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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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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.

The Episcopal Convention meets at Tarboro on the 17th inst.

Rev. James B. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, will deliver the literary address before the young ladies of the Baptist College of Raleigh on the 15th of June.

Suicide.

The Roanoke News learns that a Mr. Smith, an old man near seventy years of age, committed suicide near Margarettsville, in Northampton county, on Thursday last. He tied a rope around his neck, mounted a flour barrel, attached the rope to the limb of an apple tree and jumped off, death resulting in a short time.

Davidson College

The Annual Commencement of Davidson College takes place on the 28th of June. We acknowledge an invitation to be present at the exercises of the Eumenean and Philanthropic Literary Societies. We notice the name of H. W. Malloy among the Marshals. We learn that these Societies are in a very flourishing condition, which speaks well for the high tone of morality maintained at Davidson College.

Another Arrest.

Daniel Foy has been arrested for being implicated in shooting Mr. John Zimmerman of Pender county, and was yesterday lodged in the jail of New Hanover county. James Donaldson had previously been arrested for being likewise implicated. Each accuses the other with the crime. It will be remembered that some one discharged the contents of a gun at Mr. Zimmerman while he was sitting in his house, some of the buck shot striking him about the head, a full account of which appeared in the JOURNAL at the time.

Bethel Academy.

We acknowledge with pleasure an invitation to be present at the exercises of the Washington and Robert E. Lee Literary Societies, at the Annual Commencement of Bethel Academy, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 14th of June. Among the orators we notice the names of S. M. Empie, DeLancy Evans and Brooke G. Empie of this city, the latter gentleman being one of the valedictorians. The high and honorable positions maintained by these young gentlemen is a source of congratulation to their many friends here, and we chronicle their success with much pleasure.

The Old Third Regiment.

The association of officers of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Infantry, will celebrate their tenth anniversary to-day. They will visit the Sound and while sitting around the festive board, strolling along the sands of the beach, or reclining on the grassy plats under the shades of the everlasting live oaks, they will doubtless "fight their battles o'er again" and at the same time call up many of the pleasant reminiscences of the tenting period when they were knitted together in bonds stronger than steel. We noticed on the streets yesterday Mr. Butler of Fayetteville, who was the gallant ensign of that renowned regiment.

Salonica.

In view of the great excitement created among the natives of Europe, growing out of the assassination of the German and French Consuls in the above named city, our readers may be interested in knowing that this is the ancient Thesalonica spoken of in the Bible. It is one of the principal cities in European Turkey and has a population of about 75,000 inhabitants. The trade in British produce is extensive. The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, wool, wines, tobacco, stones and raw silks. One of the interesting events in the history of the city is that Cicero made it his residence during his exile. The city is situated about 180 miles northwest of Athens. The population is composed of Jews, Turks and Greeks.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

This body which has been in session in Raleigh for some days past, adjourned on Thursday. From the short account of the proceedings which we find in the *News* we see that our fellow citizen, Mr. R. J. Jones, has been elected M. W. Grand Master. In connection with the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year the *News* says:

This body adjourned to-day at so late an hour we have not time in this issue to give more than the election of grand officers. They are as follows: M. W. Grand Master R. J. Jones, of Wilmington; Deputy Grand Master A. J. Burton, of Weldon; Grand Warden F. C. Carlton, of Statesville; Grand Secretary J. J. Litchford, of Raleigh; Grand Treasurer Theo. F. Klutz, of Salisbury; Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States Seaton Gales, of Raleigh. The list of appointed officers will be announced to-morrow. The Grand Lodge accepted an invitation to visit, in a body, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind this afternoon. At 1 o'clock an adjournment took place until 3 P. M.

County Commissioners.

The board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning—present, J. G. Wagner, chairman; D. C. Davis and S. Van Amringe. The following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, It will be to the interest of all tax payers that county claims should be received in payment for county taxes, be it

Ordered, That the Sheriff be notified to receive all county claims approved by the board in payment for county taxes on real and personal property for the year 1876.

The following parties were granted retail liquor license: H. Marcus, Aug. Denmeladt, H. G. Hashagen and John F. Heins.

Application of Sheriff S. H. Manning for a night watchman for the jail was left to the Chairman, with power to act.

On motion, the tax lists of the different townships were received.

The remainder of the session was consumed in hearing complaints on the tax lists.

The Board then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Wilmington Marine School-Ship.

We published an item some days ago calling attention to the fact which is announced through our telegraph dispatches, that a bill had been offered in Congress, which, when it becomes a law, will empower the United States Government to establish a school-ship in this port. The bill, it is more than probable, will pass both house Congress. It includes in its provisions Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, and the pressure which the Members Senators from all the States in which these cities are situated will bring to bear on its passage—sufficient no doubt to accomplish the desired result. There is an act of Congress now existing, which was ratified June 20th, 1874, providing for the establishment of these school-ships in the ports New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and San Francisco, and the bill recently introduced is mendatory of this act, so as to include the ports first above mentioned.

The object of the law is to provide a school in which any young of sufficient intelligence can find a conduction, free of cost, so far as the government is concerned, which will fit him to enter our merchant marine service in any capacity that is required on board ship—as captain, sailing master, &c. The provision of the act commends itself to the hearty approval and warm reception of all classes of our citizens, and when the bill shall become a law, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange and our leading commercial men generally should at once take hold of the matter and put the provisions of the law into active operation. The full purposes of the law and the means by which our citizens can avail themselves of its provisions are fully set forth in the law itself. The law as passed in 1874 will be seen below. The amendment now before Congress adds Wilmington and the other cities first mentioned to the list of ports that are now entitled to its provisions.

ACT OF 20th JUNE, 1874.

That the Secretary of the Navy, to promote nautical education, is hereby authorized and empowered to furnish, upon the application in writing of the Governor of the State, a suitable vessel of the navy, with all her apparel, charts, books and instruments of navigation, provided the same can be spared without detriment to the naval service, to be used for the benefit of any nautical school, or school or college having a nautical branch, established at each or any of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and San Francisco, upon the condition that there shall be maintained, at such port, a school or branch of a school for the instruction of youths in navigation, seamanship, marine engineering, all matters pertaining to the proper construction, equipment and sailing of vessels or any particular branch thereof: And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, when in his opinion the same can be done without detriment to the public service, to detail proper officers of the Navy as superintendants of, or instructors in such schools: *provided*, that if any such school shall be discontinued, or the good of the naval service shall require, such vessel shall be immediately restored to the Secretary of the Navy and the officers so detailed recalled: *and provided further*, that no person shall be sentenced to, or received at such schools as a punishment or commutation of punishment for crime.

Approved June 20th, 1874.

A Chase for a Purpose.

Yesterday evening, about dusk, an exciting chase after a shop-lifter created a momentary stir with the crowd that usually gathers on lower Market street about that hour. Two negro boys entered the clothing store of Mr. A. David, on Market, near Front street, and one of them pretended to be desirous of purchasing some clothing, and while Mr. David was engaged in waiting on some customers the smaller of the two commenced to inspect a lot of pants that were lying in an open drawer. Mr. Wentzel, the cutter of the establishment, observing the conduct of the boy approached and took him to the rear of the store, saying that he would sell him anything he desired. After looking at some pants, he declined to buy them, and the two boys went out of the store, but soon returned, when Mr. Wentzel noticed one of them stuff a lot of clothing under his coat and start for the door. Mr. Wentzel then made after him and the race commenced. The thief had the length of the store the start. Up Market to Front, up Front to the Purcell House, then through the Purcell House alley to Second, up Second to Princess, and here the thief managed to create a diversion. The thief had managed to make good his escape with his plunder safe in his hand up to this point, running through crowds who made no effort to stop him, although they saw that he was pursued and heard the cry of "stop thief." The distance for a time was gradually diminishing between the pursuer and the pursued, and the thief thought he must be caught in spite of the fair chance which the spectators gave him to escape. He therefore resorted to a ruse. He had evidently been well posted in "Livingstone's Explorations in Africa," and knew how the natives manage to steal the young lions from the den of the lioness. Livingstone says that when the lioness finds that her young have been stolen, she will take the track of the thief as the hound follows his game by the "nose." When she comes near overtaking the thief, he drops one of the young, the affection for which is stronger in the breast of the lioness than is the feeling of resentment. She therefore takes her recovered treasure back to its home, and starts out again in search of the other. Meantime, the wily thief has made good his escape. The thief of the clothing yesterday pursued the same wily scheme. When he reached Princess street he dropped two pairs of pants, which Mr. Wentzel secured, and turned the chase over to the police

The Duplin Tragedy.

We learn by a passenger on last evening's train from Weldon that two sons of R. B. Hatch, who was mysteriously murdered in January last whilst sitting in his house at night, were together with a negro, undergoing a preliminary examination before a magistrate at Faison's, in Duplin county, upon a charge of being implicated in the homicide. It appears that Hatch was exceedingly harsh to his family, frequently beating them severely. On the day of the murder he had administered a terrible flogging to his wife, and had shut her up in a room declaring that he would flog her again next day. That night three guns were almost simultaneously discharged at him, wounding him so that he died in a few days. His life had been insured in the North Carolina Home Company for $1,500. The Company refused to pay the amount of the policy on the ground that Hatch's death was brought about by the children who were its beneficiaries. Two detectives, Cameron and Martin, were set to work to ferret out the matter. They shaddowed a son-in-law of Hatch named Weeks, who to clear himself assisted in detecting the real perpetrators of the crime. Suspicion fell on two of Hatch's own sons, one about 17 and the other 10 or 11 years old, a young daughter, and the negro above alluded to. They were arrested and taken before a justice of the peace last Saturday. The examination was adjourned to yesterday to allow Mr. Granger, of Goldsboro, to appear for the prisoners. We will give further developments as they transpire.

Hon Jesse J. Yeates.

We learn through a gentleman directly from Maj. Yeates' home, who is well acquainted with the political feeling of the party in his district, that Major Yeates will undoubtedly receive the renomination for Congress. He has won for himself a high position in the North Carolina delegation in Congress, and has added materially to its reputation throughout the country. He deserves the confidence that his constituents bestow on him.

Great Fire in Darlington, S. C.

A destructive fire took place in Darlington, South Carolina, on last Saturday night. A correspondent telegraphs to the *News* and *Courier* the following particulars:

The town was aroused from its slumbers by the alarm of fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The flames broke out in Mr. Manne's kitchen, and spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings. Nearly an entire block was laid in ashes, embracing the following places of business: Nettles's law office, no insurance; Hutchinson's shoe shop; two or three tenement houses adjacent; Henry Hyams's store, insured in the Seaboard Insurance Company for $2,500; Higgins' store insured for $1,500; Watson's barber shop; Hyman Hyman's barber shop, insured in Faneuil Hall Insurance Company for $2,000; Mrs. Hyman's millinery store, insured in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company for $500; Mannes' store; Sternberger's store, insured in the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company for $1,500; Williamson's two stores, Welsh's store, insured in the Faneuil Hall Ins. Co., for $1,500; Weinberger's store, insured for $500; Philip Calmus' store; Philip Lewenthal's store, insured in the Southern Insurance Company for $1,250, and in the Seaboard Insurance Company for $1,250; and Mrs. Gibson's magnificent residence, valued at from $6,000 to $10,000, insured for $4,000. I have not reported all the policies held, as I was unable, amid the distress and confusion, to obtain the full list. The fire is the largest and most destructive that has ever visited the town. The entire loss is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. In a majority of instances the stores were used as places of residence as well as business. Mr. Wood's store was saved as if by a miracle, the fire leaping over it, as it were, and destroying Mrs. Gibson's residence. JUVENIS.

A Lock of G. W.'s Hair for the Centennial.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A bright and priceless gem was yesterday added to the collection of revolutionary relics, the actual miniature portrait of Washington, worn by his lady up to the time of her death. The medallion is an oval, about eight inches in circumference, faithfully painted and plainly mounted in heavy gold. The face bears a striking resemblance to Stewart's portraits of Washington. The reverse of the miniature contains a liberal lock of hair, light brown, freely sprinkled with grey, taken from the head of the "Father of His Country." The portrait was evidently taken while Washington was in the Presidential chair. On the death of Lady Washington this medallion, by request, went to Mrs. Tobias Lear, his niece, whose husband was Washington's favorite private secretary.

It is now owned by Mrs. Wilson Eyre, of Newport, Rhode Island, formerly of Philadelphia, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Lear. Col. Frank M. Etting has also secured the companion piece to this relic, the miniature of Martha Washington, worn by her husband up to his death. It is in the possession of Mrs. Bryard Smith, of Baltimore.

A Part of Our City Government in Jail.

The board of aldermen of this city, claiming that the election held on Monday, May 1st, was illegal, refused to turn over the offices, books, papers, etc., to those claiming to have been elected as aldermen at said election. Therefore Messrs. J. J. Wolfenden, L. H. Cutler, E. H. Meadows, Thos. A. Green, Benj. L. Churchill, Wm. Whitford and Geo. E. Pittman, members of the board, and Geo. A. Latham, tax collector, were arraigned before E. G. Hill, J. P., yesterday on the charge of misdemeanor, and waived an examination, whereupon the magistrate required a bond of $500 each for appearance at the next term of Superior Court. Six of the aldermen gave bond. Messrs. Meadow and Latham refusing to do so, were incarcerated in Craven street jail, where they remained for several hours, and deciding to give bail, did so and were released.—*Newbern Nut Shell.*

Mr. E. G. Booth, a native of Virginia, but now a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, has erected at his own expense a neat little cottage on the exposition grounds, where citizens of the Old Dominion will be welcomed, and which will be used as their headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Opening Ceremonies of the Grand Exposition.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10th, 1876.

The weather during the two or three days preceding the opening of the Grand Centennial Exhibition was not such as to encourage visitors from the neighboring cities and States to come on for the occasion. The hot and sultry weather of last week was followed by a cold disagreeable rain, which was, perhaps, appropriate to the occasion, inasmuch as it put the principal thoroughfares as well as the byways of the city in a state which, so far as slush is concerned, served to remind of the mud-pikes of "the early days of the republic," but which was nevertheless not duly appreciated by the numerous visitors who had already arrived, nor by those who were en route from more distant places. And if the streets of the city were in such a condition as to be almost impassable, how, then, could the newly laid out and poorly and but half paved walks in the Centennial grounds be expected to sustain the pressure of such a throng of visitors as was already in attendance in spite of all obstacles?

Yesterday the rain was almost incessant, yet every train that arrived in the city brought hundreds of officials and others to whom the invitation of the Centennial Commission had been extended, to be present at the opening ceremonies. The President with family and the cabinet arrived in a special train at noon, and the same train brought the Emperor of Brazil and suite, who occupied a special car. During the day the various military organizations of the country continued to arrive—most of them presenting a bedraggled appearance in spite of brass bands and new uniforms. The large up-town hotels having been already for several days taxed to their utmost capacity, it was, during the day and evening a not unfrequent sight to see new comers—ladies as well as gentlemen—wading through the streets in the drizzling rain, in quest of accommodations. Far above the multitude, from every top-story window, the star spangled banner was making an unsuccessful effort to wave them welcome; but after a while even the flags gave it up as a "bad job," and curled themselves up like other wet linen.

This morning we were awakened by the chime of the old liberty bell, which in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Mayor of the city, was rung for half an hour at sunrise. It was expected that it would be accompanied by all the church bells of the city but it was not, and after it had ceased ringing the city relapsed once more into silence. But this did not last long. Soon the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard upon the principal streets; the cavalry was turning out. Presently the infantry, and various civil organizations were heard parading; brass bands were making the morning air lively with music. The grand celebration had commenced!

A peep out of the window revealed the rather unpleasant fact that the weather was apparently threatening. The sky, however, was not obscured by clouds but was almost totally hidden by the millions of flags, which were floating in all directions. As early in the morning as six o'clock, every conveyance running toward the Centennial was unpleasantly crowded, while those running in other directions were proportionately empty. By seven o'clock the grounds were beginning to fill up; and long before nine the grand stand intended for invited guests was crowded, and the aids upon whom it devolved to keep order could with the utmost difficulty keep the surging crowd within bounds. At forty minutes past nine the President with party appeared upon the platform, their coming being signalled by a prolonged cheering. They were received by Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, who conducted them to the seats set aside for their use. At 10 minutes after 10 o'clock, Gen. Hawley appeared upon the speaker's stand and, by the waving of a white silk handkerchief, announced the opening of the ceremonies. The grand orchestra of 250 performers, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, immediately commenced performing the national airs of all nations, commencing with the Washington March, which formed the first part of the programme. A bust pattern as Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, made his appearance, followed by his staff and various members of foreign legations. Shortly after his arrival the well-known sound of Hail Columbia, the last of the national airs, broke upon the multitude, who answered by three tremendous cheers. By this time it is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people were upon the grounds. With the last strain of the music, Gen. Hawley reappeared upon the stand, formally introducing the President of the United States. The Grand Inauguration March, composed for the occasion by Richard Wagner, the greatest of living composers (for which he received the sum of $5,000 from the Women's Centennial Committee) then commenced, but unfortunately the rustle and hum of voices was so great that but little of the music could be heard.

Prayer, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson, followed next, it being succeeded by the hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier, sung by a chorus of 900 voices, accompanied by the Grand Orchestra and the organ in the Main Building. The buildings were then formally presented to the Centennial Commission by John Welsh, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, and then followed the grandest and most impressive part of the ceremonies, namely, the Grand Cantata, written by Sidney Lanier of Georgia, to music by Dudley Buck of Connecticut, the basso solo being performed by Myron W. Whitney of Boston. Words cannot describe the effect of this grand masterwork. The multitude which had heretofore been noisy and demonstrative, gradually subsided into a silence which was most impressive and made it possible to hear every note of the magnificent music. When Whitney performed his solo in his clear, deep, powerful voice, one might have heard a pin fall, and the moment the last sound escaped his lips a tremendous applause burst from the audience, never ceasing until he repeated his part.

When the sounds of the cantata had died away President Hawley arose and presented the exhibition to the President of the United States, who made a short address, formally declaring the exhibition to be open to the world. General Hawley then gave the signal for unfurling the flag upon the Main Exhibition Building, which was done amidst the pealing of cannon, chiming of bells, Hallelujah chorus accompanied by music of orchestra and organ, and cheering of over a hundred thousand representatives of all countries of the globe, at exactly 12 o'clock.

An immense procession of all connected with the exhibition, representatives of foreign nations, military and other, was now formed, which, preceded by the President, passed through the Main Building into Machinery Hall where the Corliss Engine was put in motion by President Grant, assisted by Geo. H. Corliss. This being the last part of the programme no further formal order of procession was maintained, and the crowd was soon dispersed all over the buildings and grounds, viewing with evident satisfaction the various exhibits. The President with party adjourned to the Judges' pavilion, in the great hall of which a reception was held, ending the formal festivities of the day.

The Grand Centennial Exposition of the United States being now thus opened, your correspondent will hereafter be enabled to devote himself to describing by degrees the numerous articles of interest now congregated, as if by a touch of the magic wand, in the "City of Brotherly Love."

For the Journal.

Letter from Mr. Nutt—The River and Harbor Improvement—The Necessity for Col. Waddell's Re-nomination.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time is now near at hand when a selection is to be made by the people of this district of a representative of their interests in the national council, it may be proper, as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter of the public work, that is now progressing for the improvement of our harbor and river which we expect to result in large benefit to the material interests of our city and district as well as to the State at large, that I should have something to say on the subject. In doing so I disclaim any intention of taking part in general politics. Owing to the position I occupy, I have purposely abstained from active politics for several years past, as is well known, but in the present condition of affairs, and in what I regard the best interest of the people of the district for reasons which I shall presently give, I beg to suggest, respectfully, to the convention, the propriety of retaining in that position the present incumbent.

What, may I ask, is the object and intention in sending a representative to Congress? Surely it cannot and ought not to be for his own aggrandizement as a special favorite, or from any personal consideration. He is placed rather in the position of a servant or agent to reflect our people and country, our needs and wants, and to perform all such duties as may present themselves for the best interest of the people. The question is then to ascertain whether the present incumbent has performed his duty in these respects, or has in any way, or at any time neglected, or slighted their interests. I am able to answer that it has been my privilege, as it was my duty, to spend several weeks together in Washington at every session of Congress since the present incumbent has been our Representative, and do not hesitate to say from my own knowledge and observation that he has been zealous, active, influential and successful in the interests of his constituents. I believe he has done all that could be done by any one under similar circumstances, and even more than ought reasonably to have been expected.

It will be recollected that a member of Congress must be thoroughly educated and trained in the routine of Congressional business before he is efficient, and the longer he remains the more proficient he becomes. 'Tis as much a science as any of the arts or professions.

We have important public works on hand for improving our harbor, which have been dragging their slow length along for the past six years at a cost of $600,000. The work thus far has been very successful, a great deal has been accomplished and the culmination has been reached for solving the problem. The critical moment is upon us when all the power and influence which can possibly be brought to bear upon the subject, is absolutely necessary at Washington to secure the amount of money required for completing the work. One false step, one year's suspension of the work might endanger the whole scheme and dash it beyond our grasp for the next quarter of a century. The best *new* man that could be selected from the district might prove powerless for good in an emergency and thus endanger it. We cannot afford to take the risk, the stake is too large and the hazard too great.

Under all the circumstances, I beg to submit to the Convention the propriety of considering well these matters before it consents to any change in our Congressional representation.

I have no axe to grind in the matter, and no interest whatever greater than that of other citizens of the district. The subject rises superior to personal considerations of interest or politics, and appeals directly to the common sense and material interest of the district and State at large—not to the incumbent.

Respectfully, &c.

H. NUTT.

WHO SHALL BE OUR GOVERNOR?

A Voice from Orange.

[From the Durham Tobacco Plant.]

HON. DAVID S. REID.

Among the many names, presented through the press, for gubernatorial honors, none deserves a more favorable consideration than the one placed at the head of this article.

What must be the essential characteristics of the man who is honored with the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention? In the first place, he must be a man whose honesty cannot be doubted or impugned. Secondly, he must be a man who can draw on the people and poll a full Democratic vote. No man in the State of North Carolina can come nearer filling this bill than Hon. David S. Reid.

A Voice from Guilford.

[From the Greensboro Patriot.]

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the county Conservative convention to nominate delegates to the State and District conventions assembled in the court house last Saturday, Mr. C. G. Yates presiding and J. A. Davis and P. F. Duffy acting as secretaries. A call of the townships showed that all save three—Washington, Fentress and High Point—were represented.

Previous to the selection of delegates the following resolutions followed by appropriate remarks, were offered by Col. Morehead, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention be instructed to present the name of Col. J. A. Gilmer as the first choice of the Conservatives of Guilford for Governor.

Resolved, That we approve the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. A. M. Scales, and recommend his renomination.

Resolved, That after expressing our preferences as above, our delegates to the State and District Conventions are instructed, after conferring with delegates from the various counties of the State, to vote for such candidates and measures as will best promote the harmony and success of the Conservative Democratic party in the State, believing that the interest of that party is the interest of the commonwealth.

Allen & Goss have signed articles for a fight, to occur on September 7th, near Cincinnati, for $2,500 a side.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 15, Noon.—D. J. Fitzhugh and his friends have presented documents which entirely exculpate him from the charges of arson, theft, perjury and blackmailing, but his unfortunate letter still remains, and will be fatal unless a feeling that the treachery which prompted its publication should under no circumstances be successful saves Fitzhugh. It is known that that gentleman could have prevented its publication for a consideration.

Riddle has published three columns in the Republican. They contain cumulative evidence that Blaine was in Joe Stewart's office—strong presumptive evidence that the late Mr. Knowlton, Riddle's son-in-law, witnessed the transfer of bonds from Stewart to Blaine at the request of Stewart. Blaine has been inexact in the details of his explanation.

The Senate, on motion of West of Louisiana, passed the House bill appropriating $9,000 to pay the expenses of the special committee appointed to investigate federal offices in Louisiana. Parties from New York represent the feeling there regarding the jetties as entirely confident. Commodore Garnson, who has been watching their progress with a view of placing a line of steamships between New Orleans and Brazil, has made no halt in his preparations.

Dom Pedro has been approached and there are assurances that his government will pay half of what may be necessary to carry the mail between the United States and Brazil and movements are afloat to secure a contingent contract from our government for carrying the mail.

The investigation of the Little Rock bonds and Blaine's connection therewith opened with considerable eclat. Harrison, Reynolds, Scott and other celebrities in railroads were in attendance.

WASHINGTON, May 15—Night—SENATE—Withers presented resolutions of the Virginia Legislature asking the passage of a law to refund the cotton tax. Referred to committee on finance.

Sargent introduced a bill prohibiting any vessel bringing to the United States more than ten Chinese passengers at one trip.

The committee on claims reported adversely on the bill extending the time for presenting claims for cotton seized after June 30, 1865; also adversely on the bill to reimburse the loyal owners of the steamer Planter.

The bill to extend the time for preemption of public lands was passed.

The bill confirming the sale of the marine hospital at Natchez was passed.

The galleries were cleared and the Senate retired to consider the jurisdiction in the impeachment case, and adjourned.

HOUSE—Jones of Kentucky introduced a bill chartering a passenger and freight railroad from the South Atlantic railroad to Lake Michigan.

Young, a bill to refund the direct tax illegally assessed.

The resolution calling on the President for correspondence relative to the removal of John P. Henderson as special counsel in the whisky trials at St. Louis was adopted.

The resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for names of persons whose accounts remain unsettled since 1865 and the amounts involved was adopted.

By Randall of Pennsylvania, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the movements against the so-called whisky rings at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Adopted—yeas 141, nays 69, a party vote. [Great excitement.]

Payne moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to exchange ten millions in silver coin for a like sum in legal tenders, failed—ayes 132, nays 73, not voting 43.

The bill allowing Sherman's daughter to receive her wedding present from the Khedive free of duty was passed and goes to the President.

Hoar moved to suspend the rules and declare confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the whisky transactions and allowing him to retain certain information from the House.

Randall said the resolution reverses what the House has already done, and moved to table it. Pending a vote thereon District business was resumed.

The charges of Albert Grant against Judge Wylie were referred to a select committee of seven and the House adjourned.

The Attorney General informed the counsel for McKee and Maguire that he will recommend that the law take its course.

In the Blaine investigation Harrison reaffirmed his statements. Robbins swore that he heard from some one that Blaine would be involved by the investigation; had spoken to Mr. Harrison as reported, and on that account the motion to investigate had been withdrawn and had never been made. He had since been satisfied that Blaine had been wrongfully suspected. Col. Scott testified this evening, prefacing his remarks with the statement that the transaction was equitable and Blaine had nothing to do with it.

Major Seelye was before Gen. Gibson's committee to investigate the federal offices in New Orleans and refused to testify regarding the pay rolls in the custom house, as he would criminate himself. A resolution was then adopted by the committee directing the chairman to apply to the Attorney General for a paper like that issued in the case of Whitley in the safe burglary investigation. Seelye testified freely on other matters. Among other things he testified that there was a defalcation of $68,000 in the New Orleans post office during Lowell's administration. Lowell, his deputy and cashier were arrested and held in $10,000 each but not prosecuted. Lowell turned over to his bondsmen about $20,000 worth of property, which, however, was afterwards returned to him. The defalcation was finally compromised for $7,000. Morey told witness that the easiest way to settle the matter was to steal the bond and requested witness to do it. Witness stated that there were ten bondsmen who were assessed $2,000 each to secure the compromise. Seelye testified that Jonett, then commissioner of the circuit court, gave him a warrant in Morey's district against twenty men. Morey erased the names of all but four, whom he instructed Seelye to take to Monroe and keep in jail until after the election. A warrant was also given Seelye for the arrest of Isaac Newton Glover, whom by Morey's verbal instructions, given Seelye in the presence of Jonett, he was to take into the woods and kill. Glover was not arrested, because the writ of habeas corpus required Seelye to remain with the other prisoners, which writ he did not obey. Seelye says he did not intend to kill Glover, but left Morey under the impression that he would do it. The infantry and cavalry in the district moved by Morey's direction. He furnished a list of appointments and ordered troops to be at such points the day before he spoke, as he was afraid to go without such guard. Seelye sold to Morey his orders and telegrams for $200 each, two of which were paid, two are over due and one not yet matured. Seelye retained copies. The testimony was scattering, but witness claims he has memoranda by which he can tell perfectly connected stories with the times, places, names and all details. Judge Nelson appeared for Morey, who was also present and wished the application for a safe guard postponed until after they had cross-examined Seelye. Morey stated that the evidence given showed that he or Seelye should go to the penitentiary; that the case should be decided by the courts and if Seelye secured a safeguard, Morey would be without means of proving him infamous. Morey will be heard to-morrow. The committee rescinded the resolution to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Maj. Seelye was special agent of the Post Office Department at New Orleans and afterwards deputy United States marshal.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 15—Night—In the Southern Baptist Convention to-day Prof. N. K. Davis of the University of Virginia presented a report on the Italian mission. The report congratulates the convention on the hopeful condition of the mission. There are besides the church at Rome eight stations at other points. The report would have the convention instruct the board of foreign affairs on two points: first, there must be no curtailment of the work of the board but an enlargement as far as possible; second, means should be taken at once to double some chapel fund by earnest efforts within and without the bounds of the convention. The report approves of the wisdom of the board in the management of the fund but would urge that the time has arrived when the fund should be completed and the chapel built.

Rev. Dr. Sampson gave an interesting account of the Italian mission. The report was adopted.

Mr. William Thayer of Charleston, S. C., from the committee on report of the treasurer of the convention reported that the account is properly audited and $57,000 properly disbursed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 16—Noon—The excitement is daily increasing in Syria. Two English men-of-war have arrived at Jaffa, three at Beyrout and one English and one French at Latakia.

A gale is reported at Medaira which wrecked several vessels, including two from Bangor, Me. The crews were all saved.

The Times, reviewing the proceedings at the conference, says: "The announcement of a complete arrangement between the three imperial powers is satisfactory, but as it appears that all the plans of positive action are rejected and that the powers are about to tender good advice to the Sultan and the insurgents, we think it would be premature to thank the Chancellors for a settlement of the Eastern question."

ELECTRICISMS.

A boat belonging to the schooner Santiago, four weeks over due, has been picked up near Gloucester, Mass. The vessel, which was new, carrying a crew of twelve men, is supposed to be lost.

An Enthusiast in Hugging.

A couple from the country came to the city yesterday, procured a license and were married in due form. They left on the afternoon train for home. They attracted the attention of every passenger by their lavish display of affection. The young man kept his arm tight around the bride's waist, as if he was afraid she would vanish before he knew it, and she didn't seem to care if he hugged her right along for half a day. She was so terribly homely that everybody wondered how he could love her, and by and by he seemed to think that an explanation would be in order. He borrowed a chew of tobacco of a man near the door, and remarked: "I'm going to hug that girl all the way home, though I know she isn't purty." "I wouldn't" briefly replied the man. "And that's where you'd fool yourself," continued the young man. "When I'm hugging a hundred acres of clean, nice land, with forty head of stock on it, I can make the homeliest girl in the country look like an angel to me."—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Press Association.

ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO, May 13, 1876.

Col. J. D. Cameron, President Press Association, Raleigh, N. C.:

You can give notice to the members of your Association that by order of Col. Humphrey, President, they will be passed free over the A. & N. C. R. R.

Yours respectfully,
R. H. ADAMS,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Resolutions of the State Committee

In the late meeting at Raleigh of the State Executive Committee of the Conservative party, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee in issuing the call for the State Convention cordially invite the hearty co-operation of all, without regard to former distinction or personal estrangement, who are opposed to the reckless extravagance, glaring corruption and dangerous usurpation of the Radical party.

Resolved, That the chairman of the different county organizations be requested to put themselves at once in correspondence with the Central Executive Committee, and where there are no county organization, prominent members of the party will notify the committee of the fact, and recommend suitable persons to constitute such committee.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in the State Convention, subject to its ratification, shall be the Merrimon and Caldwell vote, and that one delegate be allowed for each 100 Democratic votes and an additional one for each fraction over 50 votes.

Resolved, That the nomination for offices should be made at a regular convention, called for that purpose, to meet at some central point, of which due and timely notice shall be given.

Resolved, That the accusation against W. R. Cox, chairman of this committee, of conspiring to deprive R. M. Norment, of Robeson county, of his rights as a citizen at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, is, in our opinion, utterly groundless, and that the institution of proceedings for his arrest so long after the alleged offence, and on the eve of the meeting of this committee, is a wretched attempt at intimidation, and but an illustration of the vile prostitution of law and legal process to the purpose of manufacturing political capital, so generally practiced throughout the South by the Republican party.

Resolved, That we doubt not that all good people of whatever party affiliation will see the base purpose of this unfounded prosecution, and that its investigators, whoever they may prove to be, will receive their reward of condemnation and contempt.

Resolved, That the good of the State and interests of the party, which are identical, demands that the personal warfare between the Sentinel and Daily News of this city shall cease and their efforts be united for the overthrow of Radicalism in this State; and that copies of the resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to the editors of those papers.

The Official Call of the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, to whom is delegated the power of fixing the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention of 1876, have appointed Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, noon, as the time, and selected St. Louis as the place of holding such Convention.

Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next Electoral College, is also invited to send delegates to the Convention.

Democratic, Conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, desiring to co-operate with the Democratic party in its present efforts and objects, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the National Convention. Co-operation is desired from all persons who would change an administration that has suffered the public credit to become and remain inferior to other and less favored nations; has permitted commerce to be taken away by foreign powers; has stifled trade by unjust, unequal and pernicious legislation; has imposed unusual taxation and rendered it most burdensome; has changed growing prosperity to widespread suffering and want; has squandered the public money recklessly and defiantly, and shamelessly used the power that should have been swift to punish crime, to protect it.

For these and other reasons the national Democratic party deem the public danger imminent, and earnestly desirous of securing to our country the blessing of an economical, pure and free government, cordially invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in the effort to attain this object.

THOMAS A. WALKER, Alabama.
S. R. COCKRILL, Arkansas.
FRANK MCCATPIN, California.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Connecticut.
CHARLES BEASTEN, Delaware.
CHARLES E. DYKE, Florida.
A. R. LAWTON, Georgia.
CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, Illinois.
THOMAS DOWLING, Indiana.
M. M. HAM, Iowa.
ISAAC E. EATON, Kansas.
HENRY D. MCHENRY, Kentucky.
HENRY D. OGDEN, Louisiana.
L. D. M. SWEAT, Maine.
A. LEO. KROTT, Maryland.
WILLIAM A. MOORE, Michigan.
WILLIAM LOCHREN, Minnesota.
J. H. SHARP, Mississippi.
JNO. G. PRIEST, Missouri.