THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

State Credit.

The debate in the Senate, published this morning, upon the condition of the credit of the State, will be found interesting. Men who have aided in breaking down our bonds, by wanton extravagance and corruption, now wish to build them up by passing windy resolutions. The expenses of the Government will not be decreased by promises of economy from men receiving seven dollars a day, nor will public confidence be restored by the endorsement of those whose participancy in crime have brought our credit to its present deplorable condition.

ARRIVAL.--Gen. M. S. Littlefield arrived in this city by the Eastern train yesterday morning. What's up?—Tallahasse *Floridian*, Nov. 30th.

Will the Raleigh *Sentinel* please inform the *Floridian* "what's up." Is it the investigation? Or is Littlefield looking after the interests of the Raleigh *Standard* or the Western North Carolina Railroad in Florida? "What's up?" Certainly it is not North Carolina "Special Tax" Bonds, four millions of dollars of which this erratic General is supposed to have in his possession. They are down—down—down. Let us know, by all means, "what's up?"

A Bit of Romance.

The New York *Sun* tells a sad and romantic incident of the career of the benefactor whose death two hemispheres are mourning:

A number of years ago, when Mr. Peabody was just entering upon his career of success as a business man, in Baltimore, he met by chance, in the street, a poor girl, who was but a child, but whose pleasing face and gentle manner attracted his notice. Questioning her as to her parentage and surroundings, he found her in every way worthy his regard, and a fit subject for his benefaction. He at once adopted her as his ward, and gave her an education. As she advanced in age, her charms of person as well as the brightness of her intellect won the affections of her benefactor. Through this relationship, he had ample opportunity of watching her progress, and day by day her hold upon his affections grew stronger. At length, as the ward bloomed into womanhood, though much her senior in years, Mr. Peabody offered her his hand and fortune. Gratefully appreciating his generosity, and acknowledging her attachment for him as almost a father, she with great feeling confessed that honor compelled her to decline the acceptance of this his greatest act of generosity, informing her suitor that her affections had been given to another, a clerk in the employ of her benefactor.

Though disappointed and grievously shocked, the philanthropist sent for his clerk, and learning from him that the engagement had been of long duration, Mr. Peabody at once established his successful rival in business, and soon after gave his benediction upon the marriage of his ward. This, it is said, was the first blow his heart received, and it is possible that from this episode came the inspiration that made the future of Mr. Peabody so universally distinguished, and has rendered his name famous as the friend of his race.

Party Dissensions.

It would seem that the *Standard's* "whipping in" editorials are not well received by its party friends in the West.—The last issue of the Rutherford *Star*, one of the ablest and most influential Republican papers of the State, devotes four columns and several articles to fierce attacks upon Governor Holden, the *Standard*, and their especial friends in and out of the Legislature. The plain, honest people of the Mountains cannot be brought up to an endorsement of the criminal transactions of the corrupt "Ring" which now has complete control of the State Government. Governor Holden has been a great favorite with Western Radicals. They believed him a true North Carolinian. They expected a home administration at his hands. They did not expect Executive fellowship with itinerant thieves and alienation from North Carolinians, whose skirts are free from corruption. They did not expect, nor will they brook defense of, and communion with Littlefield, and attacks upon, and separation from, Dockery. Between these two as representative men, the Western Radicals have a decided choice. Governor Holden's financial interest may lie with Littlefield, put his political prospects and character must be with Dockery. Between these men, as types of the two wings of North Carolina Republicans, the people of both parties would soon decide.

Governor Holden has identified his administration with the frauds and corruptions which have destroyed the credit of the State, and is fast undermining its prosperity. Rumor has been busy connecting his name, directly and indirectly, with the numberless speculations which are depleting the Treasury and impoverishing the people. His course has given endorsement to these rumors. His intimate official relationship with Littlefield; his continued and unvarying support of him under all circumstances; his advancement by Executive influence and appointment from one position to another—first the proprietor of a Legislative grog-shop and chief lobby member of the General Assembly, to the proprietorship of the *Standard* and public printer of the State, and finally President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad and Financial Agent of the State, warrant the belief that the Governor is not only responsible for, but cognizant of, the corrupt transactions of the man.

We are not, therefore, astonished at the increasing dissensions among the Republicans of the State. They cannot all be brought to endorse such corruptions. We are only surprised to see so few leading men and papers of that party with the nerve to denounce the authors of the crimes that are destroying the credit of the State and the property of its citizens. The Republicans have nothing to hope for in the future by linking the fortunes of their party to corrupt leaders. Such a course will lead only to party defeat and the bankruptcy of the State. We believe that the developments of the present Legislature will tend to alienate the more patriotic and honest class of Republicans farther and farther from the corrupt men who now control the destinies of their party in North Carolina. We feel sure that the affairs of the State will soon pass into more honorable hands.

The Illinois Convention.

The New York *World* classifies the members elected to the Illinois Constitutional Convention as follows: Democrats, thirty-four; Independent Democrats, nine; Radicals, thirty seven; Independent Radicals, five—total, eighty-five.

With the exception of the most Radical papers, the press of Illinois speaks most favorably of the choice made for members to the Convention, and almost with one accord advocate Conservative action; that partisanism be entirely ignored; that the people of the State are being weighed to the earth with heavy burdens; and nothing but the good, sound, solid sense of their delegates, free from all party alliance, can bring relief.

To show that the Republican members of Cook county, including the city of Chicago, will not be under the control of the Radical party on the fifteenth amendment, or any Radical partisan scheme, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

> In the calculations which may be made at Springfield, we beg to remind the cipherers that the Cook county members were elected on a platform which pledges them to resist and oppose the introduction of any partisan measures into the Constitution, and that this pledge will be faithfully carried out.

General Politics.

As the day for the meeting of Congress approaches politicians are rapidly flocking to Washington, and the party "slate" is being filled with the political programme for the Winter. We hear very little of the forthcoming message of the President.—Either the politicians do not know what his recommendations will be, or do not care for them after they are made. We shall be surprised if they are so positive upon any subject as to give offense to those who may differ. At least they will not materially interfere with the progress of legislation which will be chalked out by the party leaders. Most probably he will effect a compromise by recommending such measures as have been agreed upon in the private caucuses of small knots of distinguished politicians now hanging about the Capital.

Cuba seems to be the leading topic of discussion upon the political boards just now. The questions presented by the rebellion on that Island and our relations thereto present some nice points for political diplomacy, and we are led to think that the vascillating course of the Administration will be followed by Congress.—Much pressure will be brought to bear for the "struggling Republic," and the "rebels" of Cuba will find friends among those who most ardently hate the "rebels" of the South, but that our Government is in any condition, without regard to its sympathies, to take any definite action we do not believe. "Free Cuba" must fight its own battles and content itself with the sympathies of the United States.

Chinese immigration must necessarily be a subject of consideration by Congress. Our National Legislature cannot longer ignore the rapidly increasing influx of this population into our country. The attention of the politicians will necessarily be drawn somewhat from Sambo to John Chinaman, and we doubt not that the shrewd leaders who have so readily converted the negro into formidable political allies, will undertake to still further fortify themselves behind reinforcements from the "Flowery Empire." Amendments to the Constitution will supply the necessary machinery to insure the work. The immigration of these people cannot now be stopped, and their numbers and increasing importance demand consideration from the Government.

Contraction of the currency and resumption of specie payments will form one of the most important features of domestic legislation. The return to specie payments may seem, and doubtless is, desirable, but the difficulties attending it will be fatal to the immediate prosperity of the West and South. The agriculturalists of the country are in no condition now to undergo even a temporary contraction of the currency, and we look to see the representatives from the West and South fighting all measures looking to this end at every point. The commercial centres of the North desire greatly a return to a reliable and stable currency, but it cannot now be accomplished only by so much suffering in other parts of the Union that business there will languish more on this account than from the fluctuations in their money markets. We hope to see the whole country soon in a condition that specie payments can be resumed with advantage.

It is not to be supposed that jaundiced politicians, whose war upon the South began only after the surrender of our armies, have ceased their hostilities. By no means. Bills are being prepared and will be presented early in the session looking to still further legislation upon "reconstruction." Virginia's admission is to be opposed; the Supreme Court is to be still further shorn of its powers and independence. It must be deprived of all power to review the political decisions of Congress. And Forney returns from Macon, not yet entirely recovered from the welcome and cheer extended to him by Georgians, and "twice daily" beseeches Congress to upset the Government of that State and put a Legislature in power in harmony with its Radical Governor. We expect the occasion of this visit, in which he finds so much to admire in the material advancement of the people, and in their social habits and demeanor, will be artfully used as the grounds of the continued exclusion of the Senators and Representatives of Georgia from Congress. He will have seen something, or heard something while there which will confirm the disloyalty of the people. Their kindness and attention will be used as the instruments of their further punishment.

Except as a means to promote the ends of the Radical party, we fear the legislation of the Winter will be devoted to no questions of interest to the Southern people—nothing, at least, will be done to relieve their pressing wants, or calculated to advance their future prosperity.

Municipal Matters.

In less than a month the citizens of Wilmington must elect a Mayor and four Aldermen. The matter is of sufficient moment, we think, to warrant the earnest consideration of every voter. As this necessarily ought not to be a political election we hesitate to proffer our advice, and will not do so, except to urge the good men of both parties to do what they can to secure the election of proper persons. We cannot believe that the excitements and improper prejudices which have placed, for the most part, comparative strangers and men too little interested in the real prosperity of the city in office, will be kept up. It at least ought not to be, and an effort should be made to overcome them. We hope to see a fair share of men indentified with Wilmington, interested in its good and economical government, selected to fill places in the municipal board. Men who pay taxes themselves are better prepared to tax others. Men in established business know best what burdens the business of the city ought and should bear.

What we want are capable and honest men who will spend only such money as the good order and proper government of the city demands. We cannot afford to pay to keep up a long retinue of party mendicants. The enormous municipal taxes now paid hang heavily upon the industry and prosperity of our people. While we give the present Board credit for several timely improvements and expenditures, there is too much money spent for party purposes. There are too many officers, too many employes, too many hangers-on supported by the City Treasury.

A reformation in this regard is desirable. Every laborer, white and black, every property owner, every business man, is directly interested in curtailing these unnecessary expenses. We therefore most sincerely advise some action to be taken to provide for the coming election. If our efforts fail, we can at least be satisfied that we have not neglected our duty. We should do what is right in the premises without regard to the issue. We believe, however, that by consultation and unity good and reliable men can be chosen. We trust the attempt will be made.

The Legislature—Term of Office.

We direct attention to an article from the Winston *Sentinel*, giving a conversation of Judge Tourgee in regard to the adoption of the Constitutional provision in reference to the tenure-of-office of the members of the present General Assembly. We would hesitate to condemn any one upon the unconfirmed testimony of Judge Tourgee, but Senator Sweet and Mr. Heaton, who were parties to his nomination and election as Judge, are estopped from reflecting upon his character. Under this view of the case it becomes them to establish the incorrectness of his statement, or they must necessarily stand convicted of having been parties to a fraud upon the people of the State.

Be the complicity of Messrs. Sweet and Heaton true or not, we at least have the confession of a leading Radical member of the Constitutional Convention, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft the Legislative Department of the Constitution, and on account of his eminent legal abilities displayed in that body, and as a member of the Code Commission, and for *other acceptable services rendered to his party*, rewarded with a Judgeship, that the article in regard to the tenure of office of the members of the present General Assembly was framed for the express purpose of defrauding the people and legalizing the intended usurpation by the Legislature. Was a State ever before cursed with such wicked and depraved rulers? Was Government ever more of a mockery than have bad men rendered ours? The conversation of Judge Tourgee was upon the cars, but he was nevertheless a judicial officer of the State, fully cognizant of the facts of which he spoke, and it will not do to pass it over in silence.

While we have never believed that the Constitution conferred the power upon the members of the Legislature to continue in office beyond August, 1870, we have always been surprised at the awkward and disingenuous language of that particular clause upon which a claim of a four years term has been advanced. In the duplicity acknowledged by Judge Tourgee we have the solution, sufficient at least to account for it, and therefore going far to corroborate his voluntary testimony. By all means let us have his affidavit upon the subject before some proper tribunal. The people ought to know how far this Judge has spoken truly. Senator Sweet and Mr. Heaton, especially, should demand an investigation. Let the truth—the whole truth, come out.

Bridge Between England and France.

M. BOUTET, the celebrated French Engineer, has proposed the following plan for a bridge to connect England and France. It is to reach from Dover to Cape Blancres on the opposite coast. There are to be piers sunk in the straights at distances of two miles apart, between which the huge suspension wires are to be stretched. The maximum depth of the straights is *only* three hundred feet, and from this point, both North or South, it averages about one hundred and fifty feet.

The bridge is to be constructed of strength sufficient to stand the most violent shocks of one of the stormiest seas in the world, and to support twelve loaded trains at a time between the piers. Its estimated cost is fifty million dollars.

ONE of the New York *World's* reporters "interviewed" Hoyt, Sprague & Co., a large wholesale dry goods house, on the present state of trade. Mr. Green, a member of the firm, told him: "The Southerners are the best buyers we have now. We anticipate a very large trade from the South after January."

New Books.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers

The best evidence of Mrs. Southworth's power and versatility as a writer is that her rapid publications of new works are received by the reading public with increased favor. No female writer in the world—surely none in America of the present day—possesses more power of thought or more fertility of resources. She never wearies her readers with reptitions of plot and action, nor permits her story to drag with uninteresting detail.

"The Prince of Darkness" is a sparkling creation of this favorite author's imagination. Fully up to her standard it will necessarily find favor with her admirers.

POPPING THE QUESTION; or the Bell of the Ball Room, by Mrs. Gordon Smythers, Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mrs. Smythers has won great reputation by her lively and fascinating portraitures of fashionable life. Faithful and spirited in her representations and deeply interesting in her plots, she has contributed some of the most popular pictures of English fashionable society.

"Popping the Question" is one of the very best novels of the kind with which we have met. Brilliant and vivacious, it presents a faithful and pleasing picture of the social circle. A student of the female heart, the author finds in its faults, its foibles and its excellencies, interwoven with exciting and brilliant fiction, the material of the present most beautiful story.

LINDA; or the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole: and Rena; or, The Snow Bird—by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz—Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The "Petersons" are now publishing a new and beautiful edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, to be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes, of which these two are numbers one and three of the series.

We are glad to know that a standard edition of the works of Mrs. Hentz is to be published. There is a naturalness and morality about her novels of Southern life which render them both useful and pleasant. We predict that this series will prove to be the most popular ever issued in this country. Mrs. Hentz has thousands of admirers, especially in the South, who will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to add this uniform edition of her works to their family libraries.

Mr. P. Heinsberger has all the new publications of the "Petersons" for sale. No publishers in this country are more awake to meet the demands of the public. They are adding every day to their list of publications, and keep fully up with the novelties of the season.

Row Troubles are Kept up in the South.

The following extract from the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix will afford those at the North, who are disposed to do us justice, some idea of the difficulties Southern planters have to contend with in their efforts to preserve friendly relations with the blacks:

> In many portions of the State a state of affairs exists that does not promise much for next year Governor Scott's incendiary proclamations and the speeches of Radical demagogues are doing their work, and we shall deem the State fortunate if it escapes scenes of violence that go beyond mere individual affrays. It becomes our duty to caution the mischief-makers—official and unofficial—against their mad suggestions. We learn that in Abbeville especially, excitement exists. On last Saturday we are told that Mr. Hoge addressed a large crowd of colored men in Abbeville, and advised them not to work for the whites unless they received as wages half they made and their weekly rations. This, it is said, made them wild. They over-ran Abbeville Court House for two days, and on Monday over one hundred of these excited colored persons accompanied Hoge and Guffin to Hodge's depot, where they met quite a reinforcement, and called on Guffin for a speech. He gave them a few words, and in conclusion said: "Within three feet of where I stand, the noble Randolph was killed, and his death should now be avenged by you." Much other incendiary language was used, but this was enough. Guffin then came to this city, and the negroes returned to the Court House, where they held a meeting, and it is said, arranged a programme of violence.
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> This is the information which comes to us from a reliable source.
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> Now, we would ask this question of the people of the North: Suppose a South Carolinian should go to Massachusetts and make it his business to collect together the factory operatives in public meetings and harrangue them after this fashion, how long would the people of Massachusetts stand it? If they rose in rebellion against such a mischievous interloper and drive him from the State, how many Massachusetts Radicals would complain of his treatment?

Legislative Usurpation Premeditated.

W. H. S. Sweet, the Senator from the 10th District, and was also a member of the Convention, offered a resolution in the Senate, proposing to refer the matter of the tenure-of-office of the present Legislature to the Supreme Court for their decision. In his remarks when presenting the resolution, that when framing that section he thought it intended only for the Legislature to hold over from April, the time they were elected, until August 1868, at which time their regular session would commence.

This was all very pretty talk, but Judge Tourgee, who was Chairman of the Committee which framed the Legislative article, stated on the train as he was going from Raleigh to Greensboro, on Thursday evening, Nov. 25th, that Sweet knowingly misrepresented the whole affair before the Legislature. He stated that he had a section drawn up expressly stating that the Legislature should hold over four years and four months, and that he showed it to Heaton and Sweet, who were sitting one on each side of him, and that Heaton, who was a timid man, objected, saying that if it was put in that way it would defeat the Constitution, and that Sweet agreed with him, and that they went behind the Speaker's desk and consulted, and that he drew up the present section, so worded as to mislead the people as to its meaning and intent. He said that Sweet and Heaton were both delighted at the manner in which he had succeeded in their object, and that Sweet was not only knowing to it, but a party to it.

This statement of *Judge* Tourgee, which was made to two responsible gentlemen, and not in a confidential manner, but publicly, places Mr. Sweet in rather an awkward position. He has either told a falsehood to the Senate, and is a party to the *fraud* and *usurpation* now about to be practiced upon the people of North Carolina, or Judge Tourgee has told a falsehood on him.

Mr. Sweet knows whether Tourgee told the truth or not, and he has the power, if innocent, to clear himself of the charge.

Winston *Sentinel*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

"Color" in the Public Schools—Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution—Sambo and John Chinaman in Politics—Federal Appointments—Parson Brownlow—German Republicans—National Intelligencer—Senatorial Asses in Europe—Distinguished Visitors at the Capital, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 1, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The question of mingling the races in the public schools came up last evening in the Board of Aldermen. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Moore in which M. Vashon (negro) trustee, who gave a colored child a certificate to enter a white school, disregarded his duty, &c. They also declare that no such violation of law will be tolerated and that the board repudiates and regrets any such construction of a law which is too plain to be misunderstood by the most ordinary intellect.—Mr. Cook, the corporation attorney, gave his anxiously looked for opinion on the subject, and he has not given a direct opinion as to the right of black children to enter white schools. He avoids the question and decides that as a trustee gave the Martin girl a ticket of admission, and as that ticket was accepted by the teacher, the girl cannot now be excluded from the school. Mr. Cook declines to answer the several questions bearing upon the subject, and propounded by the school trustees, and concludes as follows: "It is possible that the Congress which will shortly assemble in the exercise of its acknowledged power will, by plain and appropriate legislation, settle the entire subject, and thus prevent protracted discussion and litigation." These concluding lines, taken in connection with the attempt to force black children into white schools, and the refusal of the corporation attorney to answer the questions asked by the board of trustees, and the recommendation of the pious negro lover, Rev. General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, "that Congress take the power to educate the people from the States and invest it in Congress," is conclusive evidence that we may look out for further encroachments on the rights of the people and the States during the coming session of Congress. This seems to be an organized plan, and General Grant's reply to General Tate, the Haytien Minister, is largely quoted as being the key note to this movement.

'Y' of the *Baltimore Gazette* says that "Mr. Sumner is engaged in preparing a *Sixteenth Amendment* to the Constitution, which shall place the educational interests of the country wholly in the hands of Congress." A pretty scheme to educate the youth of the country up to that high plane of mental development to which the Miscegenators Sumner, Howard and Wendell Phillips have arrived. I was under the impression that Sumner had given Sambo over to General Grant to use as a hobby, and that he was going to devote himself exclusively to the Chinaman, but 'Y' is correct, Sumner is himself again and is still the Apostle of the negro.

We were somewhat astounded yesterday morning by an announcement in the "Chronicle" that Creswell had been removed and that James W. Marshall had been appointed in his place as Postmaster General. Upon inquiry it appeared that Mr. Marshall had been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General in place of George Earle, Esq., resigned. Mr. Marshall is a native of Virginia, of the Marshall family of Fauquier county, and was a class mate of Mr. Creswell's in Dickinson College. Mr. Marshall now hails from Jersey. John Parsons, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President as U. S. Consul at St. Jago de Cuba

A letter from Parson Senator Brownlow states that his health is better than it has been for four years, and he will arrive here on Friday to remain for the winter.

General John Cochrane and James B. Taylor are here to secure from the Administration some recognition of the German Republicans of New York City. They saw the President and urged the appointment of General Seigel to the position of U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York. J. C. F. Bayland and J. Schoenhof are also mentioned for places. If this recognition is for services in the last election what might not Horace Greeley expect from an Administration that was endorsed in such a left-handed manner.

Mr. Alex Demar, formerly chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has purchased the Washington *Intelligencer and Express*. He will edit and publish it as an independent paper. This leaves *The Weekly Constitutional Union* the only Democratic paper published at the National Capital. The great want here is a Democratic daily, a fine opening for enterprise, liberality and ability is now presented.

It is announced that Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has arrived in New York from his extended tour in Europe. It will be recollected that he got his negro servants up in a most gorgeous livery last spring before leaving New York, with the coat of arms of Michigan on the gilt buttons of the coats. The press are very funny at the expense of the Senator, all kinds of ridiculous stories being attributed to him. Of one thing certain, such snobe and snobbery is a disgrace to the country, and it were better that there was a sea of fire between the old world and us, than such disgraceful exhibitions be made by asses like Chandler and others who go abroad and parade their official positions in the face of all Europe.

Gen. Fremont and wife have engaged rooms here for the season. Quite a number of notables will spend the Winter in Washington, among others, Gen. McClellan and family, and ex-President Johnson.

Humors of the Legislature—Go on! Go on!

Since Littlefield ran away to avoid being called before the investigating Committee, the *Standard* becomes rampant and defiant on the subject of the fraud charges, and cries "on! go on, with your investigation." It is well enough to cry "go on," when the bird's flown. It would be better to cry, "come back! come back! Gen. Littlefield, come back!" If there be any potency in the *Standard's* invocations let its voice be raised and the cry, "come back!" vociferated loud enough to be heard through the everglades of Florida, for General L. to show his handsome phyz to the investigating Committee, and that will enable the Committee to "go on!"—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Prince Alfred has been guilty of a breach of courtesy which does not speak well for his breeding. When sailing into the port of Yokohama the Engish admiral was duly saluted, but the American and French officers were passed by without salutation. In consequence of the insult these officers refused to attend the Prince's levee on the following day. Their absence caused so much comment that the young squirt was forced to recall his manners, and on the next morning went about the business of a general salutation like one who had no petty malice to nurse and no boyish whims to indulge.

The treasurer of the Avondale (Pa.) reports the total receipts to Nov. 27, to be $95,200 01.

Appointments by the Conference.

We give below the appointments made by Bishop D. S. Doggett, last night, upon the eve of the adjournment of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P E.

Raleigh City—J H Dally.
Wesley Chapel—Wm R Ferguson.
Wake—James J Hines.
Rolesville—Joseph J Renn.
Smithfield—Wm H Moore.
Tar River—Paul J Carraway.
Louisburg—Oscar J Brent.
Granville—A D Betts.
Henderson—Henry H Gibbons.
Nashville—Moses J Hunt.
Wilson Mission—To be supplied.
Editor Episcopal Methodist—James B Bobbitt.
Agent Sunday School Society—James Reid.

HILLSBORO' DISTRICT—WM BARRINGER, P E.

Hillsboro'—Leonidas W Crawford.
Alamance—Thomas J Gattis.
Chapel Hill and Haw River—Jesse A Cunninggim.
Durham's—John Tillett.
Pittsboro'—Jos B Martin.
Franklinsville—Geo C Bynum.
Leasburg—Joseph H Wheeler, Wm H Wheeler, Sup.
Person—Marcus C Thomas.
South Guilford—Jaswell W King.
High Rock—Alfred Norman.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT—N F REID, P E.

Greensboro'—Adolphus W Mangum.
Guilford—Chas H Phillips, N H D Wilson.
Trinity College and High Point—Braxton Craven, President of Trinity College, D C Johnson, Sup
Thomasville—Wm C Wilson
Davidson—Robert G Barrett, David R Burton
Asheboro'—Zebedee Rush, Isaac F Kerans
Forsythe—James B Alford
Winston—Wm W Albea
Stokes—Clarenden M Pepper
Madison—Simeon D Peeler
Wentworth—John W Lewis
Yanceyville—Lemon Shell

SALISBURY DISTRICT—H T HUDSON, P E

Salisbury—L S Burkhead
Rowan—Abner K Murchison
East Rowan—Thos L Triplett
Mocksville—Martin V Sherrill
Jonesville—To be supplied (by Miles Foy)
Surry—Hugh F Wiley
Mount Airy—Marquis L Wood
Alexander—To be supplied
Iredell—James W Wheeler
South Iredell—To be supplied
Wilkes—George E Wyche

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—R S MORAN, P E

Washington and Greenville—Wm H Hall
Warren—R A Willis, T B Reeks, Sup
Roanoke—Wm G Gannon
Wilson—Charles C Donson
Tarboro'—Joseph Wheeler
Williamston—James Mahoney
Plymouth—John F Heitman
Columbia—To be supplied
Mattamuskeet—Alex R Raven
Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras—To be supplied
Bath—Robert P Bibb
Church of the Strangers, New York—O F Deeme

NEWBERN DISTRICT—E A YATES, P E.

Newbern—Linville L Hendren
Beaufort—John W Jenkins
Straits—To be supplied
Trent—Wm F Clegg, John Jones
Kinston—W D Meachain
Jones—Edward A Rowland
Snow Hill—Thomas P Ricaud
Newbern Circuit—Nathan A Hooker
Goldsboro'—Junius P Moore
Everettsville—John R Brooks
Wayne—John N Andrews
Neuse—Joseph L Keen
Lenoir—Daniel Culbreth

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—WILLIAM CLOSS, P E

Wilmington, Front Street—Wesley M Robey
" Fifth Street—Franklin H Wood
Topsail—Richard S Webb
Rennsville—James H Bailey
Magnolia—J J Carden
Clinton—Joseph C Thomas
Cokesbury—John D Bale
Bladen—Charles M Anderson
Elizabeth—W S Chaflin
Whiteville—W M D Moore
Smithville—John E Thompson
Onslow—R T N Stevenson

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—S D ADAMS, P E

Fayetteville—James E Mann
Cumberland—Hiram P Cole
Robeson—Wm M Jordan
Rockingham—Thomas W Guthrie
Montgomery—Baxter C Phillips
Uwharrie—James F Smoot
Cape Fear—Calvin Plyler
Jonesboro—B B Culbreth, Gaston Farrar, Sup.
Troy—Thomas C Moses
Deep River—Isaac W Avent

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

Richboro, Pa. (Nov. 25), correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

Assassination by a Rival.

A Bucks County (Pa.) Tragedy.

A young man named Bennett was murdered in a premeditated and cowardly manner at this place, last evening, by one May, a Southerner, but who has lived in this vicinity and worked as a farm laborer for some time past. The deceased and his assassin were suitors for the hand of the same woman, and had quarreled on more than one occasion. Yesterday May sharpened a knife that he was in the habit of carrying, and informed his employer that if he had words with Bennett again it would be for the last time. The murderer met his rival here last evening, the attraction at this place being a ball.

A quarrel soon ensued between the men, with a challenge to fight from May. This was promptly accepted, and Bennett soon proved himself the stronger. Finding himself worsted, May pleaded drunkenness and asked his rival if he would take advantage of an intoxicated man. Bennett said no, released his antagonist, walked a few steps from him, and while stooping to pick up his coat, of which he had divested himself previous to the encounter, May came up behind him and stabbed him twice with the knife that he had prepared yesterday. Bennett fell dead almost instantly. The murderer was at once apprehended by the bystanders and sent to Doylestown, where he is now lodged in jail.

The Per Diem.

The Standard thinks the "hands" are paid too much for the work they do, and urges a reduction of the *per diem* from $7 to $5 a day. It is too late now to agitate the matter, for they have settled it by a resolution regularly passed, enrolled and ratified; besides, some of the members had drawn on their salary at the old rate—$7—before the session opened, and got the money. We do not mean that they drew the money from the Treasury, but got friends to advance it to them, pledging and drawing on their *per diem*, at $7 a day to make it good. Of course these members *can't* vote for a reduction, and others who feel convinced they will never get $7 a day again, unless they "default" for it *won't* vote for reduction, the Standard, therefore, will hardly succeed in inducing the Legislature to adopt this latter day economy.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

INCENDIARISM IN WARREN COUNTY.—We are pained to learn of the total destruction by fire on Thursday morning of the extensive cotton gin of R. P. Alston, Esq., who resides in Warren county about five miles south of Warrenton. About thirty bales of cotton were stored in the gin at the time, together with a lot of loose cotton, but fortunately the fire was discovered in time to save about half of the packed cotton. No doubt is entertained of the fire being the fiendish work of incendiaries, as the gin house was fired at four different points simultaneously, which proved there were several engaged in the work. No clue to the guilty parties has been obtained, but as this is the first outrage of the kind we have had to chronicle from this hitherto peaceful and well ordered county, we hope to see the offenders brought to justice, and a lesson taught those who would be guilty of such work.—Weldon *News*.

Col. Walter Clark, of this county, has been appointed Attorney for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, vice Col. Wm. A. Jenkins, dec'd.—Weldon *News*.

STATE NEWS

WOOD THIEF SHOT IN THE BACK.—John Wesley, watchman at the N. C. Depot, caught John Bingham in the act of stealing wood, whereupon, John No. 1 deposited a load of metal in the back of John No. 2. This all happened last night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

Raleigh *Standard*.

NOMINATED.—We learn that at a meeting of the Republicans of Raleigh, at the Court House last night, Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., was unanimously nominated for re-election to the Mayoralty.

There seemed to be a sort of split on the nomination of Councilmen for the Wards, but we did not learn the particulars, nor the result, not feeling any great concern in the quarrel, no how.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

BANKRUPT DISCHARGES.—We are indebted to His Honor, Judge Brooks for the following discharges in Bankruptcy at Elizabeth City:

Chowan County—J R McCurdy, James Bonner, N S Perkins, Thos Cochrane, Wm Peatry, West R Leary, J B Satterfield.
Gates—B W Jones, Thos B Langston, Jas E Russell, James R Hofler, Jas E Everett, Jno Jones, Thos D Riddick.
Hertford—Mills Summer.
Martin—S P Everett and Jno E Cherry.
Northampton—Wm R Sykes.
Tyrrell—W D Christophers.
Perquimans—Nathan Thomas and Henry White.
Bertie—Col S B Spruill.
Pasquotank—Chas Warren and M Sanderlin
Martin—W R Wheatly.
Perquimans—William Small.
Washington—J S Spruill.
Halifax—J R Branch.
Hertford—W H Darden.

Raleigh *Standard*.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Wednesday, Dec. 1st.—On motion of Thomas C. Fuller, Esq., Mr. W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, was admitted to practice in this Court.

The case of Wm. Ferrell, Samuel Ferrell and J. G. Ferrell, recognized in bond of $500 each to appear at next term, to answer for violating internal revenue laws.

Wm. East, for illicit distillation, verdict, guilty, fined $10, and two months imprisonment.

Jesse Harris and Walker Thompson, for illicit distillation—not guilty.

W. H. Terry, illicit distilling—guilty.

Samuel Kirkpatrick and John U. Hearl, same offence—guilty, fined $20 and costs.

Norfleet Kelly, defaulting witness, fined.

Much of the afternoon was occupied in the discussion of the libel case of United States vs. Henry Reams. Hon. W. A. Graham and Thos. Bragg, appearing for defendants.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

DEATH FROM A BRICKBAT.—Yesterday afternoon, about a quarter to one o'clock, Asa Delemar and Charles Jones, both colored, became involved in an altercation at their joint place of residence, in the rear of South Front street and near Craven. Delemar, who had been drinking, became abusive in his language and began to curse Jones soundly, when the latter warned him to desist—else he should strike him. Delemar repeated the offensive epithet, when Jones caught up a brickbat, weighing about three pounds, and hurling it heavily at Delemar struck him immediately behind and under the right ear. The wounded man fell in his doorway, blood gushing from his mouth and ears.

Several gentlemen ran to the unfortunate man's assistance and attempted to revive him. For a few moments they were successful, but having nothing but natural restoratives Delemar soon began to sink, until his pulse was hardly perceptible. Dr. Bates arrived in few minutes but his remedies failed to revive the drooping man and fifteen minutes after he received the blow Delema was dead.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT TARBOROUGH—AN AGED CITIZEN KILLED.—A most unfortunate accident occurred in Tarboro on Friday evening last, resulting in the death of Dr. Joseph Lawrence, an aged and most respected citizen of that place. A horse being driven down the street attached to a buggy became frightened and commenced to run, upsetting the buggy and dashing his occupant, a young man, to the ground, he fortunately sustaining no injuries. The horse, however, continued his mad course down the street, and when nearing the post-office ran upon the side-walk, the horse's breast striking full upon Dr. Lawrence who was quietly moving up the street. The Dr. was knocked some distance, but was at once picked up and carried into an adjoining drug store, and all that skill and friends could do was done for him, but with no avail, he dying from the shock at 9 o'clock the same evening. The deceased was universally esteemed, and has in his day enjoyed a most extensive practice.—Weldon *News*.

In the U. S. Circuit Court on Wednesday the Reams *Second Seizure* case, decided by Judge Brooks, involves a principle of great importance to the community of tobacco manufacturers. The second seizure had been made for an illegal offense against the revenue laws, committed previous to the release on the first seizure after bond given.

A motion was made by Messrs. Ball and Keogh, Attorneys for Reams, assisted by Govs. Graham and Bragg, to obtain an order for the release of the tobacco under the second seizure, and the result was the granting of the order asked for. This disposition of the case will be eminently satisfactory, not only to the tobacco men, but to their numerous employes, who are thrown out of employment and plunged into great suffering by those repeated seizures.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

FIRST TRIP.—An engine of the Chatham Railroad ran over the new track into the city yesterday, which is the first arrival over that new road. The laying down the track at the eastern end of the road was completed yesterday morning. We hope soon to see announced a schedule of the new line from Raleigh to the Coalfields, and then for cheap fuel and good steady fires.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

A SAD AFFAIR.—On Saturday last the family of Mr. Robert Norfleet received a dispatch from Oxford stating that their son Johnny, aged about 12 or 13 years had been accidentally shot through the head, supposed to be fatal.

On Sunday morning a second dispatch was received to the effect that if the parents wished to see their son alive they must make all possible speed to his bedside. Mr. Norfleet and lady left on the first train—Sunday night—and ere this have reached the scene of affliction.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

PROMPT.—Messrs. Barry & Bro. have paid Mr. Wm. S. Battle twenty-five thousand dollars, the amount of insurance on his Cotton Factory in the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. The papers were not received until the 24th of November.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A call has been issued for an Agricultural meeting at Goldsboro' on the 11th inst. It is proposed to organize a Society and have Annual Fairs. Persons will be passed on the W. & W. Railroad at half fare.