\$1,50 a Year, in advance, 1 Year 8888 Month Weeks

restem, which went into the June of the went into the state of sending wery safe means of sending the restriction of sending where P. O. Money the sending be easily obtained. Observe the Registry fee, as well as costage, must be paid in slamps at the office here the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Ruy and the the slamps both for postage and registry, put he money and seal the tetter in the presence of the state of the letter of the presence of the state of the st

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEER STAR is as follows :

ngle Copy I year, postage paid, \$1.50

Clubs of 10 or more subscribers, one ear, \$1.25 per copy, strictly in ad-

lan a vear. Both old and new subscribers may

be included in making up Clubs. At the above prices the WEEKLY STAR is, we think, the cheapest paper in the State, and its circulation will be doubled in twelve months, if those who have worked for its success in the past will increase their efforts in the

The paper will not be sent to single subscribers at club rates. When clubs renew their subscription they must do so in a body-all the names, with the money, to be sent at once.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NECRO

For the most part the colored vote in North Carolina and Virginia is going to be cast for Hayes and Wheeler. In municipal and State elections, we suppose, some hundreds or thousands may vote with their Democratic fellow citizens. But in such States as South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the negroes will be divided somewhat—the larger portion doubtless supporting the Republican candidates, but thousands voting for the nominees of the Democratic party. Nor will it be the result of intimidation even the most indirect. There is a feeling down there growing out of the mess the Radicals have made of matters that there must be a change in administration, and under this feeling many negroes will break the bonds of their new slavery and come over to the white Democracy.

Dr. H. V. Redfield, in a letter from Alabama to the Cincinnati Commercial, a Republican paper, furnishes some striking figures of the recent election in that State, and from which he arrives at the conclusion that "the time has passed when the Republicans can wield the colored voters of the South as a compact body." For instance, Marengo county has heretofore been one of the Republican strongholds, and up t the late election it never failed to Republican majority of from two to three thousand. The of the county is 6,090 20,058 colored. This means that the Republicans outnumbered the Democrats more than three crats polled 1,808 votes and county, it is evident the bulk of the other man who defends the frauds black vote went to the Democrats. and corruptions of the past years."

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, two colored men called ou Mr. P. T. Sykes and

the animal and asked the price, when he

was told that he could have him for \$12

The animal was a very fice one, worth con-

siderably more than the price demanded, and consequently Mr. Sykes had his suspi-

cions immediately aroused that the ox had been stolen. He concluded the bargain

with the men, however, and locked the ani-

mal up in his lot used for pening cattle,

near the corner of Market and Second

streets, when he informed the men, who

were anxiously awaiting a settlement, that

he would pay them as soon as the bank

opened. This arrangement did not seem

to suit them; they preferred to have their

money at once, but Mr. Sykes told them it.

was impossible for him to accommodate

them to that extent. They then conferred

together awhile, when flually one of them

went to Mr. S. and asked bim to let them

have ten cents with which to get some-

thing to eat, as they had not had their

breakfast. He gave the man the amount

asked for, when the two took their depar-

ture and have not since returned, evidently

having come to the conclusion that they

were about to fall into a trap. Mr. Sykes

then went to the market house and notified

several parties that if they should happen

to see any one inquiring for a missing ox

to direct the individual to call at his place.

Not long afterwards Mr. St. George, son-

in-law of Mr. David Sanders, residing

about eight miles from this city, called on

Mr. Sykes and informed him that an ox

had been stolen from Mr. Sanders that

morning, amereupon Mr. Sykes sliowed

him the ope left with him by the two co-

lored men referred to, and he was fully

Mr. S. kes is not informed as to the

names of the two men, but says he would

Yesterday the candidates for Governor

spoke at Carthage, Moore county, and to-

day they speak at Jonesboro', in the same

county. The people in the counties along

the Upper Cape Fear are wild with enthu-

siasm for Tilden, Vance and Reform. A

gentleman from Fayetteville informed us

yesterday that from every indication there

would be a tremendous crowd at Jones-

boro'. In Fayetteville it was expected

that business would be almost entirely sus-

pended and the town deserted, so eager are

the people to hear Vance. He was also in-

formed that there would be large numbers

present from other parts of Cumberland,

a id from Bladen, Harnett, Robeson, Rich-

mond, Montgomery and other counties in

The first bale of cotton of the season

the 25th of August, was classed good mid-

We learn from a correspondent at Smith

ville that a very interesting revival is in

progress at Bethel, in Brunswick county,

said to be the largest ever known in that

section. He is informed by a friend from

the neighborhood of the church referred

to, that seven persons joined on Thursday

night, and about twenty others were at the

altar of penitence. The meeting, which is

still progressing, is carried on by Rev. Mr.

Randal and Capt. W. J. Potter, both of

Two colored men were arrested at Castle

Hayne, Friday afternoon, on suspicion of

being the two individuals who stole Mr. D.

S. Sanders' ox, referred to in our last.

Upon being brought to the city yesterday

morning, however, Mr. Sykes failed to

identify them as the two who bargained to

sell him the animal, and they were there-

ROCKY POINT, N. C., Aug. 26th, 1876.

the 19th inst., on Flag raising at Rocky

notice a very grave, but unintentional error,

Psuppose, viz: "We have on our list every

We don't know your correspondent, but

suppose he intended to convey the idea

that all would vote with us on the day of

party and will continue to do so. Some of

our citizens, and have not as yet connected themselves with the club for reasons best

known to themselves, but are working for

the cause with all the vigor of manhood

they possess. We trust you will make the correction in justice to the aggrieved, as well as your correspondent. REFORM,

- Senator Ransom is in Raleigh, and the papers state that in a short time he

— A Sentinel correspondent in Surry county says Surry will go for the Democratic candidates and the Amendments by four hundred majority.

- The Semi- Weekly Newbernian

will enter the canvass.

Canvass.

Editors Morning Star: - In your article of

dling, and sold for 17 cents.

Religious Revival.

Smithville.

Not the Men.

fore released.

that section.

k-ow them if he were to see them again.

I lentified as the animal stolen.

p aking at Jonesbore.

offered to sell him a fine ox. He inspe

Demograts. These are but a few of the counties cited in proof of the wonderful change which has taken place in Alabama. Dr. Redfield, who is a Republican, predicts that Gov. Tilden will carry Alabams by a majority of not less than 25,000.

VOL. 7.

BEDEN'S REPUBLICAN AND EX-MEPUBLICAN SUPPORTERS. Charles Francis Adams, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Lyman Trumbuli, John M. Palmer, Carl Jussen, of Illinois; Judge Hoadley, Fred Hassaurek, of Ohio; Gen. Franz Sigel, of Missouri; David A. Wells, of Connecticut; Edgar Cowan, Anlrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; untin Blair, of Michigan; William Cullen Beyant, Fred Conkling, Parke Godwin, of New York, and thouands who have heretofore acted hieny or altogether with the Repubican party. The teason of their supporting the Democratic ticket is that there is no reform or decency in their own party, and they have every confidence in Gov. Tilden.

METHODIST PRATERNITY.

We print to day the first part of an address issued by the joint commission on fraternal relations of the two Methodist Epicopal Churches in this country. The commissioners were in conference at Cape May for several days. In the course of their pond. We have seen a muster roll of the address they recite the objects of the conference and announce that, after No Club Rates for a period less having given due attention to all questions involved in the proper construction of a platform of complete fraternity, they have arrived at a settlement of every matter affecting the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment. They state that they have agreed upon a formal declaration and basis of fraternity, and in relation to conflicting claims to church property unanimously adopted a series of rules for their adjustment. They proceed at length and with enthusiasm to illustrate the advantages which will arise from complete fraternity, presenting a picture of harmony between the sections and in the great body of Methodism which it may well be hoped may be fully real-

MORTON UNDERMINING

Senator Morton in his recent speech at Indianapolis "over reached" himself. He said that "the adminis-"tration of any President will be in "the main what the party which "elected him makes it. If he breaks "away from his party, the chances "are that he will be broken down." And from this he proceeded to

argue that however honest Mr. Tilden might be, he could not be trusted, because his party would control him. The New York Journal of Commerce, in its peculiarly quiet way, but incisively, remarks: "What a fearful confession this is by Senator Morton, that the Republican party (and not President Grant) is responsible for all the frauds, wrongs and errors of the present Administration. No intelligent man, Republican or Democrat, is to be found who does not condemn the present state of affairs. On all sides and on all hands. it is agreed that 'Reform' is the grand object to be obtained. But Senator Morton tells us that the Republican party is responsible for this need of reform. That it is not Gen. Grant's fault that we need reform, but the fault of the party. In short, ministration of President Grant has been in the main what the party which elected him made it.

to one. In 1874 the Demo- illustration of the recklessness of po- barber shop, but at the time vacant. The and have been disappointed in getting litical oratory. If Senator Morton the Republicans, 3,432. Last week spoke truth, his argument would be the Republican vote dwindled conclusive against the Republican down to 1,306 and the Democratic party, and every sensible hearer swelled to 2,598, for the reason would conclude at once to vote for brought into requisition for that purpose. that fully one thousand colored men a decided change. But it is not true. The next victim to the devouring element voted the Democratic ticket, and ano- What we want is a President who is ther thousand did not vote at all. able, honest, and determined to re-Bullock county contains 7,223 whites form the abuses which President and 17,257 blacks. In 1874 the Re- Grant has created or permitted to expublican ticket in that county had ist. The whole country demands re-2,503 votes, and at the recent elec- form. If Governor Hayes is the buggles and some of the Doctor's tion it had but 600, a falling off of man to accomplish it, vote for him. nearly 2,000, whilst the Democratic If Governor Tilden is the man to acvote ran up from 1,584 in 1874 to complish it, vote for him. But do 2,919 in 1876. As there are only not take the advice of such reckless about 1.200 Democratic votes in the orators as Senator Morton, nor of any

In Hale county, containing 4,800 But we say, on the strength of Mr. whites to 17,000 blacks, the Demo- Morton's argument-Do not vote for crats made a net gain of 2,938 votes, Gov. Hayes. He cannot make the fully 1,500 blacks voting with the reforms necessary.

A REVELATION.

New Political Organization-The Grand Army of Republicans, or Plane, Purposes, &c.

We have alluded, two or three times reently, to the existence of a new political unization in our midst, having its origin in and intended to subserve the interests of the Republican party in the approaching political contest. We had but a faint idea then, however, of the magnitude of its mission or the extent of its ramifications. We are now advised that it is not only local but national in character, so far as that party is concerned, and is designed to emace every State, county and township in the Union in its jurisdiction and workings, the real name of the organization being "The Grand Army of Republicans." The main object to be attained through its instrumentality, it appears, is a thorough and complete organization of the party throughout the country. The manner in which this is to be brought about is as follows: Certain members of the party in each ward or township in a county are authorized to get up lists of ten each over which ten, when properly certified to, they receive the appointment of captain, and are furnished with badges of membership for himself and men under his command, and it becomes his duty to see that these ten men register and vote the Republican ticket on the day of election. These "squads" of ten are afterwards mustered into companies of one hundred the companies into regiments, the regiments into brigades, and the brigad's into divisions, with grades of officers to corresorganization, the form of which is as fol-

"THE GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLICANS.

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No. of Street,	******		Captain."

means of this organization every member of the party, or every person who has heretofore acted with the party, becomes committed to act with it in the coming election; or in case any such shall deem it their duty to dissolve their connection with the party, either permanently or for the time being, their names are known and reported and they are forthwith "spotted," and the influence of the organization brought to bear to induce the "straggler" to return to the fold; and then, in case such delinquent shall still assert his manhood and claim the right to vote as he sees proper, regardless of the behests of the "Grand Army of Republicans," or "Never Meets," it is natural to suppose that other means. are to be adopted to reclaim the backslider, especially if he be a colored man, either through some system of coercion, threats

or intimidation. It is probably owing to the great disaf fection existing in the ranks of the party in some of the Southern States, where many of the colored people are beginning to find out who are their true friends, and which party is most likely to lead them "out of the wilderness," that this organization was

As before stated, the members are design nated by metal badges, on the outer side of which appears the representation of an eagle. It was at first thought to be confined to the colored people, but it has now transpired that its operations are "without regard to race, color or previous condition, though the manner of carrying them ou may vary to suit different localities.

In spite of all that can be said and done the colored people, as a mass, will be slaves—to their party leaders; though, as we have said, there are some signs of an awakening among them in States south of us, which may, if they are true to themselves, and do not suffer the chains to be again riveted upon them, as is designed by this new-fangled organization, eventually tend to work out their political salvation and that of the country generally.

Destructive Fire at Shoe Heel. Friday isorning, about 3 o'clock, as we 1 Paint of the Tilden and Vance Club, we learn from a correspondent, the good peoto use his own language, the Ad. ple of Shoe Heel, Robeson county, were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the ery of fire. Upon investigation flames disappointed, reckless office seekers, &c. were discovered issuing from an old frame building owned by Mr. John Patterson and "We have rarely seen a more apt recently occupied by one Louis Lilly as a stord of Messrs, John McInnis & Co., which office. We know that there are those was very near the burning building, and being a house of considerable size, was only saved through the greatest exertions, every man and every available bucket being was a house, also the property of Mr. Patterson, but used as a carriage depository by the Messrs. McKethan, of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Tyson & Jones, of Carthage.
Dr. D. McBryde also had his office. in a part of the same building. The medicines were saved from the flames. Next came the drug store of R. M. Devane & Co., which was entirely consumed in a short time, making in all three buildings destroyed. Messrs. R. M. Devane & Co.'s loss is about \$2,000 and their insurance \$1,500. Mr. Patterson's loss is about \$800 or \$1,000, upon which there was no insur-ance. Dr. McBryde is a loser to the amount of \$100 or \$200. Mr. S. E. Rus-

amount of \$100 or \$200. Mr. S. E. Russell also loses a small amount.

The general impression, it seems, is that the fire was the work of an incendiary, this being the fourth occurrence of the kind in a little over twelve months.

— Gov. Brogden says he will not hurry to appeint a Supreme Court Judge, but will fill the vacancy before January. It looks like his poetical Excellency is reserving the place for Settle after he is beaten in November.

METHODIST CONFIGRENCE AT The Northern and Southern Churches

-Address of the Joint Commission -A Lasting and Cordial Adjustment -Harmony on Vital Points-Declaration and Basis of Fraternity. CAPE MAY, N. J., August 23.

The Boards of Commissioners appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church South to remove all obstacles to fraternity between the two churches have been in session at Congress Hall during the last few days. They concluded their labors this evening, and issued the following ADDRESS

To the Bishops, the Ministers and the Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

Dear Fathers and Brethren: We, the commissioners appointed by authority of the General Conferences respectively of the above named Churches to remove all obstacles to formal fraturnity and to adjust all existing difficulties between them, deem it proper in advance of our re-port to the General Conferences of our respective Churches to communicate to you in general terms the results of the recent harmonious ses-

sion of our joint commission.

Pursuant to previous appointment
we convened at Cape May, N. J., on
the 16th day of August, 1876, and were
favored by the attendance of all the members of both Boards of Commissioners. After a written communica-tion from the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was received and answered by the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both Boards met in joint session, the labors os which where continued during seven days.

We have had full and free conference and interchange of views respecting the important matters that claimed our united consideration. If any in the churches entertained the fear previous to our meeting that we could not attain complete harmony of sentiment touching the momentous questions to be determined, they will be rejoiced to learn that after having given due attention to all questions of a platform of complete fraternity between the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, we have arrived at a settlement of every matter affecting, as we suppose, the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment. We have the satisfaction to declare that our aspirations for harmony of views on vital points have been realized. By Divine guidance, as we trust we have been able, after a frank interchange of views and prayerful endeavor to har-monize all differences, to arrive at the desired consummation of an unanimous agreement to compete fra-

We believe that no principal of honor on either side has been invaded. We struck the key note of brotherly love till it sounded high and clear, and so have been enabled to reach the element of perfect harmony. No divergence of santiagent mars complete anomity of the joint commission touching the essential principles of fraternization.

At the beginning of our consultation grown by Mr. G. A. Roper, of Laurinburg, one great question seemed to over Richmond county, and consigned to Messrs. shadow all others. It concerns the Lilly Bros., classed middling, alluded to relation of the two Churches to each other and to Episcopal Methodism. yesterday, was sold by G. O. VanAmringe, To this important matter our most cotton broker, yesterday, at 14 cents, earnest thought and prayerful delib-Messrs, DeRosset & Co., being the purerations were first directed, and the result attained occasioned the interchange of rejoicing congratulations The first bale last season was received between members of the joint comby Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bros., on

STATUS OF THE TWO CHURCHES.
We adopted without a dissentient voice the following declaration and basis of fraternity as to the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and their co-ordinate relation as legitimate branches of Episcopal

Methodism. Each of said churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1874, and since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was consummated in 1845 by the voluntary exercise of the right of the Southern Annual Conferences, ministers and members to adhere to that communion, it has been an evangel ical church reared on scriptural foundation, and her ministers and members, with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist family, though in distinct ecclesiastical connections.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

It was next incumbent on us to consider questions concerning conflicting claims to church property, and some special cases that could not conveniently be referred to the operation of a general rule. There were two principal questions to be con sidered with regard to the church property in dispute between local societies of the two churches: First, as to the legal ownership of said property; second, as to whether it will con sist with strict equity or promote white voter in the Township except a few Christian harmony or the cause of religion to dispossess those societies now using church property which was originally intended for their use and occupancy, and of which they have acquired possession, although they may have lost legal title to it by their election seve those Radicals, who are after, transfer from the one church to the this Township, not members of the club. who are as pure, highminded, and as far from wanting office as any member of the club. They always have acted, voted, and worked for the Democratic Conservative

We have considered the papers in all cases that have been brought to our notice. These arose in the follow-ing States: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. RULES FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS. In respect of some of these cases we have given particular directions, but for all other cases the joint commis-sion unanimously adopted the fol-lowing rules for the adjustment of adverse claims to church property:
Rule 1.—In cases not adjudicated

Rule 1.—In cases not adjudicated by the joint commission any society of either Church, constituted according to its discipline, now occupying the church property, shall remain in possession thereof; provided, that where there is now in the same place a society of more members attached to the other Church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

has been resumed by Mr. Seth M. Carpen-ter. It is making an excellent Democratic

faith. Second. In communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopa! Church and the other to the Methodist Episand the other to the methodist Epis-copal Church South, which have adversely claimed the Church prop-erty, it is recommended that without delay they amicably compose their differences irrespective of strict legal title, and settle the same according to christian principles and the equities of the particular case, and, so far as practicable, according to the principle of the aforegoing rule; but if such settlement cannot be speedily made, then the question shall be referred for equitable decision to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by each claimant from their respective societies, and the two thus chosen shall select a third person not connected select a third person not connected with either of the said churches, and the decision of any two of them shall be final. Third. That in communities in which there is but one society rule
1 shall be faithfully observed in the
interest of peace and fraternity.
Rule 3.—Whenever pecessary to
carry aforegoing rules into effect the
legal title to the church property shall

be accordingly transferred.
Rule 4.—There rules shall take effect immediately.

In order to further promote the peaceful results contemplated by this joint commission, and to remove, as

far as may be, all occasion, and especially to forestall all further occasion for hostility between the two Churches, we recommend to members of both, as a wise rule of settlement where property is in contest, and one or both are weak, that they compose their differences by uniting in the same communion, and in all cases that ministers and members recognize each other in all relations of fraternity, and as possessed of ecclesiastical rights and privileges of equal dignity and validity. They should each receive from the other ministers members in good standing with the same alacrity and credit as if coming from their own Church, and without interference with each others institutions or missions, they should nevertheless co-operate in all Christian enterprises.

MATTERS OF OPINION. It is not to be supposed in respect to some matters of mere opinion that Church will be in accord, but we trust and believe that a spirit of fellowship and mutaul regard will pervade the reconciled ranks of the entire ministry and membership of both Church es. We believe also that their supreme allegiance to the cause of the dreat Master will triumph over all variation of personal sentiments, and will so exalt the claims of brotherly affection that from this auspicious hour a new epoch in Methodism will begin its brighter history, so that we shall know no unfraternal Methodism in the United States or even in the

sels given in 1820 to missionaries and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Wesleyan connec-tion in the Canadas by Bishop McKendree and the Wesleyan committee. namely: "Feel that you are one with religious family, and if any warm spirits rise up and trouble you, remember that you are to act on the principles now sanctioned and avowed by the two connections, and not upon local prejudices."

To all we commend the wise coun-

CONGRATULATIONS. We cannot restrain the expression of our united congratulations to both of the great Churches whose commissions we have executed in uniting between them the broken cords of affec tionate and brotherly fraternization. Henceforth they may hail each other as from the auxiliary ranks of one great army. The only differences they will foster will be those friendly rivalries that spring from earnest en deavors to further to the utmost the triumph of the gospel of peace. Whatever progress is made by the one Church or by the other will occasion general joy. They will rejoice in each others' success as a common good, and, amid the thousand glorious memories of Methodism, they will go forward devoted to their one work of spreading scriptural holiness over

Two by two the apostles began the promulgation of Christianity in the world. They were companion evangelists, distinct in their several individuality, but they were at the same time one in spirit, purpose and fel-

Their itinerant successors in the chief Churches of American Methodism in restored fraternity will vie with each other to wave the banner of the cross in this western world, and henceforth will proclaim that these Churches are one in spirit, one in purpose, one in fellowship.

AN ASTRONOMICAL ILLUSTRATION. Astronomers tell us of dual stars revolving together in mutual relation and harmony, whose differing colors are so much the complement of each other as to produce a pure white light of exceeding brilliancy. The dual Churches of American Methodism will renceforth revolve in mutual fellowship and harmony, so much the complement of one another as together to produce the pure and blended light of Christian charity und fraternal

SECTIONAL DISPUTES. These fraternised Churches have no further occasion for sectional disputes or acrimonious differences. They may henceforth remember their common origin, pursue their fruit-bearing work, and rejoice in their own and the same great commission of convert-ing the world to Christ. Distinctive features of profession and policy are bound up with the name of Episcopal Methodism. That form of Christian propagandism and ecclesiastical economy has peculiar elements of power and qualities of attraction that commend its efficiency in proclaiming a pure gospel to the whrld. DOCTRINES AND WORK.

Its cardinal doctrines of free salvation by faith and of the witness of the spirit, its scriptural articles of Christian belief, its primitive system of Church government, its sententious demand of those who join its societies, its itinerant plan of preaching the Gospel, its Wesleyan simplicity and orthodoxy, its urgency of the practice of a holy life, its liberal and systematic benevolence, its support erty, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

Rule 2.—For as much as we have no power to annul decisions respecting church property made by the State courts, the joint commission ordain in respect thereof, First. In cases in which such a decision has been made, or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good

systematic benevolence, its support of educational institutions, its promotion of Sabbath School instruction, its vigilant care for the deserving poor, its provision for superannuated ministers, their widows and children, if its world-wide missionary enterprise, and its general activity in the dissemination of the Gospel truth, are one and was almost and the same in the Methodist Epis-

of humanity. It is more wand of an enchanter. The

will commingle with the full glory of the millennium. Episcopal Methodism was never more strong and influential, and never appeared to feel more the quickening impulse of its glorious destiny than it does at the present day. It is eminently fit therefore that in its native realm and wide-extended home in these United States, whence its spirit and power go forth like swelling anthems of gladness to bless mankind, it should bear along the bonded sweets. the blended sweetness and fratern the blended sweetness and fraternal harmony. Then will its cadences roll down the ages enriched with the true spirit of the Gospel, for the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits without partiality, without hypocrisy, and the fruit of righteousness is sown in place of them to make peace.

The flowing streams of Gospel truth issuing from the depths of their sacred fountains in the holy ficriptures as they are borne to thirsty thousands through the instrumentality of a called and qualified ministry, and made

ed and qualified ministry, and made effective to salvation by the mighty working of divine power, will increase their assuaging freshness when all the itinerant ranks of Episcopal Metho-dism shall move together in fraternal concord. Then as chosen vessels of grace may they bear the living water of salvation to all the world. Conof salvation to all the world. Con-templating the prospect of complete fraternity among them, we are led to look back to those inspiring scenes of primite time, when the company of disciples were of one heart and mind, steadfast in the apos-tle doctrine of fellowship, having all things common, continuing daily in the temple praising God and hav-ing favor with all the people. In com-pleting the work to which we were assigned by the highest judicatories assigned by the highest judicatories of the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism in the United States we pour forth our united prayer for these kindred churches in the language which inspiration has prepared for us and say, "may the Lord of peace himself give you peace always by all

Now unto Him that is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy. To the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen. In the bonds of the gospel of peace,

your brethren and servants, M. D. Crawford, Enoch L. Fancher, Erasmer G. Fuller, Clinton B. Fisk, John P. Newman, committee of the M. E. Church. Edward H. Myers, Robert K. Hargrove, Thomas M. Finney, David Clopton, Robert B. Vance, committee of the Church South. CLINTON B. FISK.

END OF A BAD MAN.

Death of an Ex-Kirkite-Burchfield, the Pentientiary Bird and Republican Congressional Aspirant, that White Stealing Corn. [Asheville Citizen.

On Saturday night, the 4th inst., R. L. Burchfield, a citizen of Swain county, an ex-officer of the infamous Kirk, and an occupant of the Albany penitentiary for two years for counterfeiting-who would liked to have served the Radical party of his district in Congress-was killed under the following circumstances: Burchfield lived within one mile of Charleston, the county seat of Swain; Mr. D. K. Collins is a merchant living in Charleston, and had incurred the enmity of Burchfield by having been a witness against him at the time of his conviction as a counterfeiter, this enmity having found vent on several occasions by threats against both the life and property of Collins, During the week Mr. Collins had become aware of the fact that Burchfield was engaged in filing a key to fit his granery, and had watched for him several nights. On Saturday night Mr. Collins hid himself behind some plants some ten steps from the granary door, and armed with a double barreled shot-gun loaded with buckshot, and a navy pistol, awaited his result. About 12 o'clock Burchfield approached the door of the house. having a frow under his arm, and with his key endeavored to open the door, but the key not fitting he stepped back from the door apparently deliberating what next to do. At this juncture Mr. Collins hailed him and asked him what he was doing there. Burchfield turned towards him, endeavored to draw his pistol and commenced to advance, when Collins fired upon him with his gun, the load taking effect just above the left hip, inflicting a terrible wound; he continued to advance, however, to within three feet of where Collins was standing, still endeavoring to bring his pistol to bear upon the lat-ter, when Collins fired upon him with his pistol, the ball taking effect in the breast, causing Burchfield to fall backwards with the exclamation that he was killed. Collins immediately repaired to the residence of the slieeach other's success while engaged in riff and informed him of what had been done, and the two arrived upon the spot within a few minutes, the wounded man dying in some fifteen minutes after being shot, but without being enabled to say anything. The key with which he attempted to enter the building was still in his hand when he fell.

Mr. Collins on the Tuesday following was examined before two magistrates and discharged, on the ground of justifiable homicide. Judge Cannon, it is stated, publicly said that he intended to have Collins before him on a bench warrant and to refuse him any bail, but finding the sentiment of even his own party against him, this idea was abandoned.

Burchfield leaves a wife and seven children, and his wife had that night begged him to desist from visiting Mr. Collins granary, but to no avail. He was considered a desperate man, and was almost universally feared