Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

GOVERNOR KEMPER'S VETO.

It is not to be expected that the example of Governor Kemper will be without injurious influence beyond the limits of his own State, for the reason that he has been looked upon as a representative man of that uneasy, restless feeling, that from time to time, has been cropping out in different parts of the country, in efforts to create an organization separate from that which has since the war conducted the fight against the National Republican party. Governor Kemper as an exponent of the views and purposes of the new movement, is a legitimate subject for comment outside of Virginia.

The fall of Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, from the high position he had so long held, so soon after his straying after new gods, did not necessarily cast any slur upon the cause he had so recently espoused, and may be passed by without further comment. The same silence is not meet, however, in regard to the evil influence of Governor Kemper's course, if for no other reason, because he has so lately received the endorsement of the people of his grand old commonwealth in his recent election by a large majority to the position he now holds.

It is one thing for Mr. Groesbeck to take part in the effort to form a new party in the State of Ohio, and failing endorsement in that by the people, to be detected in an effort at bribery and corruption. It is quite another thing for Governor Kemper who has been held up as the head and front, no matter how incorrectly, of that same new movement in Virginia, in the very hour of victory, to place himself, as it were, in accord with radicalism and in hostility with the great mass of the people who had just cast their suffrages for him.

We do not for a moment believe that the sentiments expressed by Governor Kemper in his recent veto message reflect in any degree the sentiment of the people who elected him. If we thought that gallant people had given allegiance to the doctrine that there was a higher law "deeper and more sacred than constitutions, controlling their construction and checking and confining legislative power," we should indeed despair of the future of our country. But we believe no such thing.

If Governor Kemper had thought the bill was unconstitutional and had so said, no man in or out of Virginia would have dared to blame him for refusing to affix to it his signature. But he places his veto, a new "executive function" and of radical importation by the way, on no such grounds.

The objections are founded upon a "fundamental truth" in his opinion, superior to and controlling legislatures and constitutions and "expediency." It is useless to argue with a man who draws his premises from a "higher law," from "truths" that are "more sacred than constitutions, control their constructions and check and confine legislative power." Thaddeus Stevens, William H. Seward and Charles Sumner argued from these premises and found their conclusions in the wreck and ruin and subjugation of the South.

Arguing thus upon the question of principle it was fitting that Governor Kemper should upon the point of expediency declare that the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the City of Petersburg would tend to draw upon the devoted heads of Virginians the wrath of the Federal Government; it was fitting also that he should urge as is so frequently done by politicians, living in communities in which white men predominate, that it is inexpedient to interfere with the "growing fraternal relations between the races." It is a favorite theory with certain politicians who live at safe distances from negro domination, that white men at less safe distances ought to bear with more fortitude the ills that an inscrutable providence has imposed upon them. It is astonishing with what philosophical equanimity men can bear the misfortunes of their neighbors.

We imagine, however, that the people of Petersburg and the people of Eastern Virginia generally will have little patience with the action of their new Governor, even if he has so recently been honored with an interview by President Grant. We imagine, too, that they would vastly prefer peace and right rule at home even if it should entail upon them the risk of "misconstruction abroad."

The people who live under negro rule know what it means, and to talk to them about a higher law or an expediency that extends or continues that rule beyond what the Constitution requires, excites a suspicion of a want of sympathy or a want of sincerity. The man who knows what negro rule means and proposes to extend or to continue it beyond what the Constitution requires, is either a negro-lover at heart or views with selfish disregard the misfortunes of his fellow-men.

This is a land of white men, and it is idle to talk or to pretend otherwise.

The New York *Times* thinks the Democrats of the Virginia Legislature could not fairly have been asked to do honor to the memory of Mr. Sumner, and is not surprised that they refused to do so.

"Mr. Sumner never joined the Democracy. He never trusted the party. He never forgave its obstinate devotion to slavery, or its cruel oppression of the negro since emancipation. He had nothing in common with its aims or its methods. He rejected the one and detested the other, and while there were many Democrats with whom he maintained personal friendship, he never gave the party as such any quarter."

For these reasons, the *Times* thinks the action of the Virginia Legislature was perfectly justifiable, and for once the *Times* and the JOURNAL agree.

The Boston *Advertiser* endorses Charles Francis Adams and Mr. Dawes as eminently worthy to be Mr. Sumner's successor, but expresses a decided preference for Judge Hoar as its first choice.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTIONS.

We are glad to notice that there is much inquiry in regard to the approaching Conventions of the Conservative party. It shows that the people already begin to feel an interest in the organization of the party for the approaching elections.

As there is no general State election, except for Superintendent of Public Instruction, we suppose there will hardly be any State Convention held. The State Executive Committee will meet about the first of May and nominate a candidate for this office, and perfect the organization of the party.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the State Executive Committee, for the State at Large, and for the Congressional Districts, at the Convention held in Greensboro in May, 1872. There are vacancies caused by death and removals, which we believe have not yet been filled:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon D M Barringer, Chairman; Gen W R Cox, R H Battle, C M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, R B Haywood, W H Jones, O P Meares, J J Davis and J J Litchford.

1st Congressional District—Col Wm F Martin, Pasquotank; Jos B Cherry, Bertie; J J Yeates, Hertford; F B Satterthwaite, Pitt.

2d Congressional District—Col Walter Clark, Halifax; Henry R Bryan, Craven; Fred Phillips, Edgecombe; Lotte W Humphrey, Wayne.

3d Congressional District—Jos A Engelhard, New Hanover; T C Fuller, Cumberland; J G Scott, Onslow; A A McKoy, Sampson.

4th Congressional District—H A London, Jr., Chatham; Thos Webb, Orange; Claude B Sanders, Johnson; James S Amis, Granville.

5th Congressional District—Daniel W Courts, Rockingham, J I Scales, Guilford; M S Robbins, Randolph; Col E B Withers, Caswell.

6th Congressional District—J E Brown, Mecklenburg; Walter L Steele, Richmond; W A Graham, Jr., Lincoln; S A Walkup, Union.

7th Congressional District—John S Henderson, Rowan; T G Tucker, Iredell; W H H Cowles Wilkes; Joseph Towles, Ashe.

8th Congressional District—David Coleman, Buncombe; A C Avery, Burke; W P Welch, Haywood; G M Whitesides, Rutherford.

It will be seen that Messrs J A Engelhard, J G Scott, and A A McKoy constitute the Executive Committee for this Congressional District, with one vacancy, occasioned by the removal of Colonel T C Fuller to Wake. These gentlemen will designate the time and place for holding the District Convention.

The Executive Committee for the Fourth Judicial District consists of the following gentlemen:

Maj. Chas, M. Stedman, of New Hanover, Chairman; J. Henry Davis, of Carteret; Col. John D. Taylor, of Brunswick; D. P. High, of Columbus; Alfred Rowland, of Robeson; K. K. Council, of Bladen; John W. Shackelford, of Onslow; John D. Standford, of Duplin; Dr. C. T. Murphy, of Sampson.

This committee will call a convention, designating the time and place, for the nomination of a Judge and Solicitor for this District.

It has been usual to hold District Conventions from the 20th of May to the 15th of June. We suppose our two District Conventions will be held between the middle of May and the first of June. Of course due publication will be made of the meetings so that counties can be fully represented.

THE BOND LIBEL.

The latest bit of information we have, in regard to this much talked of matter, we get from the Fayetteville *Eagle*, whose editor writing from Bladen Court says:

"The case of the State against the editors of the Wilmington JOURNAL, began here at the last term by indictment, was taken off the docket yesterday by *nol. pros.* by Solicitor Cantwell. The cause for this indictment was alleged libel in an editorial of the JOURNAL concerning Judge Bond, of the United States Court, a year or more ago. The Solicitor attempted to have an indictment found in New Hanover, Duplin and Robeson, but failed. It was finally put before the grand jury of Bladen. They also returned "not a true bill," and it was sent back to them, and they were instructed and forced into returning an indictment. It now seems that only eleven of the grand jury voted for the bill. Another defect seems to be that the word "Robeson" is in the bill, whereas "Bladen" should be."

The writer is in error, we believe, as to the failure to find a bill in Robeson county.

WHO ARE THEY?

The New York *World* says: We understand Mr. Jayne to have stated to the Committee that in fifty-three revenue cases which he investigated the fraud was committed by importers bribing customhouse officials; that he had reported these inculpated officers for removal; that some had resigned or been removed, but the greater part, whose names he gave to the Committee, are yet in office. Who are these? We are told that among them are those high in place and power. We infer that Mr. Beck has the names, since Jayne indicated them in reply to a question by the former. They should be published if there be proof of their guilt. For bribery there must be a payor and a payee. The first has been punished we infer. Now for the second! Give their names to the public!

THE KANSAS IMPEACHMENT.

The articles of Impeachment against Josiah E. Hayes, the Treasurer of the State of Kansas, as we learn from the Kansas *Record*, are twelve in number and prefer very grave charges, the most serious of which are contained in articles five, six and seven.

Article five charges him with a false statement in saying that he had remitted to New York $10,000 to pay interest on maturing bonds, when, in fact, no such remittance had been made. Article six charges fraud in presenting a letter from G. F. Parmelee, which purported to be a statement that a large sum of money was on deposit in New York, when no such sum was there, and article seven charges that the Treasurer fraudulently retained the sum of $10,000 belonging to the State.

Mr. Hayes, upon being arraigned before the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, plead not guilty. The House has passed a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the trial.

NEVER MIND STATE RIGHTS NOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The Philadelphia *American* is very much disgusted at the manner in which the Centennial bill was disposed of in the Senate. The editor says: "Those gentlemen who, in Congress and elsewhere, oppose an international or national exposition in 1876, on the ground that the matter should be suffered to shape itself in the usual Fourth of July fashion, must be somewhat affected by the old doctrine of State Rights." The editor is especially disgusted by the Constitutional objections which have been urged against the appropriation of the millions asked for by the projectors of that stupendous speculation. He says: "No man of average intelligence pretends that all national effort has been, or ought to be, brought within a technically strict construction of the Constitution. The Constitution does not descend to every detail of national effort. Something was left to the common sense and discretion of the people by the men who framed that law."

That is just the difference between our Philadelphia brethren and ourselves. When the Constitutions and Centennials conflict, they prefer the Centennial and we prefer the Constitution.

THE MOCKERIES OF MOURNING

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of MR. SUMNER, at Washington City, were conducted in the Senate Chamber, and were doubtless very imposing, if indeed, any pageant with such actors could be imposing.

As the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says, magnificent funeral decorations and trappings, a brilliant cortege and distinguished spectators attested the depth of the nation's grief and the magnitude of the nation's loss. In this country, a conqueror returning from the field of battle, in all the pride of life and victory, never had greater honors shown him than were showered upon this poor piece of crumbling dust. But what a ghastly mockery the whole scene must have seemed to one who knew the living and the dead! Not a kinsman of the dead man in the throng, not a friend save two or three whom political associations and affiliations more than anything else had made his intimates. Upon the coffin lay a bunch of flowers, a gift from his "enemy's daughter"—the daughter of a man by whom he was feared and hated, (President Grant.) Near the mourners were the Secretary of State, to whom he had not spoken for years; the President, with whom he had broken, after a merciless exposure of his selfishness and dishonesty, who never missed an opportunity to vilify or denounce him, and insisted upon the infliction of that which his puny soul deemed humiliation and disgrace; Butler, whom he despised as a demagogue and political trickster; the four Senators who, at the bidding of the Executive, headed the conspiracy which forced him from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Cameron, whom the conspirators placed in his position. The announcement of his death was made by his enemy, Anthony. His enemy, Carpenter, directed the commitment of his ashes to the soil of Massachusetts. Was there ever such a mockery of mourning? Did it not resemble more a re-union of murderers? Is not the quietness of the corpse under such an accumulation of ghastly pleasantries the best evidence in the world that nothing can disturb the slumbers of the dead?

COMPULSORY SUFFRAGE.

Prussia progresses. Heretofore it was compulsory education that was to redeem the world. Experience, however, has taught that men not unfrequently know the right, and yet the wrong pursue, and now the proposition is to compel every qualified voter to cast his ballot for some one at every parliamentary election held within the Emperor's domain.

Free suffrage no longer, but compulsory suffrage is the panacea for all the ills that political bodies fall heir to. And so upon the principal that a bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing, eve y man who can vote and won't vote must be made to vote.

There is no doubt that the failure to vote is a great and growing evil in other countries as well as in Prussia, but it is not so certain that compulsory suffrage will cure it either there or elsewhere.

The theory looks well enough, for it would seem that compulsory education ought to teach men the right and that compulsory suffrage ought to compel them to pursue it. In practice, however, we do not believe that it will happen in the future any more than it has happened in the past, that men can be made to do right by force.

On Monday last Mr. O'Brien, member of Congress from Maryland, introduced into the House of Representatives a bill striking at the many abuses which have crept into the public service during the years of Radical rule. It is, to say the least of it, a disgrace to the country that such a bill should be necessary.

It proposes to reform certain abuses in the civil service of the District of Columbia, and among other things provides that all necessary transportation for the departments and offices of the Government in the District of Columbia shall be provided in plain, strongly-built wagons, constructed for that purpose, and the use of pleasure carriages and family coaches at public expense is hereby prohibited, and any officer of the United States who shall procure, or cause to be procured, and use a pleasure carriage of any description, either family coach, landau, landaulet, buggy or other vehicle, for himself, his family or others, at the expense of the Government, or shall use any horses of the Government for private purposes, or who shall compel subordinates in office to dress in private livery, or to drive the private carriage or the vehicle of their superior officer, or to act as servant or servants in their households or private houses, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Another section prohibits all officers of the Government in the District aforesaid from distinguishing their private servants by a livery, or by the black cockade, which is the distinguishing mark of the menial servants of the British official servants of the Crown (the same being incompatible with a proper appreciation of the simplicity and dignity of free institutions), under a penalty of $100 for each offense.

THE PRESS ON NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New York *Herald* is certain that the Simmons outrage killed the Republican party, but the *Commercial Advertiser* holds that the old weasel is not dead, only caught napping. The New York *Times* can't see through it at all. The New York *Post* lays the blame on Butler, and thinks that the Republican party is rapidly going to the dogs on account of the unscrupulous character of its office-holders. The Boston *Globe* wants a new and genuine reform party, though it remarks, rather hopelessly, that the Republican party might yet be saved if there was honesty and vigor enough in it to reform its members. The New York *Express* says that the Redan of the Republican Sebastopol has fallen, and the fate of the fortress is sealed. The *Tribune* says the only effect of the election upon National politics will be to set the people thinking. The Boston *Post* thinks the result a glorious victory over Butlerism and Grantism, and the New York *Sun* adds that the Republican party must rid itself of Grantism in all its phases before it can hope to be saved. New Hampshire, says the Boston *Advertiser*, shows the waning power of once popular leaders. The New York *World* rejoices that the punishment of the Republican party, for its reckless course in the prostitution of public services to partisan ends, has now commenced. All of which is most encouraging, and proves that New Hampshire has set a good example for her sister States to follow.

The friends of Mr. Dawes deem his election by the Massachusetts Legislature to succeed Mr. Sumner, as among the probabilities. If their hopes shall prove well founded, there will be a vacancy in the position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, stands second on the roll of the Commitee and after Mr. Dawes is its oldest member in continuous service. But it does not follow as a matter of course, that Mr. Kelley will be the new Chairman.

Mr. Kelley is strongly in favor of a high tariff, or rather as its friends designate it the "American policy of protection," a system that may be advantageous enough to parties interested in Pennsylvania iron and other special interests, but not quite so advantageous to parties not intereste

The special importance attaching to the question, arises from the fact that by courtesy the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is the leader of the House of Representatives for the reason that he is supposed to represent the majority upon the most vital question of public policy.

The friends of free trade will doubtless do all they can to prevent Mr. Kelley from becoming the successor of Mr. Dawes, in case he becomes the successor of Mr. Sumner.

The leaders of both political parties in Indiana met at Indianapolis on Thursday to decide upon the time for holding State Conventions. The Republicans, who seem to have had a harmonious time, decided to hold their Convention on June 17. In the Democratic council there were members who favored the abandonment of the old organization and name and the expression of a willingness to unite with all other elements of opposition to the National Administration party for the purpose of reform. These gentlemen were overruled, however, and it was decided to call a convention to meet on July 13, under the old party banner. Mr. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Committee, resigned, and Mr. J. E. McDonald was chosen in his place. Both conventions will meet at Indianapolis.

Latest returns from New Hampshire show that Weston, Democratic and Liberal candidate, fails of receiving a majority over all others. He lacks about 700 votes of enough to give him a clear majority, but further returns may reduce that figure somewhat. In any event, however, an election by the people is out of the question. A careful canvass of the Legislature elected indicates a Democratic majority of 15 on joint ballot, assuring the election of Weston when the Legislature meets in June.

Senator Carpenter and Senator Stewart received a somewhat pointed rebuke from the District of Columbia Investigating Committee on Monday. As presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Carpenter, in appointing Mr. Stewart on the Committee, took the liberty of designating him as Chairman. He had no right to make any such appointment, and the apparent motive of such a straining of authority was a desire to serve the Washington Ring, to whom Mr. Stewart is known to be friendly. The Committee have decided that they have a right to select their own Chairman; and Senator Allison has accordingly been chosen. This is a good sign of the temper of the Committee, but Mr. Stewart is said to regard the proceeding with disfavor. This is not surprising.

Commenting upon the policy of Governor Kemper as mapped out in his recent veto message, the Petersburg *News* says:

"In every line of his late message "that policy is indicated in no uncertain "fashion—a policy born of what Gen. "Charles Lee would have called "that "damnable virtue," expediency—a "policy of timidity ill becoming a "leader who has just achieved a most "tremendous triumph—a policy, the "very reverse of that which enabled "the Conservatibe party of Virginia "to win that triumph—a policy which "directly invites the interference "which he declares he most dreads—a "policy which must give immense "moral support to our worst enemies, "and which if not sharply checked, will "in the end surely bring disaster to "that State which we believe he really "loves. This is the lesson which our "calamity may teach the Conservative "party in Virginia.

The completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, which by opening a passage through the mountains skirting the Western border of Massachusetts, will enable Boston to compete with New York for the trade of the West, seems just now to be attracting public attention; and well it may.

A glance at the map will show that Boston is the terminus of a shorter line from the West than any yet built to New York, and this being so its rivalry as a shipping port will ere long be seriously felt by the great Metropolis.

An extraordinary circumstance in the history of the country occurs on the death of Mr. Fillmore. Never before since the administration of Jefferson has it happened that only one person was alive, except the incumbent, who had filled the Presidential office. Andrew Johnson is now the only ex-President living; and even he was not elected to that office, but came to it as Vice-President on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. While the younger Adams was President, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were living. When Buchanan was elected, Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce and Fillmore were alive. When Lincoln was inaugurated, Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce, Fillmore and Buchanan were living. Within the past thirty-seven years seven Presidents have been elected besides Grant. It is an extraordinary fact that not one of the seven is now alive.

ROMANCE AT THE MORRIS AND ESSEX DEPOT.

A Pretty French Emigree Lost and Found—A Fond Uncle, a Cousin Lover, and a Bridal Trousseau.

Among the steerage passengers who drifted over to New York from Havre, a little while ago, says the Wilmington, Del., *Every Evening*, was a young French girl named Louise Dumont. Her destination was Newark, Delaware, where she had a distant female relative living in indigent circumstances, and, as she believed, the only surviving kin she had in the world. By some mistake, owing to her inability to speak the English language, she took a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road and got off at Newark, N. J. When she was informed of her error she bought a ticket to return to New York on the next train, but on account of a very remarkable occurrence she was induced to change her mind.

As the girl sat in the depot, downcast in spirits, alone in a strange land and almost penniless, visions of her home in "La Belle France" crossed her mind. She thought of her mother, who had recently died, of her only brother who fell with his father as they fought side by side at the terrible battle of Saarbruck, and as she mused upon her past joys and present loneliness, she unconsciously toyed with a large gold locket that was suspended by a strong silver chain from her neck, while tears, trickled down her cheeks. She was a brunette of the loveliest type, and her jet black, wavy hair was arranged with such exquisite taste that it made the broad, high forehead, expressive brown eyes, and graceful, full throat appear to the best advantage.

While Louise was abstractedly playing with her locket there came into the depot a tall and handsome gentleman, about sixty years of age. He had something of a military bearing, and his countenance indicated intelligence and refinement. The girl's appearance immediately attracted his attention, and as he was waiting for a train he occupied the time in watching her. As he walked leisurely to and fro in the ladies' room he came near to where the girl was sitting just as she opened the locket and revealed a well-known face that was the exact counter-part of a picture he had at home in his library. It represented the Empress Josephine, the deceased wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. The gentleman immediately asked the girl, in good French, where she obtained the picture. She replied, with much simplicity:

"My mother gave it to me."

Requesting the favor of examining the locket, he took it in his hand, and with great astonishment, read the following inscription:

"Josephine to Hortense De Miratel, 1812."

"My mother was a Miratel," said he, scanning the beautiful French girl's features closely, "and," he added, as a light seemed to flash in upon his confused ideas, "she was a sister to Hortense De Miratel, who, for some act of faithfulness to the unhappy Josephine, received this locket and portrait as a reward. My good girl, who are you anyhow?"

The child then related her story—how her father and brother had been killed in the battle, and her mother had recently died; that she had committed her to the care of the only relative that she believed to be living, at Newark, in this State.

The gentleman then being satisfied that the girl was his own niece, disclosed his own name, Victor Provost. He had escaped from prison when a young man, having been incarcerated by the Bourbons about the time of the sojourn of Louis Napoleon in America.

He fled to this country and settled at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he now lives in affluence, being interested in large coal and iron tracts in that locality. It is hardly necessary to state that the neice needed but little persuasion to accompany her uncle home. The romance of her story is increased by the fact that Mr. Provost has a son, who is a very promising young man, and that he immediately became fascinated with his newly-found cousin. The old gentleman is in ecstacy at the turn things have taken, and has resolved that his son shall marry the girl as soon as it is possible to get ready for so momentous an occasion. Of course young Provost has accepted this proposition with much joy, and orders for a magnificent bridal trousseau are now being filled by parties in New York for the fortunate girl who, but little more than a week ago, was a penniless steerage passenger in an emigrant ship.—Newark *Register*.

The Carolina Central Railway.

Work on the Carolina Central Railway has never stopped since it went into the hands of its present owners, about one year ago, and even during the late panic, when work on all other new roads was suspended, the work on this one went steadily forward. The credit for this is mainly due to Mr. Edward Matthews, of New York, who owns over one-half the stock in the Road. He not only favored continuing the work, but actually advanced the money to pay contractors; and the President, Mr. Roberts, and Superintendent Fremont, cordially cooperating with Mr. Matthews and others, the work (as we remarked above) has never stopped.

We look forward to the connection between Charlotte and Wilmington, by rail, with pleasure; if nothing unforeseen happens to prevent, it is expected to complete the Road to this city by the last of August, and then the Western Division will be finished to Shelby.

We learn that the Company does not owe a dollar of floating debt, and it has the means at command to not only finish the Road to Charlotte, but also to equip it.

When completed no road in the Southern States will be a better one than the Carolina Central. Its freighting work, we think, will be very large, and the local travel between Wilmington, Wadesboro, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton and Shelby, will pay handsomely.

The country through which the road passes (about 247 miles) is as good as any in the world, and when Railroad facilities are afforded along the whole route, there will be such improvement and prosperity among the people as will astonish and surprise the most sanguine friends of the work.

As soon as the road is finished to Charlotte, a line of steamers will be put on between Wilmington and New York to run in connection with the road. This project is now under consideration and will be consummated at no distant day.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

STATE NEWS.

As much as 1,011 bales of cotton received in Raleigh last week.

The St. Patrick men had a banquet at the Cottage Hotel in Raleigh last night.

Just 4,750 bales of cotton shipped from Concord from September 1st 1873, to March 1st, 1874.

The Conservatives of Gaston go into a Convention on the 28th inst for the purpose of electing an Executive Committee.

Prof. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, Canada, will visit Raleigh during the latter part of next month.

There has been a remarkable work of grace recently, in the Female College at Statesville. Some sixteen or eighteen of the young ladies profess conversion.

A meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina R. R., will probably be held in May or June, when the amended charter in reference to consolidation will be submitted for acceptance or rejection.

A religious meeting of great interest has been in progress for some time in the Methodist church at Ridgeway, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Boshamer and Rev. W. H. Bobbitt. There have been many conversions.

The Magnolia Monitor says: We learn that the Baptist Church at Snow Hill, was sold at public auction on the 9th inst., for a division of the estate of the late Jonathan Wood, dec'd. Our fellow-countryman, Rev. Wm. M. Kennedy, became the purchaser.

The Rutherford Star says: We learn that Mrs. Frank Weaver's barn, stables, corn crib and five horses and mules were burned last Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, in Polk county. It was supposed to have been the act of some incendiary.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: We are informed that Josephine Rhodes, living about two miles from this place, was attacked with a disease of the head a few days since, and such was the intensity of the pain and no relief being obtained, her eyes popped out of her head.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We learn that a lordly legislator, from one of our central counties, rode in a first-class car, on Billy Smith's deadhead ticket, and then saved the whole of 15 cents by putting his wife in a second class car. It is needless to say that he belongs to our Governor's party, and is in full accord.

The Newbern Times says: A meteor of large size and great brilliancy passed over Newbern yesterday morning at about seven o'clock, and exploded at about one minute and a half distance, as near as we can judge by description from several intelligent eye witnesses. The noise accompanying the explosion was not unlike the discharge of a thirty-two pounder, followed by a rattling not unlike small arms in the distance.

The Charlotte Observer of the 14th, says: We learn, from undoubted authority, that the females of Lexington have served notices on all the bar-keepers in that place that on Sunday (to-morrow) prayers will be offered up for them in all of the churches of the town, and if they do not close up their doors and abandon the liquor traffic, that they (the females) will wait on them on Monday to pray, sing and plead with them.

The Robesonian says: The History of the Outlaws is bringing hundreds of new subscribers to the Robesonian. Every mail brings orders from some part of the country. More than 2,500 of our circulars are now in the hands of parties all over the United States and Territories, and daily orders from Maine to Mexico are the direct results. Our friends, both here in town and throughout the country, are working for us, and their efforts are being crowned with success.

The Charlotte Democrat says: A meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad was held at Company Shops on Thursday last. We learn that a dividend of six per cent. was declared—three per cent. payable on the first of April, and three per cent. on the first of October, 1874. The Directors directed the President of the Road, W. A. Smith, to consult with the Governor in regard to calling a meeting of the Stockholders to consider the Consolidation Bill.

The Raleigh News says: The Executive Committee of the Board of Immigration consisting of Col. Johnston, Dr. Hawkins, Dr. Howerton, Mr. Nutt, Prof. Kerr and Col. Little were in session all of yesterday. The most of the time was consumed in appointing agents for each county in the State to represent the Board, preparing blank forms for the use of agents and discussing the matter to be embraced in the pamphlet, which the Board hope to publish soon, in the interest of immigration. W. J. Woodward was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee. The Committee adjourned to meet in this city on the 7th of April.

The Raleigh News says: The Supreme Court, after one of the most laborious sessions on record, adjourned *sine die* yesterday. During the term the Court filed one hundred and eighty-five opinions, many of which were of the most complicated nature. Before adjourning the Court ordered the following new rule to be spread upon the minutes and published: The Court orders that Rule XI of the rules adopted at the June Team, 1869, be amended so that the last sentence thereof shall read as follows: "In the absence of such request, executions shall be made returnable on the third Monday of the term of this Court next ensuing their teste; and on motion, for special cause, execution may be taken out during the term."

The Weldon News says: One of the negro brakemen, on the up-coming S. and R. Railroad freight train on Sunday last, was severely hurt on the road, beyond Boykins, by falling between two cars while the train was in motion. He was on the top of a car, and in attempting to "put on breaks" a chain or something slipped or gave way and he fell between the cars and the train passed over him, but, strange to relate, there was only a severe gash on the back part of his head and some slight bruises about the body. He so arranged himself under the cars as to prevent contact with the wheels, and his escape from death is considered, by all, miraculous.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: The town of Shelby has just had a sensation showing how "Love laughs at locksmiths." Mr. J. R. Moore, from the classic banks of the Cape Fear, was some twelve months ago, a pupil in Dr. Turner's school. It was noticed, however, that he courted less the smiles of fair knowledge than the smiles of a certain fair Allie, with whom he desired an alli-ance. The lady was in her teens, lovely, and not without a liberal allowance of this world's goods. Of course there was a "cruel guardian," in the case, and the course of true love had to stumble over any quantity of rocks. But a frequent use of the grape-vine telegraph kept up the spirits of the lovers, and when last week the aforesaid "cruel guardian" went upon a journey, the gallant swain promptly appeared at the door with a "one hoss shay," and away sailed the devoted pair over the line to Whitaker's depot, in South Carolina, where they were tied so tight that nothing but death, or an act of the Legislature, can ever untie them. The happy couple arrived in Charlotte on Monday on their way to the home of the groom, who, when we saw him, was smoking a twenty-five cent cigar with an air that intimated that he did not care a continental if peaches never got ripe. His wife's maiden name was Miss Alice Dickson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

THE PEOPLE LIVING NEAR BALD MOUNTAIO MOVING AWAY.

RALEIGH, March 17—Night—Passengers here from the West on this morning's train confirm the reports of the rumbling sounds and a general upheaving of Bald Mountain, in the Western part of the State. The people living on and near that mountain are moving out and a volcanic eruption is momentarily expected.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 17—Night—We have no positive information of the volcanic disturbances reported from Raleigh. It is reported from Asheville as being between that place and Old Fort and not in Bald Mountain. The rumbling sounds have been heard and felt frequently during the last two or three weeks, for some distance in that vicinty.

A SIGHT FOR THE SPIRIT OF SUMNER.

The Charleston *News and Courier* thinks that had Mr. Sumner's aspirations been gratified, he would once more before eternity have gazed upon his wards and those of the nation, and paints scenes he would have witnessed in South Carolina in the following graphic terms:

And what would the spirit of a man who never lied and never stole have seen in the chamber where laws are made for South Carolina? Let the record speak! The spirit of Sumner would have seen walls garnished with brocade and floors covered with tapestry which were paid for with the agony and sweat of white men, and are spit upon and defiled by uncouth negroes. And what was the subject of debate? It was a proposal to tax the white people for the payment of claims which no man believes to be just, and most men know to be false and fraudulent. He would have heard one colored member declare that the bill was passed by "corrupt means," and that member instantly "branded a liar" by one of his associates. He would have heard the first speaker, unconscious of insult, declare that he was able to prove that some of the members had been paid $1,500 for their votes; and another one admit that the bill did include "fraudulent claims." He would have heard one especial claim denounced as fraudulent by the very person in whose name it was made out, and would have heard a member announce that he had been "offered money to support the bill." He would have heard another colored man declare that this bill was the "worst scheme that had come before the Legislature," and another say that "the justice of the claims was not a matter for consideration." He would have heard the colored members call each other rogues, thieves and liars, and at least would have seen the infamous swindle passed by the House, and in a fair way to become a law. And could he have lingered until the next day he would have seen worse exhibitions of brutal rascality. He would have seen oaths bandied and pistols brandished; whiskey on the lip and gall in the heart.

This is no over-colored picture. As much may be seen almost any day in the South Carolina Legislature. Let it be hoped that Sumner was spared the sight. It would have taught him that he had wasted his life, and that he had led to ruin those whom he thought to save. His bitterest enemy would hardly wish Charles Sumner so awful a punishment as this.

As Viewed From an English Standpoint.

An Englishman's letter home, published in an out-of-the-way place, not badly sketches the ignorance of the natives of that happy land upon our politics and natural history. It purports to be sent to the late prime minister of England by Sir George Gore, who is traveling in this country on a hunting expedition, with "twenty-one three hundred dollar dogs, half dozen servants, and one hundred and sixty-four parcels of personal baggage."—Here is this gem, dated—

MEMPHIS, IOWA, January 13, 1874.

Dear Glad:

The blarsted Americans, never very reverent of law, are just now in a devil of a stew about the appointment of a suitable politician for Supreme Justice to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Horace Greeley, who resigned it to become a candidate for Governor of the Baltimore Convention. Satisfied, as I am, that you will never be able to make head or tail of the "muddle," (to use an expressive Americanism,) from the cable and newspaper accounts of it, I know you will be interested to hear from me the true nature of the interesting complication.

It seems that when a vacancy occurs in the Supreme bench, it must be filled by appointment of the Governor of the United States, which office is now held by General Grant. The General's ostler, who, it seems, is a bit of a lawyer as well as equerry and chief keeper of the landaulet, wanted the position of Chief Justice besides, and so the Governor, Grant, appointed this extraordinary person to that position, and his name is Williams. The American editors got up what they style a "perfect howl" over this appointment, which so badgered the poor Governor that he was compelled to withdraw the nomination—intimations having reached him that the Senate would never confirm an applicant who hadn't been first baptized.

The Governor then appointed a person by the name of Calebs to be Chief Justice, when another "howl" from another set of editors began. It is almost impossible in this country to do anything of a political character without producing a "howl" from some quarter—and a friend of the Governor's, a sergeant of his body-guard, having discovered a letter which cost $80,000 among some archives which had been sold to the confederates by a Mr. Boone, while President of Kentucky, and this letter, which was written in Arabic, was of a highly treasonable character against one of the Governor's old flags.

It was addressed to a General Davis now Governor of Texas, proposing to send him troops to suppress a loyal Legislature, elected in that State by more than a constitutional majority—the objection to Davis, by the Senate, being that he had previously threatened to appoint one Mr. Black Supreme Justice over Governor Grant's veto; consequently the name of Calebs was withdrawn, and the Americans now have no court to amount to anything—the decisions of the eight Democrats now on the bench being of so partisan a character as to defeat the ends of justice. If any new development occurs in this exciting complication, rest assured that I will address to you from Florida.

Yours, in haste,
GORE.

The rebuilding of the Vendome column is going on rapidly; it is now about half finished. Its inauguration is likely to be a very important event; it will certainly be a very embarrassing one to the government, for the Bonapartists are sure not to let slip such a favorable opportunity for a demonstration. The Gaulois informs us that the old statue of Napoleon I, with his traditionary coat and hat, is to be hoisted on the top again, but the Bonapartist paper is not a reliable authority in such a matter. Some months ago it was proposed, in order to prevent any more political vicissitudes occurring to the column, to surmount it with a figure of France, but we believe the government has not decided the delicate question.

Disgraceful Scenes During the Last Hours of the South Carolina Legislature—The Negro as a Statesman.

[Cor. of the Charleston News and Courier.]

BROKE UP IN A ROW.

The next bill which came up for a second reading was the Senate bill to amend the act to regulate the pay of the members of the General Assembly. The bill provides that each member of the General Assembly, hereafter, shall receive such per diem compensation for each regular session as will amount to, and not exceed, $600, and the further sum of 20 cents for every mile of ordinary route of travel in going to and returning from the sessions of the General Assembly. And when convened in extra session, each member shall receive the same per diem compensation, not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred and fifty dollars and mileage, as are fixed by law for the regular session, and none other. Bowley moved to amend by striking out the word "six" and insert seven dollars per diem, &c. This caused the member from Orangeburg, Dannerly, to rise again, his feelings being too affected to allow him to sit still. His articulation by this time had become very husky and his patriotism under the influence of bad whiskey bubbled over. He was called to order, but refused to come to order for the "G—— damnation crowd." The sergeant-at-arms attempted to remove the honorable member, but he resisted and drew

A PERSUADER WITH FOUR BARRELS,

silver-mounted and loaded with slugs, by the assistance of which he completely demoralized the sub-sergeant-at-arms and a half dozen deputies, and put them to inglorious flight. The scene began now to get lively. Several members made a rush to get to the bellicose representative, but his colleague, H. Riley, another colored member from Orangeburg, rallied to his support, and grabbing him by the collar with one hand, kept the crowd at bay with the other.

PISTOLS WERE DRAWN,

and sixteen dollars cuspadors, desks, chairs and inkstands overturned in the melee which ensued. For a considerable length of time the Orangeburg delegation kept the floor, and remained masters of the situation. The sergeant-at-arms was not present, and his deputies evidently entertained a wholesome dread of the "persuaders" which were flourished around so promiscuously. In the meantime, the seats in the vicinity of the row were hastily vacated, and those members of the House who seemed more inclined to peace than to war made tracks for the door. The speaker rapped his gavel industriously, and called upon the sergeant-at-arms to

DO HIS DUTY,

but the person who was acting in that capacity was powerless to do anything. Dannerly and his colleague, in the meantime, kept up an incessant fire of oaths, and still held their position. In this emergency, Bowley, the colored chairman of the committee on ways and means; Sam Green, of Beaufort; Lilly, of Chester, and one or two other colored members who were evidently not afraid of the Orangeburg persuaders, made a rush at the belligerent members, seized their pistols and bore them bodily out of the House. This done, quiet was for a time restored. Several of the pale-faced brethren, who had taken temporary refuge beneath the desks, emerged from their hiding-places, and the House at once addressed itself to the subject of vindicating its wounded dignity.

SWIFT PUNISHMENT.

Minort, of Richland, introduced a resolution expelling both the members from Orangeburg. Hurley thought that they ought to be first brought to the bar of the House, and this was accordingly done. Riley, who is a black man, and who seems to have been forced into the row by a desire to protect his colleague Dannerly, first came up. To him the speaker said: "You have been charged by the House with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of the Legislature. Do you desire to make any explanation?" Riley replied that "he had only tried to quiet his colleague when the members crowded him. He knew that Dannerly wasn't conducting himself right, but didn't want to see him crowded. If the House would take him at any other time he could talk, but now that he was in the heat of passion, it was in him and had to come out. He was sorry for what he had done, and begged pardon of the House, saying which he withdrew. The House decided to take up each case separately, and considered Riley's case first. Bowley hoped that swift and prompt punishment would be meted out to the offenders.

AN EXCUSE FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.

Crittenden, of Greenville, was more intimately acquainted with Mr. Dannerly than with any member of the House, and he regarded him as one of the most honest and highminded members of the General Assembly. He knew that the demon liquor had caused the disturbance, and many men of higher intellect than the member had fallen under its influence. He hoped that the House would excuse the members if they came before the bar of the House and apologized. This apology from such an unexpected quarter produced a visible sensation. N. B. Meyers, of Beaufort, hoped that the House would not allow the newspapers to say that this General Assembly, composed as it was of a majority of Republicans, did not have the nerve to expel two Republican members who had disgraced it. Crittenden wanted to know whether the members considered it a greater disgrace to be unfortunately caught under the influence of liquor than for one member to charge another openly on the floor of the House with having recieved bribes? Duncan, the colleague of the members from Orangeburg, didn't think the action of his colleagues warranted their expulsion. Dannerly had raised the row, but Riley tried to quiet him, and had been drawn into the fuss. Minort hoped that both the members would be expelled, because their conduct was not only disgraceful to the State of South Carolina, but to every member of the House.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Sperry wanted to know whether expulsion would prevent the gentlemen from getting their pay? The speaker replied that it would not, as they had drawn it already. The previous question was then called on the resolution to expel Riley, and the House voted 66 yeas, to 24 nays. Under the Constitution a vote of two-thirds is necessary for expulsion, and so the speaker ruled that the resolution was lost, and the member not expelled. N. B. Meyers raised the point that a vote of two-thirds of the members present was all that was required under the constitution, and that the Supreme Court had so decided on the Morton-Bliss case. It took some time to decide this

KNOTTY POINT.

Hurley moved, as the sense of the House, that two-thirds of the members present be deemed a sufficient vote to expel a member. This motion was adopted, and the member was was accordingly declared expelled. On motion of Hurley, the sergeant-at-arms was then sent after

THE CHIEF OFFENDER

Dannerly. A member suggested that the member was not in a condition to be brought up before the House; but this suggestion was disregarded, and the offending member brought up. He was decidedly limp, and on taking his stand delivered a rambling speech. He said "he hoped de members would 'scuse him as he was a repsentive of de people from Ongebug County as an independent man and he felt that his father was a repsentive on dis floor although he did'n say that he was an edicated man and he demanded as much respect as any man. Some men might think that he was in whiskey but God forgave him he was not in no whiskey. There was no whiskey in him and he spoke from his heart if he had done anything wrong Abram Dannerly wa'nt put on no committee but he hoped he was one standing on dis flow as a republican which he was one and he didnt mean to cast no reflection on the house only with a certain party and he would settle that outside for his vote was as intelligent as any mans on de flow and if he was ignorant he would stand by the speaker and the gentlemen to the end and he hoped if he did anything wrong they would forgive him and thats what he had to say."—This explanation having been made the member withdrew, and the House proceeded to consider the resolution to expel him. The previous question was called on the whole matter, and the House voted to expel the "repsentative from Ongeburg" by a vote of 71 ayes to 18 nays. Hurley then made a motion to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay the motion on the table, which motion was carried, and so the House, for once, put it out of its power to indulge in that peculiar kind of eccentricity which has been so largely developed during the present session, and the members stand irretrievably and irrevocably expelled with the pay in their pockets. Selah! This little episode having been settled and the equanimity of the House restored the discussion was resumed on the bill to amend the law in relation to the per diem and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, pending which the House adjourned.

The South in English Eyes.

A long and carefully written article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, under the title of the "Ninth Census of the United States," discusses the condition of the South, the working of emancipation, and the future of the negro race. If the picture is dark, it must be confessed that there is much cause for the gloomy shading. Emancipation is regarded as a purely military measure; as much so as the attack on Richmond. Afterwards the blacks were used as a garrison for the South. The result of this naturally was a revolt of the people at the the domination of an alien race. The whites were exasperated; old wounds were kept unhealed, and the government was weakened. The condition of the negro, moreover, was not improved. On the contrary, if the census can be relied on, it was made worse, although, upon the whole "freedom has shown itself to the blacks neither as a destroying angel mowing down the unworthy race that aspired to blessings reserved for its betters, nor as a beneficent fairy raising them as if by the stroke of a magic wand to an equality with those who had been prepared by a thousand years of well ordered progress for the temperate enjoyment of its gifts."

The rate of increase in ten years is not such as to induce the belief that the South is to become a negro country. In the United States there were five whites added to the population for every two blacks, and even the Southern States held their own in spite of all their disadvantages, and of the exhausting emigration after the war. Judging by their fecundity while in slavery, the blacks should have increased one million. The census computes the addition at but half that number. Why this falling off? What have been the causes of this striking retardation? The writer in the Edinburgh accounts for it in three ways. The burden of the war told heavily on them. Emancipated but unprotected, want, disease, and filth made fearful havoc among them. Vice and immorality reigned in the refugee camps, and the hangers on of the army were a wretched, dirty, pestilence inviting crowd. Scarecrows were gentlemen to them. Then, in freedom, the total absence of the maternal instincts in nursing and caring for children, so inherent in the negro character, when untrained, showed itself, and the children perished in multitudes. This excessive infant mortality all accounts agree in representing as in full activity still. The care of the aged and infirm, so beautiful a trait in a Southern planter's home in the days of slavery, ceased with freedom.

The negroes were left to take charge of their own sick and old. Many of them were turned adrift upon the world, and perished miserably. There are few signs even now of a much better state of affairs. Thus the census holds out no brilliant promise for the future of the negro race in America.—While the abolition of slavery may have been a blessing to the blacks, it is one that came to the whites in a questionable shape. A people one-sixth the number of the French have had to bear a fine twice as heavy as the one exacted by the German conquerors, in the value alone of the slave property lost. To this must be added the plundering by reckless adventurers, the demoralization of labor, the heavy taxes, the deterioration of land involved. It is ruin, and the slave and the former master must fare alike. The wise and humane course after the civil war would have been to have put the South under a stringent but just military government. It would have been wise, for it would have effected, sooner than any other form of rule could, the pacification of the country. And it would have been humane to the blacks, as it would have insured their full protection; to the white, as it would have saved them from the last degradation of all, in their own eyes, that of being subjected to their own slaves.

Instead of this, Congress, affecting to guarantee a republican form of government, imposed conditions, exacted guarantees, overrode the popular will, disfranchised those of the South accustomed to govern, enfranchised those who had no more idea of political rights than they had of the ultimate constitution of matter, and the result has been those "carpet-bag" and "scalawag" State governments which have made themselves a laughing stock, a shame and a mockery. "When everything is said that can be said, however, in reprobation of the misdeeds of 'carpet-baggers,' it still remains true that the responsibility for the course of events in the South, since the close of the war, does not rest solely, or even chiefly, upon them. In every emergency they have been able to reckon with certainty upon Federal support, and it was this alone that gave them courage to act as they did." Such are a few of the conclusions—necessarily imperfectly given—of the thoughtful and able article referred to above. Though they are 'rite to us here, it is gratifying to see the true state of affairs in the South so accurately gauged abroad.—Baltimore *Gazette*.

A recent visitor to Turin reports that Louis Kossuth is living there in a retired but comfortable manner, with his two sons, making periodical botanizing trips into Switzerland and the Tyrol.

Four killed and twenty-four injured is the price which the curiosity of the London cockneys has paid for seeing the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg make their entry into the British metropolis.

Some of the cities of modern California are on the very sites where ancient races had their dwelling places and their burial mounds. The skeletons of an unknown race have been found in San Francisco sand hills, and workmen engaged in cutting down a street crossing at Napa recently unearthed the remains of nearly one hundred persons. The skeletons had been partially burned before interment. Mortars, arrow heads, knives made from obsidian, and a shell ear drop were discovered.