nade on liberal terms.

# Travelers' Guide. outh Carolina Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE THE THIRTY IN

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1878. On and after Sunday, next, the South rolina Railroad wile be run as follows: POR AUGUSTA.

(Sunday morning excepted). ave Charleston . . 9 00 a. m. 7 30 p. m. rrive Augusta . . 5 00 p. m. 6 55 a. m. FOR COLUMBIA,

eave Charleston . . 5 00 a. m. 8 20 p m. rrive at Columbia. 10 50 p. m. 7 45 a. m FOR CHARLESTON,

(Sunday morning excepted).

(Sunday morning excepted); cave Augusta . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p m. rrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m 7 45 a. m. eave Columbia . . 6 00 p. m. 8 00 p. m.

r. Charleston, 1215 night and 6 45 a. m. Summerville Train, (Sundays excepted) eave Summerville 7 40 a m 8 40 a m

rrive at Charleston eave Charleston rrive at Summerville breakfast, Dinner and Supper at Bronchville

Camden Tain

onnects at Kingsville daily (Sundays exceped with day passenger train to and from harleston. Passengers from Camden to Combin can go through without detention on londays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and om Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, bursdays and Saturdays by connection with day passenger train.

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad. This route is the quickest and most direct to Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St Louis and other points in the

Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the fast mail train via Macon and Augusta Railroad for Macon, Columbus, Montgomery. Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. (Thirty-six hours to New

Day trains for Columbia connect closely with Charlotte Railroad for all points North, Tom Johnson, Fillebrown and sheriff mittee. making quick time and no delays. (Forty

hours to New York.) n'ect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 5 00 a m. and returning they connect in same manner with the train which leaves Columbia for Charleston at 5 30 p m Laurens Railroad train connects at Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Blue Bidge Railroad train runs dai y, connecting with up and down trains on Greenwille and Columbia Bailroad.

S. S SOLOMONS. Superintendent. 3. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent,

### Sayannah and Charlesten Railroad Co. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

! CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5, 1873,

On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will teave Depot of Northeastern Bailroad as fellows :

First Med Doily. Leave Charleston - - - -Leave Savannah . - -Accommodation Frair, Sundage Excepted.

Leave Charleston Arrive Port Royal - 3 50 p. m. rrive Savannah -. 9 00 a. m. eave Savannah - 7 30 a. m. eave Augusta 5 30 p. m. Night Passenger, Sundays Excepted;

Leave Savannah Leave Augusta " 9 00 p. m. Fast meil train will only stop at Adams Run. Yemassee Grahamville and Monteith. Accommodation train will stop at all sixtions on this road and makes close connection

Arrive Port Royal

Arrive Savannah

- 5 45 a. m.

for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations. on the Port Royal Railroad. Fast mail makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia. C. S. GADSDEN, Engr. and Supt. S. C. Boylston, G. F. and T. Agent.

### WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1877, The following Schedule will be operated on

and after this date : Night Express Train-Daily.

11 15 p. m. Leave Columbia Leave Florence 2 40 a. m.

Arrive at Wilmington . 6 32 a, m.

Leave Wilmington 6 00 p. m. 10 02 p. m. 1 25 a. m This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and water line connection via Portsmouth. Stop only at Eastover, Sumter, Timmonsville, Florence, Marion. Fair Bluff, Whiteville and

Through Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points. Pullman Sleepers on night trains.

days.) GOING NORTH.

e Columbia Leave Flerence. Arrive at Wilmington, 12 00 m. GOING SOUTH

2 80 p. Leeve Wilmington, Arrive at Columbia 10 10 s. m. cal Freight Train leaves Columbia Tues-Thursday and Saturday only, at 6a. m. prives at Florence at 8, 80 p. m

VOL. I .

A tender voice, half grieving,

Thy smile is her delight:

Her gentle voice, entreating.

The world, so cold, inhuman,

The love of one poor woman

Will spurn thee if thou fall;

Let fate be dark or bright. At home no shaft will wound thee...

Outlasts and shames them all.

Thy children will cling around thee

"Then Don't stay late to-night."

KICKING AGAINST THE . PRICKS.

THE MEETING OF THE RE-

Joy of the Faithful-How the

Party is Divided-Abuse of

[News and Courier.]

about the State-House this morning

Radical Convention and during its

sittings were strikingly suggestive of

casions during the days of recon

struction. The only marked feature

of change perhaps was a perceptible

deepening in the color of the assembly,

ified crowd in another corner.

The Convention met at 12 m. in the

and the opening of the doors was the

signal for a tremendous rush into the

hall on the part of the delegates and

hundreds of would-be spectators to-

gether. Many of the latter succeeded

in forcing their way in, but the flat

had gone forth last night from the ex-

ecutive committee that the session

was to be a secret one, and in a few

minutes the hall was cleared of all

save the delegates, the doors were

closed, and Henry Daniels (colored)

stationed thereat, with orders to keep

at the same time elected secretary.

the Democratic State ticket.

to have it adopted.

the majority are inclined.

COLUMBIA. August 7,-The scenes

TION.

Hampton.

3 15 p m

4 25 pm

Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

DON'TSTAY LATE TO-NIGHT The hearth of home is beaming With rays of rosy light, And lovely eyes are gleaming, As falls the shade of night; And while thy steps are leaving The circle pure and bright.

Says, "Don't stay late to-night." day. The world in which thou movest THE PROCEEDINGS. Is busy, brave and wide: The world of her thou lovest Is at the Ingle side: She waits for thy warm greeting, vention.

Bampfield, (colored.) were nominated and Bowen was declared elected unanimously.

Straker, (colored.) of Orangeburg, introduced a resolution appointing committre of seven to wait on Gov. commissioner of election upon the recommendation of the Republican exsee that Republicans should obtain one PUBLICAN STATE CONVENmanager at each precinct.

on the ground that the Republicans should not ask anything of Hampton and need not expect anything if they did; opposed also by Senator Taft, who cited the law showing that the Governor was compelled to make the appointments, and stated that Gov. at the hour of the assembling of the Hampton had said he would do so.

Straker (colored) insisted on his resolution and claimed that Hampton's sary to elect a Democratic House of fender, as there were fewer whites or compar- Representatives. He though the Conative whites and more pure blacks vention might get from him a promise than ever before. Among the few to make these appointments.

well known whites that were present

shone out in conspicuous relief against the motion, and wanted a shorthand the dark body of their political comreporter to go with the committee in order to take down every word Hamp- remark holds with reference to suita- arms in the South was followed by a suita before the Bond court. panions, somewhat as the head of silver screws shine on a particularly ton said. black coffin. The lobbies and stairs,

E. W. M. Mackey opposed it on the and halls below and above stairs, ground that it would look like trying planted over such Conventions heretowere filled as before times with a to make a trade with Hampton. The crowd of colored constituents rejoicing | Convention, he said should declare its in the presence in their midst once purposes in regard to nominations bemore of a purely "Radikil Conven- fore sending the committee. shun," and all the host were earnestly Bownen opposed it on the ground

engaged in animated discussions of the that if he himself were Gov. Hampton questions of the hour. One group he would dismiss such a committee long surrounded Congressman Robert without any answer, and that Hamp-Smal s, of Beaufort, who harangued ton was not such a fool as to give any them under his breath to the mutual such pledges. That the convention satisfaction of speaker and hearers had the right to make the demand, allier, while Mr. Adam Thomas (very and he believed Hampton would grant black) ex-doctkeeper of the Senate, it, but would not recognize any commanipulated a second and equally ed- mittee that would cringe around him. A motion was now made to postpone consideration, but was lost by a large hall of the House of Representitives, majority.

Mackey again took the floor, opposing the resolution, and stated that Hampton was not in the building. Straker proposed to postpone until

to-morrow, and this was agreed to. The object of the whole intended move was plainly to trick Gov. Hampton into agreeing to what was desired and then to denounce his administration and the Democratic party and

platform. -

Straker also introduced a resolution stating that the election laws have out all save members. To make a peen changed, and directed copples long story short, the rule remained in circulated throughout the State. Also, force during the entire session, which a resolution stating that the Legislalasted from 12 m. to 3, 20 c'clock ture having enacted a law reorganizing the State University, Claffin Uni-A translent glimpse through the versity having been set aside for the half opened door at the outset reveal- benefit of the colored youth and the ed R. B. Elliot in the chair, which he statement made by Democrats that soon after surrendered to C. C. Bowen, \$7.500 was appropriated for its benefit who was elected president of the Con- being untrue, since this sum was devention. John West (colored) was voted to paying the interest on the agriculturae land scrip, the Convention The Convention is pretty evenly dis should demand that the \$7,500 be paid vided upon the question of nominating to Classin University, and that profesa full State ticket in opposition to that sors be appointed who were in sympaput forth by the Democratic Conven- thy with the education and elevation tion. Bowen, Taft and Cochran may of the colored youth. All this means be named as the principle leaders of a that Straker and R. B. Elliott would movement to endorse Hampton and be professors.

perhaps not to offer any opposition to Gloster Holland, (colored,) of Ailren, introduced a resolution, charging that W. J. McKinlay, of Charleston, one a general bankruptcy of the country of the leaders of the Straight-out ele- has peen brought about through conment, offered the following: "That it traction of currency, and the sale of is the sense of this Convention that it United States bonds and by monopois essential to the prosperity of the lies, and while our representatives of Republican party in this State that a both parties have fought such schemes, full Republican State ticket should be this Convention demands of them that placed in nomination," and this reso- they shall secure such lsgislation as lution was received with a roar of ap- will relieve the country. The resoluplause, which was heard throughout tion in full would make a good mudthe building. Swails is among the sill for a National or Communistic

number of those who ardenty support platform. this resolution, and who will endeavor | Senator Cochran latroduced a pre-Whipper is not a delegate, but is eulogizes the Republican party, depresent and lends all his influence in clares its adherence to its principles. the same direction. Smalls is also and recognizes "in the course of Gov present, but while he stands party ernor Hampton the fulfillment of all committed by his recent speech at the liberal pledges made by him in the Beaufort in opposition, is rather retiliast canvass, the discharge of all the cent just now, not knowing which way duties of his high office without favor or distinction because of race or condi-It may be said that any nominations tion, the repression of crime, the cesmade for State officers will be made sation of violence and the impartial without hope of electing the candi- administration of law." The resoludates, and merely as a measure for tions bind the Convention not to make bringing out the party vote and hold- any nomination in opposition to Hamp- about than seen.

ing it together." There is very little top and the rest of the State ticket, opposition to Hampton, but a great and declare that it is prepared to endeal is expressed with reference to the trust them with the administration of remainder of his ticket. The opposi- the government, relying upon their tion, it may be said, too, are also equal- pledges to administer it with equal ly confident of success, and it is by no justice to all. Also endorse President means certain as yet that the advocates Hayes as entitled to the confidence of of the Straight ticket will carry the the Republican party in so far as he has endeavored to carry out the plat-Spartanburg, Pickens, Edgefield and Convention in endorsing Hampton York were not represented in the Con- does not wish to discourage local contests, and asks for the appointment of C. C. Brown, of Charleston, and one Republican commissioner of election for each county and one manager for president. Bampfield declined, in each precinct. Also denounce the and without confining myself to the the guise of legislative action, "by which the Rapublican members from of my own views on the subject. Charleston were deprived of their Hampton and learn of him if he would | telligence and integrity which charac- which I feel an interest commensurate upon our negro population, by renderappoint a Republican in each county as terized in many instances the adminis- with my desire for the welfare and hap- ing more secure the fidelity of those tration of the government of this State piness of our people. during the supremacy of the Republiecutive committee of each county, and can party, and urges the local conventions hereafter to nominate candi-

publican principles.

THE LATEST. It is now (at midnight) certain that ble men to fill any State office.

fore were conspicuously absent to-day. for the simple reason that there was cure as substitutes for their own peo- ney-general of South Carolina, in the not enough loose change in the body ple the negroes thus brought within Bond court in Columbia, obtained a to pay the flagman's usual fee of \$2.

## Why we Have hot Weather.

The sun was in apogee and th earth in aphelion one day last week that is the earth reached the part of her orbit in which she is at the greatest distance from the sun-For, strange as it may seem, the earth is now three millions of miles further from the sun than she was on the 1st of last January, Taking the most approved estimation of the sun's distance, and using round numbers to express the same, the distance between the sun and earth is at presant ninetythree millions of miles, while in mid winter the two bodies are ninety millions of miles apart. The question ngturally arises as to the reason why we do not have the coolest weather when the sun is farthest away. This easily explained, for the sun's rays fall perpendicularly upon the earth in mid-summer, and obliquely in midwinter; the intensity of the heat far overbalancing the difference in the distance. The summer heat is, howeyer, tempered by the greater distance of the central fire, for in the Southern hemisphere, where the sun is in perigee in midsummer, the heat is intensified. The temperature is higher in Australia and in Southern Africa than in corresponding latitudes north of the equator. It is well we were not living thirty-six hundred years before the creation of Adam for the sun was then in perigee during the north ern summer, and in apogee during the northern winter. Sir John Herschel estimates that the northern summer at that distant period of the world's history was twenty-three degrees hotter, and the northern winter twentythree degrees colder than at present Every inhabitant of the north temperate zone has therefore reason to be grateful that the sun is in apogee at this season, for what would become of the poor mortals who have been simmering in the intense heat for the last two weeks if they were required to bear a temperature of from ten to twenty degrees higher than the nineties, in which the thermometer has been mercilessly reveling?

Shortly after Waterloo, some chan-British troops; until twenty-five years age, wore the same textures in in India as in Canada.

THE BLACK AND THE GREY.

WISE MEASURE PROPOS EDALLTOO LATE.

Gen. Lee's Recommendation of and General Emancipation.

The following letter from Gen. R. E. form of 1876. Also declare that the Lee will be read with interest by those pense with the reserve forces except in who have never seen it before: HEADOR'S ARMY NORTHERN VA.,

January 11, 1865. HON. ANDREW HUNTER: I have received your letter of the 7th instant, monstrous autrage perpetrated under order of your interrogatories, will en- upon their own people. In addition to deavor to answer them by a statement the great political advantages that I shall be most happy if I can con-

and slave, controlled by human laws and influenced by Christianity and an dates of recognized intelligence, integ- enlightened public sentiment, as the This was opposed by Swalls (colored) rity and established devotion to Re- best that can exist between the white should be adopted at once. Every It is understood to-night that the at present for this country, I would dep. Much time will be required to organcommittee on platform have decided recate any sudden disturbance of that | ize and discipline the men, and action to report against both Cochran's and relation, unless it be necessary to avert | may be deferred until it is too late. McKinlay's resolutions. The platform a greater calamity to both. I should, will be made up principally with de- therefore, prefer to rely on our white nunciations of the Democracy, and, it population to preserve the ratio beis rumored, will also denounce Hayes tween our forces and that of the eneand his policy in turning over the State my which experience has shown to be Government to Hampton and his bar- safe. But in view of the preparations those so often witnessed on similar oc- late speech of acceptance was directly gain with the Democracy to secure his of our enemies, it is our duty to prein antagonism with his Blackville election. The members are very bit- pare for continued war and hot for a at Westfield to-day. He says that he speech, and it showed that Hampton ter against Hayes, who is denounced battle or a campaign; and I own I fear has been negotiating for a settlement intends to do anything that is neces- on all sides and stands without a de- we cannot accomplish this without of his trouble in New York, and has all overtaxing the capacity of our white along been willing to submit his acpopulation.

no endorsement will be given to Hamp- isting circumstances, the enemy may, tim of a political prosecution. June Mobley (colored) made a bitter ton, but no State ticket will be nomi- in course of time, penetrate our coun- A requisition from Governor Hamp were Bowen, Talt, Mackey, Ostendoff, speech in favor of appointing the com- nated, for the very good reason, as is try, and get access to a large part of ton for the prisoner is expected to arpretty generally understood and con- our slave population. It is his avowed rive here to-morrow, and he will be im-Wilson, of Beaufort, whose white faces Lee, (colored) of Sumter, also favored fessed by the members, that guberna- policy to convert the able-bodied men mediately taken to Columbia, where he torial timber is absolutely wanting in among them into soldiers, and emanci- is especially wanted at present as witthe ranks of the party; and the same pate all. The success of the Federal ness for the State in the important proclamation from President Elecoln The flags that have been always for two hundred and eighty thousand believed to have come into the United men, the effect of which will be to States very lately. It was on his acstimulate the Northern States to protheir reach. Many have already been postponement of the bond cases until obtained in Virginia, and should the the 15th inst. fortunes of war expose more of her territory, the enemy will gain a large accession of strength. His progress will thus add to his numbers, and at the same time destroy slavery in a manner most pernicious to the welfare of our people. Their negroes will be used to hold them in subjection, leaving the remaining force of the enemy

free to extend his conquest, Whatever may be the effect of our as mischievous as this. If it end in subverting slavery it will be accomplished by ourselves; and we can devise the means of alleviating the evil consequences to both races. I think, he will trample upon the laws." Truth therefore, we must decide whether slavery shall be extinguished by our enemies and the slaves be used against us or use them ourselves at the risk of the effects which may be produced upon our social institutions. My own opinion is that we should employ them without delay. I believe that with proper regulations they can be made effective soldiers. They possess the art the child of mercy; go and deal physical qualifications in an eminent degree. Long habits of obedience and subordination, coupled with that moral influence which in our country the have come over their own convictions, white man possesser over the black, brought in a verdict of not guilty. furnish the best foundadation for that discipline, which is the surest guaran-There have been formidable armies terday, looking up the law under particulars are cabled to the New York in the country for which they fought officers in South Carolina can be re- sion: "The affability of the members at the end of the war to the families of those who discharge their duties faithfully (whether they survive or not.) marked features wearing their utmost at the South.

ges in the uniform of the Guards were freedom when they can secure it at low as \$1. He had reversed the decision proposed, and George IV ordered a once by going to the enemy, in whose of a justice in the county in what seemguardsman to be sent for who was re- service they will incur no greater risk ed to the justice a very plain case ported to have out down six officers at than in ours. The reasons that induce he had decided it. Anxious to learn Waterloo, "Now," said the king, after me to recommend the employment of where he could possibly have erred. a few questions had been put to the negro troops at all render the effect of he rode twenty miles to the city to ask man, "if you were going to have such the measures I have suggested upon on what ground Judge Purviance another day's work, how would you slavery immaterial, and in my opinion stood in deciding the petty case inlike to be dressed?" "In my shirt the best means of securing the effisleeves," was the prompt reply. The ciency and fidelity of the auxiliary force would be to accompany the measure with a well-digested plan of gradual and general emancipation. Ab that will be the result of a continuance True love is more frequently talked of the war, and will certainly occur if the enemy succeed, it seems to me board boxes.

most advisable to adopt it at once, and thereby obtain all the benefits that will accrue to our cause.

No. 50.

The employment of negro troops under regulations similar to those indicated, would, in my opinion, greatly Comfederate Negro Enlistments increase our military strength, and enable us to relieve our white population to some extent. I think we could discases of emergency. It would disappoint the hopes which our enemies have upon our exhaustion, deprive them in a great measure of the aid they now derive from black troops, and thus throw the burden of the war would result to our cause from the adoption of a system of emancipation, seats." Also "laments the want of in- tribute to the solution of a question in it would exercise a salutory influence who become soldiers, and diminishing Considering the relation of master the inducements to the rest to abscond.

I can only say in conclusion that whatever measures are to be adopted and black races, while intermingled as day's delay increases the difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient ser-R. E. LEE, General.

That "Mysterious Witness."

SPRINGFELD, Mass., August 7 .- H. H Kimpton, the long missing financial agent of South Carolina, was arrested

counts for arbitration. Kimpton draws Should the war continue under ex- a pitiful face, and says he is the vic-

> Kimpton has been in Canada, and is count, it is reported, that the attor-

## Beautiful Allegory.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was one time defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offence After an elaborate and powerful de fence, he closed his effort with the following striking and beautiful allegory: When God in his eternal council, conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three minemploying negro troops, it cannot be isters who constantly wait upon the "great white throne"-Justice, Truth and Mercy-and addressed them thus: 'Shall we make man?" Then said Justice, "Oh God, make him not, for made answer also, "God make bim not, for he will pollute Thy sanctuaries," but Mercy, dropping upon her knees and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, Oh God, make him, I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread." Then God made man and said to him, Oh man, thou with thy brother." The jury when he had finished, was drowned in tears. and against evidence, and what must

JUDGE BOND'S LITTLE JOKE. - A news tee of military efficiency. Our chief paper representative was in the clerk's alm should be to secure their fidelity. office of the United States Court yes- removes from the coronet. All the composed of men having no interests which the case of the internal revenue Herald, with this comforting conclubeyond their pay or the hope of plun- moved into the United States Circuit of the royal family is universally reder. But it is certain that the best Court, Seeing Judge Bond present marked. The Prince of Wales evinced foundation upon which the fidelity of he at once made a move in that direc- extraordinary condescension, paying a an army can rest, especially in a ser- tion which the Judge flanked, like his personal visit next day to the vice which imposes peculiar harpships friend president Lincoln was accusand privations, is the personal inter- tomed to do, with an anecdote. The est of the soldier in the issue of the seeker after knowledge under difficulcontest. Such an interest we can give ties, referring to Judge Kershaw's our negroes by granting immediate refusal to transfer the case to the Cirfreedom to all who enlist and freedom | cult Court from the State Court, asked, "What ground does Judge Kershaw stand on?" Judge Bond, his strongly together with the privilege of residing gravity, replied: "There was formely a Judge Purviance in Baltimore who To this might be added a bounty for heard all appeals from justices of the faithful service. We should not ex- peace bothof the cities and county where pect slaves to fight for prospective the amount in issue ranged often as volving about \$1 50. I stood on my this stolid-look own ground,' said the Judge, curtly."

The tallest story of the St. Louis heat is the statement of the Globe-Democrat that live chickens were hatched from eggs on their way to market, while packed in close pasteheat is the state

Love is deaf as well as blind. If it wasn't, how could the tendrile of woman's affection wind themselves about the man who talks through his nose? A minister approached a mischievous urchin about twelve years old, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, thus addressed him: "My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I be-

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less accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

Barnwell C. H., S. C.

reply of the urchin. Gen. Roger De Trobriand, who was in command at New Orleans in January, 1874, when the United States troops entered the hall of the House of Representatives, has asked to be placed on the retired fist of the army on account of his age.

lieve he has too," was the significant

The election in Memphis, Tenn., according to latest reports, was not a trlumph of the National Greenback party, but was accomplished by a combination of Independent Democrats and Republicans, led by Gen. A. J. Vaughan, who lost a leg in the Confsderate

The outbreak of yellow fever at New Orleans has created great consternstion in all the Southern towns exposed to a visitation of the saffron-hued plague. The good results of the scare are a very general move towards cleaning up, and an enforcement of all other sanitary measures. Like a fire in a dilapidated quarter, yellow fever though a misfortune to the individual not unfrequently proves a public benefit. It is a severe remedy, but it strikes indirectly at a radical evil.

Mr. Edward King writes that the United States will stand very high in the educational report of the Paris exhibition, and in certain classes have the largest proportion of silver medals-so many, in fact, that some of the foreign jurors were jealous about giving them. We shall have but few of the gold medals, however, which will be given mainly in the department of "superior" or special instruction, in which we are not well represented.

Any real strength which may be developed by the Grant movement must lie in the sense of a persistent war of the sections and the persistent neceselty of a strong Republican administration, unembarrassed by constitutional scruples, to the preservation of Northern preponderance. The success of the movement must depend almost entirely upon the spirit and conduct of its adversaries. The Democratic leaders may utterly explode it by ignoring the old sectional conflict, by refusi to dwell on historical issues, and by appealing frankly and intelligently to the people of the whole country with a policy addressed especially and supremely to vital considerations of the hour. These considerations relate mainly to financial exigencies and economical problems. If the Democratic leaders in any manner evade these subjects and undertake to meet their Republican adversaries upon ground of the latters own choosing, they will do exactly what is best adapted to consolidate the Grant movement and insure its triumph.—Galveston News,

One of the most brilliant wedding ever seen in London took place on the 27th. The high-contracting parties-Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, and Arthur Henry Paget, captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Lord Alfred Paget, fifth son of the Marquis of Anglesey. The Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, Duke of Connaught and sundry of the nobility honored the ceremony with their presence, and the presents are represented as numerous and costly. It is pleasant to see a young American lady get into a baronial house, even if she is twenty-five mother."

Dennis Kearney, the notorious heltator, in personal appearance is rather short and stout, clean shaven, with the exception of a mustache, which is of light color. He has the true Hibernian cast of features, neither repulsive nor yet attactive. While there is no appearance of great intellectual ability, yet he impresses one with the idea that he has a fair amount of comme sense, is bold and courageous in the presence of danger, and po those qualities which are regul man who takes the front rank as a there seems to be a slight seewl, or expression of discontent, in his face exactly sardonic, but conve impression of a large distantial with something. But when