

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Carl Schurz and her son are in Jacksonville, Florida.

Large numbers of Chinamen are working on railroads in Texas.

There are nearly one hundred female physicians in New York.

Two of the chairs of '76 have found their way to Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

The Hawaiian Gazette favors a popular movement for the purpose of securing a free constitution, and a revolution is expected. At the latest dates all was quiet.

Princess Beatrice, of England, is reported to have told the Earl of Aberdeen to "Ask mamma."

The table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed is now in possession of the Laurens family in South Carolina, one of their ancestors having been a signer.

The pious people of Boston have counted out the Democratic Mayor, Mr. Gaston, and counted in Pearce.

The lesson of the fire seems to have been lost on that generation of vipers.

The Fairbanks scale makers were once so busy that they borrowed five dollars to build their first scale.

They have now scaled the dizzy heights of fortune and lost a fair bank account of three million of dollars.

It is rumored that the noted Cora Pearl, who has been exiled from France for merely provoking one of her admirers to make an intellectual attempt to blow his own brains out, is coming to America, where she can shoot her lovers herself, if she wants to.

Eight members have been elected by the Forty-third Congress who will have served at the end of that term ten consecutive years, namely: Blaine, of Maine; Doves and Hooper, of Massachusetts; Kelly, Randall and Scofield, of Pennsylvania; Garfield, of Ohio, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin.

Thirty lives are now said to have been lost by the awful accident, the day before Christmas, on the Buffalo & Curry Road. Nineteen bodies have been recovered, of which only nine are recognizable. Of the others, and those still under the wreck, little is left but charred bones.

Advices from Honolulu state that King Kamehameha V. died in that city on the 11th. He was the last of the royal line, and named his successor, which will leave an interregnum, during which the people are sovereign.

The Legislative Assembly meets on January 8th, when it is expected that body will nominate a successor.

Very few people know that the chief of the Cherokee is a graduate of Princeton College and a man of culture; that the Cherokee nation has a society organized on the model of modern civilization, with newspapers, schools, courthouses and the like, or that the highest prizes for cotton were won at the St. Louis Fair by the Chickasaws.

The Illinois Washburn is en route for France, having found his Senatorial chances rather thin; the Wisconsin Washburn is preparing his annual message; the Minnesota Washburn is visiting in New York, and the Massachusetts Washburn is wrestling with a Legislature which is "all force up" over the Boston fire. Nothing has transpired lately with the remainder of the Washburn family.

Miss Lillie Devereux Blake, who has been engaged in writing and interviewing the New York members of the present lower house of Congress about woman suffrage, reports that of the fifteen Republicans there are unqualifiedly in his favor, six willing to give women the ballot when the majority of them shall ask for it, and six non-committal. Of the sixteen Democrats only two are friendly to the measure.

Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle Church, in Brooklyn, which was burned a few days ago, was built of corrugated iron, that is to the shell, which, becoming red-hot, ignited the wooden interior with great rapidity. Among its contents was the largest organ on the continent, built originally for the Boston Coliseum, and valued at \$10,000. The losses on the building and furniture foot up \$85,000, and the insurance was \$45,000.

Perley, writing from Washington to the Boston Journal, says: The high church ladies of this diocese are rejoicing over the arrival at Baltimore of three Protestant Episcopal Sisters of All Saints. A house is being fitted up for their residence, and it is expected that several ladies of Maryland and this district will soon join the sisterhood. They devote their time to prayer and good works, especially to administering unto the sick and instructing poor children.

The game of billiards has long been described as one of the arts, and its skillful practitioners are termed professors. A novel professor has turned up in Chicago, whose method of playing is a somewhat curious one. First chalking the end of his nasal organ, he is permitted to play with either of the white balls, and to place it as he sees fit. He then pushes his ball against the object balls and seldom fails to effect a carom. Friends, "what a nose he must have."

The editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce, thus writes in regard to our friend Stanford, the efficient member from Duplin: The Senior member from Duplin, young in years, but old

in legislative experience, John D. Stanford, Esq., occupies a position in the House that no other does. He has served longer, and is, withal, the most liberal member of that body. Careful of the people's money, but not pennywise, he is always ready to vote good pay for valuable services. He makes a capable chairman of the committee on Finance.

That pretty object of martial devotion, "the daughter of the regiment," is now in its fairest form adored by the officers of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment of Russian Infantry. She is the daughter of M. Malicini, the former Chaplain of the regiment, who died in 1867, when she was but ten years old. She was adopted by the officers of the regiment, who annually subscribe a handsome sum for her.

Whenever a regimental entertainment is given the officers invite their "daughter" to do the honors.

Could the entire crop of cotton be converted into yarns at the South, and shipped abroad in that form, it would add one hundred and fifty million of dollars annually to the wealth of this portion of the United States. Foreign mills would adapt their machinery to working up the yarns instead of the raw cotton. If but one-quarter of the crop could be thus converted it would be a great blessing to this country, and enable numbers of women and children who are now dependent on others to support themselves.

The Austrian, French and Prussian newspapers are engaged in a lively controversy over the disclosure made by the Duke de Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duke brings documentary evidence to support the truth of his assertion that Austria promised to assist France in its war with Prussia. He publishes an Austrian dispatch to the French government in which the pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms." It is reported that the Austrian government has determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count Von Beth.

The Bulletin is showing that all, or nearly all, of the leading Governments of the world at this moment are in a state of bankruptcy. A hopeful view, however, is taken of the conditions of the Governments of the United States, England and Holland. France and Italy are in a bad way; so are Austria, Turkey, Mexico and all the South and Central American States. Modern Government, the editor concludes, is getting to be a very costly machine; but one of these days must come a grand collapse of fictitious credit and paper money, and with the substitution of real values in their place a better state of things will succeed.

The Cotton Manufacturers of Columbus, Georgia, are rebuilding up that city, and the example should be imitated by other Southern places. In speaking of the money paid for wages the Columbus Star says that every six days the wages of the operatives and other employes foot up about \$5,225-\$21,000 per month. This is all spent in Columbus. This is from the factories alone. Including our large iron foundries, and other manufacturing establishments, the weekly pay-roll of the Columbus industries must be some \$8,000 to \$9,000 per week, or \$32,000 to \$36,000 per month. Every interest is prospering. Columbus shows a steady progress. In point of cotton manufacturing she is the first city in the South.

The New York Tribune thinks there is likely soon to be a crisis in Arkansas. The declaration of the State voters is expected to create a disturbance, as the impression has already gone out that the Canvassing Board have resolved to count in the Clayton candidate. Senator Rice tried to get some attention directed to his resolution of inquiry in the Senate, but only succeeds in making a few statements which throw light on the subject. The most flagrant outrages were perpetrated upon the voters of Arkansas, in the expectation that the exclusion of thirty thousand of them from the polls would elect the Clayton candidates; and when that was not sufficient for the end desired, precincts were thrown out until enough of the Liberal vote is canceled to ensure the triumph of the Clayton Ring.

By one of those strange popular beliefs, which are occasionally engendered, no one knows how a conviction prevails in Washington; it is said that the house fronting on Lafayette Square in that city, famous in other days as a club-house and afterwards as one of the central points in the tragedy of the murder of Philip Barton Key, is a place of evil omens, and that it is destined some day to tumble into ruins as suddenly and completely as did the old house in Dickens's novel of "Little Dorrit," which fell and crumpled M. Blandino, the foreigner. The late Secretary Seward occupied it as a residence, and it was there that Payne made the attack on his life. Within the four years past Mr. Belknap, Secretary of War, lived in it, and during that time his wife died, and his eldest son is attacked with a lung disease, which endangers his existence. Is it possible that sometimes the popular conviction attaches to itself the solemnity of prophecy?

OUR NEW DRESS.

We trust our patroness friends will be pleased with the new dress with which we clothe the JOURNAL this morning. It shall always be our pleasure to make our paper as acceptable to the reading public as possible.

Boston had 167 deaths last week, 63 of which were from small-pox.

Twenty-four amendments to the Constitution are pending in Congress.

The epizootic has attacked the government horses at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

With this number begins the twenty-second annual volume of the DAILY JOURNAL. To manifest our thanks for the liberality extended to our efforts to maintain a first class newspaper in the city, in some practical and adequate manner, we have made such an increase in the size of our sheet as would enable us to do full justice to our subscribers, while accommodating our advertising patrons. We therefore present the DAILY JOURNAL to its readers this morning very much enlarged and improved in size and appearance.

Our friends will bear us witness that we seldom make allusions to ourselves in these columns. We have been content to deserve and receive the favor of our friends and make the best return in our power by giving them a paper containing the latest and most important news of the day, together with our own views and those of others upon all questions of public interest, with candor, impartiality and honesty.

What the JOURNAL has been it will continue to be.

In twenty-one years, almost without intermission, it has made its daily visits to its patrons in this city and throughout the country. Looking back through its columns we have a minute record of the progress of Wilmington, and the current history of the State and country for nearly a quarter of a century. Its commercial and advertising columns give a full and correct history of the business of our city, which can be found nowhere else. Its moral, social and health statistics are no less valuable.

The continued partiality of the public for the JOURNAL, which has sustained it during all those eventful years, and which has ever been appreciated by its successive proprietors, has been the means of preserving these invaluable records to our city. Identified for many long years with the people of this city and section, sharing their fortunes in adversity as well as in prosperity, in times of plague and pestilence and war as well as in times of peace, the JOURNAL has become one of the institutions of the State, and, indeed, is almost the only landmark of the olden time that is left to us.

Our labors and responsibilities will be greatly increased by the enlargement of our paper, but to this we cheerfully and willingly assent, in view of the increase of business and patronage we trust we shall merit and receive.

We assure our readers that we shall spare no effort to make the JOURNAL worthy of the confidence of the intelligent and liberal public who have so long given it their support.

Our weekly edition will be enlarged next week, and otherwise improved, rendering it the largest, best and cheapest paper in the State. We are determined to make the WILMINGTON JOURNAL worthy of its great and increasing popularity.

THE PROGRESS OF TYRANNY IN LOUISIANA.

There is, says the New York Herald of Wednesday, no new feature in the Louisiana trouble today, but the longer the outrage is permitted to live the more hideous and revolting it becomes. Judge Bradley is not to go to New Orleans; at least that appears to be the present decision at Washington, and it is announced by the Republican organ as a partisan triumph.

The people asked that he might be permitted to do so, in order that the alleged illegal and arbitrary action of Judge Durell might be subjected to his calm and fair revision; but their reasonable request is refused. They are to be left under the heel of a judge who has trodden on the neck of the State, and now holds it helpless under his foot, with a Federal bayonet at his throat.

With a refinement of tyranny, the people of Louisiana are told that they have their remedy in an appeal from Judge Durell's final decision when that shall be reached, while at the same time it is announced that the proceedings hitherto had before that convenient judge are only interlocutory, and hence not subject to appeal. Meanwhile the press—the only remaining safeguard of the liberty of the citizen, is suppressed at the will of those who have already overthrown the Government, outraged the laws and defied the Constitution, and the Administration at Washington looks approvingly on and issues its edicts that the usurpers shall be regarded as the only lawful authorities of the State. Could these things have happened before the Presidential election?

MEMORRY.

It will be remembered by our readers that on Christmas day we took occasion to urge upon the Conservative press of the State the propriety of using the great influence it unquestionably possesses to restore harmony and concert of action to the press of this State.

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ship had, as it were, vested in one of two individuals, did much to bring about our present troubles. This mistake grew, in a great degree, out of a misapprehension of party usage and party policy that promises to be equally mischievous in the future as it has been in the past.

We do not assent to the proposition that one Senator is to come from the East and the other from the West. This middle portion of the State is equally entitled to consideration. The true rule is, or ought to be, simply that other things being equal, the honors and emoluments of the party should be distributed as equally as may be in the different sections of the State.

But even if this was not the true rule, there are other gentlemen in the Western portion of the State who would have done honor to the State in the Federal Senate. So that even if it was admitted, for the sake of the argument, that the Senator ought to have been a Western man, it by no means follows that the choice lay entirely between Governor Vance and Judge Merrimon. It is necessarily destructive of the harmony of a party for its members to see sight of their devotion to the party and its organization and principles in their devotion to its leaders. If we can bring ourselves to a proper realization of this truth, the work of healing our troubles will be well nigh accomplished. Principles and not men should be our motto.

Not is it the part of sensible men because we are not just now sailing in smooth waters, to act as if all was lost. The history of every party that has existed in this country will doubtless furnish examples of individuals revolting against party mandates, and singular to say, in most of the prominent cases that occur to us just now, the gentlemen who thus attained to honor and office became, if possible, more pronounced in their support of the principles of the party whose principles they had defied.

Believing that this would be true if Judge Merrimon, we have not doubted for a moment what was the true policy for us to pursue under the circumstances. It was with great regret that we saw the termination and re-annulment that followed the adoption of a different policy. Influenced by these feelings, we determined to take advantage of Christmas to make an appeal to our brethren of the Press to aid us in bringing about a juster and truer view of our affairs. We were encouraged to do this with hope of success by the change that was gradually making itself perceptible throughout the State. We are especially gratified that our esteemed cotemporary, the Raleigh News, felt called upon to pursue a course so much in accord with our own, as to publish on the same day, an article seeking to accomplish the same purpose. We sincerely trust that only a short while will elapse before our present troubles will be remembered with the things of the past. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. It will not profit us to carry over to the new year the troubles of the old year. Tomorrow will be emphatically too late to say let the dead past bury its dead.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Letter from Hon. A. M. Waddell.

At our request, our member of Congress, Hon. A. M. Waddell, has written the subjoined letter, giving interesting details in regard to the Government appropriations, the reports of officers, the progress made and the prospects for the future of the River and Harbor improvements in North Carolina.

After all, so far as Wilmington is concerned, her people are more immediately interested in the restoration of the Harbor, and the deepening of the River, than in all other works in progress. In a business point of view, her railroad accommodations are fully equal, if not superior, to her water facilities. If we hope to build up our city by the extension of our present railroad lines, and the completion of others, we must improve our water communications; if we desire to reap the greatest benefit from our present business, we must make Wilmington a shipping port; if the system of cheap rapid "through freight" is believed to be injurious to our city, or is fraught with danger to the future, we must render it advantageous to railroad corporations to make our port their point of departure. Complaints are worse than idle—they are hurtful. We must accept the business as well as the political situation, resulting from the war. We cannot fight successfully the great railroad combinations which are forming throughout the country. Good policy would therefore lead us to use them for our benefit. We can make them our friends, if our friendship is profitable to their former capacities.

So, too, we must prepare to reap the full advantage of our future and we trust, early connection with the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. If we are to reap the full benefits of the vast business which will soon seek our city over the completed Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, we must improve our means of water transportation. If we do not, the railroads will and ought to take advantage of the situation. The Gods help those who help themselves.

We are fortunate in this crisis in having for our immediate representative, so intelligent and industrious a gentleman as Colonel Waddell. If sufficient appropriations are not made to carry this great work on, it will be from no neglect of his. We are already indebted to him for successful efforts in this behalf, and we are sanguine of his ability to secure aid for the future.

In this connection we would like to furnish our readers with the present progress of the works at New Inlet. We suppose for some proper reason the public is not advised, through our Chamber of Commerce or otherwise, of its condition. We trust that all is going on well, and that the official report of the officer in charge will at some time or other give the desired information.

Colonel Waddell writes us as follows: EDITOR JOURNAL: At your request, and as a matter of general interest, I forward you extracts from the report

of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War in regard to the river and harbor improvements in North Carolina. I should have forwarded copies of this report to the newspapers before the recess of Congress, but I only received this one (unbound) copy a few days before the recess, and sickness has prevented me from attending to the matter sooner. The improvement of the Cape Fear river so that our port may be (what it was) before the breaking out of New Inlet) one of the most important subjects which our coast is a subject in which, as a representative of the State and as a citizen of Wilmington, I feel a deep interest, and to the accomplishment of which I have used and am using every effort of my own. At the last session of Congress the Committee on Commerce determined to give but \$50,000 to this work, and the gentlemen from this city who met in Washington at my request to urge the appropriation will remember the despondency with which they left the Committee Room upon receiving the report of the appropriation from the Committee that no more than the sum above named could or would be allowed us. When the bill passed the House, the establishment of proper lights and buoys along the river and at its mouth. I have been told by pilots that more vessels have been wrecked on Frying Pan Shoals since the establishment of Balhead light than were ever known, the value of any one of which would have paid for keeping that light burning for many years. It ought to be re-established at once, and several other lights ought to be placed on the river.

The only other surveys or works in North Carolina, included in the River and Harbor Bill, except those at New Inlet and Deep Rivers, are those on the Neuse, below Goldsboro', and the Roanoke, below Weldon. While I do not expect to be engaged in the work for these as for the appropriations in which my immediate constituents are deeply interested, I shall heartily cooperate with those whose special charge it is to look after the interests of North Carolina shall have all she can get, if my efforts will accomplish it.

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your patience, I am, yours truly, A. M. WADDELL.

The Senatorial Election—An Appeal to the State Press.

We regret to see a disposition manifested by several of our exchanges, to prolong the discussion over the selection of a Senator, and to keep alive the acerbity and rancor, which that contest provoked.

We to-day appeal, in the name of the Conservative party of North Carolina, and in the trust interest of the State, for a cessation of this warfare in our ranks, and for a restoration of harmony and concord.

Can it be a prolongation of this family quarrel bodes no good to any one, and must, prove, ultimately, detrimental, if not ruinous, to the interests of the State? We, therefore, ask, where is the thing to do? Is it not time already that the subject be withdrawn from public mind, and that questions affecting the national honor of North Carolina engage the attention of the newspapers and the Legislature?

It is not to be denied that there is great disappointment, not to say indignation, in many sections of the State, because the Legislature, with a majority of twenty-four yeas, failed to ratify the nomination of Zebulon B. Vance, of the United States Senator. It was unfortunate that this failure occurred. But it did occur, the deed was accomplished, and the matter cannot be remedied now.

Our paper never advocated Governor Vance's nomination. We considered that a question that belonged exclusively to the Legislature—that the Conservative Representatives alone should decide it, as being better acquainted with the merits and choice of their constituents, and responsible to them for their action in the matter.

We know that interested persons have charged, because the News gave its nomination, that we were very objectionable, and a question that belonged exclusively to the Legislature—that the Conservative Representatives alone should decide it, as being better acquainted with the merits and choice of their constituents, and responsible to them for their action in the matter.

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Appropriated June 30th, 1872. \$100,000 00 Expended in year ending June 30th, 75,430 49 Available for year ending June 30th, 24,569 51 Resulted from year ending June 30th, 1871, 150,000 00

Then follows a statement of the duties collected, value of exports to foreign countries, &c., for the year ending June 30th, 1872.

This is the sum and substance of the information now before Congress on the subject. As soon as the body re-assembles I will assent to the report of the board of engineers, above referred to as having met in Wilmington, has been made and, if so, will procure a copy of it for the press. There has been no meeting yet of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives. When there is one I will press the appropriation urged by Major Craighill in his report.

I have recently requested the Secretary of the Treasury to allow a private party to remove the wreck of the "North Heath" from the channel and hope he will accede to the proposition. There is one other matter connected with the commercial interests of Wilmington which must be attended to, the establishment of proper lights and buoys along the river and at its mouth. I have been told by pilots that more vessels have been wrecked on Frying Pan Shoals since the establishment of Balhead light than were ever known, the value of any one of which would have paid for keeping that light burning for many years. It ought to be re-established at once, and several other lights ought to be placed on the river.

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Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your patience, I am, yours truly, A. M. WADDELL.

The Death-Hall of 1872.

The year which is just closing has been one of the most fatal in the history of the world, and specially so for the large number of prominent persons who have died in it. Journalism has lost Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune; James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald; Edward Taylor, of the New York World; Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond Examiner; Gen. Ambrose B. Wright, of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel; Thomas B. Holcombe, formerly editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel; Rev. Dr. Amasa Converse, editor of the Christian Observer; one of the most widely circulated journals in the South; Adolph Geroult, editor of the Paris Opinion Nationale; and Theophile Gautier, the celebrated French feuilletonist. Literature has lost Charles Lever, whose "Charles O'Malley" attained a world wide fame; D'Aubigne, the historian of the Revolution; Professor Hadow, the Yale Professor, whose Greek and Oriental writings are known among scholars; Sir John Bowring, the Reform writer; "Tanny" Pier, Parkson, Norman McLeod, whose theological writings are very numerous; and Horace Mayhew, the English novelist. Many great names have also been lost to science—among them in Princeton, the inventor of magnetic telegraph; Feuerbach, the German speculative philosopher; Fabius, the French scientist; Dr. J. J. Astor, the American astronomer; and the English astronomer, among the artists who have died are Westmacott, the English sculptor; Amesbury, the English painter; and Robert S. Duncanson, who died recently in an insane asylum. The stage has lost Forest; Hackett; Miss O'Neil, the celebrated American actress; England fifty years ago; Eliza Logan; McKean Buchanan, the eccentric travelogue; Sedly Smith; Bogumil Dawkins, the Polish poet; and Emil Devrient, the German actor. Not many names we can recall being Hastings, the writer of church music; Lowell Mason; and Henry G. Chilton, the London Athenaeum. The pulpit has lost the Roman Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat; Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore; Bishop Doane, of New York; and Very Reverend Thomas M. Mulvey, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia; also Dr. Francis Vinton, Director of Trinity Church, New York; Rev. J. C. Smith, of the Episcopal Diocese; and Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander, of the Reformed Church at Saugerties, New York. Among the great soldiers who have died are General George Meade and Halleck, of the regular army; Lieutenant Generals Ewell and Patten Anderson, of the Confederate army; Marshal Forey, of the French army; the decorations of Montebello; and Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of the London Tower, and an East Indian politician. Among the statesmen and public life are Mr. Seward, ex-Secretary of State; General Randall; ex-Minister to Russia Ingersoll; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky; ex-Senators Wall, of New York; Grimes, of Ohio; Erastus Corning, of Wisconsin; Brazge, of North Carolina; VanWinkle, of West Virginia; and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. Among foreign statesmen, Juan Perez, President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, the Governor General of India, assassinated by a religious fanatic; Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist; Duke of Persia; Napoleon III., the Third Napoleon; Sir Henry Bulwer, the brother of the novelist, and once British Minister at Washington; Lord Bessborough, the late Secretary of State; and the Duke of Bedford. Royalty has lost King Charles XV. of Sweden; Marshal Prim, of Spain; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Guise, Don Angel Bismarck, son of the first Emperor of Mexico; and King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands. Among prominent men who have died are the late Governor of Philadelphia; General Howard, author of Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports; Dr. J. M. Drake, Jr.; Samuel N. Pike; Erastus Corning; John A. Griswold; Joseph H. Scranton, who founded Scranton, Pa.; Parant Stevens, and Simeon Leland. With those in the vicinity attached to all the other departments mentioned have suffered a severe loss in their numbers; more severe, perhaps, than during any other single year.—Chicago Tribune.

A SAD VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.

On Christmas morning one of the saddest and most appalling incidents that ever befell a Christian Church, was known in this city. The morning services had been concluded, and the candidates for confirmation, ten in number, were in the gallery. Of this number was Miss Lizzie Spencer, most estimable young lady, about sixteen years of age, daughter of Capt. W. H. Spencer, of the 10th Maine. She was seated in the middle of the gallery, the right side, entering the church. She came down stairs and moved up the aisles with the others, her young face revealing the seriousness which her heart felt. She approached the altar with the others, and was confirmed according to the rights of the Church by Right Rev. Bishop Beckwith. After the confirmation ceremony, Miss Spencer returned to her seat in the gallery, and had scarcely taken it when her head sank forward on the railing. Those in the vicinity attached no significance to this, imagining that it was merely an act of devotion, when suddenly the young lady sank from her seat and was found lying face down on the floor, but for the promptness of Dr. W. H. Elliott (next whose pew she was sitting) who caught her in his arms. Three or four gentlemen immediately approached and assisted in carrying her from the Church. Considerable interest was occasioned in the congregation whose attention was attracted to the commotion in the gallery, but the general inference was that the young lady overcame, by her feelings, had fainted. Alas! such was not the case, the gentlemen who were tenderly carrying her, were unable to revive her, and on going down the stairs, that the gasps which now and then shook the frame grew fainter and fainter; on reaching the vestry, she was pronounced dead. "There she lay, and the last rays breath went in that deep down sigh."

A Young Lady Falls Dead in Church a Few Minutes After Being Confirmed.

On Christmas morning one of the saddest and most appalling incidents that ever befell a Christian Church, was known in