WEEKLY JOURNAL

One year	$3 00
Six months	1 00

CLUB RATES:

Three Copies	$5 50
Four "	7 50
Five "	8 50
Ten "	15 00
Twenty "	25 00
Weekly Journal and Reconstructed Farmer, one year	$3 00
Weekly Journal and Rural Carolinian	3 00
Weekly Journal and Banner of the South and Planters' Journal	3 75

The money must accompany every order. Remittances may be made at our risk in drafts, postal money orders, registered letters, or by Express.

Specimen copies sent on application.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

State News.

Business very dull in Raleigh.

They skate in Winston.

Corn in Raleigh 6 feet high.

The crops are looking well everywhere.

STURGEON is selling at 6 cents per pound in Fayetteville.

A large grey eagle was lately shot about two miles north of Raleigh, by a young colored lad.

Seven cars loaded with cucumbers, beans and squash passed through Wilson, in one day last week, for Northern markets.

L. A. Warren, Esq., ex-sheriff of Northampton county, died very suddenly on Tuesday evening last.

W. H. Finch, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of Insurance and Inspector of Corporations for North Carolina.

The churches of Raleigh dow have policemen to keep the loafers from disturbing the congregations.

Thos. H. Briggs, of Raleigh, has been elected a member of the Penitentiary Board of Directors, vice Gen. Alfred Dockery, resigned.

The Battleboro' *Advance* is about half right when it says: The newspaper press in North Carolina has improved a thousand per cent. since January first.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says that Messrs. J. D. Williams & Co. have commenced erecting a new store on the site of the old Clarendon Bank.

EXCURSIONISTS BEWARE!—We understand that one of the female excursionists to Salisbury, on last Sabbath, gave birth to a full sized baby, in Burke county, before reaching home. Excursionists beware.—Hickory Tavern *Eagle*.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says: Miss Nannie J. Nichols sold on 1st June one days picking of straw, berries, dried, to Henry N. Brown—8 lbs. at 15 cts. per lb. Brown says the fruit crop is worth more than all the other crops exported from the country.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: The area of tobacco planted this spring in the counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin will be largely increased over any previous year. The season has been fine and plants, though quite small, abundant, and with a seasonable year the crop will be large.

The *Southerner* reports the steamer Vesta all alive and kicking again and says: "The energy and dispatch shown by Capt. Hatton in so soon placing his boat upon the line again after her late mishap is deserving of the highest praise.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: Our townsman, Dr. Geo. L. Kirby, will during the summer erect a very handsome residence. It is to be built of brick and when completed will be the handsomest dwelling in town. The cost of the building will be about $6,000.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: We saw this morning in the yard of Mr. Charles Yates, a curiosity in the insect line, which consisted of countless thousands of worms about a half an inch long, which move in one continuous string, resembling at first sight, one great, overgrown worm. They made their appearance about a week ago in the garden but don't seem to do any damage.

The Raleigh *News* says: Allison Horton, aged about 50 years, a highly esteemed citizen of Little River Township, was killed on Monday last by being thrown from his wagon against a tree.

Mr. Horton was returning from a visit in the neighborhood with his two daughters, when his horse became frightened, dashed off, and the wagon striking a tree threw him out, causing the sad accident. The young ladies escaped uninjured.

The Salisbury *Examiner* says: The Rev. J. H. Tillinghast, for more than five years Rector of St. Luke's Church in this place, has resigned his charge and accepted a call to the Pastorate of St. John's and Zion Churches, Richland county, South Carolina.

The Vestry of St. Luke's have invited the Rev. Frank J. Murdoch, of Asheville, N. C., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Tillinghast, and it is believed that he will accept.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR.—The name of Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, had been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress from this District.

In the Convention yesterday, before any names were put in nomination, Mr. Turner came forward and asked his friends not to put his name before the Convention; that he was not a candidate for any position—that he had enlisted "for the war" against Radicalism, and would not be content until North Carolina was redeemed. Mr. Turner continued in a patriotic and encouraging speech, which produced great applause. The manner in which his remarks were received attested what a deep hold he held upon the affections of his friends in the Convention.—Raleigh *News*.

RADICAL LIES NAILED.—A statement is being circulated by the State Radical press that the railroad bridge at Kinston was cut, on last Monday, by "enraged Ku-Klux," to prevent Tod R. Caldwell and Hargrove from meeting their appointment at this place. The republication of this falsehood in every Radical sheet makes it necessary that we should notice it. The statement is simply a LIE, and the assertion that it was done to prevent Caldwell from reaching Goldsboro' is a malicious falsehood, manufactured out of the whole cloth for political effect.

It is true that the bridge was cut on Monday morning, but it was done by the steamboat Caswell, to enable their steamer to pass, and not in the interest of any political party or out of political motives.

The Caswell has been running on the Neuse between Kinston and Newbern for nearly two months. The Neuse is a navigable stream, and neither a railroad nor private individuals have a right to block up the highways or navigation. The proprietors have again and again applied to the railroad authorities for a draw in the bridge. This they agreed to. Weeks elapsed, but nothing was done in that direction. In the meantime it became necessary to take up a span of the bridge whenever the boat had occasion to pass. This caused much loss of time to the boat and no little vexation to its proprietors.

The Caswell came from Newbern last Saturday night, and anchored near the bridge, waiting patiently for the railroad employes to take up the span. Patience gave out, and on Monday morning the boatmen cut the bridge and the steamer came to Kinston. This delayed the mail train some four or five hours—until the damages could be repaired. Political motives had nothing whatever to do with the cutting of the bridge. With the owners of the Caswell "time is money," and these purely personal considerations induced them to act as they did. The charge that it was done to prevent Caldwell from meeting his appointment is a willful lie. The public can easily see through this most contemptible dodge of Radical politicians.—Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

John D. Pemberton, Esq., of Wadesboro, will deliver an address at the close of Rev. Mr. Bowden's school at Mineral Springs, on Friday, 21st June.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe has already opened the campaign in the Sixth District. He was to have spoken at Rockingham yesterday.

The Rockingham *Observer* says: "Maj. Long tells us, that on last Monday he had four corn stalks on his farm *full corn*.—This, we think, is early.

The Reidville *Recorder* says: A pair of Dolly Vardens, twin sisters, are in this village—one is white and the other jet black.

The Ashville *Citizen* says: This section has suffered severely recently from continued dry weather. The oat crop must be entirely ruined in many places.

Judge R. P. Dick has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate as United States District Judge for the Western Circuit, and V. S. Luske as Solicitor.

The Weldon *News* hears that a young lady committed suicide, a few days ago, near Margarettsville, by hanging herself.—It was thought that the bad conduct of a brother, who had been guilty of forgery, drove her to this rash act.

Judge Merrimon, our candidate for Governor, and J. H. Separks, Esq., our candidate for Superintendent of Public Works, will speak at Trinity College, on Friday, 14th inst. Hons. M. W. Ransom and J. M. Leach are expected to be present.

The Raleigh *News* says: Master Edmond B. Gayle, son of our townsman, Maj. J. B. Gayle, Master Mechanic of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, has passed his examination before the Board of Examiners, and entered West Point as a cadet from North Carolina.

The Charlotte *Dispatch* says: The Sixth District Convention at Concord yesterday nominated for Congress Hon. O. H. Dockery. Gen. Rufus Barringer presided and spoke at some length. There were only ten delegates present, nine whites and one negro, of the former of whom four were Federal officials. W. S. Bynum, Esq., was made district elector.

Governor Vance spoke in the afternoon, surpassing any of his former able efforts.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Some days ago the ship *Mosurian* arrived at Norfolk, Va., bringing some 140 Scotch and English immigrants to this country. Col. Geo. Little, our Commissioner of Immigration, was on hand, and induced quite a number to come and inspect the lands of this State, and on Thursday evening quite a number arrived in this city. We learn that these immigrants are well to-do farmers and are men of some capital.

GREAT FALLS COTTON MILLS.—The operations for this mill for the month ending 31st May, 1872, a report of which was kindly shown us, will compare favorably with any other mill, North or South. The products have been steadily increasing, until they reached for the month of May 153,100 yards of 4-4 sheeting, being a daily average of about 6,000 yards, besides a large amount of cotton batting. This is the largest monthly yield ever yet made, but as there are yet other looms to start, with good health and a good working force, with favoring attending circumstances and surroundings, we look for still further increase of products.—Rockingham *Observer*.

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 9th of July:

For the State at Large.—H. G. Williams, of Nash; J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover; John Manning, Jr., of Chatham, and A. M. Scales, of Rockingham.

First District: H. A. Gilliam, of Chowan, and J. L. Mitchell, of Bertie.

Second District: C. J. Gee, of Halifax, and T. S. Kenan, of Wilson.

Third District: H. D. Hall, of New Hanover, and H. B. Short, of Columbus.

Fourth District: D. M. Barringer, of Wake, and J. U. Kirkland, of Orange.

Fifth District: J. M. Mathes, of Forsythe, and J. M. Worth, of Randolph.

Sixth District: Z. B. Vance, of Mecklenburg, and P. B. Means, of Cabarrus.

Seventh District: ——, of ——, and ——, of ——.

Eighth District: T. L. Clingman, of Buncombe, and A. M. Erwin, of McDowell.

A Celestial Marriage.

The vermilion edict has been issued declaring that the Emperor of China is to be wedded, and mandarins of buttons of every color prostrate themselves and kiss the ground before the bulletin of yellow silk which announces the determination of the Empress Dowager to invest the cousin of the Sun with the full dignity of matrimony and its accompanying powers. Three decrees, in fact, are required to make known this august decision. The first names the bride, Alute, a maiden of illustrious descent; the second appoints three assistant spouses, members of the Imperial harem; and the third directs the college of astronomers and board of rites and ceremonies to select a particularly auspicious day in October next for the celebration of the bridal. Pomp and circumstance may well herald and accompany such an event, for it marks the assumption of hereditary power by a rule whose title is the Son of Heaven, whose dominion is the Central Kingdom, who is the god and the father of his people, the Lord of a Myriad Years, and to whom all potentates of the outer barbarism yield constructive allegiance and approach his presence, if at all, only with profound obeisance. To such it is fit that the sun, moon and planets, his near relations, should extend their most favorable countenance on the important occasion, and the Le-poo is warned that its calculations of opposition and conjunction must be undertaken with the skill, and care of Copernicus himself, to avoid errors in this momentous affair.

It is, moreover, an event of unusual significance, inasmuch as it marks the accession of the infant Emperor to the privileges of his majority, with which he assumes all the powers of his rank. By the Chinese method of reckoning, which counts a child one year of age at the moment of birth, this celestial bridegroom is now seventeen; but if the Queen-mother has rightly estimated his ability to manage his own domestic affairs, there need be no doubt of his capacity to conduct even the most perplexing business of State. For there can be few matters requiring greater force of character than the preservation of peace in a harem which includes a niece as first wife and an aunt as subsidiary. It also introduces a new element into Chinese politics, since now for the first time can be expected a definite decision concerning the rights of foreign nations to association on an equality, and the admission of Ambassadors to the Imperial presence-court, contrary to the custom which compels them to approach the yellow screen on their knees, striking the earth with their foreheads. Alute is granddaughter of a minister who hated "foreign devils" with his whole soul and strove with his whole strength against the opening of China to the outside world; and if the Empress elect has inherited this disposition and is possessed of a turn of mind for politics, the effect of her influence may extend far beyond the limits of the Flowery Kingdom. But we may hope for the best from the happy conjunction of planets which the Imperial astronomers will secure, and profier in advance our congratulations upon the happy event which will so soon set every joss-house and pagoda ablaze with lanterns, and rend the air of the Central Kingdom with the joyous sound of gongs and bombs and crackers, celebrating the accession of a new ruler of the Celestials.

Several ladies of Paris, distinguished before the war as amateur vocalists, have come out in public having been compelled to do so by the loss of fortune.

The Japanese ambassadors have accepted a public banquet with the New York Chamber of Commerce.

A New York justice told a witness, "Young man, if you speak in that way again, this court will forget its dignity and punch you in the snoot."

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

Ice Floes and Ice Fields.

A Frozen Stream from Baffin's Bay to Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 20.

Since early in January enormous fields of ice, sometimes 200 miles in breadth, have been passing these shores in almost a continuous stream. The thickness of this field-ice is from twenty to thirty feet. The distance between Baffin's Bay, where the ice-fields are formed, and the waters of the Gulf Stream, where the masses are dissolved, is from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. It may be affirmed without any exaggeration, that a river of ice, varying from 50 to 200 miles in breadth, and 2,000 miles in length has been for three months pouring incessantly its contents into the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream. The winter has been fearfully severe, and the quantity and thickness of the ice unprecedented. The consequences to our seal fishery have been ruinous. During nearly the whole of March and part of April northeast winds prevailed, by which this huge stream of ice was deflected and pressed upon our shores in a close "pack," filling every bay, harbor and inlet with masses of ice and completely blockading the whole coast, with the exception of a few intervals, when the west wind loosened the "pack" and drove it out to sea. The enormous quantity of ice which is carried in this way from the polar regions to warmer temperatures no arithmetic could calculate. Some slight idea of its extent may be formed from the case of the Resolute, exploring ship, which having been abandoned by reason of its getting entangled in a vast field of ice, in Melville's straits, was found afterwards in Baffin's Bay, having been carried one thousand miles from its former position. A similar occurrence carried Captain De Haven, of the United States Navy, and Captain McClintock, of the British Navy, in a mass of frozen sea-water, an equal distance south of their position.

SCENERY OF THE ICE-FIELDS.

An ice-covered ocean, such as that on which we have been so long gazing this year, is generally a grim and ghostly sight; but at times, when the stately bergs come along in troops, their domes, spires and turrets glittering with dazzling whiteness in the sunbeams, and when the long swell of the Atlantic rends the icefield into floes, and hurls them against each other in wild warfare, piling the shattered fragments one upon another, and when the icebergs sail in and take part in the fray, then the scene is grand and awful. Fancy two ice-floes, each a million tons in weight, under the influence of opposite rotatory motions, rushing together in the death grapple!—The crash is awful, but the struggle is only momentary. The weaker yields, and is crushed beneath the waves, while the shattered fragments of the victor are piled on the back of its prostrate foe to the height of forty or fifty feet; or it may be a huge berg, half a mile in circumference, surmounted with its lofty forehead a small field of ice, and with a roar like the discharge of a park of artillery the floe is rent into wide fissures and split into a thousand fragments, which strew the ocean far and wide, think of some unhappy ship caught in such a drifting pack, where at any moment the meeting floes may grind her into atoms!—Night comes down, and the blinding snow-drift, hurled on the wings of a fierce nor'easter, darkens the air. The spray beats over the deck, freezing as it falls, and covers everything with ice. No situation more trying to human courage and endurance can be imagined. Huge blocks of ice are hurled from a catapult against the ship making the masts quiver as if about to fall, and spanning every joint till the vessel groans again. Should she come between two meeting bergs, or a floe and berg, instant destruction follows; for iron and timber could no more resist the pressure than a wine-glass the effect of a cannon-ball. The resounding blows of the ice-bergs, the roar of the storm overhead, the straining of the ship's timbers—all these make up a scene enough to appal the stoutest heart.

These are the dangers amid which our hardy sealers pursue their perilous calling. When the storm abates and the morning dawns a ghastly scene presents itself. The ice is piled in "hummocks" twenty or thirty feet high, under the force of the tremendous concussion; ridges and furrows of ice, with dark lines of water between, everywhere meet the eye; the spray is breaking in foam against the crystal walls of the icebergs, and the waves are dashing through their emerald caves. The poor sailor breathes a hurried thanksgiving for deliverance from an awful death.

FORMATION OF ICE-FIELDS AND BERGS.

Whence come these immense ice-fields that glide past our coast? They are fragments of the ice formed during winter on the surface of the sea in Davis's and Baffin's Bay. There the sea, even in deep water, becomes frozen at the surface.—Fresh water congeals at a temperature of 32 degs. of Fahrenheit, but sea-water must be reduced to 27 degs. before it deposits its salt and begins to freeze. When formed, it floats like the ice of fresh water and nearly with the same buoyancy. It may, indeed, be doubted whether salt water ice be really anything else than fresh, with a portion of concentrated brine entangled in its pores. Snow falling and floating on water of 28 degs. does not, of course, melt, so that the Polar seas become coated with a stratum of perfectly fresh ice over very extensive tracts. As the sun comes north the ice in these Polar seas break up and is driven southward on the Arctic current past our shores. The icebergs, detached from the enormous masses of ice that the Greenland glaciers project in the fords along the coast, are also carried away on the same current. These bergs are all of land formation. The glens and valleys of Greenland are filled up with solid ice, which has been accumulating for uncounted ages; and from these sources the floating bergs are supplied. Pressed forward by accumulations of snow far up the gorges, these frozen rivers project their extremities into the sea. Water, freezing in their fissures, expands with irresistible force, tears off large fragments from the outer edge, which are precipitated into the ocean; the tides and storms undermine their base and produce the same effect. The huge masses, thus dislonged, float away as icebergs. But the parent-glacier, nothing lessened by the numerous progeny which it throws off year after year, continues still to rear its sapphire battlements, every snowflake giving adamantine firmness to its walls.

PERILS OF THE ICE-FIELDS.

The ice-fields constitute one of the most wonderful and beautiful objects to be met with in the world. Frequently they are seen twenty or thirty miles in diameter, and when closely packed they sometimes extend to a length of fifty or a hundred miles. As a general rule, their surface is covered with snow, and when this is frozen there is no difficulty in traveling over them. At times large fields are met with, perfectly level and smooth, but more frequently their surfaces are varied with hummocks, some of which form ridges or chains, while others consist of insulated heaps. These hummocks often present serious difficulties in the way of our seal-hunters, when dragging their burdens of fat to the vessels; but they relieve the uniformity of intense light reflected from the surface of the ice-field by exhibiting shades of delicate blue in all the hollows, where the light is partly intercepted by passing through a portion of ice. When there is a heavy swell on the ocean these ice-fields often acquire a rotatory motion [illegible] and when we consider their immense [illegible] we may form some faint idea of the impetus communicated by such a long in motion. Scoresby calculates [illegible] mentioned by him at ten thousand [illegible] of tons. Such a mass encountering a vessel would crush her as a trip-hammer would crush a walnut; or under favorable circumstances, might lift her, by the pressure, clean out of the water, and place her high and dry upon the ice. It is marvellous with what dexterity our seal-hunters manage to make their way amid these ice fields, and evade the dangers. A variety of circumstances conduces to aid them. In a fog, a peculiar blackness in the atmosphere round a bright haze at the horizon indicates the position of an ice-field; and its place and character are shown at night by the reflection of the snow-light on the horizon. An experienced seal-hunter can readily distinguish, by the blink, as it is termed, whether the ice is newly formed, heavy, compact or open. The most lucid blink or snow-light is that of field-ice; it is tinged with yellow; of packed ice it is pure white; ice newly formed has a greyish blink; and a deep yellow tint indicates snow on land. To the seal hunter these signs are all important, and when carefully noted, help him much in threading his way amid the "ice meadows" in safety. No year passes without some loss of life or of vessels; but not more than once in half a century do such disasters occur as those over which we are mourning this year.—Seventeen sailing vessels and three large steamers are known to be lost at present; fifty hunters have met a watery grave, and serious apprehensions are entertained regarding other vessels of which no intelligence has been received up till this date.—Such occurrences remind us of the fearful perils of the ice-fields, against which, at times, no skill or courage can guard.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

SENATE—At 9 o'clock this a. m. passed sundry apportionment bills with 92 amendments, including Kellog's supplemental force bill, extending federal election regulations which now apply to cities of 20,000 inhabitants to all voting precincts.

HOUSE—There is opposition to Kellogg's force bill which passed the Senate this morning with fighting to keep it on the Speaker's table. This will defeat sundry appropriation bills which involve some $30,000, to which Kellogg's bill is an amendment. It requires two-thirds of the House to take action on the bill, and as the Democrats seem determined, an extra session is quite probable. A majority will pass the bill in extra session.

OHIO.

TOLEDO, June 8.

A furious storm passed over this city which prostrated an unfinished building and crushing the adjoining one. One person killed and several perhaps fatally wounded. Two men were drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat. The grain elevators were unroofed and other buildings damaged.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

The city was almost dark last night in consequence of the strike of the gas laborers.

A dispatch from New Castle, Delaware, reports that William Dennis, the negro who outraged Miss Mary Thompson March 29th and escaped, was captured at Chester last night and lodged in the jail this morning. He confessed the deed, and threats of lynching him were made by the people.

ILLINOIS.

CANTON, June 8.

All the lowlands are flooded by the rain storm of last night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Capt. Calvocoresses had $80,000 in bonds with him when murdered. No certain clue yet to the robbers. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered for the stolen bonds.

The St. Crispins have resolved to strike against a reduction of wages.

Preparations are made for a parade of all the trades on Monday.

The Printers threaten to join the eight hour movement early in July.

Dr. Lanahan of the Methodist Book concern has been committed to jail in default of $50,000 bail for libel.

W. F. Beers, night editor of the Tribune, died of congestion of the brain.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Clerical Committee by which charges against the Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston of the M. E. Church South have been investigated, after a session of deliberation through the entire night, at 5 o'clock this morning declared him "not guilty" of the charges.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.

A change of venue has been refused to Mrs. Fair.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

SENATE—Yesterday's session over the Supplemental Force bill was very bitter. Passed by a vote of 31 to 12.

Mr. Sumner moved, as an amendment his Civil Rights, but the Chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, ruled it out of order.

Mr. Sumner appealed from the ruling, but the Senate sustained Mr. Pomeroy by a vote of yeas 5; nays 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was received in the House at noon to-day, with a resolution that the Senate insists upon its amendments and asks for a committee of Conference.

Mr. Garfield made the motion that the bill be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriation. The Democrats opposed this act, as the enforcement act had been put on the bill by the Senate, and that amendment was objectionable to them. As the bill was on the Speaker's table, it required a two-thirds vote to take it up, but it should be referred to the appropriation committee, they could report it back, and a majority vote would pass it as long as the bill remained on the Speaker's table. The Democrats had the power to prevent the passage, and this they announced to be their intention, unless the objectionable amendment was taken off, as the responsibility of putting it on rested with the Senate. The Democrats made a proposition to let the bill and all the amendments except the enforcement act, go the committee to be reported back and passed by a majority vote, the enforcement act to be reserved on the Speaker's table under the two-thirds rule. Garfield wouldn't agree to this, and the Democrats intimated that they would defeat the bill rather than pass it with this obnoxious amendment. The matter was discussed some time when objection was made to further discussion, and the bill took its place on the Speaker's table.

Subsequently, Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; that all amendments be reported back and passed by a majority vote, except the enforcement act amendment which should require a two-thirds vote to pass it.

This resolution the Speaker refused to entertain upon a point of order, raised by Hoar, of Massachusetts, and declared the effect of it was an effort of the minority to reserve to themselves the right to defeat the bill against the wishes of the majority.

Beck offered a resolution declaring the action of the Senate in putting on this amendment a violation of the Constitution, and directing the Clerk to return the bill to the Senate with the request that they rescind their action on the enforcement act amendment.

Upon this Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. This motion was defeated by a vote of 74 yeas to 97 nays.

Garfield then moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. This was negatived by a strict party vote, 97 yeas to 67 nays, it requiring a two-thirds vote.

Both Houses have passed the conference report upon the appropriation bill for awards of the Southern Claims Commission.

The House is still filibustering over the supplemental force bill. There seems to be a prospect of a compromise, but in any event the passage of the force bill this session is very improbable.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Dr. Lanahan was released to-day on $5,000 bail.

Specie shipments to-day nearly one million dollars. Shipments for the week over three and one quarter millions.

At the meetings of the various Trades this morning, the indications were that there will be a large turn out on Monday.

The Gas men struck this morning.

Commissioner Bumsted, of Jersey City, is sentenced to 9 months in the State prison. Commissioner Vreland will be sentenced next week.

Large detachments of police are stationed at the different Gas Works to prevent disturbances, if any occur. The workmen propose to strike for 8 hours, and it is feared that the city will be in darkness to-night.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, June 8.

Further reports concerning the great storm of Thursday night in Central Illinois, show that an immense amount of damage was done in Peoria, Fulton, Knox and other counties in that section of the State. The destruction of bridges on the county roads has been almost universal. In the city of Peoria fences and trees were blown down, and cellars filled with water, and every railroad leading out of that city suffered more or less. No trains left there yesterday.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad had about four miles of its track, and many bridges swept away. The Toledo, Peria & Wabash railroad also suffered severely, losing one bridge 150 feet in length, and the entire road bed in a number of places. A large force of men has been to work repairing damages, and there will be but little interruption to travelers. In the town of Hamilton, the damages are fearful. The town is almost entirely under water, and barns, stock, &c., have been swept miles away. The most singlar circumstance of the storm is the Illinois river running up stream. The immense volume of water that poured into the stream has created a back water, and there is a strong current running northward. The river last night was still rising rapidly, and fears of serious damages from this source were entertained.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Clerical Committee, before which the charges against Dr. Huston were investigated consisted of Rev. Nilson Head, D. D., Leesburg, Va.; Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, Fairfax, Va.; Rev. T. E. Corson, Winchester, Va.; Rev. P. H. Wisler, Rockville, Va.; Rev. J. M. Spongler, Baltimore, with Rev. Dr. Rogers, as Presiding Elder President. The Investigating Committee's, Report, acquitting the accused, was signed by all members of the Committee.

A Wife-Scalper—His Terrible End.

In the issue of April 18th we published an account of the scalping of Mrs. Purdy at Government Springs, Utah, by her husband, on the 9th, and also mention was made of her death on the 11th, while on her way to Ogden with her father and brothers. Purdy escaped, after committing a deed that any Apache Indian would hardly be guilty of, and was traced by officers toward the Filmore road. He was surprised in camp near Lake Sevier and arrested. The officers laid over for two days to recruit their animals, and started with their prisoner to Government Springs. They concluded to take him to Salt Lake City. About half way between the Springs and the city a party of twenty armed men surrounded them and demanded Purdy. The two officers saw that resistance was useless, and delivered him up. He was taken a short distance from the road, and, after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot. Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object of marrying the young woman was to possess himself of her property, and that his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden. He stated that he was born in Auburn, N. Y., and that his mother and William H. Seward were cousins. Seward maintained and educated him at his own expense. When the war broke out he joined the New York volunteers, and took part in several battles. In the summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on important business of the commander of the brigade. While there he gambled off his own money and several thousand dollars entrusted to him by members of his regiment to be delivered to their friends. Becoming desperate, he forged Seward's name to a check for $4,000, and received the money on it from Corcoran, the Washington banker.—He left this city in disguise immediately after receiving the money, and after many narrow escapes from arrest reached Omaha. He spent all the money he had in a few months, and went to Denver, Colorado Territory. He next turned up at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapata, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers detected him in a swindling operation, and in a difficulty between them he killed his brother-in-law. He fled the country, and reached the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, where he continued up to the time of going to Ogden. After giving the above account of himself, he told the party to finish him as soon as possible, if they meant business.—*White Plains (Nevada) News, May 8th.*

Here is a new idea for a fair. Some ladies of Boston racked their fancy to devise something new, by which they could get money out of the pockets of the gentlemen attending a certain fair, and settled on the following plan: They had an apron table and a neck-tie table. The neck-ties were made of the same materials, and matched the aprons. The ladies bought the aprons, or the gentlemen bought them for them, and every gentleman was informed he must purchase a neck-tie. The neck-tie secured, he was expected to take the lady who wore the apron to match it, to the ice cream table, and order ice cream for her and himself. By this sharp practice the aprons were sold, the neck-ties were sold and the ice-cream also disposed of, and it was all for the benefit of the church.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second larges' crop..... 15
For third " " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre:

Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value.$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:

Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas	$10
Cucumbers	10
Tomatoes	8
Asparagus	10
Radishes	5
Peaches	8
Pears	5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord	10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & Co., State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE ACID PERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:

2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, General Agents.
W. H. & M. BANE, General Agents.

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

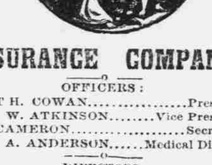
The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA

LIFE



INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

ROB'T H. COWAN.....President.
JOHN W. ATKINSON.....Vice President.
F. H. CAMERON.....Secretary.
Dr. E. A. ANDER