Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

From the Raleigh News.

RALEIGH, September 14th.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Ransom in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodfin, member of the Convention.

Journal of yesterdy read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Bennett, from Judicial Department, Bunn, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, (not embracing any of the contested cases, but giving a list of delegates to the Convention who had informal certificates,) Roberts, of Gates, from Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported, from their several committees.

Mr. Morehead asked that the Committee on List of Delegates be discharged.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bennett, a resolution to restore to Anson county the representation in the General Assembly of which it was deprived by the Convention of 1868. Referred.

By Mr. Singletary, an ordinance providing for the election of Solicitors by the Legislature. Referred.

By Mr. Anderson, of Madison, an ordinance prohibiting the apprenticing of Orphans. Referred.

By same, a resolution giving Magistrates jurisdiction in replevin. Referred.

By Mr. Jones, of Yadkin, an ordinance concerning the *per diem* of the members of the Convention. That no *per diem* or mileage be charged.

By Mr. Robbins, an ordinance to amend sec. 7, art 11 of the Constitution. Provides for the creation of a Board or Boards of Public Charities to control all the charitable and penal institutions in the State. Referred.

By Mr. Kerr, an ordinonce to amend sec. 10, art. 1, of the Constitution. Relating to suffrage. Referred.

By Mr. Massey, an ordinance to amend sec. 5, art. 7, of the Constitution. Relating to Justices of the Peace. Referred.

By Mr. Justice, a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th inst. Calendar.

By Mr. Stallings, an ordinance to amend Art. 4 of the Constitution. Makes various amendments relating to the holding of courts by the several Judges of the State, and other things.

By same, an ordinance to allow the county of Halifax another Representative in the General Assembly. Referred.

By Mr. Turner, a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee in regard to the time of holding office by different officers. Referred.

THE ROBESON COUNTY CONTEST.

By Mr. Buxton, a resolution requiring the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report without further delay upon the Robeson county contest, and moved a suspension of the rules to consider the resolution.

Mr. Buxton explained his reason for this resolution. He approved of the action of Judge Settle in admitting the Democratic claimants from Robeson, as that was the only course that should have been pursued, but he thought the matter should have an immediate hearing.

Mr. Coleman thought that there was sufficient reason why this question of contest from Robeson should not be acted upon before other matters of a similar character before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Republican claimants were members of the General Assembly, and hence they stand in the same relation, to this extent, with some thirty-two other cases of the same character now being considered by the Committee. The party claiming must show a title from his own strength and right, and not from any weakness of his adversary. He thought the action of the Committee towards those having doubtful seats had been sufficiently liberal, as in this number only some seven were Conservatives and some twenty odd Republicans, and he could not see the necessity of the other side pressing the action of the Committee.

The chair decided the suspension of the rules not debatable, and stated that he had allowed the debate thus far only through courtesy.

The motion to suspend was lost by a vote of 54, ayes, 55 nays. Mr. Barringer changing his vote from the affirmative to the negative before the vote was declared.

Mr. Barringer moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to reconsider was lost, and upon this motion spoke at some length. He thought the majority was taking an unfair advantage of the minority. This matter was of much moment to the people of North Carolina, and he warned the majority the matter would be pressed until it was settled. He had hoped that the labors of this Convention would progress harmoniously, and he regretted to see any evidence of the reverse.

Mr. Coleman defended briefly the position he had taken in his previous remarks.

Mr. Tourgee supported the views expressed by Mr. Barringer. He claimed that this question was not one of party supremacy but of right to the whole people of the State. He could not see any justice in staying off the consideration of this question, as the people should know the decision of the Convention upon the matter.

Mr. Manning regretted to feel necessitated to take part in the discussion, from the fact that he thought it out of order and because he was a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He had no hesitancy in in saying that as a member of the Committee and of the Convention he should hesitatingly vote for the persons whom he thought had received the largest number of votes according to law. But the Committee did not intend fo prejudge the case, and should investigate the whole matter fairly and fully, as it was claimed that the Republican contestants had received a sufficient number of fraudulent votes to defeat them, even should their right to a seat be otherwise admitted.

Mr Manning moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of 56 to 55.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Mabson, col., an ordinance to give Edgecombe another representative in the lower house of the General Assembly. Referred.

The ordinance relating to the *per diem* of the members and officers of the Convention, introduced yesterday, was considered.

Mr. Robbins moved to lay the whole question upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the whole question was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Bowman moved a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution to adjourn *sine die*, which motion was lost by a vote of 55 to 56.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance regulating the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly was read the third time

Mr. Vaughan moved an amendment that each General Assembly be allowed to regulate the *per diem* of its members, providing that in no case shall it exceed the sum of $300 to each member during his term of office.

Mr. Allman moved an amendment that the members of the General Assembly shall receive $4 per day each,

Mr. Vaughan's motion was lost by a vote of 44 to 62.

Mr. Tourgee moved a substitute for the whole question, pending which a motion to recommit the whole question to the committee was put and lost by a vote of 48 to 55.

On motion of Mr Albertson, the Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow morning.

TENTH DAY.

The chair announced as special committee on the per diem of the members of the Convention, Messrs. Wilcox, Wilson, Badger, McCabe and Byrd.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Bennett, from committee on Judicial Department; Clingman, from Legislative Department; Manning, from the Committee on Rules, made reports from their several committees.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Reid, an ordinance requiring twelve months residence in the county to entitle a person to vote.

By Mr. Green, an ordinance proposing amendments to Art 4, Sec 14 of the Constitution, requiring the Judges to reside in their several districts, but they shall rotate. Referred.

By Mr. Cooper, a resolution fixing the salaries of Judges of the Superior Court at $2,000 per annum. Referred.

By Mr. Hinnant, an ordinance to amend secs. 4 and 7, art. 9, of the Constitution. Providing a separate school fund for each county. Referred.

By Mr. Reid, an ordinance to amend sec 3, art 7, of the Constitution. Provides that no city or town shall have the right to tax any credits or property without the corporate limits. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance relating to the *per diem* of the members of the Legislature was taken up as unfinished business.

Mr. Allman offered a substitute for the whole question to the effect that the members of the General Assembly shall receive a *per diem* of $4, for a period not exceeding 60 days, and 10 cents mileage each way, the distance to be computed by the nearest route of public travel, the presiding officers to receive $6, per day; and should the Assembly remain in session for a longer period than 60 days there shall be no compensation allowed therefor.

The amendment of Mr. Tourgee, giving $4 per day and 10 cents mileage each way, with 60 days session, and providing that any Legislature may change this law at any time, such change not to go into effect during the then term of office of the members of such Assembly, was first considered.

Mr. Tourgee argued briefly in favor of this amendment.

Mr. Clingman objected, upon the ground that the fact of leaving the question to legislation hereafter would seemingly delude the people into the belief that something had been done, when such was not the case.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment was lost by a vote of 23 ayes to 76 nays, several of the members being paired off.

Mr. Bowman moved an amendment to the *per diem* of both the presiding officers and members $3. Lost by a vote of 15 to 93.

The substitute of Mr. Allman was then taken up, and adopted by a vote of 83 ayes, 26 nays,

In explaining his vote, Mr. Dockery said he had taken no part in the consideration of this question, as he did not think the Convention should legislate upon it at all; he was opposed to the "Cheap John system," but he should vote aye.

The main question was then put and adopted by a vote of 82 ayes, 27 nays.

PER DIEM OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Wilcox, from the Committee on the Per Diem of the members of the Convention, reported a bill providing that the Presiding Officer shall receive $8, the Principal and Assistant Clerks $6, and the other officers and members $5.

On motion, the whole matter was re-committed to the Committee.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ordinance to make the Supreme Court consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates.

Mr. Tourgee, Rep., opposed the measure. The amount of work now before the Supreme Court required the services of more than three Supreme Court Judges. To reduce it to this number, would be to work a hardship upon the members of this Court.

Mr. Manning, dem., of Chatham, supported the report of the Committee. The empire States of Georgia and Mississippi, and some 17 states of the Union had only three Judges upon their Supreme Court benches, and he could not see the necessity of North Carolina having five Judges. When the Supreme Court of North Carolina was composed of only three Judges their decisions were quoted as extensively and respected as highly as has been the case since it was increased to five. He thought a Supreme Court consisting of three members would give as much satisfaction as it had done with five members. Much of the work that has come before the Supreme Court during the last few years has arisen from the incongruities of the Constitution under which we have been laboring and the want of confidence that exists in the Judges occupying the Superior Court benches of the State.

Mr. Bennett, dem., said the new feature of five members of the Supreme Court only passed the Convention of 1868 (with all its higher law actions) by one majority. He argued at some length, bringing authority to support him, that a large number of Judges would always prove of disadvantage, and served only to retard business rather than advance it. He claimed that the members of the Supreme Court were the best paid officers of the State, and he could not, from any standpoint, see the necessity of having more than three members of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Barringer was not prepared to discuss this question, not knowing that it would come up. He wished to cooperate in many of the changes proposed, but he thought the Convention was moving rather fast, as the matter of Superior Court Judges and intermediate Courts should first be considered. He held the old system of county Courts as a nuisance. He did not think under the present system, however, it paid either the lawyer or client to go to law. He was not here to defend the Convention of 1868, yet he would say that he believed it was absolutely necessary for the good of the state that "carpet-baggers" and negroes should have been admitted into it, as they gave to the Convention many valuable ideas that could not otherwise have been obtained. Until the question of intermediate Courts or some other relief was given by this Convention, he was not prepared to sustain the measure to restrict the Supreme Court to three members.

Mr. Turner never knew an honest Judge assailed in North Carolina. Good many hard things had been said of the members of the Supreme and of the Superior Courts within the last half-dozen years, but he knew of nothing having been said that was not true. He hoped that it would add much to the purity of the Supreme Court to diminish its number. He argued at some length in support of this measure, during which he took occasion to refer to the fact that he "accepted the situation" before the close of the war and long before the gentlemen from Mecklenburg had done so.

Mr. Barringer replied briefly in defense of his proposition. He would acknowledge that the gentleman from

fore he did, for when he refused to leave his command in the field in the Confederate service to accept a seat in the Confederate Congress, that gentleman had done so, and now he only regretted that statesmen in the position of the gentleman had not saved the lives of the 50,000 men who were sacrificed after the issues of the late war had already been decided.

Mr. Young, Rep., had not intended to engage in the discussion of this question, but it having taken such a broad range, he would say that the friends of this measure must bring forward some better reason for its adoption before he could vote for it. Let them show a good reason, and he would support it.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, thought the war was over; "let us have peace!" He would say there was nothing behind the committee in its report upon this question. He deplored the bringing in of personal matters and personal reflections in any debate, and he could not see how in the world the discussion of this question should have brought out the irrelevant matter that had appeared in the debate. He would acknowledge that there were some good things placed in the Constitution of 1868, but there was a great deal of evil, and he proposed to take what there was of good, and work together here to make the Constitution all that was needed to promote the welfare of North Carolina at the present time.

Mr. Tourgee hoped that the class to which he belonged (the carpet-baggers) would not be referred to on this floor in an opprobrious manner. He did not so esteem the name, and proceeded to defend at some length the "carpet-baggers" who first inhabited this country, who first peopled North Carolina and the other States of the Union, and he claimed that those who were still using this epithet did not know what they were doing. He thought the consideration of this question was premature.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow at 11:30 o'clock.

Adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Mr. Bennett, from the committee on the Judicial Department, reported unfavorably on the ordinance to relieve the disabilities of W. W. Holden.

Mr Roberts, of Gates, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, submitted a report. Mr. Wilcox, from the special committee on per diem and mileage, submitted a report giving members of the Convention $5 per day, presiding officer $8, Secretaries $6, Enrolling clerks $5, Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeepers $5, pages $1, and mileage 10 cents each way. Calendar.

By Mr. Henderson, an ordinance submitting to the people the amendments to the Constitution adopted by this Convent on at the regular election in November, 1876. Referred.

By Mr. Wheeler, rep, an ordinance to prohibit the payment of the public debt or any part thereof until a bill for that purpose shall have passed the Legislature and submitted to and sanctioned by the people. Referred.

By the same, an ordinance to provide for the keeping of public roads by taxation.

By the same, an ordinance to amend sec 7, art 6, preventing the Township Board of Trustees from assessing their own property. County Commissioners to appoint three disinterested persons to do it.

By the same, an ordinance to amend art 7, abolishing registration of voters. Every one to be allowed to vote without registration.

By Mr. Barringer, an ordinance to amend sec 25, art 1, relating to the militia, giving them the right to bear arms, and the practice of carrying concealed arms. Referred.

By Mr. Turner, a resolution that it is the sense of this Convention that the exchange of bonds of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad bonds for depreciated State bonds should cease until the General Assembly could be heard from.

By Mr. Jarvis, an ordinance to amend sec. 6, art. 2, repudiating special tax bonds and the bonds issued by the Convention of 1868.

Mr. Badger moved to suspend the rules and take up the ordinance to relieve the disabilities of W. W. Holden, reported upon adversely this morning, and make it the special order for Wednesday next at 12 m. The motion to suspend was adopted, and the question was made the special order for that day.

A motion to suspend the rules and take up the report of the Committee on the question of the per diem of the members of the Convention was lost by a vote of 49 to 50, many of the members having paired off and not voting.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on the Judicial Department, reducing the Supreme Court to a Chief Justice and two Associates, was taken up as the special order.

Considerable debate ensued, when Mr. Manning moved the previous question, which motion was sustained by a vote of 52 ayes to 49 nays.

The main question was then put upon its second reading and passed by a vote of 65 ayes to 35 nays.

Messrs. Bean, Boyd, Dula, Grantham, Hampton, Hinnant, Lowe, Massey, McCauleess, Scott, of Jones, and Woodfin, Republicans, and Wilcox, Ind., voted with the Democrats, and the following members were paired off: Messrs. Badger, Bingham, Bullock, Dixon, Dockery, Durham, Faircloth, Holton, Jarvis, Page, Ransom, Stallings, Strowd, Taylor, Tourgee, Vaughan, and Withers.

The report of the Judicary Committee, recommending that several bills to strike out art. 4 sec. 9 of the Constitution do not pass, was considered. These bills proposed to do away with the law now setting the time of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court, and leaving this matter with the Legislature. On motion, farther consideration of the report of the Committee was postponed until Tuesday next.

The report of the Committee on Legislative Department, recommending that the bill to abolish the Senate branch of the Legislature do not pass, was considered, and the bill laid upon the table.

The resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to the filling of vacancies in the General Assembly, was, on motion, tabled.

The ordinance to amend sec. 3, art. 9, relating to public schools, was considered. The ordinance provides that each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained, at least four months in every year; and the General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instuction; and the children of the white race and the colored race shall forever be kept separate in the public schools of this State.

The Committee recommended that it do pass.

Mr. Badger moved to postpone the consideration of the question until Monday, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and took the floor in opposition to the measure proposed, pending which the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AND now we are informed by the knowing ones that real estate has depreciated on Manhattan Island (New York) four hundred millions of dollars, or forty per cent. since the panic of 1873. Results of the war, gentleman!

THE congregation of Henry Ward Beecher will give him a public reception at the Brooklyn Academy of

Very Commendable.

We are always glad to chronicle a praiseworthy action on the part of our public officials, irrespective of a difference of political faith, and we therefore take pleasure in recording the fact that the Board of Aldermen, at their last nights session, acting on the recommendation of Mayor Canaday, unanimously resolved to reduce the expenses of the city government to the extent of $29,273,75. The salaries of all of the officers and employees are to be reduced, the Mayor heading the list.

We believe that the Board has met the crisis in the right spirit and we hope to see an improvement in the condition of the city finances.

County Commissioners.

At a called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the following venire of jurors was drawn for the October term of the Superior Court:

FIRST WEEK.

Asa B Gregory, John J Forrest, Alex Moore, Pleasant Grady, James Walton, Joseph Bryant, Henry Kelly, Henry Bryant, Henry Davis, Quarken Golden, Seth W Davis, James Brown, John D Nixon, Wm McLaurin, W Grady, Granville Potter, W S Hewlett, George Leonard, Wm McNeil, John Campbell, John W St George, John Curtis, Joseph Farrow, John Casteen, Alonzo Hewlett, Joseph Waddell, W M Fonville, Solomon King, J O Nixon, John Cash, John Taylor, Wm Farrow, Geo W Hewlett, James A Hewlett, Richard P. Hall, Charles W Stokely.

SECOND WEEK.

Samuel Davis, W H Sneeden, W H Dart, S T Thomas, Jerry Fonville, Phillip Newman, Isaac Northrop, W G Fowler Jr, Sylvester Petteway, Wm Cotton, Samuel N Nixon, Chas Shriver, Reuben Bethea, Thomas Byrd, Gaston N Hill, Nathan Reeves, Reuben Jones, Spotswood Allen.

STATE NEWS.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Henry Bond and Miss Mamie Bradley were married at Enfield last Tuesday, the 14th inst. Rev. J. G. Whitfield was the officiating minister. The bride and groom at once left on a Northern tour. We wish them much pleasure and happiness.

WAKE.—The business at Raleigh showed a decided improvement Wednesday, as cotton has commenced coming in quite freely. It is grading well thus far, and we are glad to see a good feeling among the buyers.

The first ordinance adopted by the Convention is the one fixing the per diem of the members of the General Assembly, a large number of the Republicans voting for the measure.

CASWELL.—We learn from the Reidsville *News* that Judge Settle has sold his valuable Dan River plantation to Gen. S. A. Douglass for the sum of $19,000. The sale includes stock, growing crop, and farming implements.

CARTERET.—Messrs. W. A Porter and R. H. Bradley, of Raleigh, caught 425 blue fish on the 13th and 375 on the 15th inst. at Beaufort. Board at the Atlantic Hotel has been reduced to $1 50 per day.

WILSON.—We regret to hear that Rev. Dr. Closs has decided to remove his family from this place to Toisnot on or about the first of October. Dr. Closs is one of the most able divines in the State, and we very much regret to lose him and his family from our midst.—*Rocky Mount Mail.*

A Monster of the Deep.

A gentleman of this city, while fishing at Masonboro Sound on Thursday last, for blue fish (*alias* skip-jacks), made a haul that was not down in the programme of the day's exploits. The said haul, (and it was a heavy one), consisted of a shark 6½ feet long, which, after some pretty severe tugging at the line, was safely landed and despatched.

A Tax on the Tax-Payers.

We have no information as to the number of paupers supported by the county of New Hanover, or the amount expended therefor. We are satisfied, however, that it is a considerable item which our burdened tax payers will surely feel, as we have heard of one store which probably receives county orders sufficient to amount to five or six hundred dollars per month; and if those presenting these orders are those deriving aid from the county, there are among the number some hale, hearty looking fellows abundantly able to work and support themselves, if made to do so. If, however, county funds are to be wasted or squandered, let all of our merchants who pay taxes have a fair showing, and have an equal chance with others who may be in rings or regarded as political favorites.

Greenville Sound.

HICKORY HALL,
Sept, 17th, 1875.

Dear Journal:—If you have never been where you could im gine that you saw the round shape of the earth, you should spend a night on our ocean beach. Go out on a moonlight sail for instance. No where do the reflected images of the evening stars love better to play "hide and seek, low and high" than in and upon the rolling waves as they are breaking upon the sparkling beach. A rare and perfect enjoyment. But lovely scenes are yet in store—scenes of welcome—scenes of wonder and scenes of admiration, as you behold the darkness of night gradually dispelled and the goddess of morning floating aloft with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew, leaving the broken waves along the beach with a smiling "good morning to you," although Old Probs had predicted the equinox, yet so tempting was the night and so charming the sail, resistance was not thought of; but with happy smiles and faces, buoyant spirits and lovely hearts, we were soon all aboard the "Carolina." Time was called, and so smoothly and swiftly did we glide along that but a few minutes elapsed ere we were greeted with the cry, "See, the conquering hero comes!" as we landed at Wrightsville—only to receive more precious freight.

Moonlight sailings have varying aspects, according to the depth of the water—high or low. What was I going to say?—Oh! somebody overboard. Oh! Lilly, how beautifully diversified "to glad your aspects once again with the sight of love." Gabriel did blow his trumpet, and soon all again was smiles, for water was now high, appearing in new beauties. A *grand change* did appear when our Commodore lost his balance-pole, and all went overboard. Now "serious to aspect," but water was low—nothing but a sandshoal. These are but reminiscences that make up a happy existence. For our Captain we would say—

To the ladies who were so very kind,
We know he hated to leave;
Their training, culture and refine
Is what he likes to receive.
With fevered pulse hence he went,
For a doctor to obtain,
To cure the ills that were sent—

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Cotton Statistics—Naval Board Investigating the Loss of the Saranac—Capt. Queen Exonerated, &c.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Farmer Murdered by Herders—Loss of a Steamer—Fatal Explosions—Jesse James Captured.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Grant Still at Long Branch—Failures—Turkey's Insurrection Still Unsubdued—English Crops.

WASHINGTON.

Mississippi Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following dispatch was sent to Gov. Ames, to-day:

To. Gov. AMES:

Jackson, Miss.:

This hour I have had dispatches from the President, I can best convey to you his ideas by the extracts from his dispatches. The whole public are tired out with these annual autumnal outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are now ready to condemn any interference on the part of the Government.

I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation, but if it is not, the proclamation must be issued; and if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no child's play. If there is a necessity for military interference there is justice in such interference so as to deter evil doers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by a private messenger to Gov. Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he seeks Government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Gov. Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure, as as many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necessary, may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance, he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them.

You can see by this the mind of the President, which I and every member of the Cabinet who have been consulted, are in full accord. You see the difficulties and responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together, and obtain from them whatever power, money and arms you need. The Constitution is explicit that the Executive of the State can call upon the President for aid in "suppressing domestic violence only when the Legislature cannot be convened," and the law expressly says "in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call," &c. It is the plain meaning of the Constitution and the laws, when taken together, that the Executive of the State may call upon the President for military aid to quell domestic violence only in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, when the Legislature cannot be called together. You make no suggestion that there is even any insurrection against the government of the State, or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose to preserve the public order. I suggest that you take all lawful means, and all needed measures to preserve the peace by the forces in your own State, and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi, who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Rebublican, that you have the courage and the manhood to fight for their rights, and destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and inoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and the laws, and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot by all the means at you command, suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing these lawless traitors to human rights.

Telegraph me on receipt of this and state explicitly what you need.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD S. PIERREPONT,
Attorney-General.

Cotton Report—Investigation—Custom Receipts, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture furnishes the following statement in reply to a private communication, that doubts had been expressed as to the correctness of several statements in the cotton report from that Department, published on the 16th inst:

Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 96; and for 1874: North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 77; Florida, 77; Alabama, 81; Mississippi, 74; Louisiana, 62; Texas, 65; Arkansas, 47; Tennessee, 52.

The cotton figures are right, but the favorable comparison of the condition of the crop in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, is with September of last year and not with August.

The figures for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are slightly less than last year, and those for all States west of the Atlantic Coast are greater.

The September averages of the two seasons are as follows:

North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 76; Florida, 75.

The Board of naval officers appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the loss of the steamer Saranac in Seymour Narrows, Pacific Coast, report that the loss was entirely accidental, and that no blame could be attached to Capt. Queen, who commanded her.

The steamer Canandaigua, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, has been released from quarantine at Norfolk.

CUSTOMS.

Receipts to-day	$565,931 74
" for the month	7,904,598 68
For the fiscal year	37,984,716 99

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts to-day	$396,411 68
" for the month	5,898,559 04
For the fiscal year	24,799,540 63

TENNESSEE.

Steamboat Burned.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 18.—The steamer Emory City, running between here and Chattanooga, caught fire in the engine room, and was burned to the water edge, at 4 o'clock this morning, near Kingston. The mail and passengers were saved. The freight and boat are a total loss.

KENTUCKY.

Jesse James Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Detective Bligh has returned from Pine Hill, satisfied that the person captured is Jesse James, the Missouri outlaw.

GEORGIA.

Newspaper Purchase—Suicide.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—J. H. Estell, proprietor of the *News*, has purchased the *Advertiser*. This leaves only one daily paper in the city.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—Capt. H. L. French, from Americus, suicided here

NEW YORK.

Ordinations—Grant—Beecher, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Rev. C. J. Gallagher, of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md.; and Rev. Jas. Woods, of Niagara Falls Seminary, have been ordained priests to-day in the Cathedral of Brooklyn.

Wm. McMahon, proprietor of Deerfoot Trotting Park, was fatally shot by a man named Johnson, with whom he had quarrelled over some racing matter.

Henry Ward Beecher, accompanied by his wife, arrived here this morning. They left immediately for Peekskill.

The President and wife arrived here last evening from Utica, on their way to Long Branch.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans Decrease	$1,375,000
Specie Decrease	2,000,000
Legal Tenders (Decrease)	1,250 000
Deposits Decrease	2,375,000
Reserve Decrease	2,500,000

NEBRASKA.

Brutal Murder.

OMAHA, Sept. 18.—Twenty Texan herders coming into town with cattle, had a stampede, causing the stock to enter the corn field of a farmer named Collins. Collins seized a stock ax, though the herders promised to make good the damage. The herders went to town, got drunk, and returned and killed Collins. The citizens have captured all but two of the murderers. Lynch law is talked of.

MISSOURI.

Newspaper Purchase.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—W. R. Allison, for twenty-five years editor of the Steubenville (O.) *Herald*, has purchased the Evening *Dispatch*. Price $40,000.

ELECTRICISMS.

The Pope has named six new Cardinals.

The Convention of Ticket Agents, to consider rates during the Centennial, will meet in Jacksonville, Fla.

The school-ship St. Mary's is ashore in New London harbor.

Beecher has declined a public reception on his return to Brooklyn.

Lea & Shepard's liabilities amount to $85,259.55. Assets $93,011.82.

A regiment of cavalry for Cuba embarked from Santander yesterday.

The Zoological Gardens in Cincinnati, were formally opened yesterday.

An engine on the Cherokee Railroad ran off the track, killing the fireman.

Lea & Shepard agree to pay their creditors 70 per cent.

A boiler of a coal train exploded near Manch Chunk, Pa., killing four and wounding one.

White & Douglass, commission merchants, N. Y., have failed.

The Spanish Minister to the Vatican has resigned.

The Carlist General Savans has crossed over into France.

The Red Cloud commission have concluded the examination and have commenced writing the report.

Brown, implicated in the Treasury robbery, has been held by the Grand Jury.

The Ultramontanes in the Bavarian Diet are preparing a vote of censure on the Government.

The Pope has conferred the ring and title of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva upon Cardinal McCloskey.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

The Herzegovinian Insurgents—Death of a Judge—Crop Prospects.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Carlist Committee have information that the Alfonsoists have shot ten prisoners in cold blood, two of whom were Frenchmen.

Sir George Essex Honeyman, late Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is dead.

A Berlin special states that the trial of the persons accused of participating in the revolutionary propaganda in Russia, has been postponed until 1876.

A special telegram from Cattaro states that the insurrection is not declining in Eastern Herzegovinia. There have been several sharp encounters, in which the Turks have invariably been defeated

The *Times*, in a financial article this morning, has the following:

"Harvest is nearly at an end, and reports as to the quality of new wheat are generally good. The markets in Mincing Lane continue quiet, the depressed prices favoring buyers."

GERMANY.

The Emperor to Visit Italy.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Emperor will visit the King of Italy on the 1st of October. Bismarck will probably attend the Emperor's movements, by the advice of his physicians.

ITALY

Ministers to the Vatican.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The Ministers of Austria, France and Spain to the Vatican, presented their credentials today.

TURKEY.

The Insurrection Still Unsubdued.

KRAGUGEWATZ, Sept. 18.—The discussion on the address to the Prince of Milan, continues. The Government has failed to obtain a majority in favor of peace. The situation is grave and uncertain.

CUBA.

Embarkation of Sharkey.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The fugitive murderer Sharkey sailed yesterday for Kingston on the Spanish steamer Alicante.

Wants the Big Ships.

The *State Agricultural Journal* says: Many persons considered the most interesting part of the show in Floral Hall last year, was the fleet of little ships and steamboats from Newbern. Can't at the next State Fair, Newbern eclipse her last year's work? and can't Wilmington excel Newbern, with all her shipping, with models of vessels and steamboats? Could not Mr. I. Edwin West get his flying yacht up here? Could not some of the owners of the clippers on Masonboro Sound be induced to show our Western friends how they ride on waters? And a canoe handsomely made out of the solid cypress would be a sight not forgotten by many visitors at the Fair. Could not Messrs. Wade and Howard send their little steamboat? Let us have the boats, ships and steamers, we beg our Eastern friends. They would be of interest up here.

What's become of Weston?—has his sole stopped marching on?

The most economical time to buy cider is when it is not very clear, for then it will settle for itself.

How to make the largest census report with the smallest number of people, is the study of the age.

The nearest approach of a confidence game is pulling a mule's tail.

One way to make hard times impossible is to live superior to the times.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic diseases, Canker, Faint at the stomach,** and all those painful diseases arising from impure blood, **Sciatica, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints,** caused by deposits lodged through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Purtules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworms,** VEGETINE has never yet failed to effect a cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulcerations, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as this VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleans the system of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures affected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from an disease mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given and judge for yourself. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for many years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *great blood purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes listless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *vegetable kingdom* are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT

VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases to the spring and summer season.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost. EDWARD TILDEN,
Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts Civil Service Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

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CAUTION.—NOT OK—The genuine Poetical Fortune Teller.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa.

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