THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Wilmington Journal.

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LOOK FOR THE X MARK. Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red-mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

Our Juries.

In another column will be found a communication from one of our most esteemed citizens, upon a subject which is beginning to be a source of great solicitude, not only with parties litigant in court, but also with the members of the legal profession. The daily exhibition which the juries of New Hanover make of themselves during the sessions of the Superior Court, makes one almost involuntarily ask himself the question whether the same population exists here now that we had before the year 1860. There has indeed been many, very many valuable additions to this population made by immigration. Without these additions it would be an impossible problem to tell what would have been our fate. It certainly would have been much worse than it has been. They have helped us to bear a burthen which, without their aid, would probably have well nigh crushed us. If these desirable acquisitions were all the additions that have been made by influx, the increasing population of Wilmington would be a source of unalloyed satisfaction and delight to every citizen. But this was not to be expected. Many objectionable persons have come also, and these, combining with the ignorant blacks that herd within the city, have corrupted the very fountains of justice. We are not yet prepared to endorse our correspondent's recommendation as to the fire department and the exemption of its members from jury service, but we do endorse all that he says of the incompetency of the juries of New Hanover as they are, nowadays, generally drawn. We have even heard it mooted in lawyers' offices, and in other private circles, whether it was not best to abolish entirely the system of trial by jury. The fault is not in the system, but in the manner of working the system. There is no question but that legislation is needed for this locality. It is equally unquestionable that the officers of the law should be held to a stricter discharge of their duties, especially in the matter of selecting juries.

The Moore's Creek Centennial.

The probabilities now are that there will be the largest assemblage on the old battle ground of Moore's Creek to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the historical event, that has been brought together for many years past at any point in the Cape Fear section. The public offices of Pender county will be closed and everybody in the county will be on the battle ground. A large delegation from Wilmington will be present. The two military companies of Wilmington, we understand will attend, armed and in full dress, and accompanied by the Cornet Concert Club Band. Mr. F. W. Kerchner has most generously tendered their the use of a steamboat for the trip, free of charge. We publish below the letter of acceptance of our old friend S. A. Ashe, Esq., in which he expresses his delight at the privilege of addressing his old neighbors and acquaintances on the interesting occasion:

RALEIGH, Feb. 16, 1876.

GENTS: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of Feb. 12th, and accept with pleasure your invitation to participate on the 26th inst., in the proposed services commemorative of the battle of Moore's Creek.

Permit me to assure you that I highly esteem this invitation as an expression of the kind remembrance of my old friends and neighbors in Pender county. With kindest regards, very sincerely,

Your friend,
S. A. ASHE.

To Messrs. SATCHWEL. SHAW and BLACK, Committee.

We also publish the note of invitation to the Wilmington Light Infantry, asking that command to participate in the celebration, and likewise the letter of Mr Kerchner, gracefully and generously tendering to the Light Infantry, the Cape Fear Artillery company and the Cornet Concert Club, the use of a river steamer to transport them to and from the battle-ground free of charge. The Moore's Creek celebration promises to be large and enthusiastic beyond precedent in the Cape Fear Section.

It will be seen by reference to an announcement in another column from the secretary of the committee of arrangements, that the day of the celebration has been changed from Saturday to Monday, the 28th, at the request of citizens of Wilmington, who thought that a general suspension of business could be more easily made on that day than on Saturday. On Monday everybody can go. On Saturday they could not.

WILMINGTON, N C., Feb 18, 1876.

Capt. M. P. Taylor, W. L. Lafy:

DEAR SIR:—The committee earnestly beg that you will attend, with your company (armed and equipped), the centennial anniversary at Moore's Creek bridge, the 26th inst

Very truly,
your most ob't,
W. A. CUMMING,
For County.

OFFICE C. F. AND P. S. B. CO., WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18, 1876.

Capt. M. P. Taylor, Com'dg W. L. I:

DEAR SIR:—I hereby tender your command in connection with the C. F. Artillery Co. and Wilmington Cornet Concert Club a free passage and return to the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek. One of the steamers of the Company will be at your service should you desire to attend.

Please advise me of your action at your earliest convenience and oblige

Yours very truly,
F. W. KERCHNER,
Prest. C. F. and P. S. B. Co.

Arrivals.

The rise in the upper waters of the river has enabled a large number of timber and turpentine rafts to get afloat, and come to the city. The wharf, especially from Red Cross to Princess streets, is lined with them.

A perfect fleet of little vessels came up the river, and sought their consignees yesterday, making the appearance of things decidedly lively.

Beware of Them.

The citizens of Wilmington are cautioned against taking bank notes of the "Farmers and Merchants Bank," of Greensborough, Md., as a good many of them are in the city, and the unsuspecting countryman may think they are good. The above bank suspended in 1862.

The Schooner Charlotte.

This vessel, which was cast on the beach near New Inlet, in the early part of the month, and which was sold on yesterday a week ago to Mr. Tom Thompson of Smithville, has been once more put afloat, and is now delivered over to her owner. This difficult job was accomplished by Messrs B. W. Beery & Son. The vessel was lying at low water mark and bottom upwards. These gentlemen had to turn her over by means of jack-screws, &c., and afterward got her afloat. Of course all her masts were gone, and when once afloat jury mast were rigged and the vessel was sailed into the harbor and delivered to her purchaser at Smithville.

Moore's Creek Centennial Change of Day.

As published yesterday morning, the day of the celebration has been changed from Saturday the 26th to Monday the 28th inst. This change was made by the Executive Committee at the request of many citizens of Wilmington, who thought that the general business of the city could be better suspended on Monday than on Saturday. We understand that the business men generally will agree to the suspension. So that there is but little doubt of Wilmington's sending out a large delegation, including the two military companies and the Cornet Concert Club.

We publish below the letter of Mr. J. N. Stallings, accepting the invitation of the Committee to be one of the orators of the occasion:

MAGNOLIA, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1876.

Messrs. Daniel Shaw, A. R. Black, N. S. Satchwell, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., in which you have done me the honor to invite me to be present and deliver an address at the celebration of the centennial of the battle of Moore's Creek, which will take place on the battle ground on the 26th inst.

It will give me very great pleasure to contribute whatever I can to the success of a celebration which must increase the love of constitutional liberty in all who may be present, and make the bosom of every North Carolinian burn anew with patriotic devotion to our glorious old State.

With the desire and hope of adding something, however little, to so desirable an end, of increasing my own devotion to the cause of liberty, I accept the invitation so kindly given. Please accept my thanks and believe me

Yours very truly,
J. N. STALLINGS.

Correspondence of the Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, Feb. 16th, 1876.

To the Editors of the News:

In accordance with a request recently made by you, I herewith submit the correspondence between Col. L. W. Humphrey and the Executive Committee.

Very respectfully,
W. R. COX, Ch'm.

ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL EX. COM. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 8th, 1876.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, Goldsboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of a note from A. S. Galloway, Esq., who says you flatly deny that you are a member of the State Executive Committee, and requested him to write to me to that effect. At the Greensboro Convention of 1872, which I think you attended, you were appointed a member for your Congressional District, and my impression is that the secretary of the committee has several times notified you of our meetings. At all events, on one occasion we received an informal message from you. These facts doubtless have escaped your memory. Having been appointed at the last State Convention, you continue to hold over until the next regular meeting until you resign or renounce your allegiance to the party. Am I not correct? In the approaching campaign we hope to have your earnest co-operation in upholding the principles of economy and honesty and in securing the ascendency of virtue and intelligence in the administration of our State government. In the case of your absence may I assure the Committee that such will be the case.

Hoping for an early and favorable response, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,
WM. R. COX, Ch'm.

ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. CO., GOLDSBORO, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1875.

Gen. W. R. Cox, Ch'm:

DEAR SIR:—Yours received yesterday. As it is necessary, in your opinion, I resign as a member of both the State and District Committees.

Very respectfully,
L. W. HUMPHREY.

Market Report.

The Clerk of the market reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No. Carts in Market		188
" Beeves slaughtered		51
" Sheep	"	2
" Calves	"	6
" Hogs	"	116
" Deer	"	2

For the Journal.

Celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Moore's Creek—Change of Day.

The celebration has been changed from Saturday, the 26th, to Monday, the 28th of February. The change has been made to suit the public convenience and in obedience to the preference of a patriotic public sentiment. We are also assured that the change will lead to a general suspension of business in Wilmington on the 28th, thus enabling the masses, the military, and other organizations of that city to go up to the battle-ground to join in the celebration.

Invited speakers and other invited guests will please notice the change of day. The committee in charge of the celebration appeal to the public authorities of Pender and New Hanover, and to the business men of those counties and of Wilmington to suspend business on Monday, the 28th of February and to unite in making it a grand national holiday. Come one! come all! to the Moore's Creek centennial.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAS. A. HARMAN, Sec'y.

MOORE'S CREEK, Pender Co., Feb. 18th, 1876.

Our Juries—An Unfortunate Legislative Blunder.

Editors of the Journal: No good citizen can visit our court house during court term, without being pained at the moral and intellectual complexion of the juries. Go when you will, there is always the same sort of a jury, with hardly an intelligent face among the twelve. As incompetent as the better class of negroes are for the responsible duties of jurymen, it is a rare thing to see more than one or two of the respectable ones during a session of court, the selection having been made apparently from the worst of this incompetent race.

It is a serious matter to reflect that, by legislative enactment, so many of our young, vigorous, competent white men are exempted from this duty, leaving the selection of jurymen to a much smaller number of citizens, frequently embarrassing to the officer of the court. I refer to the exemption of firemen. By an unfortunate act of the Legislature this exemption was decreed, and the injustice of it is becoming more and more manifest every year. If our county is to be afflicted session after session with such juries as the average ones since the reconstruction, then will the trial by jury degenerate into what it is not far removed from now—a mere farce.

So then, just with the superficial view which your correspondent has made of this matter, added to their knowledge of the facts, the public will plainly see the source of the misfortune which is so surely coming upon us year by year. There is no escape from having negro jurymen, but the proper officer should be required to make his selection with some view to fitness or even decency. The law should be repealed which grants exemption to any class of citizens because of services rendered State or county. It is all very well to have faithful firemen, but it is a serious calamity to have incompetent jurors. As the matter now stands there is no reason why, in the course of time, a large majority may not escape jury duty by joining a fire company when vacancies occur—and it is a well known fact that many join these companies for the sole purpose of enjoying this exemption.

A reform must be commenced in this matter, and it is as well that it should begin as suggested above, for your correspondent is well aware that the points touched upon come far from covering the whole ground. This reform is certain to come sooner or later whether we will or no, and it behooves every good citizen to reflect upon the matter and use his influence for the accomplishment of the reformation. F.

To the Public.

We should not forget the Orphan Home in Oxford and Asheville. Here all orphans, all political parties and all religious denominations are treated alike. They receive children from six to twelve years, feed and clothe them, give them a fair business education, and then place them in good homes or put them out to learn trades.

The Orphan's Friend, published every Wednesday for $1 a year, gives particular information as to the management and progress of the work, and contains a full statement of weekly contributions.

While the asylums are under the control of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, other benevolent institutions and the Christian churches also lend their help to the enterprise. As we have said, the benefits of the asylums are not confined to the orphans of Masons, nor to any particular class of orphans, but wherever a poor, friendless one is found, he or she is taken in and cared for.

Having been appointed by St. John's Lodge No. 1, a committee to assist in the good work, we make a pressing appeal to the people—the Christian, charitable people—of Wilmington and vicinity, to come forward with their offerings of money and provisions to the support of the poor fatherless and motherless little ones that are gathered in the asylums to receive a fair start in the race of life and to be trained for good and respectable citizens instead of becoming the future pests of society.

Any contributions left with either one of the committee will be forwarded to Oxford and any citizens knowing of any orphans between the ages of 6 and 12 years, the committee will be glad to have their names left with them.

J. McD. FRENCH,
JAMES SPRUNT,
A. DAVID. } Com.

Mail Robbery—$500,000 Lost.

From the Mobile *Register* we get the following particulars of the robbery of the U. S. mail from New Orleans to New York, by which half a million dollars were lost. The *Register* says:

We stated in the *Register* Sunday that two boys, while out hunting in Choctaw Point Swamp, Saturday, found a number of letters which they took home, and which upon examination proved to be regularly mailed matter. They returned to the swamp in order to find out something more in regard to these letters, and after searching a short while they found the leather mail bag, which had been cut open. The bag and letters were then taken to the postoffice and turned over to the postmaster, who had them sewed up in the bag and returned to the postmaster at New Orleans, at the same time advising him of the particulars. In order to obtain definite and reliable information concerning this mystery we called at the postoffice, and met Mr. James R. Eagon, assistant postmaster, who told us the bag belonged to the mail of the 7th of February, from New Orleans to New York. It was not in the mail car, but in the baggage car; the mail clerk had nothing to do with it—it belonged to what is called the fast mail, and was given over to the baggage master, who became responsible for its safe delivery to the baggage master of the next connecting train. There were upwards of $500,000 in drafts and exchange, in this mail. Most of the foreign mail has been recovered, but little or none of the domestic mail. The postmaster at New Orleans sent a letter yesterday thanking the postmaster here for what he had done, and intimating that steps would be taken immediately to unravel this mystery. It is indeed remarkable that a United States mail bag, containing drafts and bills of exchange, and perhaps money, to the amount of $500,000 and upwards, should be thrown out of a passenger car and robbed, and yet not a soul knew anything about it. It was only accidental that the discovery was made. The bag and letters might have lain in that swamp for years if these boys had not happened there in quest of birds. We understand a special United States detective has been sent for; in the interim our wo thy and indefatigable local detectives are doing all that lies in their power to get a clew—but thus far their success has been nix. All day yesterday and Sunday men were wading about the swamp hunting letters, and brought quite a number to the postoffice. The swamp covers an area of three quarters of a mile square and is full of moccasins.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—SENATE.—Ingalls of Kansas introduced a bill for the regulation of Indian affairs. It was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The joint resolution of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war was referred to the pension committee.

A bill was introduced by Merriman for beacon lights on the line of inland navigation from Chesapeake bay to the sounds in North Carolina.

The conference report on the bill to pay interest on the District bonds was discussed and recommitted.

The bill regarding timber lands was discussed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The clerk called the House to order and Garfield moved that Cox (who had been appointed by resolution Speaker *pro tem.* to hold during Kerr's absence) take the Speaker's oath. A long parliamentary debate followed, when the matter was negatived and the oath omitted.

The bill reorganizing the judiciary was resumed, and a motion to lay the bill on the table followed, when the House adjourned.

The Senate committee took up the steamboat bill and referred it to the sub committee, consisting of Bontwell and Dennis.

Hon. E. H. Kellogg has been appointed commissioner to adjust the fishing question under the Alabama treaty.

Gen. Sheridan was before the military committee and opposed the proposed reduction of the army, but holds that the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department would reduce the expenses of that bureau by the consolidation and abolition of military posts.

Fish has signed the extradition papers of Winslow.

The Democratic caucus set for tonight has been postponed, the consultation committee not having concluded its work.

The President has no official information of the resignation of Minister Schenck.

The committee on Indian affairs heard Scleicher, Throckmorton, Luttrell and others, who favor a transfer of the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

The ways and means committee have further postponed reporting the Hawaiian treaty measure.

Cox has been appointed Speaker pro tem. during Kerr's absence to recruit his health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—HOUSE.—Blackburn of Ky. offered a resolution asking the President for information as to whether any executive offices, acts or duties have been performed since the first of March, 1869, at a distance from the seat of government, and for how long a period at any one time and in what part of the United States; also, whether any public necessity existed therefor.

Objection being made to the present consideration of the resolution it was laid over one day.

Robbins offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War whether and what military officers acted as consulars or diplomatic appointes.

The bill reorganizing the judiciary was resumed. Cincinnati was substituted for Louisville. The amendment substituting Mobile for New Orleans was rejected. Philadelphia for Pittsburgh was rejected. Pending a vote ordering the third reading, the House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

Gen. Taylor and John W. Weed, lawyers of this city, February 10 made a motion in the court of claims that the evidence of certain witnesses in the case of Harriet A. Mills for 100 bales of cotton, valued at $40,000, and Mary C. Cleveland for 500 bales, valued at $230,000, shall not be used in the trial of either case on the 14th of February. The court ordered that the evidence may be withdrawn from use by plaintiffs but held for use by defendants. The proceedings against Taylor and Weed are based upon the fraudulent character of the withdrawn testimony.

A majority of the Senate committee on privileges and elections decided to-day to investigate the second charge made by the State of Alabama against Senator Spencer that his election to the United States was secured by corrupt means and practices. They will hear evidence upon seventeen of the specifications under this charge but refuse to investigate the remaining thirteen, and they also decline to investigate the first charge, namely: that the body by which Mr. Spencer claims to have been elected to the Senate of the United States was not the General Assembly of Alabama, this question having already been decided in Spencer's favor in the Sykes-Spencer contest.

The bar of the Supreme Court paid the customary tribute to the memory of Reverdy Johnson.

Schenck's resignation has not been received, but it is certainly expected. There are no intimations as to his successor.

The committee on Pacific railroad have agreed to report a bill making more specific and general, the reports of railroad companies, required by the act of 1868

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The committee on privileges and elections to-day gave a further hearing to Finley and Wall, the Florida contestants. The committee, however, did not consider the Spencer case this morning.

The Pacific railroad committee considered propositions for further safeguards against the co-operation or combination of the two Pacific roads, and also discussed the Austin and Lapotovampo road. There was no vote on any subject and the main question was postponed to Tuesday.

Taylor, Weed and Gamage, millionaire, lawyer and ex treasury agent as in order, have been arrested on warrants issued at New Orleans for passing fraudulent claims against the treasury. The two first named gave bail in the sum of $10,000; Gamage has not yet been arrested. The amount involved is over $300,000. It is stated that Taylor and Weed, learning the probable fraudulent character of the claim, had it erased from the docket of the court of claims.

WASHINTON, Feb. 19—Night—The committee on appropriations hope to reach a reduction of seven millions in the executive and legislative departments. The printing and engraving bureau will not resume work until an appropriation is made.

Dyer telegraphs Pierrepont from St. Louis that he is satisfied that he judged Sherman too harshly.

The frontier members of Congress seem unanimously to favor a transfer of the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Col. Geo. B. McCarter has tendered his resignation as chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. It has been accepted. He has several times asked to be relieved but remained in office at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President.

The committee from the treasury, appointed by the Secretary to examine the affairs of the bureau, have completed their work and report the accounts in all respects correct. Mr. Jewell, the present assistant chief, will be assigned to the charge of the bureau.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $287,660; for the month to date $5,691,063; for the fiscal year to date $72,709,213. Custom receipts to-day $519,093; for the month to-date $8,904,727; for the fiscal year to date $95,778,573.

The Dispatch will tow a monitor from Port Royal to Key West or Pensacola.

The committee on appropriations had a consultation to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the House to-day Kelly made his legal tender speech.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17—Night—Gen Sherman and other officers testified in Babcock's behalf. The President's testimony was read. Its general character is already known. The testimony and cross-examination makes seven thousand words.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19—Night.—The closing arguments in the Babcock trial has commenced and will close probably Monday night. The court room is crowded.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—E. D. Ruffin, a colored member of the House of Delegates from Dinwiddie county, was expelled to-day for improper conduct in abstracting money from the paybox of the sergeant-at-arms. His guilt was established beyond a doubt as the missing money was traced to him, and he confessed by giving an order against his per diem for the amount. The money he took belonged to another colored member which was in the pay-box near his own.

New York Capitalists Becoming Alarmed.

A meeting of the New York Board of Trade was held last week to consider the currency question. Such men as Peter Cooper, E. B. Sanford, of the Adams' Express Company, S. Tousey, S. K. Bliss, W. Orton, G. R. Satterlee, P. Farrelly, of the American News Company, and others, participated in the discussion. The memorial prepared by Messrs. George Opdyke and P. Farrelly to Congress, and a currency report was adopted.

The memorial declares convertible paper is equal to coin when issued only to the amount necessarily required for trade, and that inconvertible paper is injurious, inasmuch as it is issued at the caprice of the government. The present inconvertible paper volume is found to be only a little in advance, per capita, of the rate that existed before the war, through which the currency was greatly inflated.

A return to specie payments, though much to be desired, would be disadvantageous unless the government had at least $150,000,000 in gold in its vaults, and as this is not there by at least two-thirds, resumption in 1879 would be impracticable, as the drain of gold from this country is much greater than the import.

The report demands that the Treasury Department add $10,000,000 annually to the gold reserve, and that the national banks be compelled to return all gold received by way of interest; that the act providing for resumption on January 1, 1879, be repealed; that greenbacks to the extent of eighty per cent., be issued in the place of national bank notes withdrawn from circulation, and that $50,000,000 worth of United States bonds bearing 3 65 per cent. interest be authorized to be convertible at will into legal tender notes.

They claim the adoption of the above plan will restore confidence and remove fear of future financial trouble, give elasticity to currency, and finally lead to resumption at a time when it will be beneficial to the commercial interests.

Messrs. Opdyke, Orton, Tousey, Satterlee and Clarke were elected as a delegation to present the memorial to Congress.

The lumber dealers of Pennsylvania are somewhat of the same opinion. They have numerously signed a memorial to Congress from which we quote as follows:

That we demand that the currency of the country shall be based upon the national credit, and that its volume shall be regulated by the law of supply and demand.

That whilst we recognize gold as a valuable part of the currency, and that it is desirable that gold shall be at par with currency, we believe that resumption cannot be forced by merely legislative direction, and that the law which proposes to compel resumption in 1879 is impracticable. That it has so unsettled all prospective values and so alarmed capital and deterred investments in productive industries as greatly to aggravate the financial distress, and that it should be repealed, without delay or condition.

That in view of the fact that the six per cent. currency bonds of the United States, payable, principle and interest, in currency, and into which no gold basis enters, are higher in the market than the six per cent. gold bonds, and are at a premium of twenty-five per cent., whilst gold is at a premium of only thirteen per cent., or, in other words, that the currency bonds are at a premium of twelve per cent. above gold, gives conclusive reason to believe that currency convertible at will into bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3.65 per cent. in currency would rise instantly to the par of gold.

That we believe that sound financial policy requires that the value of the bond shall be brought down by a reduction of interest, and that the value of the currency shall be brought up by making it convertible into bonds, and that inter-convertibility of currency and bonds, at the will of the holder, would speedily establish gold and currency at equivalent values, and lead to prompt resumption of specie payment and the immediate revival of business.

That we are opposed to either contraction or expansion of the currency by any arbitrary limitations of its volume.

That money is only an instrument of commerce, and we are opposed to all attempts to make the business of those who use money in productive industries, subservient to the interest of those who lend it.

That a currency convertible into bonds cannot fall below the value of such bonds; that such a currency cannot become depreciated, and a currency not depreciated cannot become inflated.

That we demand that the currency which the government compels the people to take it, shall itself receive. But where the public faith is pledged to the payment in gold of bonds already issued, such pledge must be preserved inviolate.

The New Jersey House of Representatives have passed anti-railroad subsidy resolutions.

John Caseley, a court officer at New Orleans, shot F. W. Newhouse dead yesterday over a game of billiards.

Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell died at Hartford yesterday morning, aged 73. His literary and theological works made him one of the widest known and most prominent Congregational ministers in the country.

A BUFFALO HUNT.

It was a calm, beautiful morning in the month of October that my friend Bob Morton and myself mounted our horses and rode up the north bank of the South Platte on a hunt after buffaloes. You will understand that the Platte river, at St. Vrain's, makes a great bend—the river above the fort running almost due north, and turning almost due east at the foot. We thought we would ride up the river a few miles, and then, striking northwest into the broad open prairie, where we should be most likely to find our game, return by a short cut across the prairie to the fort; though it made little difference to us whether we returned to-night or to-morrow, as we were accustomed to camping out.

We rode up the river until almost noon, seeing many deer and wolves—for one could hardly ride through this tall grass a mile without seeing them—yet, as we were not looking after this kind of game, we paid no attention to them until nearly noon, when, feeling somewhat tired and hungry, Bob, who was an excellent shot, killed a fine buck; and, dismounting, we made a most delicious meal on the young tender venison.

Mounting, after dinner, we struck northwest across the broad prairie, where, with the exception of the tall grass, there was not a tree or shrub on all that vast expanse, except along the river bank.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon, just as we were beginning to get discouraged, and we were thinking of turning our horses' heads towards home, when we discovered the objects of our search. They were two buffaloes quietly feeding on a little rise of the prairie—the first rise we had discovered since leaving the river. We were now many miles from where we had left the river at noon, but hoped we were not far from the fort by a direct route across the prairie, though we did not know how far, neither of us having been out there before.

Hurrah, Fred! exclaimed Bob, putting spurs to his horse and getting excited. "Now for some sport, and buffaloes' tongues for supper," and away we went at a reckless break-neck speed.

Our game was a long distance off when first discovered, and disappeared over a rise in the prairie, and was out of sight.

We agreed to separate as soon as we reached the top of the ridge, and each take our game and charge down upon them and capture both, if possible. As we came dashing up to the top of the hill they discovered us and immediately took to flight. Buffaloes can run very fast, notwithstanding their weight; they seem to gather momentum as they proceed, and are not easily run down. We made our choice immediately and gave pursuit.

My horse was fleet but the tall grass tangled his feet, and I had a long hard chase before I came up with my game. I paid no attention to Bob; his game had taken a different direction from mine, and we were soon widely separated.

After a hard chase, I came near enough, I thought, to venture a shot—perhaps, if I did not kill him, I could cripple him and thus stop him somewhat in his mad career. I brought my rifle to my shoulder quickly; but as I fired my horse stumbled slightly, his feet having become tangled in the grass, and I missed my aim, but struck the beast in the shoulder instead of the heart; and the ball being large, made a terrible wound, from which the blood flew in a stream.

This maddened him; and turning quickly, he charged with a terrible half snort, and half roar down upon me. My horse was taken by surprise and frightened; and in springing partly to one side, as if to turn suddenly and fly away from the mad creature, his feet caught in the tangled grass, and he fell, throwing me many feet over his head.

The fall did not hurt me, and I was on my feet in an instant; but before I could reach my horse he was up and bounding away over the prairie, leaving me to my fate.

I had no time to think whether I fancied the situation or not, for the mad bull was upon me almost; and with a look of despair after my flying horse, I ran, I knew not whither, but with an instinct of self-preservation; all this happened in an instant. I had hoped the maddened creature would pursue my horse; but not so—the buffalo knows well who is his worst enemy. I was fleet of foot; for I had run for my life many times; but the tall grass impeded my progress, and I knew I could hold out but a few moments.

I saw not the slightest chance for my life. Here I was, upon this broad ocean of prairie; Bob was, I knew not where, nor had time to look; the grass tangling my feet and taking away my strength, and a wounded buffalo within a few yards of me, and gaining upon me at every bound.

I thought of my revolver, and that I would sell my life as dearly as possible. I always carried it in my belt, and perhaps I could throw it over my shoulder and shoot the ball in the eye. I had no hope of the ball doing him any hurt if it hit him anywhere else; for you must know that these animals always have a thick mass of hair on their foreheads, that is so matted together with sand and dirt, that no ball from a rifle will penetrate it. I knew if a ball from my rifle struck his forehead, it would have no more effect than the wind blowing against it.

I put my hand to my belt; but my revolver was gone, the scabbard was empty. It had probably fallen out when I was thrown from my horse.

It was with a feeling somewhat of despair that I found it gone. It seemed as if there was nothing but death before me; for how could I hope to escape from, cope successfully with, a wounded buffalo—wounded, as I knew, in no vital part, but sufficiently to madden him.

I could hear more plainly his half grunt and half snort close upon my heels—and could feel his breath upon my back—in another instant he would be upon me—would pierce me with his short stumpy horns—would grind me to the earth with his monster head, and trample me beneath his feet. I indeed felt that my time had come—that no earthly power could save me and instinctively I breathed a prayer to heaven.

At that instant my feet became entangled and I fell; the maddened creature had just touched me as I went down, and was under such terrible headway that he passed directly over me without touching me. As his tail brushed over my face I grasped it, and was dragged to my feet, as the buffalo, stopping suddenly, attempted to turn upon me. But I had a new lease of my life. I held on to his tail with a death grasp, and was dragged round and round.

You may smile, dear reader, but the tailhold was my last chance now, and I held on with the grim determination while the bull wheeled rapidly round and round, roared, snuffed, snorted and pawed the ground in his terrible rage, but could not shake me off.

But what should I do now? I knew I could not hold on to him long, as my strength was nearly exhausted, having run so far before I fell. I had nothing to kill him with—not even a penknife.

His wound was bleeding profusely, and my hope was that he might become exhausted first; but he seemed far from that now, while I seemed very near to it. I knew my strength could hold out but little longer; and to let go was certainly death. The bull would suddenly take a freak and run and bellow with all his might, dragging me with velocity—then he would stop and with a terrific snort attempt to turn on me, and it was more than I could do with my failing strength to keep out of his way, and several times his horns rent my clothing.

This state of things could not continue; I was jerked hither and thither, my arms nearly pulled from their sockets—worried almost to death and about to loose my hold—when, as the mad creature paused an instant, the sharp crack of a rifle rang out upon the air, and the huge creature gave one plunge, and fell upon his side in the death struggle.

I was safe, but it came not a moment too soon. I, too, fell to the ground, more dead than alive. The sequel is soon told. It was Bob who had saved me. He had been more fortunate than I, and after a hard chase had killed his game, and then looked round for me. The first thing he saw was my horse without a rider, and then he discovered me in the distance clinging to the bull's tail for dear life; and putting spurs to his horse, he came to my assistance. It was sometime before he could shoot, for fear of hitting me; but he finally succeeded in planting a ball directly in the animal's breast.

After resting, capturing my horse, and securing my revolver, which I easily found where I fell from the horse, we sat down to smoke and relate our adventures.

Centennial of North Carolina Methodism—Programme.

[From the Raleigh Era.]

First day—Tuesday, March 21st, 1876. 10 o'clock, a. m., at Metropolitan Hall—Opening Religious Services. Organization. Address of Welcome, by Col. Walter Clark.

3 o'clock, p. m.—Edenton street—sermon, by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt.

3 o'clock, p. m.—Person street—sermon, by Rev. Joseph Wheeler.

7½ o'clock, p. m.—Metropolitan Hall—subject for discussion: Methodism and its Founders, by Bishop H. N. McTyeire, D. D.

Second day—Wednesday, March 22, 1876, 10 o'clock, a. m., at Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion: The Pioneer Methodist Ministers and Laymen of N. C, their Struggles and Triumphs, by Prof. W. C. Doub, A M

3 o'clock, p. m., Edenton street, sermon by Rev. L. L. Hendren

3 o'clock, p m, Person street, sermon by Rev. F. L. Reid.

7½ o'clock, p. m., at Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion: The Introduction and History of Methodism in the Capital of N. C., and its Relation to the Methodism of the State, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Rev. H. T. Hudson.

Third day—Tuesday, March 23, 1876. 10 o'clock, a. m., at Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion: Progress of Methodism in the 19th Century, by Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D.

3½ o'clock p. m., Edenton street, sermon by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D.

3½ o'clock, p. m., Person street, sermon by Rev. W. C. Gannon.

7½ o'clock, p. m., at Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion: The Educational Interests of Methodism in North Carolina, by Rev. B. Craven, D. D., Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., Rev. W. M. Robey, Rev. J. A. Cunninggim, Rev. V. A. Sharpe.

Fourth day—Friday, March 24th, 1876, 10 o'clock, a. m., Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion. 1st. Methodism: Its Relation to the Origin and Progress of the Sunday School work, by Rev. E. A. Yates. 2d, Methodism; Its Relation to the Origin and Progress of Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies, by Rev. E. L. Perkins.

3 o'clock, p. m., Edenton Street, Sermon by Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D.

3 o'clock, p. m., Person street, Sermon by Rev. D. R. Bruton.

7½ o'clock, p. m., at Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion; Methodism: Its Revival History by Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D.

Fifth day—Saturday, March 25th, 1876 10 o'clock, a. m., at Metropolitan Hall; subject for discussion: Church and State by Hon. John N. Staples.

3 o'clock, p. m., Edenton street, Sermon by Rev. R. O. Burton.

3 o'clock p. m., Person street, Sermon by Rev. S. D. Adams.

7½ o'clock, p m, at Metropolitan Hall, subject for discussion: Methodism: Its Itinerant Plan of Opearations by Rev. W. S. Black.

Sunday, March 26th, 1876.

9 o'clock, a. m., Edenton street, Love Feast.

9 o'clock, a. m., Person street, Love Feast.

3½ o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall, Sunday School Mass Meeting. Subject for discussion: The Sunday School—a field for the Employment of the best Talent, by Rev. J. J. Renn.

There will be preaching morning and evening at the two Methodist churches by the Bishops.

J. P. MOORE,
L. S. BURKHEAD,
J. B. BOBBITT,
W. J. W. CROWDER.
W. J. YOUNG.

The Law Breaker Moses and His Drunken Solicitor Fleming.

[Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—The House met in secret session to-day. It heard the report and evidence of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge Montgomery Moses of the seventh circuit. The evidence is to show that the accused was guilty of issuing fiduciary money, and the report recommends that he be impeached. It was adopted by a unanimous vote of ninety-seven ayes, and committees were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, and to notify the Senate of the same.

In the circuit court, W. McGill Flemming, solicitor of the seventh circuit, of which Judge Montgomery Moses is judge, indicted for intoxication in open court, while solicitor in Spartanburg, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The grand jury found a true bill against Chief of Police Nixon, of Columbia, for breach of trust with fraudulent intent, and for grand larceny in the diamond pin matter.

The shrewdest yet: A applied to B for a loan of $100. B replied: "My dear A, nothing would please me better than to oblige you, and I'll do it. I have not $100 by me, but you make a note and I'll endorse it, and you can get the money from the bank." Grateful A proceeded at once to write a note. "Stay," said B, "make it $200 I want $100 myself." A did so, B endorsed the paper, the bank discounted it, and the money was divided. When the note was due B was in California, and A had to meet the payment. What he is unable to cipher out is whether he borrowed $100 of A, or A borrowed $100 of him.—*Lowell Courier.*

King and Schumaker.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It is announced from Washington that the distinguished lawyers of the House Judiciary Committee are indoubt as to whether the House possesses the power of expelling two of its members who are accused—we may say convicted—of dishonesty and bribery previous to their becoming members. These individuals are Schumaker of New York and King, of Minnesota. The facts in their cases are quite plain. At the investigation into the Pacific Mail corruption they were proven to have been active agents in the dispensation of the bribery fund of a million dollars, and their names figured in the list as recipients of a considerable slice of that generous pie. When the developments were made they found it convenient to shake the dust of the United States off their feet. Mr. Schumaker was suddenly called to Europe, and Mr. King abandoned his Minnesota home for a temporary residence in Canada. We do not know that they have ever denied the allegations elicited in the investigation, although they did take refuge in such vague replies and asseverations of injured innocence as are common in statesmen of their sort who are detected in dark transactions. They were elected to the present Congress, and were not too modest to claim their seats.

As we understand it, the technicality upon which the Judiciary Committee hang is that, not having been members of the House at the time of committing the offences charged, they are not amenable to it for their previous conduct, and that the latter does not now disqual