Wilmington Journal.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

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WILMINGTON, HER CAPITAL AND HER BUSINESS.

Since the close of the war the banking capital of this city has been totally inadequate for the requirements of our large and steadily increasing trade and commerce. In this, the principal commercial city of the state the banking facilities are not equal to those of some of our interior cities. Our small capital has, however been wielded with so much judgment, skill, and energy, by the managers of our local banks, and the business tact of our merchants, as to have become a subject of wonder that such a vast amount of business, could have been conducted with means so widely disproportioned to the trade and commerce of our city. The *maximum* has, however, been reached, and it is believed by many whose judgments are worthy of the highest consideration, that without very largely increased banking facilities, which of course means an increase of capital, business must languish, and the vast additions to our trade, which must, or should result from the extensions of the Carolina Central Rail Road, be lost to us. Our foreign trade has increased far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine advocate of the policy of building up commercial relations and direct trade with European nations but we have not had the means of realizing all the advantages that should have accrued from this trade. It is fair to conclude that this trade will continue to increase if we can command the facilities necessary to sustain it. These facts and considerations have induced the present stockholders in the Dawson Bank to open the door for an influx of capital, and the books are now open for stock subscriptions under the management of a Directory, composed of some of our most prominent, experienced and reliable merchants and bankmen; and we can cordially commend them and their enterprise to the confidence of all who have capital to invest.

We are assured that this movement has not been inaugurated with any view to the present or ultimate prejudice of the interests of the other banks of this city, but with the firm conviction that the interests, not of the banks only, but of the entire community, will be advanced by the success of this scheme, even should the capital reach one million.

Points where legitimate business operations create an active demand for capital, afford the best guarantee of safety and of profitable returns on capital invested in banking operations, and we feel assured that the integrity, sound judgment and financiel ability and experience of the managers of this institution may be safely relied upon by all who may place their capital under their charge.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who constitute its management, we are glad to say, do, indeed, give ample assurance that the affairs of the institution will be safely, discreetly, prudently, and profitably conducted. Mr. F. W. Kerchner, the President, has stood in the foremost rank of our best business men ever since the renewal of trade after the war, and possesses the confidence of the entire community. Mr. Wm. Larkins, we venture to say, has no superior in the State as a Bank Cashier. And among the Directors, what can we say of James Anderson, Alfred Martin, A. J. DeRosset, James Dawson, that will add anything to their already well earned honor and reputation? And what can we say of John McRae, who for so many years and with such signal success as its President managed, the affairs of the Bank of Wilmington? These gentlemen have been known wherever the business of Wilmington has been known for a quarter of a century.

Messrs. Katz and Peschau are also among our oldest and most prominent business men. Messrs. Boatwright and Burr, though younger men, have established most enviable reputations. Of Col. Strange, it is needless to speak. Mr. Maultsby is a citizen of Columbus county, and a man of ample means and business capacity.

Under such auspices therefore, as these we feel fully justified in commending the Dawson Bank to the confidence and consideration of the community.

Gen. D. H. Hill, in the *Southern Home*, thus alludes to a call from his old comrade in arms, Gen. Longstreet: "He is in bad health, and his long whiskers, that were once so black, are now frosted all over. He is stooped and bowed, and looks haggard and care-worn. There is little to recall the confident soldier of Lee's army, who never dreamed of disaster, and still less to recall the tall, straight youth almost feminine in beauty, who led so many charges in the Mexican war. He was then our most intimate friend in that army, and no one has mourned over his mistaken course since the war more sincerely than we have done. But the South had no truer champion than he in the days that tried men's souls. It ill becomes men who were bomb-proofs then to cast a stone at him now. Lee, Johnston and Jackson were not more devoted to our Confederate cause than was General James Longstreet. The imputations upon his loyalty to the South are simply ridiculous. As he is no longer in Grant's employ, we feel it but right to testify what we know assuredly of his honor and truth." Well and handsomely said. If Longstreet sinned grevously, grevious ly has he suffered.

Hear what John Page, negro, and Radical candidate for Convention from Chowan, says:

"*If the Republicans get hold of Convention, we intend to give the white folks hell, d—n them. We will have no such thing as a color distinction in anything.*"

[For the Journal

Affairs in Bladen.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C.
July 26th, 1875.

At a political mass-meeting held in our town on the 24th instant, Mr. Duncan Cromartie was called to the chair and Mr. E L. McNabb appointed Secretary. Mr. J. W. Russ, Conservative nominee for the Convention, and Mr. N. A. Stedman, Jr., were the speakers to represent the Conservative party. Mayor Cannady, of Wilmington, was present and was courteously allowed to divide time with our speakers.

There was a considerable crowd out, and more feeling and interest were displayed than we thought existed, considering the quiet which has characterized our Bladen canvass up to now.

Mr. Russ, in a speech half an hour long, explained that a Convention had been called by the Legislature, and that now the question was not "Convention" or "no Convention," but whom will you send to represent you? He spoke of the Legislative restrictions placed upon the Convention; insisting that as all power is vested in the people, that they can, if they choose, delegate to their representatives a limited and qualified right to act; that in this case the delegates were restricted in their legislation, and even disregarding the oath they would take, still, having been invested by the people with a limited power, they would in all law and conscience be bound to observe the reins thrown around them by the Legislature. Mr. Russ spoke of many of the patent defects in our present Constitution, such, for instance, as the Probate Court, the Commissioner's Court, &c.

Mayor Cannady was called upon by the chair. He arose and said: "I was invited up here as a spectator, and came to hear, not to speak; but I am opposed to the Convention, which proposes to revise the Constitution, and shall do all in my power to *vote* it down." He sucked his lemon furiously, but failed to extract enough acid from it to dissolve his propensity for the letter *w* sufficiently to give us a single *v*.

He spoke of the *sine die* adjournment "movement, telling us that if the Radicals succeeded in getting a majority in the Convention, that they would adjourn as soon as they organized, and that such being the case, the Convention would not cost the State "a single dollar"—"for," said he, "they will not organize, therefore cannot draw pay"—forgetting, with wonderful convenience, that any Convention which could vote to adjourn "*sine die*," could, with equal legality, vote itself a *per diem*.

He said that a Convention would upset our present Supreme Court, and that as soon as we had a Supreme Court which did not lean toward the poor man, the homestead law would be declared void as to all debts, thereby charging, individually, the Supreme Court, with having violated their official oaths and stained the ermine to satisfy political ends.

His speech from beginning to end was very like all the Radical speeches we ever heard—like the old musket painted new—a new ram-rod—a new stock—a new barrel—but the "same old tech-hole," viz: The whipping post—qualified suffrage—the reinstitution of slavery &c., &c., and the one hundred and other false and misleading hobbies upon which Radicalism has ridden since '68. He said that he was a gentleman; that he had neither "jumped" nor "been kicked" out of the Democratic party (leaving us to infer that he had sneaked out.)

His speech was characteristic, and failing in argument he attempted to bully the Democrats present, and came down to personalities, till the *lie* was thrown point blank in his face. He was at first treated with courtesy, but failing to appreciate it, he received the contempt justly due to an interloper. When he closed, Jeff. Hesters, of pure African descent, as well as scent, with his slouched hat, unshaven face, and shirt bosom open down to the waist-band of his breeches, proposed three cheers, but as no one responded, the Mayor very pertly remarked that he did not care to be cheered; that he "preferred a bench." When the Mayor rode out of town, on his face was written in legible characters, the words Cæsar didn't say, *veni vidi sed non vici*.

The Chair next called Mr. N. A. Stedman, Jr. Mr. Stedman completely feathered the interloping Mayor. Showed how he had misquoted the opinion of Hon. B. F. Moore on the restriction question—how he had fought a "good fight" as a rebel soldier, and then forsaken his race and country for paltry gain. He gave a succinct history of the various Conventions which had come together in North Carolina from the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775 down to the Canby Constitution under Cowles, Tim Byrns Convention of 1868, in which sat Abbott, the universal bond signer, along with Lorenzo Hall, the cooper's tools thief and a host of other carpet baggers and negro delegates, a sufficient array of scoundrels and ignoramuses to have disgraced and put to shame the blackest Congress ever held in the domains of heathen Africa.

The Convention which gave us a corrupt elective judiciary, a code which the Chief Justice says no one but a fool can understand, which gave us a Lieut. Governor, increased the Governor's term, multiplied offices, destroyed our University, increased our debt from fourteen to thirty-four millions. The Convention which passed an ordinance inviting the military satrap Canby, to come and make his pleasure known to them, and declared the marriage of A. G. Thornton, to a negro legitimate. The Convention which adjourned in a genuine negro dance, and disgraced the halls of our Legislature, made immortal by a Gaston and a Battle, by singing within their sacred walls, "Yankee doodle," "Old John Brown," and "Sal's in the Garden."

Mr. Stedman asked how we, as North Carolinians, could longer consent to live under a Constitution, which, made under such circumstances, and adopted when forty thousand of our best citizens were disfranchised, of necessity must be rotten and corrupt to the core. For an hour he repeated the history of misrule and corruption, unparalleled in the annals of history.

This ended the speaking. Red Sandy McDonald, the Radical nominee for Congressional honors, failing, as is his wont to show himself in the presence of his opponent.

DUNCAN CROMARTIE, Chairman.

E. L. MCNABB, Secretary.

"Two souls that beat as one," remarked the boy to his mother, as she was dealing with him for his sins with both slippers at once.

But what if it is hot! It might be hotter. Haven't you a plenty of ice? Can't you contrive occasionally to get "a cool and refreshing glass of gin"—or lemonade.

If you let the cat out of the bag never try to cram it back; it only makes matters worse.

[From the Greensboro Patriot.

CONSERVATIVES AND WHITE PEOPLE AN CONSPIRATORS.

Can any one wonder at the hostility of the Radical party to the "*Conspirators*" who are opposed to the following tenets of Radical faith:

1st. To the payment of interest on the public debt, and recognition of the special tax bonds.

2d. To a census every ten years.

3rd. To the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

4th. To holding more offices than one under the constitution.

5th. To the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

6th. To the letting of the building of the Penitentiary to Northern contractors at exhorbitant prices.

7th. To extravagant fees for lawyers and clerks.

8th. To Five Thousand Dollars for the Governor.

9th. To seven dollars per diem for members of the Legislature.

10th. To Five Supreme Court Judges, instead of three.

11th. To Twelve Superior Court Judges, instead of nine.

12th. Mixed schools.

13th. To thieves and convicted felons holding office and voting.

14th. To intermarriage between the races.

15th. To Civil Rights, and social equality.

16th. To the power of Congress to control and direct State elections.

17th. To the power of the President to disperse State Legislatures at the point of the bayonet.

18th. To the power of the President to declare martial law, suspend the functions of civil administration, and substitute therefor military authority and military Government.

19th. To more than two terms for President.

20th. To taxes on tobacco and whisky, whereby numerous offices are created, and spies and informers are maintained at the public expense.

21st. Bribery and corruption in office.

22d. To the assessment of Government and State office-holders upon their salaries, for election purposes.

And last, but not least, of their opposition to the negroes having more rights and privileges than white people—and their opposition to the States being controlled by negroes and their unprincipled leaders.

WATTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS, BUXTON AND MARTIAL LAW. WHAT A SPECTACLE!

Judge Buxton seeks a seat in the Convention by negro votes. No one knows better than himself that if the negro vote be taken from him he has no hope of an election. He depends up the negroes of Cumberland and they depend upon him.

But Judge Buxton is not the only latter day legal luminary that hasdragged the judicial ermine into the political arena. Judge Watts, of the Raleigh district, has taken the stump in behalf of the negro party. Hoping, doubtless, to make capital for a future nomination by a constituency blacker than the blackest, he openly declares his approval of the civil rights bill, and unctuously thanks his God that it has passed. So much for Watts.

And now for Buxton. Buxton was evidently intended by nature for mediocrity and obscurity. But not content with his lot, he has boldly gone against nature, and made himself notorious. If he had done nothing else to send his name down through all time with the anathemas of all lovers of good government, his latest declaration would be sufficient to do so. He, a Judge upon the bench, sworn to administer civil laws, unblushingly declare that a bill investing one man with absolute power over the lives, liberties and property of the people throughout the State, is a good bill. We refer, of course, to the Shofner bill, for it is this infamous, infernal bill that his Honor Judge Buxton says is a good bill. And this is the man that claims to be a mild mannered, amiable, christian jurist! Heaven save the mark!

It was this Shofner bill that gave Governor Holden the power to declare by proclamation every county in the State to be in insurrection, and under which he inaugurated and conducted the Kirk war. It was this Shofner bill that one Cook, then carpetbag Senator from Johnston, advocated, for the reason that under it men "could be tried by drumhead court martial and shot." It was under this Shofner bill that Governor Holden actually did organize a court martial to try men and shoot them. And yet Judge Buxton declares it to be a good bill!

But this is not surprising, for Judge Buxton is nothing, if not Radical, and did not his party in a State Convention assembled formally endorse Governor Holden and his administration, even after he had been ignominiously driven from office? And yet this party has the audacity to appeal to white men for support, putting forth as its champions Watts and civil rights, and Buxton and martial law.

What a state of things there would be if such men could shape the policy and control the destiny of North Carolina!

POLITICAL NOTES.

Elections occur this year in the following order:

Kentucky	Monday August 2
California	Wednesday, Sept. 1
Arkansas	Monday, Sept. 6
Maine	Monday, Sept. 13
Iowa	Tuesday, October 12
Ohio	Tuesday, October 12
Virginia	Tuesday, November 2
Kansas	Tuesday, November 2
Maryland	Tuesday, November 2
Massachusetts	Tuesday, November 2
Mississippi	Tuesday, November 2
Minnesota	Tuesday, November 2
Missouri	Tuesday, November 2
New York	Tuesday, November 2
New Jersey	Tuesday, November 2
Pennsylvania	Tuesday, November 2
Texas	Tuesday, December 7

GENERAL ABBOTT AT MONROE

He Retreats Ignominiously Whipped out in a Debate With James F. Payne, Esq., and Colonel McCauley.

On Friday evening last General Abbott appeared, by appointment, at Monroe, for the purpose of enlightening the people on the subject of Convention. He was requested to divide time with the Conservative speakers, and agreed to it. The General led off with the old stale argument of the Radicals, in regard to the Convention question, and made a speech of an hour, very much to his own satisfaction, no doubt, and that of the squad of "truly loil," who had assembled to hear him. At its conclusion James F. Payne, Esq., took the stand, and after calmly reviewing the arguments of the General, showing their untruthfulness and the ridiculous absurdity of some of his posit ons, he proceeded to take the Radical hide off of him, which was done in the most effectual manner. Colonel C. M. T. McCauley then took a shot at him, pitching in some heavy artillery, which, together with the response of Mr. Payne, left him speechless, and he was glad when the cars came and bore him away. In all his experience with the Democratic speakers, the "Gineral" has never had so severe a handling. Quite a large number of the Conservative party were present and enjoyed the fun. They say that it beat a circus all to fits, and when the "Gineral" wants to enjoy such another day he is welcome to come. Abbott's trip up there has united the Conservative party and roused it up more than anything that could have been done.

[Special Correspondence of the Journal.]

SHELBY.

Its Manufacturing interests—Rutherfordton—Broad River—Asheville—Beau Catcher—Railroads—Convention Matters—Vance and Clingman—Etc., Etc.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
July 26th, '75.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We had taken full notes for the purpose of giving a detailed description of the charming scenery at the Cleveland Springs, but the rough ride across the country to Rutherfordton has jolted them out of our pocket. We had therein made special mention of that darling little canary with its *eclat* of Pig-tish—at the springs for its health, pencilled while enjoying the sweet strains of music made by the harpers.—We must content ourselves, however, by saying that, here having enjoyed a good degree of the internal and external sources of comfort, we bid adieu to these elegent and refreshing sulphur waters and journeyed towards Shelby, a charming little village, beautifully located, with a population of something over five hundred inhabitants. Here is to be the terminus, for the present, of the C. C. R. R., and excellent prospects before it to increase its population. The people are sociable and energetic. We see here two grape vinyards, and the only sewing machine manufacturing company in the South. The name of the machine "The Carolina," and that of the company, "The Carolina Sewing Machine Company." It is wonderful, and at the same time, pleasant to know that the old North State still reports progress in her manufactories—for you will here see, at the little village of Shelby, a sewing machine company, manufacturing those useful articles, "the ladies friend." Just one eighth of a mile from the village, we enjoy a pleasant walk through the successful vinyard of Mr. T. P. Wells, started in 1867. As you walk among the vines, loaded with delicious grapes imagine "how good it is here" about "grape time." The vines are from two to four feet high, running on three horizontal vines that are fastened to oak posts, at a distance of ten feet a part. Seven acres are under cultivation with an addition of a young orchard of six acres that will be ready for bearing next year. You see over one hundred different varieties of grapes, among which are the noted Concord, Norton, Virginia, Delaware, Hartford and Prolific, also what is called the Flowers grape, the seedling from our native white scuppernong. The number of gallons of wine manufactured last year, and put up for market, was a little over six thousand gallons on these seven acres of bearing vines, and this year it will be, so we are told, about nine thousand. The grounds within the vinyard are beautiful, and well worth a visit from our grape growing experts at Wilmington. They manufacture four different varieties of wine for market, the flavor of which is exceedingly fine, and said to be equal to any French wine. The vinyard being under the care of Mr. R. T. Morris, while the manufacture of the wines and wine buildings situated in the centre of the grounds, are in charge of Prof. Julius Hagenstecher.

Adieu—to these pleasures—and twenty five miles distant we are at the old-fashioned, picturesque place—a perfect Western North Carolina village.

RUTHERFORDTON.

From here conveyances may always be had at a reasonable figure—and we learn by the 10th of August a daily stage line between here and Asheville will commence. And as there will then be no difficulty in getting from Shelby to Rutherfordton, thence to Asheville, either by stage or private conveyances, the distance being *shorter*, and the road running through and along some of the finest mountain scenery in the State—cannot help becoming a very popular route.

Along this rocky and mountainous road with nature's every varying scenery, and fields of fine looking prosperous crops of corn; and acres of the flowing tassels of "sorgum," the eye cannot tire, until you arrive at Davenport's Ford. Here we are greeted with the sound of "many waters," reminding us of old Occan's muffled thunders. In full view rolls the dashing splashing rock bedded Broad River. Threading the pass between Chimney Rock and South Bald Mountain, which guard the entrance ascending into one of nature's grand amphitheatres, thence you cross the top of the Blue Bridge, slowly descend, passing farm after farm of the most productive quality, until you arrive at Asheville. About this noted mountain town, little needs to be said, as all who have ever been here know that it stands *high* in the world. We noticed some new enterprises on foot, among them a new Court House, to occupy the place of the former, which was burned down some years ago.

Anticipating the demand for thousands of good brick for this large edifice, the town authorities have managed to get the mud material very cheaply, as from one end to the other, Main street had been covered with clay from six to twelve inches deep, now in splendid fix for making brick. Another institution so much needed in this town is in process of erection. The "Old Eagle," which, for so many years, has been in the habit of devouring four-footed beasts and fowls of the air, is renewing her youth—the old weather-beaten nest is being pulled to pieces, giving place to a more ornamental structure—one far better adapted to inclement seasons. At present there is but one banking house in Asheville. Dr. Sommey is President, Cashier, Teller and Director. Those who deposit in this bank get good interest on their money—three times a day and a comfortable lodging at night. Five miles from town we take a drink of strong sulphur-water. This spring was formerly quite a resort for our Asheville visitors, but as a resort it has lost its reputation amid "wilds where weeds and flowers promiscuous shoot." The principal point of romantic interest near the town is "Beau Catcher Knob." We are not surprised at the name, for a walk up this mountain in social conversation between two individuals intent on match-making is pretty apt to produce a tendency on the part of one (the weaker) to catch her beau—by the arm.

Every eye is turned to the present flattering prospects of a railroad to Asheville. The Spartanburg route is decidedly the most practicable of the two under way. The grand trunk road will run from Spartanburg through Butt mountain gap, via Flat Rock and Hendersonville to Asheville, thence down the French Broad river to the present terminus of the East Tennessee road at Wolf Creek. *It is evident that the Carolina Central Railway Company hold the key to all the material advantages* of this transmontane region, in case they will push the road right on from Shelby to Rutherfordton and thence either through Hickory Nut gap on to a point south of the Blue Ridge, somewhere in the vicinity of Columbus, in Polk county. Buncombe will doubtless vote to increase her subscription to this Spartanburg Road. General Vance is lending his valuable influence to this measure involved in the approaching election day, while General Clingman, candidate for Convention, is moving the masses by his rich, rare and racy eloquence. More anon.

CORN COB.

YOUNG GERMANY.

Prince Fritz the Fredericks Charles and Those Naughty Bismark Boys.

Berlin Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

No slam is quite so revolting as this of the life and deeds of princely persons. Nine out of ten of the intelligent Americans a man meets in this country, as well as in America, speaks of Prince Fritz and Prince Frederick Charles, his cousin, as "great Generals." They believe because the names of these persons were signed to reports and bulletins, that they were the real dictators of the armies at whose head they figured. There is no such delusion here. If the German armies had been left to the guidance of these personages, the sum total of the campaign would have been vastly different. They never directed a movement; not the deploying of a corporal's guard; Moltke and his staff conceived and executed every detail of every movement, the princes not being trusted with the most inconsequent point. The chief of the staff of each army was its actual commander, the royal princes merely serving as figure heads to impress the people with their dependence upon royalty for success in battle. So it goes in nearly every department, of public administration; some royal imbecile figures as the responsible head, while the work is really done by brilliant men who are comparatively unknown. Bismarck and Moltke are about the only exceptions, with possibly the King of Saxony, who is said to have some military talent, and who handled the Saxon corps in the late war very effectively under Moltke's plans. Everything is done, however, to impress the reality of the services of the princess upon the nation. When the late war was ended, great rewards were given the Prussian princes and the imperial cousins down to the lowest grades. The two princes Frederick William and Frederick Charles were created Marshals of the empire, and awarded large allowances from the French indemnity, while the staff officers who had really manœuvred the armies were advanced a grade and received a few empty decorations, Von Moltke, Von Manteuffel and Von Bismarck being about the only marked exceptions. Bismarck receiving the title of prince and a half million of dollars, Moltke the dollars without the title. I know of no prince y person in Germany who is regarded as a spotless person, not that they are reprobated for excesses. I find generally that the public make no criticism of their laxities.

THE TWO BISMARCK BOYS

are perhaps the most vicious of their kind, and yet in the towns where they played their most scandalous pranks, they are spoken of with a sort of admiring awe. Count Herbert, who has been in during his winter mission, has introduced more than Prussian diplomacy into the by no means grateful Bavarian court. There is no end to scandals circulating concerning the young gentleman, the hundredth part of which would serve to banish him from self-respecting communities in any other country. His younger brother, Count John, is too young to conceal his excesses, and too blunt, even if he were not. He is of the impression that his father holds Germany in fee-simple, and if that doesn't give him the right to do as he pleases, what can? So he does as he pleases, and he pleases to do exactly what the world in general holds to be very low and very debasing. His haunts are more notorious for Democratic viciousness than aristocratic seclusion. His habitual state is not one to recommend him to polite attention, and if the fact is, as Mr. Beecher searchingly says in some of his character analyses, an index of man's ruling passions, Count John would be about the person to bring on a Brooklyn witness stand. Herbert is rather fine looking as his race go, but John is blumpy, blear of eye, scorbutic of visage, and coarse of manner generally. The pair give the prince, their father, unceasing anxiety, not only for their notorious profligacies, but for the difficulty he finds in keeping them on terms with their army and diplomatic associates. He has been striving to marry Count Herbert to a pretty countess of the Protestant party, but I am told the father refuses. The consent of the lady is never asked in affairs of this kind.

Bank of New Hanover.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New Hanover held yesterday, Messrs. John Dawson and J. W. Atkisinon were elected Directors to fill vacancies. The resignation of Captain John W. Heinson, who has recently moved to Philadelphia, was accepted.

Shelby District onference.

THIRD DAY, July 24, 1875.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, at 8½ o'clock a. m. President Burkhead in the chair:

Religious exercises by Rev. C. A. Gault.

Proceedings of yesterday read, amended and approved.

Rev. J. S. Ervin offered a paper in regard to the Widows and Orphans Beneficial Society of the North Carolina Conference. The charter granted by the State to this Society was read for information, and Rev. H. D. Lee offered a resolution endorsing the Society and recommending it to the people, after a discussion, participated in by Rev. J. S. Ervin, H. T. Hudson, and others. Then the President called for reports on Sunday Schools, which were read, and Rev. H. T. Hudson submitted a series of resolutions on the subject. The resolutions recommended renewed diligence in establishing and conducting Sunday Schools, that efforts be made to establish a school in each church and to prevent the necessity of suspending the schools during the winter. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The President called the charges to answer the question, "What is being done on the subject of education?" The reports all showed that the church was generally awake on the subject, that the Conference Colleges were patronized by the people where any were patronized. The church was co-operating in the Peabody Schools, which were doing much good. Davenport Female College was approved and was doing good, as were Trinity College and Greensboro Female College. Rutherford College is in the district, but did not belong to the conference. It was doing well.

The time for adjournment having arrived, Conference adjourned until 3 p. m.

At 11 o'clock a. m., divine services were held, conducted by Rev. J. S. Ervin, of Morganton, who preached from the text Matt. XIII chap. 58 verse: "And He did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief."

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 p. m.

Dr. J. T. Miller, of Shelby, offered his report on the subject of the district parsonage. The report stated that the parsonage had been fully repaired and put in good order, that an amount was still due for the work, which had been assessed on the various churches, and urged its immediate collection. The report was read, and the Rev. R. G. Barrett offered a resolution of thanks to Dr. Miller and Rev. L. S. Burkhead for the trouble and labor they had experienced on the parsonage. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The call of the churches on the subject of education, was then received and finished, after which the Rev. L. S Burkhead addressed the Conference on the subject particularly as to the aspect at present in the Shelby District, and urging the conference to come fully up to its duty in the matter and support its own schools. Rev. W. M. Roby followed in a short address, explaining the great advantage the Conference would derive from supporting its own colleges, male and female.

Rev. R. G. Barrett offered a series of resolutions recommending all the Conference colleges to the patronage of the District. Recommending also the periodicals of the church, particularly the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* and the sunday school papers. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. S. R. Traywick presented the claims the Shelby Seminary, to the patronage of the people of the District. No Conference action was taken.

Conference then proceeded to elect four delegates to represent it in the North Carolina Annual Conference, and after various ballotings the following were elected:

REV. B. F. DIXON, Local Preacher.
L. J. HOYLE,
J. D. GEDNEY,
DR. A. A. SCRAGGS,
Laymen.

And the following as alternates:

J. T. ABERNATHY,
J. R. WILSON,
M. O. SHERRILL,
MAJ. H. D. LEE.
All Laymen.

The conference then proceeded to fix the place for its next session. The town of Hickory was chosen by a majority vote.

Reports on missions were then called for and received. No change in the missions was recommended, and a resolution was passed, endorsing the cause fully.

Resolutions of thanks were then offered to the citizens of Shelby for their generous hospitality, to Messrs. Miller & Bro., for their constant and polite attention to the Conference, to the various denominations for the use of their houses of worship. To the Railroads for courtesies extended the delegates, all of which were unanimously adopted.

The Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

PATHETIC, BUT GLORIOUS.

Letter of a Brave Man and Worthy Judge who Died for Law and Order.

The Boston *Journal* says: One of the most dastardly deeds ever perpetrated in a region distinguished for its lawlessness was the recent murder of Judge E F. Dyer, at Granite, Luke county, Col. The Judge was a fearless and efficient man, and apparently the only one in the county with courage enough to oppose himself to the ruffianism of the region. Recently some act of violence more than usually lawless was perpetrated, and the Judge promptly issued warrants for the arrest of the guilty parties. Immediately the worst elements of the population were aroused against him, and an armed mob of desperadoes, headed in person by the county sheriff, seized the Judge by force while in Court. On the way up the stairs of another building to which they were taking him, the dastards fired four pistols shots at him from behind, killing him instantly. The victim of this most cowardly and brutal murder, while waiting in Court under guard of the mob, wrote the following tender and pathetic letter to his father, Rev. Mr. Dyer, of Monument, Barnstable county Mass., every line of which breathes a spirit of fearlessness and devoton, and shows the heroic nature of the man who was thus brought face to face with death:

GRANITE, July 3 1875.

Dear Father.—I don't know that the sun will ever rise and set for me again or not, but I trust in God and His mercy. At 8 o'clock I set in the Court. The mob have me under guard, Mr. Gilliland is missing this morning but I cannot think harm has befallen him. God bless your in your old age, and in Sam and his boy—in all your children—but you know John bears the name. Bless him and his forever, O my God!

My love to all friends, and say I am proud to be your son. There is no cowardice in me, father, I'm worthy of you in this respect. God comfort your and keep you always. I am in this respect like Him who died for all: I die, if I must die, for law order, and principle, and, too, I stand alone. Your lovin and true, and, I hope in some respects, worthy son.

ELIAS F. DYER

CONVENTION.

The Election Law.

The act calling the Convention prescribes:

Sec. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1865, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted: the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

The following are the provisions of the act of 1873-74 relating to the election of members of the General Assembly:

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That there will be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874,) and every two years thereafter: Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, register of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 12. That all elections hereinordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistant with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he purposes to vote.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1871-72, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited:

(*Chapter* 185, *Acts of Assembly* 1871-72.)

SECTION 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. *No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.*

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Register shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day where he, together with said Judges of Election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. *Provided* that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any persons registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 15. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 18. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballot, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

Sec. 21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as County Officers, Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, where the Senatorial District consists of but one county are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. Should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the Commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected. And if for any cause the returns of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on hatt day, then, and in that case the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock, M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the Court House door of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register and with the Sheriff of their county or in case there be no sheriff and coroner a certified copy of the same. *Provided* the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Sec 28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioners, register of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act for the nonperformance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court and registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be liable to the same penalty.

CONVENTION.

An Act to Call a Convention of the People of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; *and whereas*, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring,) That a Convention of the people of North Carolina, be and the same is hereby called, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided