the road from Asheville should

extend down the French Broad River to Paint Rock, and thence to Morristown, Tennessee, or westward through Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee. In accordance with the terms of the amended charter, and the designs of the company, Rock and to Ducktown, and had been in the field since the November before, but were not yet ready to report. The called meeting of stockholders of

November 1860, was to receive the report and the Ducktown routes. Both were found entirely practicable, presenting fewer obstacles and less difficulty than had | Railroad. been universally supposed. The Paint

of Chief Engineer Turner in 1860, for the Ducktown extension, were thirty-three per contract now. With reference both to the Ducktown

and Paint, Rock extensions, the system of employing convict labor on such works of

the State would reduce the cost of the railroad construction to a merely nominal

based on the prices of hired labor and the actual cost of construction by convict labor is readily seen in the fact that it costs an average of thirty cents a day to maintain, feed, clothe, guard and give medical attendance to convicts employed on the railroad work in our mountains, and that the average value of each convict's day's

labor in building railroads, has been ascertained to be ninety-eight cents on the mountain section of the Western North Carolina Railroad. These prisoners are to be maintained at the expense of the State anyway, and so this labor applied to our works of internal improvement in the mountains practically costs nothing but keeping them there, where the expense of maintaining them is one-third less than in' the penitentiary at Raleigh: it is a matter of economy to employ them in the West, leaving out of consideration altogether the value of the work they do.

But suppose the extension to Ducktown should cost, at Engineers' estimate, four millions, and that convict labor can be substituted for two thirds of that sum. instead of two million six hundred thousand, the outlay of the State in the way of eight hundred thousand dollars. Hence, for a railroad, one hundred and forty miles in length, and worth four millions. construction to completion, eight hundred thousand dollars for the roadway, all, one hundred and forty miles of rail and a million three hundred thousand for million and a quarter, for a property worth four millions.

the system of convict labor; bringing that thousand dollars per mile. It is therefore. manifestly to the interest of the State, and in the highest degree essential, as a matter both the route from Asheville to Paint push both these extensions of the Western North Carolina Railroad with all possible then mortgage the completed permanent

roadway for the iron and other material to on the surveys of both the Paint Rock | complete their superstructures, and for the rolling stock to properly equip the whole of the Western North Carolina

MISPLACEMENT of one or two types

hapel with no property. It now has a large church which seats over twelve hundred people; also a building containing chapel, infant school-100m, parlor, study, cent higher than the work could be let to and a room for the Sisters of the Stranger. It has no pew rents, depends upon subscriptions and free will offerings, and closed the year with not one cent of bonded or floating debt, some money in the treasury for church purposes, and several hundred dollars for the support of a mission which it maintains in China. It is open the year round. The communion is administered sum. The difference between estimates every first Sunday, and there has never been a communion without additions. On the first Sunday in January thirteen were added."

> NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879. I have just had the pleasure of a visit

from Bishop Lyman, who returned on Saturday from his long tour in Europe. He is in fine health, and preached yester day at the church of the Incarnation. He savs we have no idea of the distress in England; that he has been sounding the praises of North Carolina wherever he has been, and is hopeful of a good effect in inducing immigration. I hope he will give to the readers of THE OBSERVER further accounts of his travels, particularly later Gustavus Schleicher, of Texas,

in Spain, Algiers, and Corsica, countries out of the way of stereotyped travel. In Corsica he was in the room in which Naoleon Bonaparte was born.

Returning from church yesterday, passed a lady in earnest talk with a redfaced fellow, whose nose had evidently been blossomed by other means than natural. She was a stranger to me, though coming out of the next door to my boarding house. She wished me to stop and

join in the conversation, but I civilly declined, and went to my room for a letter which I wished to mail. When I had done that, and was returning to my lodgings, I met the same lady again, and she said that that poor fellow was half clad and hungry he had no stockings and there were holes in his coat-he confessed maintaining convicts would be about that he was a drunkard, and had been drinking, but he had no work and was hungry. So she had taken him in her house and fed him, and given him a bundle of clothing. I asked her if she was there would have been expended in its not afraid that he would steal something whilst she was out? "Oh. I left my husbaad with him," she replied. She then related how she had been at

one of Murphy's temperance meetroad at a cost of four millions, six hundred the superstructure, in all, less than two logs where a man confessed that he was a drunkard and a cast-away, but a few kind words, such as he was not accustomed to hear, had reformed him and The same proportionate decrease would made a man of hum again. This lady was

occur on the Paint Rock division under right and I wrong; but among the intolerable bores of life the drunken bore stands pre-eminent in my estimation ; yet road down to the neighborhood of ten I think I must try to follow this good lady's example the next time one of this class comes to me, and it will not be long before the opportunity will be presented. for there might be mustered here a large a corps of engineers was then surveying of public policy and State economy, to army of drunken beggars, males and fe males. But how is a man whose whole time is occupied in business to know anything about them? Happily for the world vigor and despatch, employing the largest there are women like my chance acquaintavailable convict force upon them, and ance of yesterday who are willing to give their time as well as material aid to the destitute and erring. And if she should succeed in reforming one of them, what a crown of glory it will secure for her in the Hereafter, even such as the good Samaritan earned! But suppose she do not succeed! At any rate "she has done what she could.'

Where the World of yesterday picked

the most "brassy" and "most cheeky." But after all is this great reform meas-One very curious thing appears in Conure practical? Is it not necessary for the gress, that is, that the greatest demagogue Justices of the Peace in the localities where many of these so called private acts and the biggest "humbug" obtains the greatest popularity and notoriety, while are operative to be familiar with their prothe best and often the ablest and most visions? I open the last volume of laws at random, and upon page 695 Private active men are kept back. We have too Acts, chapter 67, section 19, I find that in many members of Congress who will come into the committee room or House after an act to authorize the construction of a the regular hour-who never know what local road in Cherokee and Clay counties is going on-and are always opposing a the Company is authorized to sue and remeritorious measure simply because they cover before a Justice of the Peace. know nothing about it. Then 1 suppose the Secretary of State

This lazy, indolent conduct is a great must incorporate a similar private act drawback to the success of business, and the copies to be sent to Cherokee and Chiv vet the country would be surprised to and leave it out in the volumes to be ser know how many such men get to Conto other counties, and the index arrange to suit the Cherokee and Clay edition

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.

MESSES. EDITORS : Both Houses

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan 14 1879.

pension for all who served sixty days in

the Mexican war, and to all who served

thirty days in the Creek war of 1835 and

of the Florida war. The bill is now being

Congress will not get through the vast

amount of business now before it, and

some writer suggests that the Forty-six h

Congress should meet in March and con-

tinue in session until the business is com-

and remain always at their post.

discussed in the Committee of the Whole

And separate and distinct editions must MORTALITY AMONG CONGRESSMEN prepared for each of the ninety-four In noting the mortality of Congressmen counties of the State, and all for the sake it is said "during a period of little more of and in the name of reform. than a year nine Congressmen have died : Will legislators be guided or influence Senators Morton and Bogy; Representaby such reckless and untrustworthy adtives Leonard, of Louisiana; Quinn, o visers? If they do they will indeed ask New York ; Welsh, of Nebraska ; Wilfor bread and receive a stone. liams, of Michigan; Douglas, of Virginia Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, and still

MORMONISM-POLYGAMY.

In 1862 Congress passed a law making WASHINGTON, Jan, 14, -Notwithstand polygamy a criminal offence. And a case ng that President Hayes has twice solem has been pending in the Supreme Court of the United States for several years, which ly declared that he would not be a cand has at last been decided. The question date for re-election, it is a fact that certa was brought before the court on an appeal politicians from the South and the North case of long standing, in which was in have gone to the White House and assured him that if certain things were done volved the flimsy pretence of the Mormons delegations to the next Republican Conthat their practice of this barbarism had the protection of that clause of the Convention could be worked up in his interest The same statements have been made stitution prohibiting interference with re-Secretary Sherman as to himself. A short ligious faith and its practice. It is gratifying to the country, and will time ago a paper was drawn up for presentation to Secretary Sherman by a number be to Christian morality, everywhere, to of politicians in a Southern State, in which know that the court was unanimous in its

opinion, the Chief Justice having rendered it was alleged that all the Federal office holders in the State are hard as work fo It covers all the points involved in the claimed rights of the Mormons for poly Grant, and that if he (Sherman) would gamy, and decides "that it is not under have them turned out, and put in persons the protection of the religion clause of the to be named, a unanimous delegation from that State to the Republican National Con-Constitution; that the plea of religious conviction is not a valid defense for a pervention could be secured in his interest.

son committing bigamy; and that Con gress did not step beyond its constitutional power in the enactment of the law of 1862 making it a criminal offence."

PERSONAL. Hon. Thos. L. Onngenal, city this morning from Raleigh. W. H. M. Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, arrived in the

The Sun-Clear as Mud.

(By Special Cable to the N. Y. Herald, 14th.) LONDON, Jan. 13, 1879.-J. Norman Lockyer, the distinguished English astro nomer, has just informed me that he has obtained evidence, that the bright lines of the solar chromosphere are chiefly lines due to the not yet isolated bases of fourteen so-called elements, and that the solar phenomena in their totality are, in all probability, due to dissociation at the phostospheric level and association at higher levels. In this way vertical currents in the solar atmosphere, both ascending and descending, cause intense absorption in the spots; their association with the faculæ and the apparently continuous spectrum of the corons and its structure thus find easy solution. Mr. Lockyer thus, apparently, explains all difficulties met by the observers of the solar eclipse of last

## Female artists are invading the domain of art in France in formidable numbers. In 1874 there were 286 female exhibitors at the Salon; there were 312 in 1875; 4 in 1876; 648 in 1877, and 762 in 1878. Two Went up to the Temple to Pray. Two went to pray? O, rather say,

FACTS AND FIGURES

Presidential Rumors

(Special to the Baltimore San, 15th)]

One stands up close and treads on high, One nearer to God's altar trod, The other to the altar's God. -Crashu NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DUNN DR. Office No. 6 Mahler Building, FAYETTEVILLE STREET Messages left at the Drug Sto e of leartt will receive prompt attention, jan161m Sale. Mortgage

