



Published N. C. Wednesday Morning, August 4, 1869.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. MR. SENATOR FOR 17TH DISTRICT. GEN. PHIL. B. HAWKINS, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. ELECTION DAY AUGUST 5TH, 1869.

Gold opened in New York on yesterday at 35 1/2 and closed at 35 1/2. Wheat opened in New York on yesterday at 6 1/2 and closed at 6 1/2. Cotton opened in New York on yesterday at 33 1/2 and closed at 33 1/2. Sugar opened in New York on yesterday at 43 and closed at 43. Coffee opened in New York on yesterday at 43.25 and closed at 43.25. Whisky closed in New York on yesterday at \$1.10.

A New Jersey horse-thief has been sentenced to 300 days imprisonment. How things will have changed by the time he gets out!

A tombstone in the cemetery at Dixon, Ill., bears the suggestive inscription, "Gone up." It might be the grave of the Democracy, only then it should read, "Gone down."

Character is defined by Ralph Waldo Emerson as the "possibility of being upset." Then we saw a person yesterday who didn't have much "character" for he upset slightly easily.

A young gentleman of Loganport, Ind., sued a barber for spoiling his mustache in trying to color it, and laid his damages at \$50.—Change. Well he ought to get it. He must be a poor young man as he's no hair apparent.

An Ohio dentist and a chiroprist have had a quarrel. They probably fought tooth and nail. Chicago Republican. We will bet on the "tooth-butcher," for if he ever has a chance to perform an operation upon that corn-doctor he'll be sure to make him hold his jaw.

The failure of the Columbia Legislature to ratify the Cushing Darien Cartel treaty is attributed to the intrigues of the English and French Ministry at Bogota. Instead of sending an envoy there fully able to cope with the European diplomats, our Government pays little or no attention to the subject, and allows itself to be buffeted by the English and French lobbyists in the Columbia Senate.

Register and vote for Hawkins.

No total eclipse of the sun, says the Cincinnati Gazette, has been visible in this country since 1824, and no other will be visible during the present century—so that for the most of us this is positively the last and only chance we shall have of witnessing this most interesting phenomenon.

The most satisfactory observations can be made by parties separating into small groups of three to five, and selecting quiet, elevated positions, as free as possible from dust, fog and noise. Valuable results may be obtained by observers, even without the aid of instruments, taking rapid and considered notes of the different phases as the eclipse progresses through totality. A single glass will be sufficient to screen the eye before the sun is entirely obscured. Let the smoking be only enough to prevent the fanning, but not to affect the distinctness of view. After the disappearance, let the glass be thrown aside while watching for the reappearance. The first flash of the sun which will appear quite suddenly—then preceded by a gradually increasing glow on the border of the moon.

All notes and impressions should be written out in full immediately after the eclipse ends, and each without consultation with others. There are many questions of interest in connection with the eclipse which may find satisfactory solution in the independent evidence of a great number of observers. The phenomena attending a total eclipse of the sun are the most impressive character. The darkness is about that of night when the moon is full, and yet this darkness is described as wholly unlike that of night. A sudden chill comes over the earth as the sun disappears; the larger stars and planets become visible; a gloom pervades all nature; the sky changes its azure blue to a livid purple or violet; surrounding objects take a yellowish tint, and the countenances of persons assume an unearthly and cadaverous aspect.

The dark body of the moon during the total eclipse is surrounded by a bright ring called the corona. This ring, which is described as of great brilliancy and beauty, extends sometimes to a distance equal to the diameter of the moon itself. Bailey's Beads, and the flame-like protuberances often witnessed in total eclipses, will also furnish elements of special interest. The life of this eclipse is so near us, and the phenomenon is one of such rare interest, that we suggest all our citizens who can conveniently spare the time to make a holiday of Saturday, August 7th.

Register and vote for Hawkins.

The Standard upon the Proxy Question. The fact that the STANDARD goes so far as to call upon "Republicans" to vote, with a view of condemnation, the extraordinary conduct of Mr. HARRIS at a sectional railroad meeting in Wilmington is sufficient to indicate that however able and influential that paper may be on subjects of a general political character. It cannot be regarded as correct or reliable when it seems inclined to become a partisan organ on questions pertaining to railroads. In short, we claim the right to say plainly to the STANDARD that we think it commits a very great error in thus treating any railroad question by coupling the same with politics.—New Bern Times.

The STANDARD will always take such position upon any matter of public interest as it may deem proper. In so doing it will at all times act according to its ideas of right, and will advocate those measures most calculated to benefit the State and people. Those men who take a course which will injure to the welfare of the State and people, the STANDARD will support. Those who, from selfish motives or from arriere, act in opposition to the welfare of the people the STANDARD will assail, be they who they may.

The STANDARD does not intend to become a "partizan-organ" upon any question except upon the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party. In its advocacy of Republican measures the STANDARD is a partizan, and a bold and fearless one. It has been so decidedly partizan that its character as a Republican paper has never been doubted. In this respect at least we hope that the partizanship of the Times may never be questioned.

We do not admit the right claimed by the Times to tell the STANDARD that it is in error, for the premises from which it deduces its "rights" are entirely wrong. We do not "treat any railroad question by coupling it with politics." We have not discussed any railroad question, nor do we intend to. The subject upon which we expressed our opinion was concerning the illegal assumption of certain powers by the Superintendent of Public Works. Does the Times deny our right to do this? Does it deny to us the same right which it claims for itself? If so, it is indeed modest.

The STANDARD was slow to take part in this matter, hoping that it would be settled without unpleasantness. It did not even comment upon COL. HARRIS' course at the meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company. Did the Times pursue an equally impartial course? It did not.

Even when Col. HARRIS, in the Salisbury meeting, again pursued the same course, the STANDARD remained silent, while the Times was filling the air with lamentations. And before this, when the Times was filled with editorials advocating consolidation, the STANDARD alone, of all the papers in the State, took no part in the discussion. It spoke not one word either for or against consolidation. It was unquestionably impartial.

But now the question is not a matter of railroads. It is a thousand-fold more important question. It is the attempt upon the part of subordinate officer of the State government to usurp powers which belong but to the Executive. It is the manner in which that illegal claim is sought to be secured. It is the course pursued by Col. HARRIS—a course which can be construed in but one way—as a direct attack upon Gov. HOLDEN. Upon these issues the STANDARD cannot be silent, and the attempted rebuke of the Times is the veriest impertinence.

And now we tell the Times that we know what interests are at work in the furtherance of this claim of Col. HARRIS, and the motives which are sought to be gained. The desires for the success of Col. HARRIS' claims are not disinterested. There are many things connected with this matter which we shall not hesitate to expose when the proper time comes. If the writer of the article in the Times knew that his own skirts are clear, so much the better for him; but we doubt if he feels the same confidence in regard to many of those to the success of whose plans he has loaned himself.

We have before exposed the utter groundlessness of Col. HARRIS' claims, and need not now discuss the matter. Suffice it to say, that we entirely approve of the course and position of Gov. HOLDEN, and, thus approving, shall defend him without regard to the "claims" or the thoughts of the Times, or any other paper. The course of Col. HARRIS is such as to make it a matter which demands the notice of Republicans, and to it we have called their attention. We see no reason why the Times should fear the judgment of Republicans upon a question of power between two officials of the Republican government of NORTH CAROLINA. This reluctance to allow the people to know the merits of the case will act to the injury of the Times unless it can give some very good reason for its singular conduct.

Let every Republican register, and vote for Hawkins, the people's candidate.

Progress in Japan. The civil war in Japan is apparently drawing to a close, and by the next mail, says the Philadelphia Enquirer, we may receive the intelligence that the Mikado is the undisputed master of the country. Japan is making rapid strides towards civilization; breech loading rifles are abundant in the army of the government. A hospital has been built at Hiogo, placed under the care of an American surgeon, and foreigners will be received as patients. But more important than all, many of the Daimios or feudal Princes have surrendered their sovereign privileges for the common good. This, indeed, progress. As with the end of the dark ages in Europe, feudalism fell into well merited decay. So with its termination in Japan, the masses will enjoy personal freedom and immunity from oppression not accorded to the masses in Oriental lands.

The Japanese are naturally a progressive people, and take to Western civilization much more readily than the Chinese. They assist commerce by building and maintaining light-houses and light ships; they mine coal and sell it to our squadrons, and in every way practical prove that they are ready and willing, "forward now to range, and with the great world spin forever down the grooves of change."

Register and vote for Hawkins.

The University. The United States government generously donated 370,000 acres of public lands, to be sold and the proceeds to be applied to the education of young North Carolinians at the University. The Trustees of the University liberally offer all the benefits of instruction, libraries, apparatus, &c., at that institution to residents of the State free of all charge. In his address at the late commencement at Chapel Hill, Gov. HOLDEN said the University was to be the people's college.

The Sentinel of July 29th contains an editorial upon "The University," in which the editor seeks to ridicule the honest, hard-working men who are availing themselves of these liberal offers, and will give their sons a college education. In the month of June last that paper sheeringly referred to the fact that the Lloyds and Cates and other good men from the country were present at Commencement. It shocked the pride of the Sentinel, and the class whom he speaks for, to see our poor, honest men sit in the public halls of the University on Commencement day; and is equally shocking to his sense of right, that their sons should be allowed to enter the University, "once the pride of North Carolina."

Such men as the Lloyds and Cates whom he so sneeringly publishes, were once the constituents of Gov. GIBBENS and the editor of the Sentinel. It is too late now for an apology, empty and hypocritical as it must needs be. The insult has been given—and through the honest citizens whom he published, he has insulted every poor, hard-working farmer in NORTH CAROLINA. But the editor of the Sentinel has no voice nor influence in matters pertaining to the University—neither now, nor heretofore. The old authorities would not, and the new ones will not take him into their councils. The liberal offer of the Trustees still stands, and the poor young men of the State, as well as the rich, will appreciate and accept it, and rush to the University.

The author of that editorial, is one of the very few men in NORTH CAROLINA, who is shameless enough to reiterate his insults to non-combatants. Who is more fit than he to employ the language therein contained in relation to one of the new Professors—language which gentlemen do not repeat—so shameful, vulgar and obscene that even the editor of the Sentinel would not dare to use it in the presence of a rich man's wife. And yet this language is falsely and insultingly printed and circulated in the columns of the Sentinel, relative to a quiet, unassuming literary man and minister of the Gospel. The author of that editorial represents the class who are misrepresenting the State University, and claim to be the only men to whom the people of the State should intrust the education of their children.

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A New Branch in the Naval Service. Like all other arts, says the Philadelphia Enquirer, the art of war is being changed and improved by the new discoveries made in science. And it is the duty of every nation to profit by the suggestions offered by scientific men. Many of the modern discoveries in death-dealing implements and means of defense were put to a practical test during the late war for the Union. We originated the now famous Monitor pattern of iron-clads, and by their construction and use revolutionized naval tactics and warfare. The nations of Europe were not slow to avail themselves of the startling experiment in Hampton Roads in March, 1862. And no sooner did the official intelligence of the novel and desperate marine duel between the Monitor and Merrimack reach England and France in an official shape, than the Government dock yards of those countries were at once changed, and turret-ships and iron clads were hurriedly built to take the place of the suddenly-obsolete wooden war vessels. Torpedoes, it will be remembered, played an important part in our late struggle; they were employed principally by the Rebels, and were so clumsily constructed, and so awkwardly managed, as to render them particularly inefficient. Had they been as effective as they were numerous, our navy in the inland waters, and off most of the blockaded ports, would have been annihilated. We, too, employed torpedoes, and the brilliant exploit of Lieutenant CUSHING, who penetrated the lines of the enemy, and by means of a torpedo destroyed the rebel ram, Albatross, will ever be remembered among the most daring feats of the late war. With a full appreciation of the importance of torpedoes in future warlike operations, the Navy Department is about organizing a torpedo corps, to be composed of naval officers, under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance. Stations will be established at Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Brooklyn, Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island. After being properly instructed in the construction and use of torpedoes, the officers of the new corps will carefully examine all our principal harbors, inlets and navigable canals, with a view of rendering them impassable to the ships of an enemy, by means of torpedoes. They will also be required to adapt the torpedo to offensive as well as defensive purposes. This is a step in the right direction. As one of the great maritime powers of the earth, it behooves us to be the masters of every arm in the naval service, and among the most important of these must now be ranked the torpedo.

Be prepared to roll up a big majority for Hawkins.

The New York Telegram says it is strange what ideas country papers have about the large salaries earned by New York editors. The Telegram is mistaken. The "country papers" are only astonished at New York salaries because so much money is paid for such poor labor. The Internal Revenue law, as it now stands, in which the tax on income is to be collected, expires next year by limitation. The amendment passed in 1867 to the 11th section of the law reads thus: "That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the first day of March, and be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, until including the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and no longer."

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Dr. Calvin J. Cowles, the newly elected Secretary and Treasurer of the W. C. & R. R. is a gentleman well known for his ardent Republican principles and capacity to perform any duties devolving upon him. He will make a worthy and efficient officer.

Wilmington Post.

Let Republicans see that every voter is registered!

[Reported especially for the STANDARD.] Republican Meeting—Great Enthusiasm for Hawkins.

Last night before the time for the assembling of the people at the Republican meeting, a heavy rain commenced to fall, which continued until after nine o'clock. In spite of the wind and water, numbers commenced to flock in soon after the bell began to ring, and soon the court house was crowded with voters. Capt. T. F. Lee called the house to order, briefly explained the object of the meeting to be to discuss the election of Gen. Hawkins as Senator for the district composed of Wake and Franklin counties, and moved that J. P. Andrews, Esq., be elected President and Geo. O. Spooner Secretary of the meeting; which was agreed to.

SPEECH OF GEN. WILLIE D. JONES.

Gen. Willie D. Jones was the first speaker. He said the Democrats put their candidate forward with many smooth words, and claimed to be friendly to the equal rights of the colored man. If they had the power they would show the hypocrisy of their professions, and say we must have a new order of things. Men would not be allowed to vote unless they had certain qualifications—could read the Constitution, or had property to the amount of \$200 or other qualifications which they might specify. They had fought colored suffrage until they were completely enpowered, and now cast every contemptuous slur they can upon the man who worked to secure it, and showed by their acting in concert with the Northern Democracy that they were still at heart as bitterly opposed to the equal rights and impartial suffrage of colored men as they ever were. The Republican party would adopt the Fifteenth Amendment and maintain the rights of all men as they had done in the past. The Democratic party were so thoroughly crushed out that hardly one could be found who would say he was a Democrat, but they would not vote with us because they said they did not like the carpet-bagger and the nigger. Let these men boast as much as they pleased, and cry out carpet bagger and nigger as loud as they could, we had the poor men on our side, the Republican party was the party that protected the poor man's rights. Whatever they might now claim, the Democracy opposed those ideas as long as it lived.

Virginia resisted reconstruction as long as she could, but she has to take a thorough Republican, and they only elected one Democratic Congressman in the whole State. General Lee is to-day on the Republican side and the Democrats will get him no more forever. [Applause.]

Mr. Perry claims to be a Republican, and he then goes for universal suffrage—that includes female suffrage. He would say nothing about that, but leave him to make what he could out of it.

The Democrats, referring to the colored people, said that they did not know enough to vote, and if they were allowed to vote, they would vote wrong. The result showed that they knew enough to vote for their friends. [Applause.] They voted for the great principles of right, and it was carried by their assistance. They deserved more credit than any people ever did. The white Republicans had stood by them, and together they had achieved these results, and they should still hold together and secure the fruits of their hard fought battles. The whole record of the Democratic party since the war was opposed to the poor man having equal rights; and now when we have the power we should say to that party "go down and stay down forever." Mr. Jones continued at some length, giving hard blows to the crumbling Democracy, who, he said showed their complete defeat and overthrow by claiming to represent the very ideas of equality, which they hated and sought to overthrow in the last campaign. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

SPEECH OF JAMES H. HARRIS, ESQ.

Mr. James H. Harris was the next speaker, and spoke in substance as follows: Four years ago he advised his colored friends to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. He was not then willing to act with any party until all parties defined their positions. The Republican party had come forward and espoused the cause of the poor white man and of the colored man, and fighting for the reconstruction of the State, had triumphed over the enemies of the colored man and the enemies of the Government. Now he believed, and he thought his colored friends agreed with him, that they should act with the party which brought them through. He was glad to see true converts to the Republican faith, and he was always reluctant to believe that a man had lost the day of grace; he had hopes for members of the old "white man's party," but when Democrats claimed to be in advance of the Republican party in suffrage he was distrustful. These converts must be taken upon probation. He was distrustful of at least twenty-five per cent. of the hasty converts to Republicanism in Virginia, because he did not believe they had undergone a thorough heartfelt repentance—they had not brought forth fruits meet for repentance. He opposed the Democratic party because that party in the North in every instance were opposed to the colored man having suffrage; and he would never support any man unless he stood upon the platform of manhood suffrage, whether he was born in Europe, Asia, Africa or the United States. During the last campaign a distinguished North Carolinian said in Tucker Hall that no negro should vote, and had that inserted in the Democratic platform, simply because God made them black. Then if a colored man possessed the wisdom of Solomon and all the virtue that a man ever possessed, this distinguished Democratic statesman says he shall not vote because God had made him black. He was surprised to see any man of common sense make such an ass of himself in this free country. If that party had succeeded the colored man would have been trodden down and the poor white men would not have been more respected than the colored man. Twenty years ago under the rule of the same men and the same spirit, the poor white was not thought so much of as the negro. And yet these same gentlemen when they saw the hand-writing on the wall handed down the "white man's party," and say, as the spider did to the fly, "Walk in, wear all with you."

Let Republicans see that every voter is registered!

The Pope is anxious about the success of the Ecumenical Council.

Mr. Harris referred to the claim that the election in VIRGINIA was a Democratic triumph, and said in this State they had denounced the Republican party because they said it was "a carpet-bagger in front and a nigger in the rear." At the demonstration in Richmond, after the election of a carpet-bagger for Governor, one of the most suspicious banners, represented a white man and a negro shaking hands. What was the consistency for the white man's party to call this a triumph?

Democratic employers would try to keep their hands from going to the polls, saying the election did not amount to much. He would remind them that single grains made up the bushel of wheat, and every man should put in his vote to preserve his liberties. As a man had said any fool could get money but it took a wise man to keep it, he would have them mark that in connection with their liberties. They had obtained their liberties with their own votes, and to keep them they must vote; if they failed to vote their liberties might be lost. Every man should vote, and vote the Republican ticket. No one should leave the Republican party because he had been wronged in small personal matters, but cling to the party which gave them liberty and suffrage.

These new converts to universal suffrage were in accord with the Democratic party North. In Indiana the Democratic members of the Legislature all resigned, to prevent ratifying the fifteenth amendment. That amendment would prevent distinction on account of race or color in voting. That party in Ohio were stirring heaven and earth to defeat it. Thus the party everywhere were opposed to colored suffrage; and when they pretended to support other principles, it was an attempt to sail under false colors. Their papers published everything they could to the discredit of the colored men, and showed their spirit in that way.

All he asked was to be allowed a fair chance. Remove all the stumbling blocks placed in the way of the colored race by slavery and if they did not prove themselves worthy men, let them fall. They had been acting with the colored men to prevent Democrats enacting laws against them. And now he was not ready to accept Democrats until they had been on six months' probation.

The organ of the "white man's party," the Sentinel, said Gen. Hawkins could not be supported by colored men because he bought a slave and paid gold for him after the surrender. This showed to what straits they were brought. Any man who knew Mr. Hawkins knew he was not such a fool as to pay his gold for slaves when any man of sense knew they were free and the money would be lost. The statement was false and needed no contradiction. Mr. Hawkins was a gentleman who had been accused of having two faces; but if he had once looked two ways, he had but one face now, and that was Republican all over. We must build up a party from the best material in the State when it stood up square upon the platform. There was a great softening down by Conservatives towards Republicans; they said nothing about carpet-baggers, and spoke of colored gentlemen and colored folks very softly, in place of the sneering remarks of times past. Two years hence they would not oppose the great principles of the Republican party; but they must be kept on probation until they showed their true conversion, and proved that they would not turn back against the principles which they had espoused so recently.

Mr. Harris' remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. When he closed cheers were given for Gov. Holden and for Gen. Hawkins. The meeting adjourned to meet to-night at 7 1/2 o'clock.

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The Reason Why. It is often asked, says the Wilmington Post, why do not the Southern States progress like their Western sisters, and many reasons are given; few coming nearer the truth than is usual to men fearing lest they give offense. Having no fears of this kind, and only actuated by a strong desire to perform our whole duty as a journalist—pointing the evils that correction may follow—we will proceed to tell the whole truth and in doing so will "nothing extraneous or set down ought in malice."

We of the victorious National Republican party are requested to forget the past, and receive into the arms of the Republic men of all grades and classes, whatever their offenses may have been. Especially in this city of Wilmington are we called upon to do this thing. We acquiesce and almost have the wandering goats within the National corral when such exhibitions as we feel compelled to notice in the late Railroad meeting puts us on our guard and tells us to be careful lest wolves and not lambs obtain entrance within our party doors.

The opposition agency asks why does Gov. Holden seek for men outside of Wilmington to occupy places of honor and trust. The reply comes because leading men like Judge Fenner exhibit a Malay spirit of hatred to everything Republican and American that we would rather see the Governor select directors from—than from a class so bitterly opposed to everything looking like progress and material growth. The spirit of the old managers of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad but typifies the spirit of the leading sham-democratic winds that for thirty years have led this State and section to ruin. Governor Holden, as a man of and from the people, fully comprehends the character of the once controlling minds, and now in their hours of defeat and despair will not give them one crumb of comfort.

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John G. Saxo is as prolific of children as of pups. Laura Keane has taken from stage-life to farm-life. One of Belle Boyd's husbands is sick in San Francisco. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has received a bequest of \$10,000. The London Times says Napoleon is stronger than ever. Savannah is becoming the centre of a large Southern trade. Liszt has entered the literary list. He is writing a history of music. Annie Wilson got a ride of forty rods on a tornado in Minnesota the other day. Napoleon will visit the Court of Russia, on the occasion of the Exposition next May. Jerry Black's broken arm cost the railroad \$6,500. Rather a costly limb of the law that.

A robust Georgia lad is puzzling the doctors by only drawing his breath four times a minute. A young woman in Michigan has walked 25 miles in 6 hours and 28 minutes. Weakened by her doings she is now in bed.

Chicago gambling houses clear three millions annually on faro alone. There are forty establishments.

Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Buchanan, and otherwise prominent as a public man, is dead.

The London atmosphere in hot weather, from the mixture of smoke and gases, is more like soup than good breathing air.

A nurse in Rotterdam, Eng., tired of the baby, threw it over a precipice 100 feet high. She has had no further trouble with it.

Du Chailu, who believes in and personally demonstrates the theory the man is descended from the monkey, is in Newburgh, New York.

A late discovery by means of spectral analysis consists in the demonstration of the existence in the flame of the sun of the metal called titanium.

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NEWS ITEMS.

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Chicago has started a subscription, which already foots up twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of organizing a base ball nine to beat Cincinnati next year.

A burglar robbed a sleeping apartment in Terre Haute and left his false whiskers on the face of the lady occupant. She was somewhat surprised in the morning.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., on Sunday last, a soldier named Ebers, while intoxicated, went to bed with his face downwards on the pillow, and was smothered to death.

On the Gettysburg battle-field, on the 4th of August, the officers of both armies will meet to designate the positions of both armies on the day of the memorable battle.

The mail carrier and escort of three soldiers were killed by Indians between La Paz and Prescott, Arizona, on the 17th. The Arizona papers appeal for more troops.

Tom asked an old "ten per cent," what he wanted to accumulate so much money for. Says he "You can't take it with you when you die, and if you could it would melt."

James W. Dempsey, of Boston, who lost an arm in the engagement between the Kearney and Alabama, and the last survivor of the wounded among the Kearney crew, died in that city on the 24th.

Perry Fuller and some of his predecessors are responsible for some of the New Orleans Custom House Frauds, which extend back eighteen months, and not Collector Casey, who has only been in office a short time.

The farm owned by I. Bartlett Wiggins, of Stratham, New Hampshire, has never been reached. It has remained in the same family, passing from father to son, ever since it was originally granted by the Crown.

A German shoemaker who had undertaken to make a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, replied, when asked for the article: "Der boots is not quite done, but der leel his made out."

By way of Rio de Janeiro and London we learn that the allies in Paraguay had installed their provisional government at Asuncion, but was not quite ready to attack Lopez. Paraguayan reports do not give up the contest by any means.

A daily newspaper man who has just got out of the traces, says he is becoming quite well acquainted with his family. He discovered to his surprise that his daughter could wash the dishes, cook a meal and play the piano. He never had time to learn these facts before.

Commissioner Parker has received for the last few days such encouraging accounts from the Indian country, that he is not apprehensive in the least of any further hostilities on the plains this summer. The Indians are nearly all on their reservations, and the new system as working very nicely.

At Cairo, Illinois, on Monday night, a meteor of unusual brilliancy, apparently ten inches in diameter, passed from southwest to northwest, exploding with a noise like a cannon fired two miles distant. The meteor was seen in various directions sixty miles from Cairo, but the noise of the explosion was heard only thirty miles.

The Democratic newspapers of Iowa are engaged in a blessed row about the spelling of their candidates' names. Some of them spell it Gillisspaw, and some Gillespie. It is proposed to refer the matter to the gentleman himself, but unless he is a vast improvement upon most Democrats, the chances are a thousand to one that he can't spell it himself.

A sad affair occurred in Alstead, N. H., recently. While Mr. S. C. Savory was yoking a pair of bulls he was thrown down by them and received injuries of which he afterwards died. The little son of Mr. Savory, about eleven years old, was thrown into such a state of terrible excitement by seeing his father hooked by his bulls, that he hung himself.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has prepared a paper in which he estimates the surplus revenue for the fiscal year just closed at \$30,000,000, and for the financial year ending June 30, 1870, at \$100,000,000 or more. As most of the surplus must be devoted to buying up our bonds, he anticipates that these will soon advance to par in gold in the European markets, and that it will be easy to change our five-twenty six per cent bonds into a long loan at 4 1/2 per cent exempt from taxation.

While preparing for the Ecumenical Council, the Pope ordered from his architect certain embellishments, the plan of which was brought for his inspection by that gentleman's little boy. Charmed by the plan, the Pope opened a drawer full of gold and said to the child, "Take a handful of gold as a reward for the beauty of your father's work." "Holy Father," replied the child, "take it out for me; your hand is bigger than mine." Pius IX could not help smiling and obeyed the child.

Two Irishmen stopping at the Island house, Toledo, lit their gas, and with windows open, sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of Toledo mosquitoes soon locked in and drove them to despair. The clerk, called for the permanent use of his legions. It is believed that this example will be speedily followed by the Russian and English governments, and that stately palaces will be built for them in the American Capital, similar to those they own in European capitals, for the accommodation of their legations.

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