

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

WILL Hampton wear a red shirt in the senate?—New York Tribune.

No, never! Jim Blaine is sole proprietor of the bloody shirt.

Wonder if Sherman hung up his Christmas stocking, and—if the First National Bank of New York played Santa Claus and put anything into it for the use of those forty-five millions of the people's money.

PROFESSOR KNAPP, whoever he may be, says that from the juxtaposition of certain planets to our earth, fully one-half of the population of the world, animals and vegetable life, will perish during 1880. He says the desolation will commence by the fishes of the sea dying, and pestilence and famine occurring in southern latitudes. It is said that many fish are dying off the coast of Florida, and in other southern states. This, with the famine in China, and the recent terrible yellow fever scourge in portions of the south, are thought to be forerunners of the fulfillment of the prediction.

Tax silent but stealthy steps of "resumption" must have affected matters in North Carolina, judging from a letter which a lawyer of that section writes to some parties, returning claims which had been sent him for collection. He said that he had offered to take anything for them, "old clothes, circus tickets, whiststones, gourds, coon skins, jaybirds or owls," and with a burst of eloquence concludes: "How in the world can a man collect money out of a people who plough little speckled bulls on hill sides, and the darkies plough gardens with sows?" Oh! Sherman could make the collections. Send him down.

CALEB CUSHING.

Just as we were going to press yesterday morning, the telegram was received announcing the death of the eminent gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. He died at his home in Newburyport, Mass., on Thursday night, January 2, 1879.

Having been born January 17, 1800, he was consequently as old as this century, and had lived beyond the proverbial three score years and ten. He was a man of remarkable and versatile talent, having filled important positions in the history of the country for the past half century or more—keeping well abreast of the eminent statesmen and great jurists of his time, the equal of the shrewd politician and the peer of the able statesman. He was born in Salisbury, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College at the age of 17. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 25, and almost immediately advanced to the front rank of the leading men of his native state, appearing first in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and one year afterward in the upper house. The next seven years of his life were spent in traveling abroad and in literary pursuits. In 1833 he was again elected to the State Legislature of Massachusetts for two years, after which he represented his congressional district in the lower branch of the National Legislature for four consecutive terms. In 1844, a commissioner to China, he negotiated the first treaty ever made between this country and the Chinese empire. After his return home he was again sent to the Legislature of his native state, and we next find him at the head of a regiment of Massachusetts troops with General Taylor in Mexico. After the conclusion of the Mexican war he returned to his home in Massachusetts, and in 1850 was once more elected to the State Legislature, for the sixth time. In the same year he was elected the first mayor of Newburyport, and again elected the following year to the same position. In 1852 he was appointed a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1853 Mr. President Pierce called him into his cabinet as his attorney general, in which position he served until the close of the Pierce administration in 1857. He returned home, and for the next three years he was returned to the State Legislature of Massachusetts. In April, 1860, he presided over the deliberations of the Democratic National convention at Charleston, S. C., and when the convention divided between Douglass and Breckinridge, he followed and presided over the Breckinridge wing, which met in Baltimore, Maryland, in the following June. During the war he stood faithfully by the National Government, but occupied no position of public importance. In 1866 he was appointed one of three eminent lawyers to revise and codify the laws of the United States. He afterwards represented our government at the Geneva conference for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and was appointed by President Grant in 1873 minister to Spain. In addition to filling all of these prominent positions very acceptably and creditably, he was twice named for high positions by presidents of the United States—once as secretary of the treasury by President Tyler, and once as chief justice of the United States by President Grant. In the former case he was rejected by the Senate, and in the latter his nomination was recalled by the president.

Caleb Cushing was no mere politician. His magnificent handling of the interests of the country at the Geneva conference, and the acceptable and satisfactory adjustment of delicate matters at the Court of Madrid—indeed, and actions all comparatively recent and fresh in the public mind—stamp him as a man of broad, pronounced and statesmanlike views and qualifications.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Within the next ten days the representatives of the people of Indiana will have convened in general assembly for the transaction of such business as, in their wisdom, the welfare of the state demands. Coming, as they will, direct from the people, while the dissensions of the campaign are fresh in their minds, it is presumable that the interests of the people will be the prime motive of every proposition.

Governor Williams, in his message, will prudently outline the important work of the session, and the reports from state offices, and those connected with state institutions, will afford the members of the legislature information upon subjects of vital interest.

and help them to meet intelligently the requirements of the times. A United States senator is to be elected: first for the term reaching to the 4th of March next, and secondly for a term of six years from the 4th of March, 1879, ending in the year 1885. That the choice will fall for both terms upon the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees the Sentinel feels assured, and hence no argument to establish the eminent propriety of such a choice need be adduced. The legislature will be called upon to redeem the state from the obloquy of the disfranchisement of thousands of democrats, the result of radical infamy and radical supremacy. We feel assured that the gerrymandering outrage will find among its opponents some very staunch republicans, and this fact gives assurance that the democracy, in demanding a just apportionment of the state for legislative and congressional purposes, will have the opposition of such radicals only as are blinded by their partisan prejudices.

We take it for granted that, in view of the impoverished condition of tax-payers, the severest economy consistent with the public welfare will be insisted upon, and that there will be no places for supernumeraries and sinecurists, and retrenchment will be in order. It is quite possible that some factional opposition may be made to the state house enterprise, though we prefer to believe that prudent counsels have got the better of the crude objections with which the measure was at first confronted, and that such legislation will be had as will enable the commissioners and contractors to push forward the work to completion.

It has been suggested, in view of transportation difficulties, with which Indianapolis interests have been compelled to contend, that legislation would be calculated to prevent future difficulties and future perils to Indiana's commerce. The subject, however, is one of extreme delicacy, and which will require, if legal restraints are to be imposed, a thorough analysis of the whole question of railroads in their relation to the people, and consequent ability in the adjustment of all the interests involved. We conclude that the legal rate of interest will be reduced, and that six per cent. will be the limit allowed by law. This is the demand of the people, and few propositions command greater unanimity. We are equally well convinced that the law permitting creditors to incorporate in notes the provision that attorney's fees may be charged against the debtor in case of suit will also be repealed, rather than modified. It is quite possible that an effort will be made to take from the discretion of the governor the exercise of the pardoning power, and to create what is termed a "board of pardons." This measure was suggested as an insult to Governor Williams by me inferior to him in all regards, and will not be tolerated by the democratic members of the legislature. In addition to these measures others will be brought forward, until the bills will doubtless be as numerous as at the last session. We conclude, in view of the fact that the legislature will urge economy in all things, that the members will economize time and get down to the hard work of the session earlier than hitherto. In that event questions will undergo greater scrutiny; bills will be better matured, and the laws enacted more in consonance with the public welfare.

CLIPPINGS.

SEVEN 'eighth, old boy, good-bye! Take care 'er self!

WHAT kind of material is the close of the year made of?

INGERSOLL is reminded that Solomon was guilty of more Miss-takes than Moses was.

THE tower of Pisa must have got awful drunk some time. It can't stand straight yet.

REMARK of the gold dollar: "While you fellows were talking about it, I resumed—St Louis Post.

LAST summer when the hot wave from the west struck us so violently we felt as if we'd go to go out and shovel ten feet of snow off a neighbor's sidewalk, and not charge him a cent. We don't feel that way now.—Norris Town Herald.

JOSH BILLINGS: I don't insist upon pedigree for a man or horse. If a horse can trot fast the pedigree is all right; if he can't, I would give a shilling a yard for his pedigree.

LITTLE Laura was tired and sleepy on Christmas night, when she went to bed, and forgot to say her "Now I lay me." "I couldn't go to heaven to-night, mamma," said she, as her mother was pulling off her little stockings. "Why not, darling?" "Too I'm too tired."—Preston Express.

You are too poor to get a telescope that will discover pianos invisible to the naked eye, buy a pair of club skates, strike out boldly on the ice, and when your blood is up and your heels are also up, look right into the blue sky and the planets will come right down and play tag around the tip of your nose.—New York Herald.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A farmer called for fifteen dozen oysters in Newburg, N. Y., and ate them in twenty minutes.

Jefferson Davis' book of memoirs is to be published next spring simultaneously in New York and London, with a French edition in Paris.

The Lee Monument association is making arrangements to canvass every house in Virginia on the 19th of January, the anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's death, for Mrs. Mackay, wife of the bonanza king, has a sapphire which was once the property of a Spanish prince, and which cost her \$150,000. It is an inch in diameter. Her pearl necklace cost \$100,000, and her coral set cost \$18,000.

Two residents of Hillsboro, Va., disputed about a young lady's age, one holding that she was 20, the other that she was 18, and fought about it, one being killed. If they had only asked her they would have discovered that she will be 17 next March.

A preacher in Kentucky the other Sunday, became exasperated, caused in his discourse to say: "Ladies, if you will give me your close attention I will keep a lookout on that door, and if anything worse than a man enters, I will warn you in time to make your escape."

Two women in black, their faces shrouded in thick veils, visit a Carson (Nev.) faro bank and play till early in the morning, limiting their bets to \$1 a card. They never speak, and utterly disregard the surrounding profanity and vulgarity, which they can not choose but hear.

When they saw it they wondered, and when they weighed the little angel it kicked the beam at 16 pounds and 14 ounces. Then they said, with one accord, "it is the biggest baby ever born in this city." The scene is laid in Providence, R. I., and a principal performer is the wife of the head waiter at the Narragansett Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

A Girl Stolen From Her Mother and Found After Seven Years. (Springfield Mo. Patriot.)

Some six months ago Mrs. —— of this city, took from the county house a little girl about 12 years old, named Addie Young. She had been left there some time before by a Mr. McLain, who stated to Mr. Hay, the superintendent, that Addie was arranged.

The girl has been in Mr. Moore's family up to the present time. She could give little account of herself, except that she had lately lived in several different families, and that her former home was Atlanta, Georgia.

Her education had been sadly neglected, and when she came to Mr. Moore she did not even know the letters of the alphabet. She proved to be an ordinarily bright and well disposed girl, and seemed pleased, as well she might, after the buffetting she had endured, with her new home. Thus matters relative to the little girl were situated, when, in October last, among the "advertised" letters at the Springfield office, Mrs. —— noticed one for Addie Young. Of course she obtained it, and found it to read as follows:

ATLANTA, III., Oct. 20, 1878.

Miss Addie Young, Springfield, Mo.:

Miss ADDIE—If this letter falls into your hands, please answer immediately. I have tried to find you for months, but have some difficulty in getting things in my possession—of all her clothes, her watch and her photograph. They are in my charge for you if you can't find them. So you see I am in great trouble, and I have no place to go to. You are a most twelve years old and ought to be able to read and write. So I address you to the surest means of reaching you. Direct your letter to Mr. WILLIAM GARRETT.

—Your mother's people and your half-brother all live in Missouri.

Of course a letter was addressed to Mrs. William Garrett, Atlanta, Ill. After a few weeks the following singular reply was received:

ATLANTA, III., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 78.

Mrs. ——, Springfield, Mo.:

Mrs. ——: You can not realize with what joy and what sorrow your letter was read by me to think Addie, my darling Addie, is found at last. I will not see her again, but when she comes to me again, I will be happy to see her again.

—I am your own mother.

—I am your own mother.