THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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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.

Tilden and Vance Club at Town Creek.

At a meeting of the citizens of Town Creek township, in Brunswick county, at Powers' Store (Rock Creek), on Saturday, July 15th, a Tilden and Vance club was organized with the following officers:

President—John L. Tharp.

Vice Presidents—John G. Hall, Jos. Skipper, A. J. Potter, J. A. Evans, W. W. Drew and David S. Russell.

Secretary—John N. Bennett.

A. W. Rieger, J. N. Bennett and W. W. Drew were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of this club, to be reported at the next meeting.

On motion, it was ordered that this club be known and styled as the Tilden and Vance Club of Town Creek Township.

On motion, it was ordered that the next meeting of this club be held at the Township House (Thee's Store) on Saturday, July 29th.

Mr. A. W. Rieger then addressed the club in a few appropriate remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the organization of the club forty-six enrolled their names as members.

Letters from the People.

We publish this morning a very interesting letter from our Smithville correspondent. It will be seen that the members of the Tilden and Vance club of Smithville are earnestly at work.

The same is the case in Town Creek township in Brunswick county and in Columbia township in Pender. The waters are moving in every direction and the people are becoming thoroughly aroused.

The Warm Weather and the Mosquitoes.

The astronomers have explained to us that the present torridity comes of the earth's "moving through a meteoric atmosphere." Whether the meteors have anything to do with it or not is more than we can say. We trust they have not, for we like meteors and want to retain our good feelings for them; but whether the meteors have anything to do with it or not, (an accommodating set of meteors, which present themselves handsomely for full dress parade at a becoming hour) but as we said before, whether these respectable and obliging meteors have anything to do with it or not, although we think they have havn't' but whether they have or not, we can't say, still the fact is so, meteors or no meteors, that the warm weather and the mosquitoes have put in a decided appearance in our midst. We don't so much object to the weather were it not for the dust; but in these hard times we say *down with the dust*, and thank the rain night before last for *downing* it,—but the mosquitoes we dislike under any circumstances. We denounce the mosquitoes—they put us out in our writing—they destroy the continuity of thought—confound them. While writing this short paragraph, we have been engaged in a terrific encounter with several speckled fellows, looking like Guinea fowl, although not *quite* so large—hence the tangled—inconsecutive, periphrastic style of its opening passages. We intend to take them before the grand jury, and if there is no law to meet the case then we will besiege the halls of legislation at Raleigh. We believe in the good old maxim—what can't be endured must be cured.

Newspaper Waifs.

When the idler enters the sanctuary of a busy editor, and the editor says, "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean?

A little lady in Schenectady recently sent word to her absent pa, in New York, that she must be excused from writing a long letter, as she had spent a very restless night with a sick doll.

Peter Keiser is an Illinois man who is disgusted with hard money. He carried a silver quarter in his pocket for fifteen years, and on trying to pass it a few days ago found that it was a counterfeit.

"Gen'l'men," exclaimed an old Connecticut salt, as he grasped the brawny arm of a Yale College oarsman, and called the attention of the company to its muscular development, "Gen'l'men, thar's intelleck for yer."

Now that the astronomers have explained to us that the present torridity is caused by "the earth moving through an immense meteoric atmosphere," we can stand it. It was the uncertainty which made us so uncomfortable.

They call it the "fighting trick" in Detroit. A benevolent looking man enters a drinking saloon, followed soon after by a wiry fellow who invites No. 1 to take a drink and cigar. The liquor is swallowed, the cigars are lighted, when suddenly No 2 exclaims: "For thirty long years I have followed your trail day and night. You broke up my happy family, villain that you are; but come out here and fight me like a man!" "I will fight you to the death!" is the determined reply, and both rush into the back yard. The agitated barkeeper runs to the front door, whistles for a policeman, and hurries to the back door just in time to see a coat tail disappearing over the fence. Then he begins to realize the situation.

Market Report.

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

No.	Carts in Market	574
"	Beeves slaughtered	42
"	Sheep "	39
"	Calves "	3
"	Goats "	2

The Rifle Teams.

Owing to a misunderstanding our report of the eleventh competition in the shooting match for the gold badge did not get in early enough for publication in yesterday's issue. But inasmuch as the JOURNAL has kept up a record of all the competitions, at the risk of being considered a day late, we publish this, the last one, in order that the record may be complete.

It will be seen by the score that Mr. E. Lilly won the badge, having made the highest score at three several competitions. At the eleventh, and last one, he and Mr. J. D. Woody tied each other, but Mr. Woody made an "outer" and this gave the palm to Mr. Lilly.

The following is the score:

TEAM NO. 1.

Wm. Fyfe	5 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 4—38
Junius Davis	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—38
W. L. DeRosset	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 5 3 3—36
J. Bates	4 3 0 2 3 2 2 3 4 4—23
B. H. Harrison	3 3 2 4 0 3 0 0 0 3—18
Total score of team	154
Average score	30 3-5

TEAM NO. 2.

E. Lilly	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—39
J. D. Woody	2 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—39
Jno. M. Cazaux	4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 2 4—38
J. E. Crow	3 5 4 4 3 4 2 3 5 4—38
W. F. Hargrave	4 4 3 4 3 3 5 3 4 4—37
E. J. Lilly Jr.	3 5 5 3 3 2 3 4 4 4—36
L. S. Belden	3 5 4 3 4 3 0 4 5 4—35
W. H. Bernard	5 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 0—33
J. T. Rankin	3 5 4 3 2 3 3 0 3 3—29
Total score of team	324
Average score	36

The Piedmont Excursion.

The excursion to the foot of the Blue Ridge, gotten up under the management of Mr. J. S. Tomlinson, Editor of the *Piedmont Press*, promises to include a large number of persons from Wilmington and from places along the line of the Carolina Central. The excursionists, according to the admirable arrangements of Mr. Tomlinson, if they go on the first train, will be allowed to remain in the mountains eight days. The train will leave Wilmington on Tuesday, July 25th, and on Wednesday, July the 29th. Returning, on the first trip, it will leave Henry's Wednesday, July 25th, and after reaching Wilmington will remain here two days. It will then return to the mountains, and after reaching Henry's will come back to Hickory on Monday, July 31st, and remain over until Tuesday. So that the arrangement offers a fine opportunity for the excursionists to get a satisfactory view of all the notable places in that part of Western North Carolina; and a view of that magnificent scenery is a sight worth seeing.

We know Mr. Tomlinson will see that every necessary attention will be given the excursionists, and that ladies going in his care will have a reliable *chaperon*.

Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad.

A meeting of the stockholders of this road was held in Raleigh on the 21st The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: John M. Robinson, W. J. Hawkins, J. B. Batchelor, Paul C. Cameron, W. W. Chamberlain, Walter Clark, and Lewin W. Barringer.

Under a resolution offered by Mr. W. W. Chamberlain, the meeting reduced the salary of the President from three thousand to fifteen hundred dollars.

After the adjournment of the stockholders, the new Board of Directors met, when John M. Robinson was elected President. Major John C. Winder was continued as Superintendent and Major W. W. Vass as Treasurer.

Child Murder.

We heard yesterday evening that a negro man, supposed to be crazy, named Nat Ashe, about twenty-four years of age, struck a child with a walking stick cut from the woods and killed it. The child was Ashe's niece and the act was committed in the presence of the child's mother, who was Ashe's sister and the wife of Sam Jones, living on Mulberry street in the neighborhood of Camp Lamb. After inflicting the fatal blow on the child's head Ashe made an attempt to strike its mother, but was arrested, and after being turned over to the police force was confined in the guard house.

If he is crazy his aberation is of recent date.

Bilge Water.

Much has recently been said touching the importance of using precautionary measures in preserving the health of our city; but one very necessary matter seems thus far to have escaped the attention of our authorities. The numerous flats or lighters lying along side of our wharves usually contain more or less stagnant water, which generates myriads of mosquitoes, and when stirred up by rains emits not only a horrible stench, but undoubtedly becomes a fruitful source of fevers of a very malignant type. These flats should be ordered to the leeward of the city, and pumped out at least once a month. This matter should be attended to at once. It is customary to place this authority in the hands of the Harbor Master.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says it was whispered about Raleigh that the race for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench lay between Thomas Ruffin of Hillsboro and James McCorkle of Salisbury.

The Democrats of Nash have already opened the campaign. Col. J. C. Lindsay, Dr. T. C. Powell, Messrs. B. H. Bunn, Dorsey Battle, Jacob Battle, John A. Blount, Maj. H. C. Brume and Col. T. S. Kenan are all announced for speeches during this month. That spirit will win certain.

New Telegraph Line!

We are glad to learn as we do from the courteous and efficient operator at this place, that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a contract with the Western North Carolina Railroad to put a wire on that road. It is expected that six or seven offices will be opened. We are glad to chronicle this fact, and every other that gives evidence of increased facilities for communication between our city and the people of the West.

Competitive Examination for Col. Waddell's Appointees to West Point and Annapolis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: As a matter of public interest will you announce (and request the District papers to copy the announcement) that there will be *two* competitive examinations for cadetships at the times and places named, viz:

At *Wilmington* August 4th, at 11 a. m., in the U. S. Court Room for a cadetship at the *Naval* Academy, applicants for which must be *over* 14 and *under* 18 years old.

At *Fayetteville* August 15th, at 11 a. m., in the Court House, or a cadetship at the *Military* Academy, applicants for which must be *over* 17 and *under* 21 years.

The naval cadetship must be filled on the 12th September, and the military cadetship in June next, 1877.

Very Respectfully,
A. M. WADDELL.

For the Journal.

POINT CASWELL, July 21st, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—We feel satisfied of your willingness on all occasions to accommodate the ladies, and therefore entertain no doubt of the pleasure it will afford you to comply with their wishes to express their unfeigned thanks through the columns of your widely circulated and most popular journal to Messrs. W. A. and Preston Cummings, A. H. VanBokkelen, J. E. Lippitt, T. W. Brown & Sons, P. Heinsberger, Giles & Murchinson, Brown & Roddick and Mrs. A. D. Brown for their very generous and liberal donations in furtherance of their effort to complete the First Presbyterian church at this place. The ladies all would have been glad to have seen them at the festival; and trust they may find it convenient on some future occasion to give them their presence. The festival was a complete success. The citizens here responded fully to the effort to make it so, and bought everything that was offered for sale, from the antediluvian hat and bonnet to the miniature rocking chair and mouse trap. After the sale was over all were invited to the table, upon which was spread a most sumptious feast, prepared for the occasion—which, judging from the spirit and manner in which it was received was peculiarly suited to the tastes and appetites of all present. It was truly a gala day with the young people, among whom beauty, wit, fun and intelligence were eminently displayed, to the interest and pleasure of all. Various States were well represented by the fair ones, but the gem from Alabama, in the person and character of the beautiful and most accomplished Mrs. S. T., was the centre of attraction there, as she will be wherever she may go. Result of sales $104 25. Respectfully, SAM.

N. B. A flag pole (Tilden, Vance & Co.) is already to be raised here about one hundred feet high. The Democrats are active and determined, and say they *will triumph*.

The Excursion to Cleveland—The Springs—The Weather, &c., &c.

CLEVELAND SPRINGS, July 21st, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Under the care of the genial and clever Captains, Wm. Smith and F. M. Wooten, the excursionists left the fervid sand banks of Wilmington by the aid of the fiery and hissing steed, Monroe, driven by engineer Baskerville, with whom all aboard felt safe. At 12 o'clock that night the sound from the puff of the iron horse was heard among the hills when the cry on every side was, "they are coming." The match was applied to the all ready collected large piles of wood that soon turned darkness into light and the excursionists were received amid cheerful salutes. The steam is now let off and brakes put on, as a halt has been made in good order at the large and commodious depot for the springs. Soon all are safely landed and view the preparations for reaching the springs one mile distant. Horses, mules, wagons and buggies, assisted by countless numbers of the African persuasion, put on the broad grin as they beheld the party of about 150 begin to make arrangements to embark for the springs. The negroes were enabled to show their grinning qualities under the pressure, to better advantage, assisted by the torchlight. After leaving the depot, for some half a mile from the depot, the cry was heard: We are breaking down, we are breaking down! It being near a small stream, fortunately, nobody got hurt, though several were baptized. Three teams had to be abandoned on the route to the hotel. In due time, however, everybody and his family had made their appearance at the Springs, including mine friend John, who "feels so nice, mit it and tinks dat it be good." The guests now number two hundred, and towards the break of day quarters had been provided for all, and as Sol began to point his finger of light on surrounding appearances mine friend John, who sleeps mit the piazza and dooms all the way from Wilmington, call mit ice for cover, shust vat it was, and sleeps for two hours in the sulphur tub, who was so weak as never was, and drinks mit Rhinish wine, the last year's supply from the Shelby vineyard—it be so nice as never was, don't it? At breakfast we partook of long smiles, warm smiles, little smiles and bonnie smiles. Side smiling had been indulged in during the night, all quarters having been pressed into service. We had no spare room for the coming man. The excursion has been a grand success—and with their departure, so have our smiles, as an account of stock taken immediately afterwards show three yellow leg chickens, a barrel of flour, one ham and one bucket of hen fruit.

The hops given in the evening under the management of Messrs. Smith and Wooten are said to be the most entertaining and successful ever given at the Springs, and for special notice the side show under the management of Capt. Wooten, with his minstrel troupe, produced joy, laughter and fun for the most fastidious. Long live Capt. Wooten and his minstrel troupe! For the pleasure of the excursionists, we most heartily say, all of us, that Messrs. Wooten and Smith did everything to make it successful, and in whatever they had a hand was a complete success and cannot be outdone by any future excursion.

The following resolutions, introduced by Col. Polk on the train, were read in every coach and unanimously and enthusiastically cheered, the whole party standing.

WHEREAS, Messas. Wooten and Smith, by their constant and untiring attention to our party, have more than redeemed their pledges made to us and excelled our most sanguine expectations; therefore

Resolved, That the unalloyed and uninterrupted pleasure enjoyed by us on this excursion is largly ascribable to the efficient, kind, vigilant and gentlemanly supervision of our worthy managers, and we hereby cordially tender to them the assurance of our high appreciation of the same. MAC.

The Enthusiasm in Carteret—Speeches by Gilmer, Fuller and Engelhard.

A correspondent writing to us, July 19th, from Beaufort, on business, adds the following items of political news and of the political situation in Carteret:

We entertain no doubts as to the result of the vote of this county in November next, but we earnestly desire (and shall labor incessantly for that end) that it will poll so large a Democratic majority as to reflect great credit upon it, and when our labors as members of the Club shall be no longer required, we may congratulate each other on having acted well our part. We had last night a magnificent political feast, it being the night for the meeting of the Club. Messrs. J. A. Gilmer, Thos. C. Fuller and our candidate for Secretary of State, Major Engelhard, were invited to address it. Quite a number of persons from the county and almost the entire population of Beaufort met at the Front Street House to hear North Carolina's favorite sons, and they were not disappointed. The speeches were excellent, and produced a happy effect. A large number of ladies, who are always interested in a good cause, occupied the piazza of Front Street House, near the speakers, and were evidently delighted, as were all present, except those against whom we are battling. Though late in the night when the speaking closed, yet all thought it early, so deeply interested and so splendidly entertained they had been. The fires are beginning to burn and will soon blaze all over Carteret, for our people are being aroused to the necessity for success in the great struggle before us and will leave no honorable means untried to ensure us a great and glorious victory. Carteret will not blush for her vote in November next.

Mr. Settle's "Traitor" Speech.

For the Journal.

JULY 21, 1876.

COL. W. L. SAUNDERS. *Dear Sir:* Your correspondent "One of the people" referring to the speech of Mr. Thomas Settle in the Convention of 1865-66 wherein he branded himself as a traitor, makes the following comment:

"I stood and listened to you that day, my face burning with shame that such words could be uttered in such a place and no one dare make a reply! Yet so it was."

It thus appears that the indignation of your correspondent was not excited by the ignoble utterances of Mr. Settle, but by the fact, that no member of the Convention had the courage to reply thereto.

This I regard as an unjust reflection upon the minority of that body, unwarranted by the circumstances, and not to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

There was much, if not full, liberty of speech in the Convention of 1865-'66, and many members of that body had exercised it, to an extent that involved much greater risk than was to be apprehended from a reply to Mr. Settle, which, in fact, involved no risk at all.

The truth, however, is that Mr. Settle's speech was in reply to a member who had immediately preceded him, and was regarded as almost entirely personal. Courtesy required the rejoinder to be given to the member to whom Mr. Settle had mainly directed his remarks, and he wisely, no doubt, took no notice of them. The speech was, in fact, its own best condemnation. It was delivered near the close of the day's sitting, and of the session, and no opportunity of resuming the subject with propriety ever occurred again.

This is the whole matter, and it seems to me that your correspondent might easily have discovered the reason why no reply was made to Mr. Settle without casting a reflection upon either the courage or patriotism of the minority of that Convention.

ONE WHO WAS A MEMBER.

Tilden and Vance Club.

The citizens of Columbia township will meet at C. C. Woodcock's store on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1876, for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club. The Hon. J. D. Stanford and the Rev. J. N. Stallings will deliver addresses on the occasion. We hope to have a full turn out and start the ball to rolling.

G. F. WALKER,
C. C. WOODCOCK,
J. C. BROADHURST,
Executive Committee.

Piney Woods, Pender county, July 17th, 1876.

The Polk Family.

About 1660 Robert and Magdalen Pollock, together with their six sons and two daughters, set sail from the county Donegal, Ireland, for America, and settled in the then colony of Lord Baltimore and now Somerset county, Maryland, at a place now known as Dan's Quarter. All the sons married and became the progenitors of numerous families. From one of the sons were descended the late President James K. Polk, Gen. Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg fame, Bishop and Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and others; from another son, Governor Chas. Polk, of Delaware, deceased, and from another, the late ex-Governor Trusten Polk, of Missouri. From Robert, the fifth son of Robert and Magdalen, is descended the artist. This Robert—of Robert and Magdalen—married a Miss Guilette, and had a son Robert who married a Miss Peale, sister of Charles Peale, the founder of Peale's Museum. This latter Robert, father of Charles Peale Polk, was a distinguished naval officer in the French war, and was mortally wounded on board his ship by a splinter during a desperate engagement.—*Potter's American Monthly.*

Some of the young ladies of Raleigh are wearing Tilden and Vance badges.

For the Journal.

Salmagundi.

I.

Among American poets we find no more delightful singer than the Quaker, John G. Whittier. His productions are uncommonly sweet with a natural simplicity, grace and tenderness. There is nothing metaphysical or obscure about his writings. All is clear, direct, artistic and melodious. But we refer to him him, not to criticize his own fine work, but to quote his opinion of another living poet. He has recently published a volume of choice poetical selections bear the title, "Songs of Three Centuries." In it, he says with true critical insight and taste, "Tennyson undoubtedly stands at the head of all living singers, and his name might well serve as the *high water mark of modern verse.*" It is curious that while the poets all agree as to the Laureate's unchallenged supremacy, there are critics of a certain nameless school who only find him an echo or something worse. He is more quoted by the best writers of Great Britain than any poet of the nineteenth century, unless, we except Wordsworth. His works have taken a strong hold of the British mind, and he is felt to be one of the great intellectual forces of the age.

II.

Every one knows that Mirabeau was one of the greatest orators of modern times—possibly the greatest orator that France ever produced. Some have thought that Vergniaud was the most eloquent speaker who ever mounted the tribune of the French Assembly, but this opinion is not well sustained. Viscount de Cormenin, one of the most original and eloquent of French writers, says that Vergniaud "was an orator without substance, without solidity, without argumentative force."

He was doubtless a great master of an elegant, glowing, picturesque, splendid eloquence; but he was not a profound or logical thinker. Mirabeau was tremendous. He was passion incarnated, logic on fire. And yet his set speeches, that were always very carefully prepared, were very elegant, measured and imposing. But I refer to him for the purpose of mentioning one or two of the principles he lays down in his famous "Declaration of the Rights of Man." No one can read that Declaration without seeing how very much he was indebted to the Constitution of the United States, for his opinions and principles, and how profound a student he was of political science. Here are some of his axioms:

"The equality and the liberty of all men by right of birth."

"The law, the expression of the general will."

"The delegation of the legislative power to representatives frequently renewed, legally and freely elected, always existing, annually assembled and inviolable."

"The previous voting, the proportional equality, the morality, justice and moderation of taxation."

"The establishment of a regular accountability, economy in expenditures, moderate salaries and the abolition of perquisites and sinecures."

"The admissibility of every citizen to the offices civil, ecclesiastical, military."

"The subordination of the military to the civil authorities."

"Resistance to oppression."

Surely, these are very noble sentiments. In them there is a grandeur and majesty of declaration that must excite the admiration of every American patriot. When such principles are really made the corner stones of a great political edifice, we may trust that the foundations are secure. At this time the voters of our country will be wise and liberty-loving if they support that party which by reason of its antecedents gives the best surety that these principles will be maintained inviolate. On the very eve of the awful reign of terror and of the volcanic French Revolution, the greatest orator and statesman of France declared that there must be justice and moderation of taxation, a regular accountability among officeholders, economy in expenditures, moderate salaries and the abolition of perquisites and sinecures. How much more important are these things to the American people in a time of profound peace! How very necessary that there should be genuine, thorough, complete REFORM in our land! Without this there will be no morality or justice or moderation in the taxes that will be levied—there will be no "economy" in the public expenditures—there will be no reduction of salaries to the standard of a moderate and decent republicanism—there will be no "abolition" of those forty thousand offices that were created for the special benefit of party henchmen and party claquers—there will be no true "accountability" to the people on the part of office holders. If the public places of the republic shall be cleansed and purified, there must be reform from without. The rottenness is within. The regeneration and purification must come from without. Law is intended to reform as well as punish. But it is not left to the thieves and robbers and peculators who crowd the jails to begin and to carry on the work of either reform or punishment. The majesty of the law vindicates itself from without, and awards to each his due according to deed and intent.

The party so long in power has grown so corrupt and insolent that the very genius of reform cries out that they must be expelled, and that the places that now know them shall know them no more, forever. It is not Hayes who can become the Hercules of 1876. It is TILDEN whose name is really but a synonyme for honest and thorough reform, who must cleanse the Augean stables of the nation. Raise high the standard of REFORM; plant it on every hill top in the land; let the honest people of the Union gather around it, and when the Ides of November shall have come, its pure, white folds will stream in triumph amid the splendors of the setting sun.

July 18, 1876. T. B. K.

Hargrove to the Front!

A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel says that in a recent speech at Oxford, T. L. Hargrove, the Radical nominee for Attorney General, made the following assertion, or words to this effect; "I was in the Legislature at the time it was proposed to 'outlaw' the Lowery gang. I voted and worked against the bill. I voted and worked against the reward offered. I thank God for that. Before they were caught they made (21) twenty-one Conservative Democrats bite the dust."

Two Italians registered at the Phenix Hotel, Boston, as Charles and August Burgnst. During the night one cut the other's throat while he was asleep and escaped.

NAVAL INQUIRY.

Some Gentlemen who are Roughly Handled by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The majority of the house committee on naval affairs having completed their report, read it to-day to the full committee, in order that the dissenting members might have an opportunity to prepare a statement of their views from a knowledge of its contents. The report strongly condemns the course of Secretary Rebeson in transfering funds to J. Cooke, McCullough & Co., of London, of the navy account, and charge that such act was clearly in violation of the law which provides that no person shall be employed or continued abroad to receive and pay money for the use of the naval service on foreign stations, whether under contract, or otherwise, who has not been, or shall not be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the report further condemns Secretary Robeson for aiding the above named firm with government funds when they were in a bankrupt condition, and for sundry other alleged illegal acts and favoritism in appointments, etc. The report says it is due to say that there is no evidence that Secretary Robeson has profited by any of the alleged frauds and wrong practices, although his intimate relations with the Cattels, who sold contracts, cannot be overlooked.

The majority of the committee, without formally passing on the question of law, propose to send the testimony taken by them to the committee on the judiciary that they may inquire whether there has been such infraction of law by Secretary Robeson as to render him amenable to impeachment, but they do not expect any determination of this question at the present session of Congress. The majority arraign Paymaster General Watzmouth, chief of the bureau of provision and clothing; Isaiah Hanscom, chief of the bureau of construction, and W. W. Wood, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, for irregularities in their business transactions, such as making purchases of supplies without previous advertisement; a failure to make a proper report; the diversion of funds from the purpose for which they were appropriated to another and a different object; the expenditure of money in excess of appropriations; the payment of money for machinery and engines before reports were made as to their utility, and the payment of extravagant sums to Norman Ward for his experiments in ordnance. The majority also condemn the perversion of navy yards to political purposes, which they say was clearly against the statute which provides "that no officer or employe of the government shall require or request any workingman in any navy yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinion, and any officer or employe of the government who shall offend against this provision shall be dismissed from the service of the United States."

The committee recommend amendments to the present laws, so as to change the system of purchases, improving the mode of the inspection of vessels and machinery, and suggesting other reforms in the interest of honesty and economy.

The Proposed Impeachment of the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

It was very generally reported about the House of Representatives to-day that articles of impeachment were to be presented against Secretary Robeson—not by the committee on naval affairs, but by the committee on the real estate pool, of which Mr. Glover of Missouri, is chairman. The impeachable offense charged will be the transfer of government funds to Jay Cooke & Co., in order to temporarily aid the latter. Mr. Glover submitted the question to members of the judiciary committee and other lawyers, and they have given the opinion that that act was an impeachable offense. No movement was, however, made in that direction to-day, and the committee may be deterred by the fear of being kept here much longer during this hot weather; for it was positively stated to-day that if the articles were presented and adopted the Senate would not consent to fix a day for adjournment unless the articles were prosecuted without delay.

Hands Off!

[From the Charleston Courier and News.]

We hope there is no truth in the statement that Governor Chamberlain intends to ask, or has asked, that United States troops be posted at the county seats in this State until the elections are over. The effect of such an application would be bad in every way. In this State it would look like an attempt to overawe the democracy, and there are limits to the patience of even South Carolinians. There is no disorder in South Carolina, or threat of disorder. The earnest purpose of the democracy is to have a fair and peaceful election, and we have had enough of bayonets at the polls.

We have supported Governor Chamberlain's reform measures, and we have frankly expressed our opinion of the Hamburg riot, but we must protest against any move that wears the appearance of taking advantage of a local disturbance to prop up the waning fortunes of South Carolina Republicanism. The South has been tormented long enough by Federal officials at election times, and the people demand that, for once, they shall have a free vote and an absolutely fair count.

Show Them Up.

The negro Mack Hybart who was arrested for entering the store of Mr. E. J. Lilly at night and stole goods to the amount of over $200, is the very same Mack Hybart who was a delegate to, and represented Cumberland county in the late Radical Convention that nominated Captain Settle for Governor. Mack made several remarks in the Convention and was recognized by the President of the Convention as the "Gentleman from Cumberland." Mack had on then a full suit supposed to be stolen for the occassion. Soon after he got back to Fayetteville from the convention he was arrested on the charge of the theft and three radical magistrates heard the case and bound him over in a bond of only one hundred dollars.

The people of North Carolina should remember that this is the class of men who nominated the radical ticket.—*Raleigh News.*

A dispatch from Carson City, Col., says: "The sheriff of Bosita yesterday captured Joe Tallmadge and Felipe Saloz, the murderers of Mr. Newman in Wetmountain valley. They were brought to this city and confessed the murder. Last night a party of citizens forced the jail and hung them. Everybody approves the act."

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A Child Lowers His Baby Sister Into a Burning Kiln.

[Special Correspondence to the World.]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 18.

The farm of John E. Cameron near this place was the scene of a fearful tragedy yesterday morning. Mr. Cameron early in the day built a fire in his lime-kiln. He lowered his son by means of the bucket and windless into the kiln to see that everything was in order there, and then the two went to their work half a mile away. The operation of lowering the boy into the pit had been witnessed by two children of Mr. Cameron's, a boy nine years old and a girl aged five. Soon after their father had gone away the little boy told his sister to get in the bucket, and he would give her a ride. He helped her in and lowered her to the bottom of the kiln. When he attempted to pull the bucket up he could not move it, and after several attempts he ran home and told his mother. Mrs. Cameron and her mother-in-law, a lady about seventy years old, were the only persons in the house. They both accompanied the boy to the kiln. Mrs. Cameron, on looking down into it, saw the body of her child lying in the bottom of the pit, she having fallen from the bucket, and discovered that the noxious fumes from the burning limestone had commenced to fill the kiln. Not believing that her child was yet dead, Mrs. Cameron placed her little son in the bucket, and telling him to put the body of his sister in it and to get back into it himself as soon as possible, she lowered him to the bottom. He jumped from the bucket and lifted the body of the girl into it and then clinging to the side of it was drawn a short distance upward when the gas overpowered him and he fell back to the bottom. Mrs. Cameron hurriedly drew up the bucket containing the body of her child, and placing the body in the yard told her mother-in-law that she would have to go down into the kiln herself to rescue her son, and that the old lady must handle the windlass. The latter grasped the crank, and Mrs. Cameron climbed into the bucket. Her mother-in-law lowered her one or two turns of the crank, when the weight became too much for her strength, and the crank slipped from her hands, striking her in the head as it whirled round and knocking her senseless to the ground. Mrs. Cameron was hurled violently to the bottom of the kiln, and was doubtless rendered unconscious before the poisonous gases affected her. The heat in the kiln was now becoming intense, and but for the arrival of aid the bodies of Mrs. Cameron and the boy would in a short time have been burned up. The Pottsville stage came along by the kiln not long after Mrs. Cameron was precipitated into it, and John Kane, seeing the bodies of the little girl and old Mrs. Cameron, the latter bleeding about the head, lying on the ground, jumped down to make an examination. He soon discovered the bodies in the kiln, and calling to a gentleman who was a passenger in the stage, the two set about a rescue. Kane climbed into the pit, down the windlass rope, and placed Mrs. Cameron and the boy in the bucket, it was raised by his companion. So dense was the poisonous gas and heat that when the bucket was lowered for Kane he with difficulty crawled into the bucket, and when he was hauled to the top he was unconscious. The fresh air soon revived him, but it was some time before he was able to get upon his feet. Old Mrs. Cameron was restored to consciousness, but the other three were past all aid.

During the past seven years ten persons have lost their lives in this lime-kiln under circumstances similar to the above.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Troops in the South—The Controversy in Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.

On Saturday, while the bill for the protection of the Texas border was under consideration, Mr. Smalls, a colored member from South Carolina, offered an amendment which seemed very harmless on its face, as it only provided for the retention of troops in the Southern States, and might have been rejected by a majority vote, but proved a veritable firebrand, because it opened up a a wide field of political discussion, which was continued to-day and developed a vast deal of bitterness. When the committee rose on Saturday it was with the intention of closing debate immediately on the amendment, but to-day when the motion was made to go into committee of the whole again the time was extended for half an hour, and subsequently, after a severe struggle, for an additional twenty-five minutes. The Texas border troubles were for the time lost sight of altogether, and the effort seemed to be to determine what party could best abuse the other and fix the responsibility of the Hamburg, S. C., outrage and murders.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, rose above party, and viewing the whole question like a statesman, denounced the disorders, and said they should be punished. His assertion that the outrages were attributable to the bad governments in the South—a self-evident fact pointedly illustrated wherever the republicans rule in the South—was construed as a partisan plea by Messrs. Kasson, Hale and other republicans. The principal deduction from the debate, however, is that the members from the South generally deplore the affair at Hamburg, and those from Georgia express the most earnest desire for a full and complete investigation of all the circumstances. But South Carolina alone was not the subject of discussion. New York came in for a share, and general politics were not omitted. Mr. Townsend of New York and Mr. Cox had a most exciting discussion, and their flings at each other caused so much uproar and confusion that their expressions could scarcely be heard by the official reporters even.

The scene was one of confusion and excitement all the time that the debate was in progress, and Mr. Monroe, who was in the chair, could not keep the House in order, notwithstanding his severe pounding with the gavel. The upshot of the whole matter was that a substitute for Mr. Small's amendment was adopted, directing the President to keep the troops now in the Southern States there if he should deem the exigencies of the service to require it. There was much opposition to this, however, and the test upon it will come when the bill is reported to the House and the yeas and nays may be called upon the proposition. The Texas delegation will try to get the bill through to-morrow.

Programme of the Fayetteville District Conference.

The Fayetteville District Conference will be held at Rockingham, Aug. 2nd, 1876. Opening sermon Tuesday, Aug. 1st, at 8 p. m., by Rev. B. C. Phillips—subject: Revivals.

The Conference will convene Wednesday, Aug. 2nd, at 10 a. m.

Reports from the several charges.

1st day—Reports on S. S. sermon at 11 a. m. by Rev. M. V. Sherrill—subject: Profit of saving a sinner from the error of his way.

Sermon at 8 p. m. by Rev. L. H. Gibbons—subject: Justification.

2nd day—Reports on Finances.

Sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. J. H. Guinn, subject—Danger of Quenching the Spirit.

Sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. Thos. W. Smith, subject—Advantage of Early Piety.

3rd day—Reports on Mission.

Sermon at 11 a. m., by Rev. Ira T. Wyche, subject—Success of Mission Work.

Sermon at 8 p. m., by Rev. B. R. Hall, subject—Divine Solitude for the Salvation of Men.

4th day—Reports on Spiritual State of the Church.

Centennial meeting at 11 a. m. Addresses by Rev's J. A. Cunninggim, B. Craven, D. D., T. W. Guthrie. Administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper at 8 p. m., by Rev. W. S. Chaffin.

5th day—Sunday—Love feast at 9 a. m. Sermon at 11 a. m., by Dr. Craven.

S. S. mass meeting at 4 p. m. Addresses by Rev's M. V. Sherrill and J. A. Cunninggim.

Sermon at 8 p. m., by Rev. J. B. Bobbitt.

Preachers in the district will hold Centennial meetings during the month of August. J. S. NELSON, P. E.

The Carolina Central.

There are no new developments regarding the rumored changes in the management of the Carolina Central Railway Company. It is stated that the resignation of Col. S. L. Fremont, as General Superintendent, will take effect on the 31st inst. The position has been again offered to Gen. Wm. McRae, Superintendent of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, of Georgia, and he has agreed to accept it provided he is given absolute control of the road. This is the hitch at present; regarding the acceptance by the company of these conditions, nothing has yet transpired. A rumor is afloat that if Gen. McRae accepts he will have his office for the present in Atlanta, and Capt. V. Q. Johnson will retain his position as Assistant Superintendent, and have immediate charge of the road. We do not suppose that in the event of any change, Capt. Johnson would be allowed to leave the road. There is no better *practical* railroad man than he, as his conduct of his branch of the business of the road has shown in the past. Regarding the superintendency of the road, a change will certainly be made ere long; it may be that Gen. McRae and it may be that some one else is the coming man.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Gov. Vance and Judge Thos. Settle will address their fellow citizens at the following places and times:

Columbus, Polk county, Wednesday, July 26th.

Hendersonville, Henderson county, Thursday, July 27th.

Asheville, Buncombe county, Friday, July 28th.

Gov. Vance will speak at the following points:

Marshall, Madison county, Monday, July 31st.

Burnsville, Yancy county, Wednesday, August 2nd.

Bakersville, Mitchell county, Thursday, August 3rd.

Boone, Watauga county, Saturday, August 5th.

Jefferson, Ashe county, Monday, August 7th.

Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, Wednesday, August 9th.

Taylorsville, Alexander county, Thursday