

THE WILMINGTON POST.

VOL. III.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1869.

NO. 319.

THE WILMINGTON POST
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY
OFFICIAL

CHAS. I. GRADY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Per Year.....\$4 00
Six Months.....2 50
Three Months.....1 50
One Month.....50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1.00 per square for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines or less, solid minion type, constitute a square.

CITY.

Marshall Neff gets complimented.
Col. Carrow is after certain scotch.
Our "domestic market" is falling off.
Raleigh has finer buildings "going up."
The "Cuba" business is exciting Smithville.
The seeker after boilers can find one of forty horse power at Gen. Abbott's.
Allen and Company's advertisement is commended to all out of employment.
Mr. S. G. Hall of this office has a letter for Geo. W. Sites, M. D. Where is he?
Major Mann of this city has furnished Frank Leslie with two very excellent sketches of Gen. Rutherford's court.
Munson & Co. are once more in the field with "lots" of fine clothing and all the "kivering" necessary to make men happy who love to look well.
Hon. O. H. Dockery and his brother, the Deputy Marshal, arrived in town yesterday. Marshal Carrow is here and looking as jolly as "old King Cole."
The Harbor Master furnishes us with the following report of soundings at New Inlet Bar taken October 21st: Southern Channel, low water, 9 feet. Rip, low water, 9 feet.

Messrs. Hill and Harris have both exhibited paintings of the "Cuba" good enough to ornament places now disfigured by fearful figure-heads suggestive of rebellion.

The generous category of the Wilmington and Weldon Railway deserves special mention from the press of the State. Visitors can go to the fair at Baltimore and return for TEN DOLLARS!

The restaurant of "long Bill" otherwise William, the son of Moore, is now opened and he desires all the world to know that the oysters gotten up at "Bill's" are equal if not superior to all others. See advertisement.

The Fair at this city will no doubt attract immense crowds, and none the less because of the generous and liberal policy of the Wilmington and Weldon Railway in publishing such low rates as we give in today's paper.

The case of Mr. Mabson has been postponed until Monday when no doubt the matter will be settled in his favor. Judge Russell is fully aware of the scandalous nature of the prosecution, and of the entire innocence of Mr. Mabson.

The witty Whit-taker from all the world—sends greeting to his brethren of the press both democratic and Republican. This is good—and as it should be, but brother W. how about putting the Post last on your list when we know we are first in your affections?

SUPERIOR COURT.—The amount of business before the Court has not prevented His Honor Judge Russell in expediting matters and "putting through" many hard cases. Thus he has sentenced Wm. Hays to five years in Penitentiary for burglary; Chas. Stevens to work House for larceny, and others in proportion.

The Grand Jury are busy finishing their business.

STRAW'S SHOW.—A friend relates the following as occurring in the cars near Raleigh. Burly old boy to emaciated chap—"Why, Kernal, when did you get out? E. C.—"Well, I got out after sixty days in jail." B. O. B.—"They tell me you was put in for nuthin' but whipping a little nigger girl." E. C.—"Yes—only she was a woman grown." B. C. B.—"Great God! what an outrage—locking a man up for sixty days for hiding a negro—what are we comin' to?" E. C.—"They tell me that the feller that caught me is killed by the K. K.—chuckling—he won't trouble a good Southern man any mo." B. O. B.—Smiling all over—"Why they du-tell me that all the way from Orange to Raleigh the Yankees and niggers are scared out of their lives, and if Holden wasn't safe guard for Joe Turner he couldn't live." Both together laughing, "proclamation won't do no good—we've got the men to do the work. Ha—ha—ha!"

THE MAN OF THE PERIOD.—Is not a greedy struggling brute seeking to erect a hasty fortune or obtain elevation by the sorrows and misfortunes of others. Many do rise by getting on the shoulders of others, and after kicking down the assistance so freely offered enjoy a prominence only the more detestable by the very height to which they have attained.

We do not wish to treat of these people, but merely to defend the character of the age against the aspersions of the wholesale court-martens of all men now moving and being on the stage of American life. Apparently selfish, our people rush on frantically, yet remembering the cardinal principles of the faith of the fathers. There are enough men filled with enthusiasm and actuated by high purposes of good to all not blessed with intelligence or power. Thank God, we have good and true patriots who live but for their land, and the preservation of the cardinal principles of liberty bequeathed to us all by the true men of the past. Many of our leaders have erred, but they live to make atonement for past errors, and not like the Democracy repeat crimes and follies but excusable in youth. Some one declares "the empire possible when public virtue dies;" with so many noble Republicans still living and showing by their deeds devotion to principle, there is no need of croaking. Bad men we reject when discovered, and good men elevate in their places as our men of the period.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—In endeavoring to avoid everything like display, young ladies, especially, should be careful not to fall into the opposite extreme—that of prudery. There is more sincerity, if there be less nicety, in the conduct of a really virtuous woman, than there is in that of a prude; and some degree of freedom, so far from being incompatible with the strictest virtue, is one of its principal privileges.

Recollect, that it is not necessary to draw up your skirts if a poor person happens to pass you by, in order to be recognized as a "young lady." Nor is it an indispensable characteristic to sneer at the humble clothing, or country manners, of your relatives. Likewise, if you have a handsome ring, to be constantly thrusting it into the face of your auditor; or exhibit an over fastidiousness to the selection of your company. Don't acquire a habit of backbiting, unfortunately characteristic of the class. Be as candid as much as possible in censuring, it is seldom necessary, for the characteristic or affection, can be seen and judged by others as well as yourself, and she is generally the wisest who says the least.

Remember the German axiom:
"Speech is silver,
But silence is golden."

Avoid slang expressions, and by the same rule don't use words of which you are ignorant of their meaning. Studiously avoid carping and sniveling at the actions of your parents; especially in company. Persons will generally form a low estimate of your character from so-doing. Cultivate self-denial, for this virtue, one of the rarest is quadrupled in beauty when exercised in woman. Be slow to accept flattery, for that is generally like bad coin, passes only with the foolish. In brief, be not proud, neither vain, take human nature as a study for your guidance; and ponder and reflect before saying: "I will!"

MAGAZINES, ETC.—We have received good old *Blackwood* for November and find the usual amount of choice reading. The *Electric* is also unusually rich, and as to *Putnam's* and *Lippincott's*, words fail to express our appreciation of their renewed excellence.

The *Little Corporal* and *Hertha* and *Helen* are as ever bright, fresh and cheerful reminders of a civilization we fain would behold here in North Carolina, but which may not come until a new generation arises with new ideas, hopes and thoughts.

The *Riverside Magazine*, like its contemporaries, puts out its programme for the coming year; but its monthly numbers are the most satisfactory evidence of its good intentions. The November one, now ready, contains twenty illustrations, one of them full page, and seventeen articles ranging over a pretty wide field. Thus, there is a Danish story by the famous Hans Anderson; an article on the use of "Indian Clubs"; a French fairy tale; a well illustrated sketch of Napoleon Bonaparte and Parisian monuments to him; a chapter of Mrs. Weeks' story of life among the Indians; two poems, by Granch and Phoebe Cary; a talk about ants; some pleasing stories of horses, dogs, and birds; illustrated rambles around Constantinople; a page of music to one of Mother Goose's Melodies; recollections of old-fashioned times, and a collection of puzzles and enigmas. It would be a queer taste that found nothing to suit in this variety. Add to this that a glowing account is given of what is to be expected next year, with special inducements in the way of book-premiums, \$2.50 a year. Published by **HURD AND HOUGHTON, New York.**

The *Phrenological Journal* for November, contains the following sketches of general interest; Hon. Asa Packer; Gen. John A.

Rawlins; William P. Fessenden; Gen. Washington's Head; Life's Mission and Reward; Mother Ann Lee, the Shaker; The Cathedral of Milan; Are the Women to Blame? A Beautiful Face, how it is Marred; Insects, or Instinct Without Brain; Chinese Proverbs and Wise Saws; Salem Witchcraft; Personal Responsibility; Cranial Defects in Criminal Classes; On the Expression of the Eye; Spectrum Analysis, etc., with Engraved Portraits and other Illustrations. Price only 30 cts., or \$3 a year. A new Volume begins with the January number. Address, S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. TERRY.—At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Parish, Wilmington, held on Monday evening October 18th, 1869, the following communication was received from the Rector:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.
ST. JOHN'S PARISH WILMINGTON.
FEAST OF ST. LUKA, 1869.
DEARLY BELoved:

I have already officially informed you of my purpose of resigning the Rectorship of St. John's and removing to the North. I now complete the act announced and begun by giving you my resignation, to take effect on the first of Advent—that being the eighth anniversary of my ministry here in the service of your souls.

With a full heart I recommend you all—Vestry and Parish—to the good God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Affectionately,
Your Pastor,
ROBERT EMMETT TERRY."

To the Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Parish, Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Rector's letter having been referred to a committee of three, consisting of Col. Fremont, Mr. Willard and Mr. Lippitt, the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Parish, having received the letter of their esteemed Rector, the Reverend Robert Emmett Terry, tending his resignation, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of unfeigned regret that we have received the announcement of the necessity of separation from our much esteemed Rector, who has so long and so ably labored in our Parish and built up, to so great an extent, the Church of God in this city, out, bowing to his decision we accept his resignation to take effect at the time designated.

Resolved, That he has our best wishes for his future welfare and success in the more enlarged field of labor to which he is about to remove, and our earnest prayers for the choicest of Heavenly blessings.

Resolved, That in parting with Mrs. Terry, the wife of our beloved Rector, we feel that we lose a most valuable, zealous and devoted friend of our Parish, her untiring labors as instructor and leader of the Church music, as well as her ever ready work among us, commands our highest respect and admiration, and the affection of any people with whom her lot may be cast.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Rector, and also, to the city and church papers for publication.

From the minutes,
S. L. FREMONT,
Chairman.

H. H. ROBINSON,
Secretary of the Vestry.

The above documents speak for themselves, and we can only add our feeble tribute to the popular estimation in which Rev. Mr. Terry is held; especially among our Union-loving citizens. It is to be regretted that one Union Clergyman cannot be sustained in the city of Wilmington, and with this feeling more than ought else to sadden the departure of the Clergyman named, we as an exponent of popular Union ideas beg leave to pay this tribute to the manly character; firm Unionism, and patriotic fervor of Rev. Robert Emmett Terry. Worthy bearer of a patriotic name, he leaves us for more congenial, because more liberty loving latitudes.

THE "CUBA" CASE.—The following is a synopsis of the proceedings before Commissioner Rutherford for the condemnation of the steamer "Cuba," after an attempt on the part of Mr. Davis to delay proceedings by introducing a motion to examine witnesses separately:

James Gordon was introduced by the prosecution. Judge Person conducted the examination. He said he was nineteen years of age—was a seaman—born in Scotland and brought up in New York. Came here in the Cuba. She was a privateer, as all had been promised a share in her captures. She had on board five hundred and twenty-two men and twelve pounder howitzers, and small arms. Knew the officers. Did not know anything of the commissions of any except Commodore Higgins. The list of officers were read over, and witness gave his impression of the rank of each.

Witness first became acquainted with Col. Munro, who was a Lieutenant of Marines on the Cuba, in August in New York. Was with him in the Ryan expedition. Sometime in September he met with him on Broadway and went with him and others to an ale saloon in Nassau street—was informed that there was something stirring on hand. Met daily for several days in City Hall Park. Changed place of rendezvous to Battery to avoid suspicion, and then to Fulton Market, Catherine Market, and other points in the city. Met to receive notice as to when expedition would start. Some fifteen men met together. Did not remember exact date of departure from New York, and started to refresh his memory by reading from notes taken by a James Murray while at sea. About 10th of September in the evening, went to Tenth street Ferry, East River. Went across to Green Point, and went up to a Cove and waited. Afterwards went in squads of five on board of Yacht Anne—Went to South Seventh street, Williamsburg, when they were joined by Col. Munro and five or six men. Sailed out the Narrows about two miles, and went on board of the schooner Petrel. Was paid

\$25 less \$2 paid by Col. Munro in New York, as first month's wages. They sailed along Long Island shore until they came to No-Manna-land. When they met a vessel by order of Col. Munro they went below. Laid behind the Island for two days. Saw steamer approaching very carefully—hoisted signal, and steamer answered in about an hour. This was about 18th September. The steamer took on board men, shipstoes, blankets and bedding, and a large copper instrument which one of the men said was for the purpose of throwing hot water upon persons boarding the steamer.

The cross examination elicited nothing more of importance. The witness continued:

Didn't know whether it was morning or afternoon when they reached the steamer Hornet. Distance at sea was very deceptive. My impression is that it was about two miles from land to the steamer. It might have been more than three miles, but I don't think so. This was on the 18th of September. After taking the men, arms and supplies from the Petrel, the Hornet went nearer shore and anchored. Don't know how far it was to shore. When the Charter Oak came to us, were about fifteen miles from shore. Mr. Dorwin came on board from the Charter Oak. Am positive that I did not hear the Captain of Charter Oak ask the Captain of steamer to go nearer shore as it was to rough to discharge cargo. It was about dark Saturday night when unloading began—arms, shot and shells were first taken on board and then guns—after that saw smoke of steamer supposed to be Revenue Cutter, and weighed anchor and made for Fire Island. The smoke and Fire Island were both toward New York, but the steamer seemed to be going in the sound. During all this time Mr. Esling was Captain of the Hornet. The name of the steamer had been painted out. Steamer made Fire Island Monday morning. The Marth Washington came along side Monday afternoon took men and stores off her. This was about two miles from shore according to my best impression.

Our Manufacturing Interests.

No. 2.

A VISIT TO KIDDER & SON'S STEAM SAW MILLS.—A CORDIAL RECEPTION.—INTERESTING FEATURES.—Thursday morning at 11 o'clock found us among the whizzing saws, buzzing machinery and raining splinters of Kidder & Son's extensive Sawing Mill, just on the petticoats—or, we should say, outskirts of the City. Politely doffing our hat to the first gentleman we met, who, however, turned out to be the "yard boy," we inquired for the managing foreman of the establishment. Finding that our solicitations were meeting with undesired success, we made bold to enter the machinists' departments; and there beheld a genial, blue eyed, muscular fellow, who, after anxious interrogations on our part, "presumed" he "could show us around."

MACHINE SHOP.
This apartment has one steam lathe, with a bed plate of 174 feet in length which very much resembles the one spoken of in Hart & Bailey's in No. 1 of "Our Manufacturing Interest."

Other necessities and appurtenances, for repairing and polishing the moving machinery of this vast establishment, meet the curious gazer, which proverbially speak volumes. We passed from this room to that of the main building, which is about 126x26 feet in area. In common, with most of our buildings, this is made of wood, completely covered with tin, and painted a dark saffron color. This is the

MAIN SAW MILL.

Here are innumerable circular, and perpendicular saws, occupying the whole length of the building. The sharp click of the terribly monstrous engine; the lightning-like rapidity of the circular, and the monotonous whir-r-r-r-r! and whizz-z-z-z! of the combined machinery, produce a very impressive sense of awe to the beholder. The engine here, is of thirty horse power, twelve inch piston and stroke, with fifteen foot fly-wheel. The latter wheel averages seventy revolutions per minute, with seventy pounds of steam. The chief planer on this floor is of Woodworth's patent, set to eight inches, and can easily plane 10,000 feet of lumber daily. Besides, the above mentioned planer, Messrs. Kidder & Son's have an extra seventeen inch planer, four large circular saws, and an ingeniously constructed mechanical contrivance termed a "Dubber." We would rather be excused from playing "dubs" on it while in motion. From this floor we passed to the one above, which, by-the-way, presented nothing of special interest to the general reader. After leaving here, we crossed a bridge which connected the front saw mill to that of the one bordering on the river. This building contains two gigantic saws, working in perpendicular motion. In this room, eight men are employed, all colored with the exception of the Superintendent who is white. This is what we would term

THE INFLATORY DEPARTMENT.

To the rear, on entering this building, is an immense cavity cut in the floor. This is constructed on a steep decline of one foot in seven. The incline is eighty-four feet long, and opens in what is called the "Timber Pen," where the high incredible amount of 2,000,000 feet of timber lies floating on a shallow imprisoned lake. Between these mammoth saws, is constructed a windlass and shaft, which works in conjunction with the saw. This horizontal derrick, has attached to it a long, strongly woven rope, and from the end of this cable chain and grappling hooks. A workman below fastens its iron fingers into two logs, which combined, generally weighs a half ton. In the

whisking of a cat's tail, these uncrowned kings of the forest, who have not pined away, are brought up before the insatiable steel-toothed dragons, and the "wood butchers" proceed with ceremony to "silver" their victims. To the right of this "slide," is another termed

THE RIGHT SLIDE.

This is used principally for "sliding" uncouth wood, into foreign and domestic ships. We were escorted from here to the

BOILER ROOM.

where the engine that drives the saws mentioned above, is placed. The boilers are thirty inches in diameter, and twenty-two feet long. The engine of sixteen inch cylinder, twenty-two inch stroke, and of heavy click motion. To the right of the boiler is the "Gasmeter" of the establishment the Messrs. Kidder's recognizing the truth of the adage that "corporations have no souls," manufacture their own gas; and a neat and complete structure it is. The "tank" contains eighty cubic feet of gas, and is exclusively made from rosin.

THE YARD.

As every one, who has ever seen a "saw mill," knows that it has a yard, we will hurry over this portion of the review. Here is constructed over a mile and a half of rail tracks, with their attendant switches, for trucking heavy timber.

Here is a fire engine, with 300 feet of hose ready, and under cover, in case of the slightest emergency. Also five saws for manufacturing "Nicholson blocks" and a small twelve horse power engine. The "block" saw can make four thousand five-hundred revolutions per minute! The "edging" saw the same, and the perpendicular, some three-hundred! One of these saws turns out some twelve-thousand "blocks" per day. How long would the old buck sawyer be sawing twelve thousand blocks? Think of it ye slow coashes!

CONCLUSION.

There are eight buildings in all in the space owned by the Messrs. Kidders; on one of these (the office) is a large clock, with white face and dark figures, and about five feet in diameter; therefore it can be seen, and the time distinguished all over the yard. The yard now contains some twelve million feet of lumber.

In ending, we must not forget to express our thanks to Mr. John F. Finger, the gentlemanly Superintendent of this establishment for kind attentions.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 20th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to the communication of the Post, signed "D.," I beg to state that my character for veracity will compare with his, whoever he may be.

No man has a right to "presume" another wrong, unless he can prove it. Which in this instance is not brought forward to contradict or falsify my first letter wherein I stated what I had an undoubted right to believe, i. e. that Mr. E. Legg, Revenue Inspector, did board the "Cuba," which from her first appearance displayed the Cuban flag, and therefore he could not possibly have mistaken her for a "United States Gunboat," and consequently was not "undecided" as to her true character, and as to the assurance of Commodore Higgins, that he would not remove his vessel to outside. If Commodore Higgins gave no assurance to that effect, then with Mr. E. Legg rests the responsibility of explaining the circumstances and substance of that conversation, and in the meantime he informs me that my report was satisfactorily correct.

In regard to sympathy for Cuba, I would say that I am as ready as he is to fight any day for her undoubted right to independence did circumstances beyond my control permit.

The sarcasm cap must have fitted pretty close the right head, which was intended for the writer of your Washington letter and was not in any way intended to disparage the struggling aspirations for freedom of a noble people in their efforts to break the galling chains of slavery which has bound Cuba so long in fetters of cruel wrong.

J. T. S.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Oct. 17, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been called to a communication in your paper of the 17th inst., signed "D.," receives quite a complimentary notice from a person who styles himself "One of the Officers of the Cuba"—via Washington I suspect. In reply I would state, that I did request Commodore Higgins not to leave the bay until I had communicated with the Collector of the Port for instructions, and his reply was: "There is no danger, or we are in no hurry."

That I expressed myself in full sympathy with the "Cuban Cause" I do not deny, but repeat that I am with them in sympathy, and wish them God speed in their cause for justice and Liberty.

F. LEGG.

MR. EDITOR:—The proceedings of the government against the steamer Cuba will doubtless culminate in her condemnation and sale by decree of Court. A very interesting question arises whether the Custom House authorities or the U. S. Marshall obtains the moiety given to officers making such seizures. Collector Rumley will no doubt share liberally with his subordinates.

RALEIGH, Oct. 22, 1869.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:
The friends of education in response to a call from the Chatham Association, convened yesterday evening at the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Dr. McPhail, President of Davidson College; Hon. S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction; President Pool, of the State University; Professors Mastling and Brewer; Mr. Soper, ex Superintendent of Maryland Public Schools; Col. Wm. J. Bingham, author of various text books; Mr. Robert Bingham, Mr. Webb, of Horner's School, Oxford; Maj. R. W. York, of Raleigh Capt. C. B. Denson, of Pittsboro' Scientific Academy; A. C. Rencher, Esq., and H. A. London, Esq., of Pittsboro'.

President Pool was called to the Chair by unanimous vote of the Convention, and with like unanimity Col. Bingham was chosen Secretary.

Although trammelled in its action by the corpse of the former Educational Association, and thus presented from taking such action as they otherwise might, the Convention had evidently the good of the State at heart, and the mere assemblage of so many enthusiastic educators must do good.

The thanks of the State are due to the teachers of Chatham county for pushing far towards its consummation the first great movement in behalf of popular education which has been undertaken since the war.

The Capital is alive with strangers from all parts of the State, mainly gathered to see the Agricultural Fair.

Add to this the ringing proclamation of the Governor about the Ku Klux, and you see that with reference to the prosperity of its schools, the tillage of its farms, and the peace of its homes, North Carolina is moving under the happiest auspices.

Yours truly,
ALPHA.
STATE.

His Excellency Governor Holden, has set apart Thursday the 18th of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Governor has issued a most eloquent proclamation referring to late acts of violence and warning evil doers to desist.

A disastrous fire occurred in Plymouth on last Wednesday morning. Some fifteen dwellings and business houses were burned. Loss, \$100,000.

In Raleigh most of the legislature attended the State Fair, Messrs. Galway and Eagles from New Hanover and many members of western representatives graced the ground with their presence.

Mr. Froelich, of whose China Bean Vineyard and Orchard we made mention yesterday, has specimens of various grapes and wine, which has been pronounced remarkably fine; as an evidence of their superiority, Mr. F. has received orders from government officers in the Agricultural Bureau, Washington City, for a large quantity of the wine.—*Raleigh Standard.*

On Saturday last the boiler of A. H. Ashburn & Co's saw mill, located about a mile from Windsor, Bertie county, exploded killing Cornelius Williams, a colored lumber bearer, wounding six others and demolishing the entire establishment.

The boiler and Engine weighing 800 pounds, were thrown about fifty on one side, and the dome one hundred feet on the other side. The colored man was thrown across the saw and literally severed in twain. The loss of machinery is estimated at \$15,000.—*Raleigh Standard.*

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—The following Directors have been appointed on the part of the State: Wm. Sloan, J. L. Brown, James McDonald, J. F. Flitt, R. S. Badger, J. S. Cannon, and S. P. Sherrill. On the part of the Stockholders the following were elected: R. H. Cowan, D. H. Sumner, W. L. Steele, S. J. Person, H. W. Cotton and A. R. Hominy. C. S. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works was present and claimed the right to appoint State directors. Hon. Geo. Z. French giving notice that the matter would be referred to the courts for settlement.

The Raleigh Sentinel gives the following report of the meeting of the State society Thursday night in the capitol:

An Essay by Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, on cheap transportation on Railroads, was read by the President, which elicited some remarks from Rev. J. Brinton Smith and a very interesting speech from Admiral Wilkes.

An Essay was also read by Mr. James A. Leach of Thomasville on the manufacture of shoes, and the comparative cost and value as contrasted with those of Northern manufacture.

On motion of Dr. G. Isom, Messrs. J. R. Dodge and Wm. Saunders, members of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, were invited to take seats in the body as honorary members.

Honorable D. G. Fowle offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine the type setting machine exhibited by F. G. Foster, of Wake, and report to the executive Committee, whether the same is worthy of special notice.

The President appointed on this Committee, Gov. Holden, J. C. Gorman and C. I. Grady of Wilmington.

Jno. S. Daney, Esq., of Edgecombe, then read an essay on the cultivation of cotton in his county.