THE HERALD

THE MORNING HERALD

is published every morning, (Sunday excepted) and delivered in the city of Wilmington and surrounding places for six cents per week payable to carriers. Mail subscriptions, postage free, three dollars per annum.

GEO. O'BYRNE & Co. Proprietors and Publishers.

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Office No, 509 Shipley street, Wilmington Del.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Those of our subscribers who are indebted to the MORNING HERALD, will oblige by an early remittance.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec 31, 1878.

THE MESSRS. CONROW are housing fine, clear ice, over eight inches thick. This furnishes a fair criterion by which to judge of the intensity of the weather experienced during the last week or ten days. To our knowledge, but once in eight years has ice formed in this vicinity so thick as it now is, and that was the winter before last when it reached 16 to 18 inches in thickness. There has been so little snow, that the ice now being housed is of unusually fine quality.

AS WAS EXPECTED from the very beginning, O'Leary succeeded in outwalking Campana, the record of the match standing, O'Leary four hundred miles and Campana three hundred and fifty seven—very slow time all round. By the articles of agreement the defeated pedestrian was to receive a portion of the gate money, provided he made four hundred and fifty miles; but as neither made that distance the question arises. To whom will it go? Perhaps the lawyers will walk off with it. —N. Y. Herald.

We are pleased to learn from Washington that Miss Mattie D. Todd, of this city was nominated by President R. B. Hayes and unanimously confirmed for Post Mistress of Cynthiana. The people of this county were delighted at this appointment. The President indicates a proper spirit in conferring the post office upon one with whom the people here are well pleased, and one who is well qualified and every way efficient.—Cynthiana (Ky.) News.

The above announcement gives us peculiar pleasure, and we extend to Miss Mattie our heartiest congratulations.

HEARTRENGING as the reports of the ravages of that loathesome disease, small-pox, are, in Ceara, Brazil, where it is said that out of a population of 30,000, there are 500 to 600 deaths, daily, and exaggerated as they seem, they are not incredible.

It is said that when Greenland suffered its first attack of small-pox (1734), nearly two thirds of its population were swept away. In Iceland, at its 18th visitation (1797), it destroyed 18,100 people out of a population of about 50,000; and amongst the Mandans, a tribe of Indians of North America, about forty years ago, out of 1,500 there were only 30 left by it.

To the protecting influence of that invaluable discovery of the immortal Jenner, vaccination, are the more civilized countries indebted for their partial immunity from the devastations of that horrible scourge.

—A prominent Democratic Senator, in Speaking of the chances of Senator Bayard for the next Presidential nomination, said that the statement had been made that he would go into the convention with the support of a solid South. Though, he was an admirer of Senator Bayard, yet, of his own knowledge, he could say that the hard-money views of the Senator would find no sysmpathy in the South, and unless a great and complete change of feeling on financial questions was had, he greatly doubted, whether Mr. Bayard would receive the support of a delegation from even a single Southern State.

IN A lengthy interview with a reporter of the Washington Post, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, "whose efforts to secure a Southern trans-continental line make him peculiarly the exponent of Southern opinion," expressed himself very warmly and decidedly in favor of the Texas Pacific Road.

Expressing the highest respect for the opinions and character of Hon. Thos. Norwood, late a Senator from Georgia, who opposes the Texas Pacific, as "an extension of Tom Scott's Peansylaania Central," and favors the California Southern Pacific route, he says:

"From San Diego over this Texas Pacific route to New York is nearly two hundred miles shorter than the present route from San Francisco over the Central Pacific Union to New York. What I want is a trans-continental road on the shortest practicable route between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. I want this, not only because it is, in my opinion and is my belief, for the people of the Southern States a matter of the utmost importance, but because, taking into consideration the difference of length of the respectiv routes, it becomes a matter of great importance to the people of all the States bordering on the Ohio, and eastward, embracing even those of New England.

"In this view, I consider, as I have often said, a road on the line proposed in the Texas Pacific bill is the greatest enterprise of the age."

CLAIMING THE RIGHT to express our own opinions, we are always glad to extend the same privilege to others. Hence we cheerfully give place to Mr. Dean's criticism. Mr. Dean evidently forgets that the short and hard road to resumption by legislation was begun, though by indirection, as far back as '66. In compliance with a recommendation of Mr. McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury, Congress in the early part of '66 passed a bill to contract the circulating medium, with but six dissenting votes, in the House. In two years, such was the evil effect of that legislation, that Congress, composed chiefly of the same members, repealed the law, without a dissenting vote. Since then, almost all the legislation of Congress has been in favor of the creditor class and against the debtors—as, for instance, the law to pay interest and principal of bonds in gold, that did not so specify on their face, the law, surreptitiously passed, to demonitize silver, &c., &c.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bayard denounced the "Resumption" bill as a piece of political charlatanism, done for partisan effect.

In direct contrast with the action of the United States is that of France since the Franco-German war. As the result of that war, France not only had her territory devastated by the hordes of invaders, and lost thousands of men and millions of treasure, but two of her largest and most fertile provinces were wrested from, and a most onerous pecuniary indemnity was imposed upon her. Instead of following, as we did, the bad example of England under Peel, she steadily and rapidly increased her circulating medium. The result was that enterprise revived, industry was stimulated, and in an incredibly short time her war debt was paid; and, to-day, in less than eight years, she is the most prosperous country in Europe.

Mr. Dean says that "resumption being a fixed fact our troubles should be over." But are they? Are times easier? Is business reviving? If so, where? Has there been a tendency to revival of prosperity in anticipation of forced resumption?

Mr. Deans' closing sentence brings to mind one of Rochefaucaults' maxims, 'every man has philosophy enough to bear other peoples misfortunes," Mr. Dean, we suspect, is in easy and even prosperous circumstances; but we do not doubt that his serene courage would forsake him, were himself and family experiencing the pinchings of hunger, and standing face to face with the horrors of homelessness.

It is not an uncommon thing for governments to legislate in behalf of "the unfortunate," see, stay laws, bankrupte acts &c.

In this case, all legislation upon the subject was hurtful and wrong; for the evils if any existed, would have been easier if less quickly remedied under the operations of the law of demand and supply.

WHO SHALL BE THE NEXT Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, is a question the answer to which gives us but little concern. From the list of aspirants—"thick as the leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa"—we have no doubt that a candidate will be selected who will prove satisfactory to us and to the Party. But, in view of recent events which have impressed themselves indelibly on the minds of the mass of the party the question, whether this or that candidate shall become the standard bearer, is one of secondary, and indeed, of comparatively trifling importance.

In 1876 the Democrats had a candidate who, besides being a statesman of the highest order of ability and acquirements, was regarded as the embodiment of the spirit of Reform in Muncipal and State administration. Hence, "Tilden and Reform" was the inspiriting motto that emblazoned the guidons which the democratic hosts bore into battle.

It is simple truth to say that Mr. Tilden's was the directing and controlling mind, to which all others yielded implicit obedience in that memorable campaign and, if it was not faultlessly conducted, it was certainly successful. What honest man, with the light subsequently shed upon the dark practices of the Southern Returning Boards, and their coadjators in Washington and elsewhere, can question the truth fulness of that assertion?

For the first time in twenty years the Democratic Party, triumphed, electing its candidate by a clear majority of the electoral vote, and by a majority of a quarter of a million of the popular vote. "The thing that has been shall be again;" and there is abundant evidence that the election of the Democratic Candidate is within the easy range of possibility, at least.

But the question of overshadowing importance, and about a satisfactory answer to which we confess to feeling extreme solicitude, is; after the election is effected—when the people shall have rendered their verdict—what will be the conduct of the Party leaders in Congress? There is where the test will be made.

There is where the fruits of a splendid victory were caused to be turned to ashes on the lips of the people. There is where once before, the rights of the party and of the Country were shamefully betrayed.

The question, then, of transcendent interest, we repeat, is, what will the leaders of the Democratic Party, in Congress do? as upon their action, again as before, the destinies, not only of the Party, but of the Country, may hinge.

That there was any fair, just or reasonable ground for the claims set up by the bold, brave leaders of the Republican Party, no same man believes. Upon a bald, flimsy fraudulent pretext they announced their audacious purpose to retain the power they had so long held, and so often abused, and their determination not to yield to the demands of a majority of the people, or the requirements of the Constitution and the Laws. And they succeeded to their entire satisfaction, by a mere threat of violence.

Emboldened by success so easily won by appeals to the fears of Democrats, is there any one so simple as to doubt that they will invent other pretexts and assert them with the same effrontery—the bill "to provide for counting the votes for President and Vice-President," to the contrary, notwithstanding? Is it the history of criminals that they stop short in their infamous career, whilst revelling undisturbed in the enjoyment of their ill-gotten spoils? Have we evidence that Republican nature has been changed by Grace? In our judgment it is reasonable and right to expect, and to be prepared for the worst.

What guaranty have the party and the country that there will not be the same timid concession to the unlawful and unrighteous demands of the unscrupulous leaders of the Republican Party? Indeed if be true that 'this whole country gave a a sigh of relief" when the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, was appointed, and fraud was made to triumph two years ago, may it not be felt to be the duty of all the abettors of that "relief" measure, whose consciences are mollified by this ent ment of "sighs," to go on in their noble work, and, regardless of the verdict of the voters, whenever a Republican President shall threated unlawful interference by force, and Messers Edmunds and Conkling shall concoct ingredients for another soothing plaster, to give the country other chances to heave "sighs of relief," until it shall have become reconciled to usurpation and unlimited, unrestrained Republican rule?

But we do not believe that the country experienced any such sensation of relief two years ago, as has been described, either at the result of the counting of votes, or at the method of reaching it; but rather, that, then and now they thought and think of it as a shameful concession, without one redeeming element of manliness in the whole transaction. How else will the defeat of Hartridge and so many of the advocates of his and Burchards resolutions which essayed to condone if not to sanctify the fraud, be accounted for?

That the Democratic party was staggered by the fierce blow given by its own leaders, was shown in the last election, when its majority in the House of Representatives was almost lost. Recovery of confidence and enthusiasm can be effected not by the nomination of any particular candidate, but by assurances not to be misunderstood that the rights of the President elect and of the party will never again be betrayed.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the Tallahassa Floridian for the interesting items which follow:

Some time since a gentleman of West Florida sent to a Northern glass manufacturing company two or three tons of beach sand, in order that its quality might be tested. The test was made and a report returned that the result was all that could be desired—the sand containing every element necessary to make fine glass ware.

Not long since, when the workingmen employed in tearing down an old wall in St. Augustine, had come to the foundation stone, there was found two images hewn out of coquina rock. One seemed to have been intended to represent a human head and bust, while the conclusion in reference to the other image was that it was a rude representation of a horse. They will probably be sent to the Smithsonian Institute.

OUR ROBUST TREASURER.

The Philadelphia Times, of Sunday, thus talks of City Treasurer, Francis Vincent, Esq.:

"Wilmington's City Treasurer, ex-Alderman Vincent, the historian of Delaware, member of the Cobden Club, antagonist of Sam Townsend, whilom editor of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," maintains his attitude of dignified opposition to what he considers the encroaching demands of City Council. He won't let that body overdraw its appropriations, and he won't furnish it a list of the interest accounts due loan-holders on the 1st instant. The City Council is not much bigger—round—than Vincent, and the fight is about an even thing so far."