Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh is to have a lodge of Red Men.

The Weldon News learns that the Battleboro' Advance is about to be removed to Wilson.

Interesting meetings have been held in the Edenton Street M. E. Church, in Raleigh, all this week.

Orange sent three companies to the war of 1812. About six men of the three companies are living.

The Raleigh News says: Capt. T. C. Evans, the North Carolina correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, is lying seriously ill at Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Nathan Winslow, of Perquimans county, died recently in Boston. Mr. W. represented Pasquotank and Perquimans counties in the Senate in 1851.

The Raleigh News says: Col. Thos. M. Holt has so far recovered from his recent severe attack of illness that he is able to be out and attending to his business.

The Raleigh Era says: Several of our enterprising members of the North Carolina Agricultural Society intend exhibiting, at the next State Fair, several "Pools" of fish of their own raising.

The 43d Annual Association of Missionary Baptists convenes with the Church at Wilson on Wednesday next, the first day of next month, and will remain in session until the following Monday.

The Weldon News says: An alligator nine feet long was killed in the vacinity of Woodbridge, one day last week. The scaly monster was only killed after a lengthy battle with two colored men.

R. G. Sneed, of Granville, in the New York Sun accepts the challenge of a Northern party to try the speed and endurance of his fox hounds in a race near Washington City for the sum of $100,000.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Alfred Brown, living twelve miles north of Hillsboro', committed suicide Friday last, by shooting himself in the head with his rifle. He was 62 years of age, and leaves seven children.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We were shown by Mr. Geo. Willoughby, of this place, a cabbage leaf, taken from a cabbage growing in his garden, which measured twenty inches in length and eighteen in width.

The Washington Express says: In this section cotton seems to have been injured fully one-third by the late rains in August. Our farmers are all under full headway picking out, and the seed is being brought to town quite plentifully.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: We regret to learn of the death of a well and respected citizen living in Crooked Creek, Mr. James Dunn, a gallant soldier of the war of 1812, who died last Wednesday night at the advanced age of 95 years.

The Salem Press says: The tobacco crop has improved wonderfully since the rains in the latter part of the month. Crops that looked almost like a failure have grown up to promise a fair yield. A late fall is much to be desired, however, in order to give the plants time to mature.

The Raleigh News says: Gov. Caldwell has appointed John Burt, Esq., of Warwick, Orange county, New York, a Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina in that State.

A. M. Warner, of Huntingdon, Va., was also appointed Commissioner of Deeds for that State.

The Asheville Expositor says: A few days since a shooting affray occurred at Laurel, Madison county, in which one Shelton was shot by Wm. Hensley. Shelton, it seems, had fired several times at Hensley's brother, when Hensley shot him. It is believed that the latter was mortally wounded.

The Rutherfordton Record says: We are informed that there is a gentleman living near this place, who was born and raised in this county, is 27 years old, has a wife and four children, does not use liquor, is an inveterate chewer of tobacco, can read and write, but has never been to Rutherfordton.

The Battleboro' advance says: Mr. J. J. Pearce, of Hilliardston, has one acre of his extra cotton, for which he has been offered 10 bales of Sea Island cotton, equal to about $700. Thomas will yield about 2 bales, and the party offering to purchase wants it for the seed, which sold last spring at 10 cents each.

The Milton Chronicle says: The weather now seems to be making up for its previous shortcomings, and the recent rains, followed by the present genial weather are the most favorable possible for the crops. Corn, tobacco and vegetables of all kinds are growing benefitted and are growing with unwonted vigor and luxuriance.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We learn from Mr. D. M. Stanfill, who called in to see us Saturday, that in the vicinity of Smedesboro the rain has damaged cotton to such an extent that the farmers calculate on getting a third of a crop only; also that the rise in Jones Creek has, to some extent, injured the corn along its banks.

The Salem Press says: A good revival has been in progress in the M. E. Church at Kernersville, in this county. There have been upwards of thirty converts.

A very interesting meeting of the Baptist Church is in progress at Cobb's Creek, Davidson county. A number of persons are anxious for their souls.

The Hickory Press says: The following extracts from the letter of our Vienna correspondent, Col. S. McD. Tate, will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The Col. says:

"Except the North Carolina contributions, there is no grain from the United States on exhibition, and I know it will not be distasteful to you to hear that in these two productions peculiarly American, I mean cotton and tobacco, NORTH CAROLINA STANDS FIRST!

"The 'Cotton Tree' from Fayetteville, showing the bolls fully open, *has attracted more admiration than any thing in the whole exhibition*, but no one who has not been to Vienna can appreciate how great a compliment that is.

"The tobacco sent by M. V. Moore & Brother, of Lenoir, and E. J. Alton, Esq., of Asheville, stands at the head of the list."

Pardon of Sammis.

We learn from friends will, doubtless, remember that a German by the name of Klaupreche was some time since removed from office as Consul to Stuttgardt to make room for a Florida negro by the name of Sammis, who was appointed in his stead. Sammis has sailed for his destination and now we find in the Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.) the following special dispatch from Washington relating to the minor incidents attending his departure:

F. C. Sammis, who sailed from New York for Europe, on Saturday last, to assume the office of United States Consul at Stuttgardt, left behind him in this city several unpaid board bills, and a number of protested notes or promises to pay. Sammis was appointed on the recommendation of one of the Florida Senators, of which State he is a resident. He is a very light mulatto, and was sent abroad to satisfy the demands of the colored people for recognition and the appointment of one of their race to a foreign office.

DUEL WITH SIX SHOOTERS

A STARTLING PICTURE OF LIFE IN THE SILVER STATE.

A Desperate Fight in Truckee City—Both Men Empty their Pistols—One Killed and the Other Mortally Wounded.

TRUCKEE CITY, NEV., September 7.—Andy Fuget, a carpenter, and Jack White, a miner, fought a duel night before last with six-shooters. A feud had existed between the men for some time; and a few days ago when they met on the depot grounds Fuget said: "We might as well settle our trouble here. Draw and defend yourself." White said he was not armed, and Fuget said he believed him a liar. The men then separated with the understanding that they would fight the first time they met. Night before last the men again met on the corner of Main street and a little alley running up into the Chinese quarter. They had no sooner recognized each other than the battle began. There were several persons in the neighborhood, but no one who saw the shooting could tell who fired the first shot. Fuget is said to have been approaching Main street from the alley, and was met by White, who was passing along the sidewalk. When the firing began Fuget placed himself behind an awning post at the corner of the street and alley, while White stood on the sidewalk.

The firing was very rapid; so rapid, indeed, that many who heard it thought that more than two men were engaged in the shooting. The majority of those who were in the neighborhood when the shooting began ran away as fast as their legs would carry them; but two or three men, who sought shelter in the iron doorways of Burkhalter's store, stood their ground and witnessed the whole battle. White fell first, and, striking on the edge of the sidewalk, rolled into the gutter about eighteen inches in depth. Fuget fell about the same time, seemingly from the effect of White's last shot, rolling into the same gutter in which White was lying, and at no great distance from him. Between the two men lay a bundle of grainy sacks, owing to which they were unable to see each other. Fuget began to crawl towards White, who lay in the gutter unable to rise. He dragged himself along the gutter until he reached the grainy sacks. He climb up on these until he could see his mortal enemy, and then fired at him his two remaining shots. White aroused himself, and by great effort raised his pistol and fired his last shot, which rolled Fuget from his position on the sacks, and ended the desperate and bloody fight.

When the firing ceased and only groans were to be heard, the citizens rapidly collected and upon an open stood upon the bloody battle-field. The bleeding and groaning men were carried to where they could be cared for. Fuget, however, needed but little care, as he was dying when taken up and lived less than ten minutes.—The shot which proved fatal struck him in the left groin, severing a large artery. Had it not been for this, White's wounds were mere in number, and of such a nature that they must necessarily prove fatal. The shot passed through his hips from side to side, just above the hips, another entered his right breast, and, ranging back, lodged against his spine; the third struck him in the lower part of the abdomen, passing through the bladder. After the shooting, and while his wounds were being examined, White said that he was fired at by another man besides Fuget. The man, he said, was a large man with heavy, black whiskers, who stood in the alley leading up into Chinatown, and fired three shots at him, after which he ran away up the alley. Afterward, on being more closely questioned about this man, White refused to say anything more in regard to him, or give his name, if he knew it. Many persons who were in the neighborhood at the time of the shooting are quite certain that more than two men were engaged in it, and they say that several men ran from the place with pistols in hand. Two of the men were taken up and the pistols examined, which was a general surprise on seeing that they were not self-cockers. Several bullet marks on the iron shutters of the stores, and the men who screened themselves in the doorways seem to have occupied a tolerable lot position. By some it is supposed that the men were firing at each other at the same time, and that one, in the following began Jack White came to the door of a billiard saloon near by and peered in as though looking for some one. Both men were formerly residents of San Francisco.

THE REAL PRESENCE.

An Astonishing Application to the Pope for a Letter by Mr. Bogg, Spiritualist, of Pennsylvania.

(Baltimore Sun, 22d.)

Advent is coming and appearing, of what is called "the real presence" of Christ in the holy communion, it may be well to state that when the real presence is spoken of it is a spiritual presence and not a carnal presence, or "the body of Christ is received and eaten in the supper only after a heavenly and spiritual manner and the mean whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten in the supper is faith." (Article twenty-eight.) While the church distinctly denies a material presence of Christ in the Eucharist, she as plainly and emphatically recognizes a real, spiritual presence, presence all the more real because it is spiritual. And in holding this doctrine let it be borne in mind that there is hardly one of the "early reformed confessions in which it is not expressly stated or implied that it is with the mouth of faith" (Dr. Nevin.)

To account for the failure of the assertion, that the common popular view of the Lord's supper is irreconcilable with serious detection from the original Protestant orthodoxy on this point, it only necessary to have some correct apprehension of what was actually taught on the subject by the Reformed or Calvinistic church, as well as by the Lutheran, in the age of the reformation. Dr. Nevin, "Historical Presence," page 24.

The second confession of Basle—more commonly known as the First Helvetic—framed by Bullinger Myconius and Gyrianus, A. D. 1536, and ratified and published by the different Protestant cantons at Basel, speaks thus of the sacraments: "The signs called sacraments are two, namely, baptism and Lord's supper. These sacraments are expressions holy signs of big secret things; not, however, naked and empty signs, but they consist of signs and real things. For in baptism the water is the sign, but the thing itself is regeneration and adoption into the family of God. In the Lord's supper, or eucharist, the bread and wine are the signs, but the spiritual realities are the communion of the body and blood of Christ, the salvation produced on the cross, and the forgiveness of sins. These real spiritual things are received by faith, as the signs are in a bodily way."

The catechism of Geneva was formed by Calvin in the year 1536 (enlarged and improved in 1541) for the use of the church, whose name it bears.

Question—Do we the eat the body and blood of the Lord?

Answer—We do. For since the whole hope of our salvation consists in this, that his obedience, which he rendered to the Father, may be placed to our credit, as though it were our own, it is necessary that he himself should be possessed by us. He does not communicate himself to us, except as he makes himself ours.

"Calvin," says Dr. Nevin, "has written much on the Lord's supper, and he is always clear, always consistent, always true to himself. Over and over again, in all forms of expression and explanation, he tells us that Christ's body is indeed locally in heaven only, and in no sense included in the elements, * * * * and yet that our communion with Him, notwithstanding by the power of the Holy Ghost, involves a real participation—not in his doctrine merely—not in the sensible manifestations of His love merely—not in His righteousness and merits merely—not in the gifts and endowments of His spirits merely; but in His own true substantial life itself, for us men and our salvation."—"Mystical Presence," page 68.

Take the Gallic Confession of 1559, which some have supposed to have proceeded from the pen of Calvin. The confession teaches that Christ "thus feeds and nourishes us with flesh and blood, that being made one with Him we may have with Him a common life."

"For, although He is now in heaven and will also remain there till He shall come to judge the world, we believe, notwithstanding, that through the secret and incomprehensible energy of His spirit, apprehended by faith, He nourishes and vivifies us by His body and blood. We say, however, that this is done spiritually, not as substituting thus an imagination or thought for the power of the fact, but rather because this mystery of our coalition with Christ is so sublime that it transcends all our senses, and so also the whole course of nature."

So, too, we find the doctrine of the 'real presence" in full force in the Westminster confession—which belongs to the middle of the seventeenth century.

"Worthy receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible elements in this sacrament, do them inwardly also by faith, really and indeed, yet not carnally or corporally, but spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ crucified and all benefits of his death, the body and blood of Christ being then not corporally or carnally in, with or under the bread and wine, yet really and spiritually present to the faith of believers in that ordinance, as the elements themselves are to their outward senses."

So, too, the same real presence is set forth in questions 168 and 170 of the larger catechism.

And thus we see that the doctrine of the real presence is a true Protestant doctrine—that it is in no sense a doctrine peculiar to the Church of England, or the Protestant Episcopal Church, but that it is essentially a scriptural doctrine, and Protestant.

If there be those who fault us for holding it, let them look to themselves, for the sacramental doctrine, as held constantly and taught always by our own Church, is set forth in much stronger language in their confessions, catechisms and doctrinal standards.

A Contemptible Trick.

Kellogg, the present carpet-bag Governor of Louisiana, has just been caught in a most contemptible bit of trickery, which will stand out in bold relief among his other acts of selfish meanness. When a demoguoie hypocritic undertakes to purchase the good opinion of the people by ostentatious acts of goodness and charity, he might at least have the decency to use his own and not their money for the purpose. Then, at least, there might be some objection to calling his motives in question, and people would have a right to differ; but Kellogg has attempted to steal the better opinions of the Conservative people of Louisiana, and well nigh succeeded. Meanness, as well as villainy, however, generally overreaches itself, and is sooner or later discovered, as was the case in this instance. Seizing the sacred occasion of the suffering at Shreveport, he made a grand display of donating a thousand dollars out of his own pocket to the relief fund, and people were beginning to say there was "something good about the fellow, after all," when the New Orleans Herald stepped in and established beyond all doubt the fact that while pretending to have paid the money out of his own private funds, he had really taken it from the State treasury! The Herald made this discovery and very properly exposed the contemptible trick to public scorn and execration, by publishing two telegrams from the absent Governor—one of which was intended for the public, and appeared in all the papers with remarks complimentary to his benevolence, and the other as a private instruction for the guidance of his secretary. The following was the dispatch intended to mislead the public and rob them of their sympathy:

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 16, 1873.

A. Compest Clarke, Governor's Private Secretary:

Pay for me $1,000 for the relief of the sick at Shreveport. Advise with the President of the Howard Association. Just arrived here. Leave for New York to-night. Back as soon as possible. WM. P. KELLOGG.

The next day, however, without saying how it was obtained, but unsoucring its genuineness and declaring their ability to furnish satisfactory proofs, the Herald published the following as the substance of the Governor's private dispatch to his secretary, not intended, of course, for the public:

"Make out a warrant on the contingent fund; get Clinton to admit it, and Johnson, at Folger's office, to cash it; pay to the Howards. Tell the newspapers."

The New Orleans Herald, in referring to the two dispatches, says:

On its face the first looked very handsome, and even his enemies were heard to say, "Well, that is not bad for Kellogg; the fellow has some feeling anyhow." It was so entirely unlike Kellogg, however—it is so entirely contradicted and gave the lie to all his previous actions—that those who knew the man best found it extremely difficult to understand, until the Herald, by the publication of the second telegram, turned a calcium light upon the matter yesterday, when there was a general guffaw, succeeded by a universal disgust for the ineffable meanness and hypocrisy of the man who spinned to unfortunate Louisiana, for some time at least, as fast as bayonets can pin him.

From what we have learned about the matter, it is quite certain that Kellogg sent two dispatches—one for publication, to throw dust in the eyes of what he has found to be an easily gulled public, and another for the private information add guidance of his secretary. How essentially like Kellogg was this. How perfectly in keeping with his deceitful and crooked character. Not a man that knew him well but recognized him in the slimy action.

We have no special admiration for Mr. Kellogg; we have never laid claim to any, but we would not willingly or knowingly malign him. This is simply a matter of *fact*, as Mr. Gadgrind would say, and we have no desire to romance about it, or to embellish it in any way whatever. It is an act which stands out in its repulsive nakedness to shock the sensibilities of all honorable and decent men—an act which, for low cunning and deceit, has never been suppressed, if equaled.

To be caught in so mean an action would be fatal to the standing of any one claiming respectability almost anywhere; but of course it can do no harm to a man like Kellogg, who has no standing to lose, who has forfeited all claims to decency and bid farewell forever to self-respect.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

There was frost in the Jefferson, Ashe county, section on last Sunday week.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: It is with much pleasure that we are able to announce that our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. W. A. Graham, is once more at home, much improved in health.

THE CRISIS.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

FRIDAY'S DATES.

Currents of uncertainty swept through Wall-st. yesterday and filled men's souls with dread; and yet the glowing embers of the financial panic were not fanned into a blaze by rumors of the suspension of additional firms. Shippers, merchants and manufacturers are beginning to count the cost of the stagnation in trade and commerce which the stock brokers' and railroad bond sellers' panic has brought about. The export trade, although the transatlantic lines are still busy in moving freight under contracts made before Wall-st. was thrown into an uproar, has been affected by the stringency of the money market and the difficulty in procuring foreign exchange, and every day the burdens upon commerce and inland trade are growing heavier. Business men hailed with pleasure the announcement that the Stock Exchange had appointed a committee to force a settlement of last week's transactions, and, on the other hand, were disposed to criticise harshly the action of the Government in suspending the purchases of bonds. Gen. Hillhouse has paid out $24,000,000 in greenbacks, instead of $13,000,000, as many had supposed, and he had been ordered to stop the sale under a contingency which he does not define. His reticence arouses painful suspicions which aggravate uneasiness among financiers. Among the elements which are now attracting attention are the heavy shipments of gold from Europe and the outflow of currency to the West and South. Meanwhile the Stock Exchange remains closed, the Clearing House Banks refuse to do more than certify large checks, and the bank Presidents scout the expedient of the stock brokers by which, as they argued, the doors of the Stock Exchange could be thrown open. The inactivity of yesterday was morbid rather than healthful.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is true that no failures were announced yesterday, but it must be remembered that artificial contrivances have been set up to guard against failure. The closure of the Stock Exchange gives the brokers a chance of making private settlements, and at any rate conceals their weakness for the time. The banks protect themselves by paying out very few greenbacks. The merchants are intrinsically in a sound condition but want money, and cannot always go on without it. That our export trade should be arrested at such a season as this is, in itself, a great calamity. The purchase of five-twenties was not an effective remedial measure—but to anticipate the payment of the bonds of 1874 would undoubtedly produce a good result. And we do not see what objection there can be to the purchase of first-class bills of exchange. We do not specially recommend an extra session of Congress, because that is a long and tedious process, and while the grass grows the steed starves, as the old proverb says. But if the Government does not like to adopt either of the two expedients now suggested, without the sanction of Congress, it would be well to ask for that sanction with as little delay as possible.—*N. Y. Times.*

WORSE AND WORSE.

It is said that the children and other legatees of the late Chief Justice Chase will lose all the personal property bequeathed to them by the failure of the Cookes. Through his favor, kindness, and protection, the Cookes were enabled to rise from obscurity to position, and from poverty to great wealth. Had they been content with these gains, they would to-day have been prosperous and powerful. Greedy of vaster fortune, they recklessly blundered, speculated, and fell, involving thousands in their ruin.

The Chief Justice had no faith in Henry D. Cooke's ability, but he believed him to be honest, and made him the executor of his last will and testament. That sacred trust is now answered by a shameful sacrifice of duty. All that he could reach has been appropriated from the estate, and this is but one example of hundreds equally scandalous. Is there no penalty for such crimes?—New York *Sun.*

THE FAILURE OF JAY COOKE & CO'S NATIONAL BANK—THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSIT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It is authoritatively stated to-day that there will be no statement of the condition of the First National Bank before Saturday, and probably not then. The receiver, Mr. Stanton, was asked to-day what he thought the First National Bank would pay. He replied, "That depends altogether on what Jay Cooke & Co. pay the First National Bank." It is said that the amount drawn out of this bank and sent to Jay Cooke & Co.'s Philadelphia house was over one million dollars. The valuable property of H. D. Cooke in Georgetown was conveyed to his wife more than two years ago.

There is a good deal of speculation in regard to the deposits of the President and several other prominent officials with the First National Bank. It is claimed that whatever funds the President had there were special deposits. It is difficult to understand how this can be. He gave the bank a power of attorney to draw his salary quarterly, and it was placed to his credit in the bank. Several of the Justices of the Supreme Court did the same. This was certainly nothing more than an ordinary deposit, and should not intitle the depositors to any special privileges. However, it is currently reported on the streets that the receiver has said that these fortunate individuals will not suffer because their deposits were special. The impression very generally prevails that there will be unfair dealing of some kind in winding up the affairs of this bank, and this tends to aggravate the ill feeling which exists among the sufferers.

The effects of the disturbed money market are beginning to be felt here in every direction. One of the heaviest dry goods merchants in this city said to-day that since the failure of the Cookes he had not been doing business enough to pay rent. All the surplus money had already been locked up by the Ring in their worthless certificates, and now there is scarcely enough in circulation for market purposes.—*New York Sun.*

It is stated that the publication of a new edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica will involve an outlay of $1,000,000.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A gentleman writing from Granville county, informs us that no fears are now entertained of a short crop of tobacco, but that the indications are the crop will be a full average, both in quality and quantity. We regret to learn through the same source of the destruction, by fire of some eight or ten tobacco barns, within the last few days. The following gentlemen have had their barns destroyed: John Fleming; Jessee Meadows; Mosely Veasy; John Emstead; John Peed; T. Cheatham and three or four others whose names are not given. The fires are considered purely accidental, and are supposed to have occurred from the flue mode of curing.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.

We learn that the Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, will begin on the 11th of November, one week earlier than previously announced, being the week immediately succeeding the Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.

We are glad to know that the prospect of a large exhibition and attendance is most favorable.

DIED,

In this city, on the evening of the 25th inst., at five minutes of 9 o'clock, Mr. BRYANT CAIN, aged 22 years, 4 months and 25 days.

At Mt. Airy, Monday, 22d instant, MATTIE KANKIN, wife of Col. B. Y. Graves, formerly of this place.

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