oceally Star.

WM. H. BERNARD. Editor and Proprieto

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, May 21st, 1875.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

10 or more copies, each, I year, post-paid, ... \$1.25 It is not required that Clubs be made up at on Post-Office. The number is all that is necessary secure the rates to those who constitute the Club, as the paper will be directed to as many different Post-Offices as there are subscribers, if desired. Payment must accompany every order. A copy of the paper will be furnished without charge to those who rai Clubs of 10 or more.

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LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEK LY STAR READ THIS.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are requir ed to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at \$1.00 per year and pay the postage besides

The following will be our revised terms of subscription: One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1 50

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid

6 months,

Under this new arrangement we shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before; and unless our subscribers remit promptly many names will be dropped from our list.

A statement of account will soon be sent to each subscriber, and we trust all will respond without delay.

Remember that we send all papers free of postage after January 1st.

MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the paper to your neighbors and friends, and get them to join in. We want the biggest subscription list in North

We have no club rates for any but yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more subscribers the paper is only \$1.25 per copy per year, free of postage.

BRECKINRIDGE DEAD. Yesterday one of the most courage-

ous and gifted sons of the South departed this life. Gen. Breckinridge for some time had been gradually sinking, surrounded by friends who loved and revered him and cheerful to the last. John Cabell Breckinridge was born

near Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821 He was educated at Centre College, Danville, studied law at the Transylvania Institute, and settled at Lexington. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico he was elected Major of the third regiment of Kentucky volunteers, but had little op portunity for active service. After the war he was elected to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, and in 1851 was chosen to Congress, and in 1853 was re-elected after a violent and protracted contest. Upon the accession of President Pierce he was offered the Ministry to Spain but declined it. In 1856 he was elected Vice President, in conjunction with Buchanan as President. In 1860 the State Rights delegates in the Democratic National Convention, cry of "Give us back our eleven days." having, separated from the supporters of S. A. Douglas, nominated Mr. Breckinridge for President, and he received the electoral votes of all the Southern States except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. In the same year he was elected United States Senator. On the floor of the Senate in the stormy winter session preceding the war he denounced coercion and resigned bis place as Senator. Coming South, he entered the Confederate army and rose to the rank of Major General. He was repulsed in an attack on Baton Rouge in August, 1861; commanded a corps under Bragg at Stone river at the end of 1852, and at Chickamauga in September, 1863 defeated Sigel at Newmarket in May, 1864; participated in Early's advance on Washington in July of that year, and shared in his defeat near Winchester in September. In January, 1865, he was appointed Confederate Secretary of War. After the surrender of Gen. Lee he went to Eu-

rope, whence he returned in 1868, and has since lived in Kentucky.

In the South the news of Gen.

Breckinridge's death will be received everywhere with sadness, and in the North there will be paid to him many success tributes for his purity of life, heroism, depth of conviction and his North there will be paid to him many success tributes for his purity of life. Heroisen, depth of conviction and his variest, but quiet liberalism since the butter struggles of war came to a close, the father will survive.

— Albert Young, son of Senitor Young, son of Senitor Young, of Wisconsin, shot his father at the liberalism since the butter struggles of war came to a close, up. The father will survive.

ways and sentiments of peace, the great nations of Europe have gotnewspapers over there seem to be striving to bring on a war. A London journal still maintains that the late war rumors were not groundless, and that the Germans recently made preparations for marching against France, but this assertion, so far as it has a bearing on future events, is more than counterbalanced by the assurance of an influential German newspaper that the relations of the combatants in the destructive conflict of 1870 are now more friendly and satisfactory than at any period since the termination of that struggle. This view is strengthened by statements recently made by Mr. Bancroft, lately the American minister at Berlin. He considers the

general tendency of public events in Europe to be favorable to the continuance of peace. The course adopted by Bismarck toward Belgium does not, in his opinion, foreshadow a desire or intention to seize her territory, but merely a determination to seek peaceable redress for what he regards as a national grievance. Austria and Italy, he thinks, have formed a sincere friendship; and Germany and Russia are cementing their old ties, and, perhaps, preparing

We don't know about these ties of sincere friendship" between potent and aggressive nations. The ties that usually bind them most strongly to each other are the ties of mutual interest and fears. Still we are of Mr. Bancroft's opinion, that the situation is not one of danger to the peace of Europe.

to act in concert on questions of in

ternal administration.

THE REBALD AND THE CENTEN-BREEF SER NEAL

The first efforts of the New York Herald in "doing" the Mecklenburg Centennial were justly liable to the charge of sensationalism if not of actual enmity to the good cause. But the later issues of that ponderous and influential sheet have shown a truer historical spirit. The Herald of Friday contained letters from Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, and Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. Gov. Graham briefly recites the facts communicated elaborately in his late memorial paper. Mr. Spofford goes over the old ground of objection on the score of want of documentary corroborative evidence. Saturday's Herald contains two interesting letters from Charlotte, giving considerable information regarding the approaching festival of freedom. From one of these we learn that the Declaration will be read by Maj. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, who is a fine electionist.

The Herald, in its peculiar style of trifling with great questions, makes a suggestion which, though flippant, will do no harm to the Centennial. It

The conflicting dates given for the Meck-lenburg meeting may be perfectly recon-ciled by supposing that the old men who stified to the 20th reckoned by the old style, which had not gone out in popular practice at the beginning of the American Revolution. The two conflicting dates are in fact the same date, if we regard one as "old style" and the other as " new style, as everybody will admit as soon as it is stated. "May 20, 1775 (O. S)," and "May 31, 1775 (N. S.)," are precisely the same date. Whatever may be thought of this solution, the coincidence is at least curious. As an illustration of the strong pepular re pugnance to the change of style we will re mind the reader of one of Hogarth's satiri cal pictures, in which that in mitable humor ous artist represents an excited political mob as representing their grievance by the

No paper out of the State has more stoutly maintained the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration than the Baltimore Sun, the wealthiest and most enterprising newspaper published south of New York, Besides throwing the weight of its editorial opinion in favor of North Carolina's great day it has several times at length stated the points in the controversy and given the history of the early revolutionary movements in this State. For its valuable services, which were rendered unselfishly, in the interests of justice and for the purpose of establishing the truth of history the Sim has the thanks of the newspaper press and of its other readers in the Old North State, and principal

Urging a representation of Petersborg at the Centennial on Thursday the News of that city says with con densed force and entire justice:

In the century which will close on the In the century which will close on the 20th of May is crystalized more of progress in human thought, and personal and national freedom, than is in the eighteen centuries which have preceded it. The grand dogma of faith, that the people are of right suitited to local self-government; was born in Mecklenburg with Dr. Brevard as accoucheur.

on last Thursday paid a fitting tribute to a modest and gallant gentleman by ting him by acclimation and with arty manimity, to fill the office of Corresponding Soctetary of the Association. The man was Randolph A. Shotwell, associate editor of the Southern Home, who has suffered more than any other man in North Carolina at the hands of our political persecutors, and who has had the singular modesty and forbearance to say little about it nothing in bitterness. We would have made this note earlier, but the busy closing of the last week caused us to neglect the matter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Extracts from the Proceedings. The Board of County Commissioners me in special session yesterday at 8 o'clock P M. Present, Chairman Jomes Wilson, and Commissioners A. H. Morris J. G. Wagner, S. VanAmringe and Delaware Nixon On motion, the Board proceeded to draw the regular cenire of jurors for June term of the Superior Court, in and for New Hanover county. The following persons were

First Week-Roger R. Sullivan, John A. Everitt, W. H. Dart, Samuel Northrop, R. B. Freeman, Aaron David, Morris Bear, Jesse Ives, Emanuel Trusdale, Jos. Smith, Isaac Spicer, James Loftin, Michael Hooper, W. N. Highsmith, Rich'd Cowan, Chas, H. Polly, Wright Daniels, Hesekiah Reid Christopher C. Moss, John G. Bannerman, Fred. Jones, Alexander Hostler, Geo. H. Jackson, Sampson Israel, Adam Brown, Samuel Baxton, Jos. A. Ashe, Robert Morrison, B. F. Mitchell, L. J Thornton, T. J. Southerland, James Sprunt, Jr., Daniel M. Smith, Wm. L. Jacobs, Chancy G. Southerland, John J. Forest, which while about

Second Week-Jno. C. Springer, Nathaniel Sparrow, Chas. Southerland, David Lofton, John A. Hargrove, Benjamin Jacobs, Benjamin Farrow, Jr., Charles W. Bradley, W. R. Kennon, James Jasman, Geo. W., Murray, W. H. Sholar, John W. Millis, H. VonGlahn, W. J. Penny, Jesse Farrow, P. Heinsberger, Benjamin Merrick.

The application of H. L. Leonard to list the taxes of John L. Wescott was granted. dredge boats: "The effects of the dredg-The application of Caroline Swann for ing is slready apparent, for the channel has elief was referred to the Committee on not only been made more direct, but two

The application of R. J. Jones for license was granted. The bills of W. W. Humphrey, James K. Davis and Dr. S. S. Satchwell were re-

ceived and referred to the Auditing Com-

The application of H. E. Scott, Superinendent of the County Poor House, for repairs for that institution, was referred to he Building Committee with power to act. The Board then went into a revisal of the tax list for the year 1875, after which a recess was taken until next Monday at 10

A Valuable Relic.

We were shown yesterday a silver cup very heavy and made of the purest metal on one side of which, was the inscription, D. M. McFarland, Laurel Hill, 1700; on the other side is inscribed N. L. McFarland, 1816. The history of the cup as we have had it related to us, is this: It was presented to D. M. McFarland, the grandfather of Mrs. Sylvester Pettewny, now of this city, by the first Congress after the Revolutionary war, for the valuable services he rendered the Colonists in that struggle. D. M. McFarland was one of the first Scotch settlers of Richmond county, and resided at Laurel Hill in that county. At his death he bequeathed the cup to his son N. L. McFarland, from whom it descended to his son Duncan McFarland. The latter died in prison during the late war,

of his sister Mrs. Petteway. The cup has a worn and somewhat battered appearance, and is valuable, not only on account of its intrinsic worth, but also or the history that clings around it. It will be sent to the Mecklenburg Centennial.

and the cup then came into the possession

Charles F. Harris. The Observer of yesterday pays generous tributes both in its editorial and local departments to Mr. Charles F. Harris, who

died here last Saturday night. It says: Mr. Harris' remains arrived in this city last evening on the Wilmington train, and were met at the depot by a delegation of he masonic fraternity and members of the ity press, and by them transferred across the city to the North Carolina train, which carried them to Concord, the late home of the deceased, where they will be interred to-day. Among those who were present at the depot were several former citizens of Concord—Messrs. J. D. Bundy, R. E. Mc-Donald and G. L. Gibson, also Maj. W. J. Montgomery, Hon. D. Schenck and ex-Governor Z. B. Vance. The body of Mr. H rris came to the city in charge of R. M. Furman, Esq., editor of the Asheville Citi zen, who went on to Concord with it,

[Mr. Wescott, of this city, was also of the escort representing the Masons. STAR

The Lynch burg Defaleation. Arthur E. Gautt, mineteen years of age, a clerk in the Lynchburg (Va.) National Bank, has absconded with thought that he is traveling under the assumed name of H. B. McDonald. Gault had been sent to the express office with the money for the treasurer at Washington, and returned to the bank with a forged receipt. The robbery was not discovered for some time after he had left the city. In the meantime he made good his escape, as he had warded off suspicion by getting five days' fur-lough. Gault was seen by an ac-quaintance in Alexandria on Tuesday, to whom he stated he was on his way to Frederick, Md., since which time he has not been heard of. The bank will sustain no loss by the theft, as the bondsmen of Gault are bound for the sum abductedout no solitelose avoida

of that people should inquire why no statue was erected to me than why I had one,"

MECKLENBURG

Social side of the Press Convention.

and publishers of this State, held last wee

We copy such portions of the article as

serve our purpose. It starts out with the remark that it is unnecessary to give details

f the omcial action of the body, as they

the other incidents of the visit to Wilming-

ton is, on the other hand, a task hardly to

be embraced in the compass of a newspaper

article. There is an embarras du richess

which is overwhelming. For there is the

generous hospitality of the citizens of Wil-

mington to be noticed; the novelty and

variety of the means of entertainment offer-

ed; the hearty interest with which the whole

population entered into the care of their

guests, the liberality, profusion and good

taste which marked the programme, and

last but of more permanent importance, the

subjects of thought presented by the situa-

tion of Wilmington itself in connection with

its future destiny two years and they

Running our scissors here and there into

Maj. Cameron's account we find that he re-

garded the trip down the river "one of un-

abated and unending interest," and that he

considered the party " fortunate in having

such intelligent and interesting illustrators

of the history of the Cape Fear river, both

in its past and its present, as Henry Nutt,

Esq., Col. A. M. Waddell, Col. W. L. De

Rosset, and others, whose kind attentions

Referring to "the classic Dram Tree," the

next object of attention on the way down

was the old scene of rice culture, the sub-

ject to the writer of "melancholy reflec-

tion." "The seats of the earliest settle

ments on the Cape Fear, for more than

hundred years they were the fountains of

wealth, and that wealth, with its accom-

panying leisure was the basis of that most

elegant and intellectual society known to

the South. The results of the war have

converted these fields into morasses, and

the proprietors, ruined and impoverished,

have abandoned their magnificent domains.

or been compelled to engage in that ardu-

ous struggle for subsistence, so utterly at

variance with their previous opulence and

the traditionary refinement of their class.'

feet more water has been gained."

important channel.

short the extracts.

The Late Charles F. Harris.

The body of our late editorial friend, Mi

untimely decease was made in Sunday'

STAR, was enclosed in a handsome metalic

coffin and at about half-past twelve o'clock

Sunday was taken to the Masonic Hal

where it was attended during the day and

night by members of the Masonic and jour

nalistic fraternities. A telegram was re

ceived from his brother stating that the ar

rangements that had been agreed upon here

were satisfactory to his family. These were

for the removal of the remains under prop

er escort to Concord, representatives of th

family and Masonic fraternity to meet such

escort at Charlotte or other convenient

point. In consequence yesterday morning,

at half-past 6 o'clock, a number of Mason

a procession and accompanied the remains

of their late brother to the depot of the

Carolina Central Railway. A delegation

representing the Masonic order and the

North Carolina Press Association theretook

the train in charge of the corpse. The sad

rites of sepulture will take place 10-day in

Since writing the account of Mr. Harris,

which appeared Sunday morning we learn

member of the "Black Boys" company of

Cabarrus. A severe wound disabling him

from active service in the field, he was

assigned at his own request to duty in the

Commissary Department where he was

notably faithful. A part of the time be

in to take the lease wift, remark

Ceptonnial Meduter to landars on tail

We were shown yesterday at the store of

well designed and neatly executed,

served in the defences below this city.

that he was a gallant soldier, having been

Noticing the operations of the two huge

Old ruined Brunswick, first of our towns

with now the walls of a church alone stand-

ing, embedded in a cedar thicket, with the

earth works of Fort Anderson concealing

what was once so plain to view from the

river, comes in for mention, as does fearful

Fisher with its splendid story, and Smith

ville "shaded by magnificent live oaks."

never flagged for one moment."

The Baleigh News of Sunday has an edi-

North Carolina's Great Centennial-The First State to Resist Tyranny. the First to Declare Independence-Pull Synopsis of Important Events Leading Up to the Declaration at Charlotte and History of the Celebrated Mecklemburg Beclaration of Independence in saped nebert

This morning we present a sketch of all the important events in the Revolutionary history of the State leading up to and including the Mecklenburg Declaration, apropos of the Celebration at Charlotte to-morrow of the first Centennial of Independence

REPORE THE REVOLUTION.

Stamp Act Resisted Successfully at Wilmington-Bays of the Regula-

For years there had prevoled a dis

satisfaction with the encroachments of Crown and Parliament upon the rights of the colony, and under the administration of Gov. Tryon these sentiments culminated in resistance to the acts of His Majesty's official representatives on this side of the water. One of the first outbreaks was in the county of Mecklenburg. George A. Selwyn had obtained by some means large grants of land from the English Crown, and John Frohawk was employed to locate these lands and survey them. The people of Mecklenburg, in arms, seized the surveyor and compelled him to desist. The stamp act, which received His Majesty's sanction, 22d March, 1765, inflamed the spirit of North Carolina as much as that of Massachusetts. The Legislature, then in session, was so excited and revolutionary that Governor Tryon prorogned it after a session of of fifteen days,, the Speaker of the House having informed him that "the law would be resisted to blood and death." The Legislature was not allowed to meet again until the obnoxious act was repealed. But the people were not content with mere words of opposition. Early in 1765 the Diligence, a sloop-of-war, arrived in Cape Fear river with stamp | full and impartial investigation so paper for the use of the colony. The ship was boarded by citizens of New Hanover and Brunswick, headed by Colonel John Ashe and Col. Hugh Waddell, and her captain so frightened that he made no attempt to land the paper. The ship's boat was captured and carried in trinmph to this city, where there was an illumination in honor of the event. The next day the Governor was forced to surrender Houston, the stamp paper, and the latter was compelled to take a solemn oath that he would not execute his office. The people then gave three cheers and dispersed.

"Upon crossing the bar far out from the land was discovered the smoke of a steamer. Upon approaching this, it proved to be the dredge boat, employed if deepening the channel by the ingenious process of draw The repeal of the Stamp Act ing up the sand from the bottom by suction. brought a temporary peace, but the This process slow as it is has been efficient, officers placed over the people by the for vessels drawing over eighteen feet of water, and compelled to complete their car-King soon became again obnoxious. In April, 1768, a meeting was held in Orange county to inquire whether the goes outside of the bar, now do it at Smith freemen of that county labored under ville, at a great saving of labor and ex any abuse of power, and measures pense. Two or three wrecks, whose skele were taken for amendment, if so .on masts projected above the water, showed The organization effected at this the dangers of the bar. And not a light meeting was continued, and the assohouse at present marks the entrance of this ciation thus formed afterward met periodically, and soon became known 'The sea was provokingly smooth, and as the Regulators." They resolved ont one editor paid his tribute to Neptune After a run outside of about ten miles, th steamer was headed in again for the river and reached Wilmington about six in th evening, after a day of unmixed enjoyment. The visit to the Navassa Works, the ball and other features of what the writer is

to pay only such taxes as were agreeable to law and applied to the purpose therein named, also to pay no officer more than his legal fees. In April, 1768, the Regulators select ed two persons to call upon the Sheriff and Vestrymen of Orange and repleased to call "the magnificent ovation to quire them to give an account of their the press of the State " take up much room fees. The Sheriff defied their authorin the report, but we are obliged to cut ity; a conflict ensued, and this led to the arrest of two Regulators and an attempted resone, but the prisoners were finally released on bail. The grievances of the people were submitted to the Governor, but he de-C. F. Harris, of Concord, mention of whose cided against them. The Regulators increased in numbers. They were ordered to disperse, but maintained their organization, and with varying results the contest between the people and the government was continued until the 16th of May, 1771, when there was a decisive resort to arms in the battle of Alamance. Then was the first blood spilled in this country n resistance to the exactions of English rulers and oppressions by the English government. The Royal forces numbered upward of 1,100; the Regulators, under Husbands, Buter and Hunter, 2,000. After an action fasting two hours, the Regulators fled, leaving 20 dead and several and several members of the press formed wounded on the field. The loss of

nois, Missouri and Iowa indicate that

he Royalists in killed, wounded and

missing was 61 men. The prisoners

taken by the victors, being tried and

convicted of treason and sentenced

to death, all but six were duly execu-

bellis need PENDENCE. Four years later the county of Mecklenburg made its famous Declaration of Independence. Charlotte, the county seat, according to Mr. Bancroft, " was the centre of the culture of that part of the Province." Ex-Gov. Graham in a recent address describes the place and people as follows:

"Charlotte was the seat of the highest seminary of learning south of Princeton, (except the College of William and Mary, in Virginia), in Mr. J. H. Allen, two Centennial medals of the institution of Queen's Museum. the kind recently ordered by the Centennial The spirit of the people was high.— They had been provoked by the long Committee at Charlotte. They are about the size of a silver half dollar, one kind struggle between the Colony and made of that metal and the other made of Crown concerning the attachment of bronze. They have the representation of lands in the Province to satisfy debts the celebrated hornet's nest, together with the insering on som of May 1875. Under which are the joined hands. On the other side, are the figures 1775, 1875. They are which he had annulled by royal proc- omission, are transposed in their

lamation; by the enforced regulations of an Established Church, which at no distant day had imposed impediments and delays in the celebration of marriages, except by its own clergy; and, although this country had not participated in the regulation, by the exaction of a new oath of allegiance after that event, the population being called out for this purpose by military companies. To guide this spirit of discontent and resis-tance, they had an ample number of

educated and intelligent leaders."

A convention composed of dele-

gates from different Captain's Districts of Mecklenburg county met at Charlotte on the 19th of May. The news of the battle of Lexington, which occurred one month and a day before, had just been received, and aroused to its highest pitch the patriotic indignation of the people. The Convention remained in session until after 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. The celebrated resolves of independence were adopted in the committee at precisely 2 o'clock A. M. That day we quote a historian "the Declaration was signed by every member of the delegation, under the shouts and huzzas of a very large assembly of the people of the county, who had come to know the issue of the meeting." A few days later Capt. James Jack was engaged to carry the resolves to the Continental Congress, He executed the trust and returned with answers expressive of approbation of the course that had been adopted. There is no positive information but it is believed that only a few members were acquainted with the bold step taken by Mecklenburg. For prudential reasons there was no official action by the Congress." The whole people were not ripe for an absolute declaration of independence, though they were in a state of revolt mainst the

British Government. The Convention was composed of twenty-six delegates and was presided over by Abram Alexander. The Secretary was John McKnitt Alexander. Col. Thomas Polk was placed at the head of the military defences the county. The Declaration itself was framed by Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a graduate of Princeton College, and a gentleman of culture and influence. The following is the authentic copy of the Declaration, declared by the Legislature of North Carolina after a

1. Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man. 2. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the Mother Country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of

American patriots at Lexington.

3. Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation our lives, our fortunes, and our most

sacred honor. 4. Resolved, That as we now ac knowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws -wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immuni-

ties, or authority therein. 5. Resolved, That it is further decreed that all, each, and every military officer in this country is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations; and that every member present of of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz.: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "Committeeman," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said country and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

As the subsequent meeting of the 31st of May was merely one of organization, under the Declaration adopted on the 20th, we shall close our summary here. The claim of North Carolina to having made the first Declaration of Independence is conceded by the national historians, Hudreth and Irving, and by all the local historians.

Practical Christianity.

That was a practical sort of Chris-

tianity which the Rev. Mr. Williams, an old-time minister at Dudley, Mass., is said to have taught. It is related of him that when midway in his sermon on a sultry Sunday, he heard the sound of distant thunder, he glanced out of the window once or twice, stopped preaching, and remarked: "Brethren, I observe that our brother Crosby is not prepared for the rain. think it our duty to help our Brother Crosby get in his hav before the shower." Stepping down from the pulpit, he went with several of the brethren to the hav-field, and worked there for half an hour, when the hay was housed. Then returning to the due from owners residing in England; | church, he took up the thread of his refusal of the King to approve the sermon where he had left it, and charter of their college, an act which the Legislature had granted and teenthly and "finally," without an JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Ex-President Makes a Speech as a Texas Fair-Liberal Sentiments. A special to the Inbune from Houston, Texas, furnishes the follow ing fuller report of the remarks of Mr. Davis with regard to the old

On the Fair Grounds, Jefferson Davis and Braxton Bragg reviewed a splendid display of military, composed largely of old Confederate soldiers. The 10th United States Infantry furnished music. Mr. Davis made a speech referring to their record as Confederate soldiers, and said they owed the same devotion to the flag under which they now live if occasion should ever come. The sentiment was received with tremendous cheering by at least 10,000 present. Gov. ernor Coke said the greatest man of the North, Horace Greeley, and the greatest man of the South, Jefferson Davis, had now spoken from the same stand, advising the same sentiment; that the war between the Blue and the Gray was forever ended, and henceforth they would march shoulder to shoulder under the same flag. He paid a noble compliment to Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Davis for once seemed to forget his lofty dignity, and cheered heartily with the rest. The Galveston News, referring to

a paragraph current in the press to the effect that the Hon. Jefferson Davis had been tendered the position of the Presidency of the Agricultural College at Bryan, Texas, says it is premature at least. Seeing the paragraph, an old Mississippi friend of Mr. Davis wrote to him on the subject, and in reply Mr. Davis states that he has never been apprised of such appointment, but it is inferred from the tone of his letter that he would have accepted the position. He speaks very gloomily of the future of Mississippi; says the majority of ne gro voters is already so large and so rapidly increasing by immigration that he cannot foresee the day of her deliverence. In speaking of Texas he says: " Texas is the only Southern State which has advanced in prosperity since the war, and as a field for one who has sons to launch upon the world, offers the most inviting pros-

The Underwriters' Association. Correspondence of the News and Courier. SAVANNAH, GA., May 13.

Agreeable to resolution of adjourn ment yesterday, the Underwriters Association of the South convened today, at half-past ten o'clock. Reports of standing committees were made and matters of general interest considered until I o'clock, when the address of Mr. Hewitt, as previously advised, was delivered. His theme was Government interference with the insurance business, its follies, results and remedies." Mr. H. clearly set forth his views and reasons therefor, and his address met high enconiums from the insurance fraternity. There were a number of visitors in attendance, and the conceded opinion was, that it was more than an insurance paper-a production of high literary merit, fine diction, and well delivered. Mr. H. has been spending the winter in Florida for his health, which had been impaired, but returned from the Land of Flowers renewed and invig-

The Association took a recess after the address until half-past 3 o'clock, when the order of business was resumed. Some interesting discussions followed on points of interest to the members, as deposit laws, threefourths value claims in policies, &c. The designation of the next place of meeting was referred to the executive committee for their action. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: S. Mims. of Sayannah, Ga., re-elected President; J. B. Castleman, of Louisville. Ky., Vice President; C. K. Knowles. Columbia, S. C., Secretary and Treasurer. An executive committee of one member from each of the States represented in the Association was also elected. The Association adourned sine die this evening. Tonight the banquet tendered by President Mims will take place, and "a feast of reason and flow of soul" is

anticipated. We also learn an expedition is contemplated to-morrow to "Thunderbolt " and "Bonaventure"—suburban resorts. Invitations have been kindly extended by the Regatta Association of Savannah to unite in the first cruise (to.morrow) for their fifth annual regatta.

The representatives of the Nation al Board, we learn, will leave to-morrow for your city, where they are to make a brief stay, for the consideration of matter with the local board.

The Negro Question in the South Carolina Protestant Episcopal Con-CHARLESTON, May 14.

The eighty-fifth annual conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, which met yesterday, has been engaged for two days Mark's church of Charleston, a respectable colored congregation with a white pastor, for admission to representation in the Convention.

The issue was made upon a motic n to refer the application to a special committee with instructions to report next year. This was supported by Hon. C. G. Memminger, Edward Mc-Crady, W. F. Colcock, and others, and was warmly opposed by Bishop Howe, Rev. A. T. Porter, Rev. C. C. Pinckney, Hon. G. A. Trenholm, and others, who advocated immediate admission. The question was brought to a vote this afternoon, and the mition to refer was carried by a close

Rev. W. O. Prentiss then au-nounced that he was requested by St. Mark's congregation to withdraw the application.