Cook, the newly elected Register, is prominently mentioned for the nomination of Mayor to succeed Sayles J. Bowen, the present incumbent. Cook is a negro of the darkest hue. Where is this thing to end?

A few days ago a lady was dismissed from office, and upon inquiring the cause, was told that Senator Fessenden had recommended her for position, and as he had voted against impeaching Andrew Johnson, his friends could expect no favors at the hands of this administration. *Nufced.*

The "times are out of joint," so much so that Ulysses cannot be absent from Washington but a few days at a time, and in this hot weather he will not be improved in health or temper, such is the "on dit" at least. The Presidential Toga is very heavy, and will be more than irksome ere he lays it off.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pen and Ink Sketches of the University of North Carolina, as it Has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 15.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Gov. Swain never liked to ask for help He did so now with extreme reluctance. But once before in its history had the College received such aid from the State. In 1791 $10,000 had been loaned it, and this sum was afterwards converted into a gift. The $7,000, now asked for at an interval of considerably more than half a century, would make the sum of all that the State has ever given its University $17,000. It would be instructive and suggestive to ask what the Universities of South Carolina and Virginia have cost their respective States, and how much, *annually*, has been bestowed on them. Ours has received but $17,000 in the course of seventy-four years, and meanwhile has earned and invested in buildings for the State $100,000, besides educating free, hundreds of her sons. Such facts cannot be repeated too often.

To show how little, out of a certain circle, has really been known of the University and its doings, when the fact of its beneficiary system was stated in the House of Commons, one of the members, an old man, rose and questioned it, saying that he had never heard of it. He was answered by another member, a graduate, who very gracefully and handsomely vouched for the fact, he, himself, having received his education as a gift from the University.

The $7,000 was granted cordially, and it was said, the Governor might have had $20,000 if he had asked for it. But he was not one to tax the generosity of the State, and he never wanted the people of North Carolina to feel that their University was a burden upon them. It had always been independent under his management, and he only hoped that he might live to see it again launched on a prosperous career. That day, alas! he never saw.

BREAKING UP.

In March, 1867, the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy suddenly became vacant. The oldest member of the Faculty, and who had been longer connected with the College than any other man since its foundation, was gathered up as a shock of corn fully ripe. Dr. Phillips fell dead on the rostrum of the Chapel at morning prayers, with his recitation room key, and Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry in his hand.

In 1865 Prof. Hepburn, who filled the chair of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics, had obtained a furlough from the Trustees that he might spend a year of study in Europe. In 1866 he had returned. In the spring of 1867 he tendered his resignation, having come to the conclusion that the University could not, without a thorough reorganization, regain its lost footing with the public. Besides, the income that it was giving would not support his family. With the same views Prof. Martin, of the Department of Chemistry, also resigned his chair in the course of that summer.—Both these young men were a severe loss. They would have given character and reputation to any institution with which they were connected.

In 1866 Mr. Pool, adjunct Professor of Mathematics had resigned to take that office in the Internal Revenue Bureau which he yet holds.

THE RESIGNATION OF ALL.

There now remained only the President and four Professors, Dr. Hubbard, Profs. Fetter, Phillips and Smith. (Judge Battle still continuing his Law School.) These gentlemen, feeling that with a College numbering less than 100 students, the public was holding them responsible, and feeling that they had done all that could be required and more, and willing that new men and measures should now be tried on an Institution to which they had devoted the best years of their lives, resigned in a body in the fall of '67. These resignations were accepted by the Trustees at their meeting in November.

POPULAR IDEAS.

It cannot be denied that at the close of the war all our Literary Institutions took more or less of a Political, or at any rate, a Sectional complexion. The election of Gen. Lee to the Presidency of Washington College, had the effect to draw thither such an overwhelming crowd of students that it seemed to become necessary to the existence and prosperity of all our Colleges that they should take on a warm Southern tone, and identify themselves, if possible, more than ever with the Lost Cause, by associating with them those who had been prominent in our army. It had very soon begun to be openly said that all that Chapel Hill needed was to have Gen. Jo. Johnston or some other one of our Southern heroes placed at its head. People did not seem to care whether the man was a scholar or not, so that he had fought gallantly on our side. Gov. Swain resisted all such quasi military views, as he had resisted the plan of introducing military features in the College course during the war. Nevertheless it was certainly the popular idea of the day. Gov. Swain was assailed by a certain Press as an old fogy, a fossil, who, with his colleagues, should be forced to give way to more wide awake and truly Southern patriotic men. After four years of war it seemed too tame a proceeding to put on the scholar's simple garb and return quietly to the old ways, the old studies, the old moderation. The old Professors were voted slow—the old methods behind the age. People forgot that it takes time to grow an efficient, experienced an able College officer. A great and successful working Institution is as much the work of years as the Literature of a country. We cannot have a Southern Literature merely by resolving on it, and starting Magazines and Reviews, and we cannot make a living College merely by electing new Professors and buying new apparatus.

THE LANDSCRIP.

The influences that were agitating men's minds and weakening the hold of the Faculty on public favor might have been overcome by time and its inevitable reactions, and especially by the judicious intermingling among them of new elements—new officers and fresh attractions.—This the poverty of the Institution prevented.

When the Landscript donation from Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural College in every State in the Union was announced, Gov. Swain, by unwearied exertion and mainly by his own personal influence among the politicians at Washington City, procured the grant for North Carolina. I believe she is the only southern State so favored, unless, perhaps, Georgia be added. Gov. Swain, having secured it for the State, was further instrumental in influencing the State Representatives to hand it over to the University, that the new Agricultural College might be connected with it, using one of its ample buildings and its lands, and thus going at once into successful operation. With this great addition to its advantages and attractions, the Trustees felt assured that the University would revive.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

The Trustees were very unwilling that the doors of the University should be closed for even so short an interval, while they were maturing plans for a reorganization. They foresaw the peril and the extreme difficulty in setting such machinery in motion again if once stopped. They, therefore, while accepting the resignation of the Faculty, formally requested them to continue the College exercises for another session and keep the doors open till the new measures could be resolved upon. It was a delicate thing to ask men so circumstanced, and I know that Gov. Swain for one, hesitated, saying, at the same time, that he would go as far as any man to serve the interest of the University. However, the *esprit du corps* prevailed, and the Faculty remained as requested till the Commencement of June, 1868, when the Trustees handsomely and unanimously re-elected them all to their several Departments, at the same time making provision to enlarge the corps by such additions as were called for, and by the election of Professors in the new Agricultural School.

THE CLOSE OF A LONG DAY.

All these plans and hopes, however, were doomed to be frustrated by the issue of the State elections in May of that year, by which a new Constitution was adopted, and new State officers came in with new party views and prejudices, thus throwing the State Institutions into entirely new friends. One of the first acts of the new Government was the summary closing of the University doors by a company of negro troops, and the consequent displacement of all the College authorities. A severer blow to the cause of Education was never dealt, and with all respect for the purity of their motives who thus acted, and their ability to judge in such matters, I may anticipate the verdict of a very few years, and add that a greater blunder was never committed.

AS TO POLITICS.

It was a significant indication of the irritability of the times that while one party had been clamoring for the removal of the Faculty, on the ground that they were traitors to the South, the other party was also impatient of them, and when it had accomplished their ejection, we had certain other presses rejoicing over the downfall of disloyal rebels, the breaking up of the old rookery and the letting in of light on the dark corners of an effete aristocracy.—It was also a significant indication of the even tenor of the way the Faculty had held as to politics, that the extremists of both sides thus repudiated them.

We hear a great deal said these days about the present odious aspects of party, and especially its unprecedented invasion of Literary ground, hitherto held sacred from such interference. We need to be reminded, every now and then, that human nature is the same in all ages, and that there is nothing new. I have before me now a letter to "the Honorable the President of the Board of Trustees, of the University of North Carolina," dated Oct. 24, 1842, and written by the Rev. James Hall, D. D., of Iredell county. His spirit had been stirred within him at the intrusion of politics in the domain of letters.—One of his co-presbyters had been chosen a member of the Board, the only Democrat known in the two presbyteries of the State, which consist of more than thirty members, and "whose political principles as was acknowledged to me by a member of the Board, designate the object of choice." Meanwhile it seems that Dr. Hall and others who bore the burden and heat of the Revplutionary day, were proscribed as "Rebel Priests," "for which, see a late number of the Raleigh Register"—and "must sustain the above and other most odious epithets." Then follow reflections such as we are familiar with at this very time, concerning party principles, literary institutions, &c., &c., ending thus, "I query if christendom can produce such an example as has, and may be found in the University of North Carolina."

The letter, however, was written for the purpose of thanking the Board for the honorary degree of D. D., lately conferred on the writer, and also announces that he had a considerable number of books which he intended to present to the College. So that there was evidently at bottom, in spite of politics, respect and good will on both sides.

GOV. SWAIN'S HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

This letter is one of very many collected by Gov. Swain to illustrate the history of the State and University. A rich and invaluable storehouse of material for the future Historian. It is not among the least of the debts which North Carolina owes to Gov. Swain that he was for many years so indefatigable in collecting such material.

His wide acquaintances thoughout the Union, his large correspondence, and the general esteem felt for him by all classes and parties, gave him unusual facilities for gathering information. He was himself a storehouse of facts and anecdotes, and genealogical and traditional lore, such as no other man's memory in the State could compass. He loved such investigations, and was never happier than when he received a communication from some like-minded friend, throwing fresh light on some obscure corner of inquiry. Losing him, we lost the key to his vast collection of papers, and the only hand competent to fuse and present them to the world in a competent form. Let who will take up his mantle and endeavor to carry out his designs, the name of DAVID L. SWAIN must ever remain first on the list of those who loved and honored North Carolina, and who, more than any other man of his day, keeping himself aloof from State politics, had fostered State pride, and laid the foundation for building up our State history.

FINALLY,

Gov. Swain's death occurring when it did, gave a dramatic and tragical interest to the close of his connection with the University and to the close of the fifth Act of the University's career. That there should now be an interlude of a Farce seems proper. But that the curtain will rise again on fairer scenes, new actors, and a prouder story for Chapel Hill, no one who loves our State is willing to doubt. As was well said by the orator at the late meeting of the Board, to her Alumni must the University look now for aid and restoration. To her Alumni, wherever they may be reached, I have addressed these desultory papers, and to the right feeling of every honest man in the State, in the hope of re-kindling their attachment and re-awakening their interest in a spot once dear and hallowed by a thousand tender and patriotic associations.

Mule Killed by a Rattle Snake.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says that a valuable mule belonging to Mr. George Howell was bitten by a rattle snake on Monday last, just below the fetlock. The mule lived only twenty-five minutes. The animal exhibited no signs, by swelling or anything else, to indicate that it had been poisoned.

STATE NEWS

Major John Hughes and John H. Haughton, Esq., are the counsel of C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, in the case enjoining the Governor in the matter of State proxies.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

WAKE JAIL.—There are 30 prisoners confined in Wake county jail at present—8 white and 22 colored. Of this number ten are under sentence to the Penitentiary for terms varying from ten to twenty years; the others awaiting trial, mostly on charges of larceny.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The third small drawing of the N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency took place at Tucker Hall last Saturday July 10th. A crowd of interested spectators were present. Ticket number 1,200 owned by a Mr. Harrison of Plymouth, N. C., drew the piano, Number 1,438 drew the top buggy. Everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily. The extra Velocipede quickly came out with the numbers that drew the prizes.—Raleigh *Standard.*

The case of the University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Public Treasurer will be argued before the Supreme Court to-day. The people await the decision with a great deal of interest, as it will cover the validity of several millions of appropriations for building railroads, the bonds for which have not yet been issued, and will not be issued if the acts of Assembly to authorize their issue are declared unconstitutional.

Raleigh *Standard.*

We publish the minority report, presented at the meeting in Jones county last Saturday, by James Osgood, Esq., as a substitute for the one offered by a majority of the committee. This report has been denounced. What is there in it that merits denunciation?

It is the strong language of those who felt that their county had been grossly traduced, and the fair fame of her citizens unjustly villified. The meeting refused to substitute these resolations for those of the majority, not because they were untrue; but because the language was thought to be too strong in the expression of acknowledged truth.

Mr. Osgood, when his convictions are strong, uses firm, bold words, and we admire him for it.

WHEREAS, Enemies of the white people of the county of Jones have, of late, labored industriously through the columns of the Republican press to originate and circulate reports prejudicial to the good fame of our people by publishing charges and accusations against them of the most vile and slanderous character, that are wholly unfounded in fact and false as the base hearts of them that conceived them, and

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the white citizens of said county—representing that class who desire to protect and preserve the characters of our people as law-abiding and peaceable citizens—deem it eminently proper that such charges be denied in a public manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pronounce unqualifiedly false the reports put in circulation by unprincipled and designing men, in regard to the lawlessness and crime, said to abound in our midst, and to be committed by the white people of our country.

Resolved, That we positively deny that an organized band of horse thieves exist in our county, and that we invite investigation by the proper authorities to prove the correctness of the assertion.

Resolved, That the only oath-bound organization known to exist in our county is the Union League.

Resolved, That we firmly believe the death of Orson R. Colgrove, late Sheriff of our county, was accomplished by personal and not political foes.

Resolved, That we challenge the world to produce a community of a relative number of white people that can show a fairer record more ready and willing obedience to the laws of the land, and greater forbearance under oppression and wrong than the white people of the county of Jones, and at the same time a people more maligned, misrepresented and slandered.

Resolved, That the crimes committed in the county of Jones, said to exceed anything "ever heard of or read of," by a radical Judge, exists only in his excited and disordered mind.

New Berne Jour. of Com. 10th.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We learn that the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that the appropriations made by the recent Legislature in aid of the *new* railroads—that is, such as have been chartered or extended since the new Constitution took effect—are unconstitutional and invalid.—This decision corroborates fully the views held by our members from this county in the Senate and House, and vindicates their course in refusing to vote for what they said and what is now admitted by our highest tribunals, was unconstitutional and illegal legislation. The decision we speak of was made in the case directly concerning the Chapel Hill railroad,—or, as it was nicknamed by a Democratic Senator at Raleigh, "the Ornamental railroad;" but the decision, as we have said, virtually covers the cases of all the other roads, and parts of roads, that are *new*.

Another most important feature of this decision is that the Court has discussed in it the *limit of taxation*, and has said that the tax on property cannot go above 66 cents on the hundred dollars worth.—Nothing can be more far-reaching in its effects than such a decision.

SUPREME COURT—Monday, July 12, 1869. All the Justices present. The case of the University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Public Treasurer was argued by Messrs. Ed. Graham Haywood and S. J. Person for the plaintiff, and the Attorney General and E. W. Pou for the defendants.

Opinions were delivered as follows:

By the Chief Justice. In Robinson vs. McIver, from Richmond county. Decree reversed in so far as it does not conform to this opinion, and a decree in these respects to be drawn.

In Croom vs. Morrissey, from Moore county. Judgment affirmed.

In culver vs. Eggers, from Watauga county.—Ruling reaffirmed.

By Reade, J. In State vs. Darr, from Davidson county. No error.

In State vs. Horton, from Watauga county.—No error.

In Miller vs. Gibson, from Rowan county. Appeal dismissed.

By Rodman, J. In State and Donaldson vs. Waldrop, from Cherokee county. No error.

In Campbell vs. Allison, from Iredell county.—Appeal dismissed.

In City of Wilmington vs. Davis, from New Hanover county. Action dismissed.

In Harper vs. Spinham, from Caldwell county. Appeal dismissed.

By Dick, J. In State vs. Ratts, from Rowan county. Affirmed.

In Smithdeal vs. Smith, from Rowan county.—Judgment reversed, and judgment here on special verdict—*procedundo* to issue.

In Robeson vs. Brown, from Martin county.—Judgment reversed, *venire de novo.*

By Settle, J. In State *ex rel* Merritt vs. McQuaig, from Mecklenburg county. Error.

In State vs. Patterson, from Transylvania county. Error. *Venire de novo* awarded.

In the city of New Berne vs. Jones, from Craven county. Action dismissed.

In Shuford and wife vs. Ramsour, from Catawba county. No error

In Palin vs. Small, from Pasquotank county.—No error. Judgment affirmed.

Ral. *Standard.*

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Smith, President of the N. C. Railroad, in a speech at the Stockholders' meeting, in Salisbury, denounced the Legislature for making so many extravagant appropriations of public money at the late session. He told the plain truth when he said that those who voted the appropriations pay little or none of the public taxes. It is time for the indignation of every man to be aroused against those who are squandering the people's money.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

Eight more money order officers have been established in North Carolina, viz:

Concord,	Warrenton county,	N. C.	
Hillsboro',	Orange	"	"
Kenansville,	Duplin	"	"
Louisburg,	Franklin	"	"
Trinity College	Randolph	"	"
Warrenton,	Warren	"	"
Washington,	Beaufort	"	"
Wilson,	Halifax.	"	"

The above in addition to Ashville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Goldsboro', Greensboro', Morganton, New Berne, Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, Statesville, Tarboro' and Wilmington, making a total of 24 money order officers.

The farmers are threshing and shipping their wheat. The crop is good and is yielding handsomely. Mr. C. W. Holloway, one of the most extensive farmers in the county, will probably ship 2,000 bushels. Geo. D. Pool, Esq., another prominent and successful farmer, will ship 1,000 bushels. To one who is a convert to the policy of curtailing the expenses of transportation on the raw material as much as possible, the inquiry suggests itself: Why send your wheat North and then send North for your flour? Is it economy in the consumer to pay transportation both ways? And could not the wheat be manufactured into flour here and sent North to greater profit? Certainly.

Elizabeth City *North Carolinian.*

SUPREME COURT, Wednesday, July 14.—All the Justices present. The following cases were argued:

State vs. Nelly and Henry Bullock; from Franklin county. W. A. Jenkins and Attorney General for the State.

S. B. Heyman, Executor, *et. al.*; from Halifax county. Edward Conigland for plaintiff.

Samuel T. Stancill vs Samuel Calvert; from Northampton county. Barnes and Bragg for the plaintiff. Ransom and Conigland for the defendant.

State vs. H. H. Barwell and others; from Granville county. Attorney General for the State. Bragg for the defendant.

Raleigh *Standard.*

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in this city to-day, registered at the Yarborough House, we notice the names of Gen. M. W. Ransom, of Northampton, Judge Cantwell, of Wilmington, W. A. Jenkins, Esq., of Warrenton, Col. Walter Clark and Ed. Conigland, Esq., of Halifax, and Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, of Oxford.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Robert Garvin, convicted of robbing the United States mails at Magnolia, has been taken to the Albany penitentiary to serve the term of his sentence two years.

Raleigh *Standard.*

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Wm. G. Hall, an old and highly respected citizen of this city, left on yesterday morning's train for New York, from whence he intends to go direct to California for the purpose of locating. The "progressive march" of radicalism appears to be driving to other climes and States some of the best our citizens; Mr. Hall being about the twenty-fifth former resident who has left within the past few months.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

CARPET-BAG DAVIS.—Is it true that Governor Holden's friend, the above named, who is Senator from Montgomery and Randolph, and Treasurer of the Fayetteville and Western Road, was well beaten with a chair by a widow lady of Montgomery, for insulting her? Will some citizen of Montgomery give us the facts? We don't care to expose Davis, but it goes to the discredit of Gov. Holden and his administration, that he prefers such carpet-baggers for official positions.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The Platform of the Ohio Democracy—Read it.

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over $2,500,000,000 Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people, and ought not to be tolerated, and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of the interest on the public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of the bondholders that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and if persisted in will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff, which was designed only in the interests of the New England manufacturers; that said tariff is also, by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee, and the necessaries of life, unendurable and oppressive, especially upon the people of the West, and that we demand its repeal and the substitution of another, based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the United States have always been pre-eminently friendly to the rights and interests of the laboring man; that they are in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops, the hours dictated by the physical and mental well-being of the laborer; that they favor the most liberal laws in regard to household and homestead exemption from sale and execution; that they are also in favor of liberal grants of land from the public domain to actual settlers without any cost, and are opposed to the donation of them to swindling railroad corporations; and that they are generally friendly to a system of measures advocated by the Labor and Industrial Congresses; and we pledge the Democratic party, if restored to power, to exercise their influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it; that the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio by means of the so-called fifteenth constitutional amendment is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy and legislation of the Radical party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the State, and convert the republic into a consolidated despotism; that whether such despotism be exercised by an Emperor, a President, or a Congress, the result would be fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this country means the absolute dominion of monopoly and aggregate capital over the lives, the liberty, and the property, of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bounded debt, which unnecessarily increases the burden of the people $30,000,000 annually, and that we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the trial and sentence to death by military commission of citizens of Texas not in military or naval service when the civil courts were in unobstructed exercise of their functions in that State, and in the time of profound peace, and the approval of that sentence by President Grant, are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens guaranteed them by the Constitution, State and Federal, and deserve, and should receive, the earnest condemnation of every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous palpable and high-handed usurpations of the party in power, their many public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the civil law and the guarantee of the Constitution; their continuing to deprive sovereign States of representation in Congress, and to govern said States by military rule, show them to be the party of depotism, and unworthy the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship, and recognize as brethren in a common cause, all conservative men not heretofore Democrats who will unite with us in rescuing the Goverment from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen; and we pledge the united and cordial support of the 250,000 Democrats in Ohio, whom we represent, to the ticket nominated by this Convention, and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of Ohio.

A Pittsfield farmer claims a kind of potatoe "just fifteen minutes earlier than the Early Rose."

Kansas City, which, in 1865, had a population of only 7,000, now estimates her number at 35,000.

NEW HANOVER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the County Medical Society will be held in this city on Wednesday evening next, the 21st instant. Members are requested to take notice.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 14—Noon.

Mr. Morehead, a representative from the Memphis Commercial Convention, departed in the steamer Java to-day, to lay the results of the deliberations of that body before the Exchanges of the principal European cities.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14—Noon.

The Chinese labor convention was organized here to-day.

Governor Harris was unanimously elected President. The attendance was large.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—P. M.

The revenue receipts to-day were six hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

Supervisor Stanwood telegraphs for the arrest of Collector Wills and Deputy Collector Quill, for alleged blindness to illicit distillation.

The President has appointed JAS. H. Foote, Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C.

Admiral Poor succeeds Hoff, who asks relief on account of ill health.

Mr. Peabody is sick, but not serionsly.

The Yerger *habeas corpus* argument lasted four hours. Attorney General Hoar strongly combatted Judge Chase's jurisdiction. At the close of the hearing, Judge Chase said he would inform the counsel when he had digested the arguments

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 14—Noon.

The steamships Scotia and Moro Castle have arrived here.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14—Noon.

U. S. steamer Nipsic, from Port au Prince, has arrived here. Her officers and crew are all well. She reports Port au Prince as being healthy.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, July 14—Noon.

The Emperor has accepted the resignations of Rauper and St. Vallette.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14—P. M.

The committee on resolutions made their report to-day.

The resolutions declare against the exercise of doubtful constitutional power; that Pennsylvania would never giver up self-government; that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution should go before the people; that the negro should not have the ballot; that the finances need reform; that labor reforms should be encouraged; that the whole reconstruction policy tends to destroy republican government, and establishes tyranny; that our soldiers should not be forgotten; that our sympathies to all nations struggling for liberty should be given heartily, and that the scheme of taxation is burdensome and should be done away with.

The report was unanimously accepted by the convention.

Gen. Hancock's name was received with vociferous applause.

A letter from Gen. Hancock, dated May 21st, positively prohibiting the use of his name, was read. Several persons declared their determination to vote for him in spite of it.

On the first ballot Asa Packer received 58; Gen. W. S. Hancock, 22; Geo. W. Cass 48; Gen. Wm. McCandlass 5. Second ballot—Packer 68; Cass 47; Hancock 19. Mr. Packer was declared the nominee.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 15—Noon.

Stocks strong. Sterling Exchange 109¼. Gold 136⅞. Five-twenties, of '62, 124. North Carolina Sixes 58; new 48. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupon, 57; new, 61. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 62½; new 56. Louisiana Sixes, old, 69. Levees 66½.

Flour—market dull and drooping. Wheat—market dull and favors buyers. Corn—market a shade firmer. Pork dull—new $32 25. Lard nominal. Cotton quiet—sales this morning at 24¼@24½ cents ₩ lb. Spirits Turpentine drooping—sales at 42½ cents ₩ gallon. Rosin firm—good strained $2 30@$2 35. Freights dull.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, Including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulayand Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 19 121—d&w6m

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, formerly called the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Tuesday, the first day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness—these together with the virtue of the waters—make it one of the most desirable watering places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are the White and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these Waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, weakness, debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., &c.

The proprietor having spent a large amount in additional buildings and improvements generally, these Springs are now in a fine condition, rooms large and pleasant, and good cottages containing from two to six rooms each, well arranged for either large or small families.

Good ten pin alleys, billiard tables and other amusements. Fine BATH HOUSES for Pool, Plunge or Shower Bath, and Sulphur Bath, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who may rest assured wil have every attention.

Having secured the services of Mr. J. N. Carter, of Virginia, who has had much experience and stands high as a Hotel keeper, visitors may rest assured that our table will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and everything done that will add to their pleasure and comfort.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad will leave Salisbury for Hickory Station, the Springs depot, every morning (Sundays excepted) in connection with the North Carolina Railroad, avoiding delay or stoping at Salisbury, and arrive at Hickory Station in time for breakfast, where good hacks will be in readiness to take passengers over a beautiful, well shaded road to the Springs—a distance of six miles.

As an inducement for families and parties to spend two months or more, I have concluded to put board down at the following low rates:

Board for one single month $50.
Board for two or more months $40 per month or at that rate.
Board per week $16.
Board per day $2 50.
Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price. No charge for infants or children under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba County, North Carolina, May 16th, 1869. 196&15-3m

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₩ lb	40 @ 42	LIME, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BRICKS,		From store	1 50 @ 1 60
₩ M.	10 00 @15 00	MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each		Cuba hhds	30 @ 32½
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 25	do tierces	55 @ 57½
New	2 50 @ 3 00	Sugar house	00 @ 40
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,		do bbls	42½@ 45
Tallow	18 @ 21	Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
Adamantine	21 @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
Sperm	50 @ 55	Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.	
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,		Virgin New	0 @ 3 00
Java	37 @ 40	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 65
Laguayra	26 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 60
Rio	20 @ 25	Tar, ₩ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 70
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Tar, in ordr	2 40 @ 2 50
COTTON, ₩ lb.,		Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @ 31	Rosin, pale	4 60 @ 5 50
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 32	do No. 1	2 50 @ 3 75
COTTON BAGGING,		do No. 2	1 70 @ 1 80
Gunny, ₩ yd	21 @ 22	do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 65
Dundee	26 @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ₩ lb	7 @ 10	₩ gal	00 @ 39
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ₩ lb.,	
₩ bushel	1 20 @ 1 25	Cut	5 50 @ 5 75
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ₩ gallon,	
Shooting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
₩ yard	12 @ 16	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ₩ 5 lb	2 00 @ 2 05	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	40 @ 42½
₩ lb	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS,	1 50 @ 2 00
FISH, ₩ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
No. 1	22 00 @25 00	Irish, ₩ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
No. 2	18 00 @20 00	PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,	
No. 3	14 00 @16 00	N. C. Bacon.	
Mullets	7 50 @ 10 00	Hams	20 @ 22
Herring,		Middlings	19 @ 20
East	0 00 @ 6 50	Shoulders	00 @ 18
N.C. roe	0 00 @ 0 00	Hog round	19 @ 20
do cut	8 50 @ 9 00	Western Bacon	
do gross	0 00 @ 7 00	Hams	18 @ 22
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @ 10	Middlings	18½@ 19½
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern		Shoulders	16 @ 16½
Family	7 00 @12 50	Lard, N. C.	20 @ 23
Superfine	5 50 @ 6 00	do North'rn	17 @ 21
Fine	5 25 @ 5 50	Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
NORTH CAROLINA,		do North'rn	40 @ 42
Family	11 50 @12 00	Cheese	18 @ 22
Superfine	11 00 @11 25	PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.	
GLUE, ₩ lb	20 @ 23	City Mess	34 50 @35 00
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32	Thin "	33 50 @34 00
GUANO, Peruvian,		Prime,	31 50 @32 00
Per ton	85 00 @00 00	Rump	31 00 @32 00
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,		SALT,	
Corn	1 10 @ 1 20	Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
Oats	75 @ 90	Liverpool, sack, ground,	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 10	cargo	0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, rough	1 50 @ 1 75	from store	2 10 @ 2 15
Carolina	9½@ 10	American	1 70 @ 1 75
HIDES, ₩ lb.,		SUGAR, ₩ lb.,	
Green	9 @ 9½	Cuba	00 @ 16½
Dry	19 @ 20	Porto Rico	0 @ 15
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,		C	16 @ 16½
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 50	B	16 @ 17
Northern	0 75 @ 90	A	17 @ 17½
IRON, ₩ lb.,		Crushed	18 @ 18½
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	SOAP, ₩ lb.	
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Northern,	7 @ 13
American,		Wilmington,	
sheer	9 @ 10	Ext. Family	10½@ 11
Swede	10 @ 12	Family	10 @ 10
Hoop,		Chemical	9½@ 10
₩ ton.	130 00@135 00	Pale	8 @ 10½
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)		SHINGLES, ₩ M.,	
Whiskey	1 50 @ 2 25	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	Common	2 50 @ 3 25
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	STAVES, ₩ M.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00	TIMBER, ₩ M.,	
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50	Shipping	12 00 @14 00
LUMBER, (River,		Mill, prme	10 00 @12 00
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 50
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Mill, inferior to	
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	ord	4 50 @ 6 50
		TALLOW, lb	10 @ 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 15, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Has been in moderate request throughout the week for distilling purposes, and prices have ruled without change. Receipts continue unusually light, owing to the low stage of the water courses, and there is not sufficient coming to market to keep the distilleries in operation. The arrivals and sales are only 898 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	133	$3 00	$2 65
Saturday	87	3 00	2 65
Monday	255	3 00	2 65
Tuesday	124	3 00	2 65
Wednesday	209	3 00	2 65
Thursday	95	3 00	2 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled without change during the earlier part of the week, and up to the close of Monday's business the sales were at 39 cents. Since then, however, there has been considerable dullness manifest under the unfavorable advices from abroad, and no sales have been reported; buyers are offering 38 cents, while factors are holding at 38½@39 cents. The receipts by river are cut off at present by the low stage of the water courses, and the arrivals are therefore confined to parcels by railroad; there is, however, a fair stock on market unsold. The sales are as follows:

|