

the government shall be at liberty to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution, and, as designed by the framers of that instrument, that shall be preserved from encroachments by either of the others." On the question of colored suffrage he takes the same views which we have constantly maintained since the 12th of January 1867. Those views are rapidly gaining ground and we regret they were not embodied in the resolutions adopted by the State Conservative Convention at Raleigh on the 13th. And we are rejoiced too, to see the article in the editorial columns of the Journal, which indicates the endorsement of its views by that able and influential paper—a paper with which we have generally agreed. As we are, upon the whole, better pleased with this reply to Judge Pearson's letter than we are with our own, and as the writer reviews it from a different stand point, and replies to some parts of it which we did not notice, we will publish so much of the article as contains the argument upon our return to Salisbury.

[Agreeing with our senior in his estimate of the article in the Journal referred to, we published it in full in our last in his absence.—JONES.]

THE SPARKING.

And now we bid farewell to this delightful place for the season—perhaps forever. If we possessed any descriptive powers we would like to describe for the benefit of our readers. We can only say that it is a lovely spot—made so by the hand of nature, and much improved by art. The climate and health giving power of the waters are equal to any in the country, North or South. Everything is provided for the amusement, entertainment and comfort of visitors, and why it is not more liberally patronized passes our comprehension. Why places which do not present half the attractions should be preferred to it seems to us strange. Barely this is a place that every North Carolina should delight to see built up—should take a pride in advancing as a State Institution. There is no reason why this should not become the principle watering place of the State, if not of the South, and such it must become in the course of time, and at no great distance of time at that.

We leave here with regret. During our brief stay our health has been greatly improved, our associations have been of the most pleasant and agreeable character, our spirits have been revived, and we have enjoyed a degree of pleasure which we have not known for many months.

And now again we bid farewell to the "Sparkling Catawba" with all their attractions—with all their associations, which will be hallowed in our memory—to the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor—to his engaging and entertaining lady—to his gifted and accomplished niece, and to the many equally attractive visitors whose society we so highly prized while here.

DR. I. W. JONES.

The following extract from a letter from Dr. Jones, written to a friend in this place, has been handed to us for publication:

"Let me assure you that I deplore any act of omission, by which my friends are not led to suppose that I have the sympathy with Radicals or Reactionaries. You have heard all that I have had to say on the matter. I became a member of the Conservative party, because, politically, I have always been a conservative man, and as I have before said, that, in that party, as to that party alone, we must look for all of our rights, and of civil government that we may hope now to possess. I have been impelled to the course I have taken through a sense of duty, not for any selfishness that I have to subservience. The line of duty which I thought proper to pursue, was to write for the Conservative and I thought perhaps it might be better to say nothing that could create discord in the ranks of Conservatives. I think what I have said in that regard has been true and ought not to have been any one's—this, and this alone, was my motive for desisting to speak. If, however, my poor efforts can do the cause of the conservative party and of liberty any good, I will be glad to write more but haven't time. I will write you in a few days.

Yours, I. W. JONES.

LETTERS.—Welcome that Mr. Davis, the Senator from Montgomery, and our townsman, Dr. T. W. Keene, should discuss today, in the columns of the Journal, the subject of colored suffrage. It is a subject which has been so long and so fully discussed, that it is almost impossible to say anything new. The ball is rolling and growing as it moves down the river, and it is being thoroughly canvassed by Blackmer, Bailey, Cobb and Maj. Kerr.

JUDGE PEARSON.

We received a note from this distinguished gentleman a few days since, expressing his pleasure at the tone of our article, announcing our intention of reviewing his letter from the Catawba Springs, and saying further that he would probably reply if we would give him a hearing in our columns. We have consented to do so, and will insert his reply, should he decide to make one, together with our rejoinder, whenever it comes to hand. We have a number of interrogatories which we would like to propound to the Chief Justice.

PERIODICALS.—The absence of the Senior has prevented an earlier notice of the several periodicals upon his table.

The Edinburg and London Quarterly Reviews for July with their usual interesting and lively tables of contents are at hand. Livingston's Magazine for August has also been received. It is enough to say of this number that it is worthy of its predecessors.

For other of these Reviews, or for the Magazine, address the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton street, New York.

The **ELECTRIC** for September is also at hand and is an unusually interesting number. It is embellished by an elegant steel plate engraving of Hon. Anson Barlow, who is now attracting very general attention. It contains a number of articles of surprising interest, and we would call special attention to the article on the Great Solar Eclipse, written by one of the most celebrated of English Astronomers, Richard Proctor, B. A., F. R. A. S., with particular reference to the phenomena of the coming eclipse. Address, E. R. Felton, Publisher, 108 Fulton street, New York.

THE LAND WE LOVE for September is also at hand containing many excellent articles—the most interesting to us being a Biographical Sketch of the late Chief Justice Nash of our Supreme Court.

FROM THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Conclusion of the Rosecrans Conference—Correspondence on the State of the South—General Lee's Views—The Letters withheld for the present—Their Substance—Preparations for the Fancy Ball, &c., &c.

[From the Richmond White.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 27th, 1868.

Well, the conference between General Rosecrans and General Lee and Beauregard, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Governor Dickens of South Carolina, Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, A. H. H. Sitart, Governor Leitcher, Jere Morton, Gov. Stockdale, of Texas, General Echols and others, which has been in progress since Saturday last, reached a conclusion this morning, when a statement to be laid before the people of the North was agreed upon and signed by the parties above mentioned. It was deemed advisable by General Rosecrans to allow the press to have copies of it in advance of its formal publication by him, through correspondents were important as the widow of the Scriptures. He left with it by the eleven o'clock stage, and will proceed at once northward. I have been able to gather an outline, however, of its contents.

A LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS TO GEN. LEE.

The paper consists first of a letter addressed by General Rosecrans to General Lee and others, in which he states that he came here of his own accord, in the interest of his country, to get from the Confederate leaders in the late war, in whom the North knows the South has perfect confidence, a full expression of their views upon the political questions of the day, and he hoped and expected it would be such a one as would materially aid in the reconstruction of our common country upon a basis of permanent peace and prosperity. In this letter, which breathed patriotism in every line, as I am informed, he propounded sundry inquiries to General Lee, among which were, whether we can hope for any permanent peace and prosperity under the present Congressional plan of reconstruction, which surrenders to the control of negroes and white whites nearly all of the Southern States? Whether, if the whites were all enfranchised and given the control of the South, they would treat the negroes justly and kindly? The whole object of the letter was to procure such a statement of the feeling and temper of the Southern people towards the Government, the negroes, &c., as I foresaw would be in my letter, which, though written on Saturday last, was a full report of the proceedings of the conference up to the hour the paper was agreed upon.

General Rosecrans requested General Lee to confer with other leading Southern Generals and civilians, and obtain their views in connection with his own.

GENERAL LEE'S REPLY.

A careful, well digested, I need not say truthful statement, because Robert E. Lee's sign manual was to it, was prepared and addressed to General Rosecrans in reply to his letter. As I have stated above, all the parties to the conference signed it, and others will do so before its publication.

It may not be unwell to know that after General Lee's name came that of Gen. Beauregard, and that the signature of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is the third.

General Lee stated that he believed the South sincerely desired a restoration of the Union. He did not think it possible that the country could prosper while the control and management of the governments of the

States of the South remained in the hands of negroes and a few whites, and the mass of the men representing her intelligence are disfranchised.

He believed if the whites of the South were relieved of all political disabilities, and thereby given ascendancy, that they would, if left to themselves, treat the negroes with kindness, forbearance and justice. The Southern people, in his opinion, regard the questions of slavery and secession as settled finally by the war, and they have no disposition or inclination to re-establish the one or to agitate the other. It is the unanimous wish, says General Lee, of the Southern people that we shall have lasting peace. They long for it. The people of the South have the greatest interest in having a good and stable government that will protect them in their rights and their property, under which they may go to work properly, and with confidence that whatever they may accumulate by their labor may be secure for themselves and children.

The reply covers five pages, and re-states substantially the declarations of the Conservative Conventions of the South. The gentlemen here like Judge Gibson, who have watched the progress of this conference from its inception to its gratifying conclusion, are very hopeful that much good will result from its action.

General Rosecrans was particularly jubilant, and, though anxious to go North with a paper in which he may ever feel a patriotic pride, he still lingered to bid adieu to the many friends of both sexes he made during his sojourn here.

Secretary Browning arrived to-day. It will soon be time for the mask ball to commence, and I must close. G.

From the Wilmington Journal.

JUDGE PEARSON'S LETTER.

NO. 2.

Judge Pearson claims to be a member of the Conservative party, and, certainly, if he believes the charges, direct and implied, which his letter contains against the Radicals, he must regard them as wholly unfit to be entrusted with the government of the country. He evidently admits that in North Carolina the followers of Grant and Colfax have given us.

A Legislature composed of men who pay no taxes, and have unlimited powers to tax us.

That they have given us incompetent Judges, Clerks, &c.

That they have torn up by the roots our ancient mode of judicial proceedings.

That they have put many who are strangers to us in high places.

That the political equality of the negroes is a weight which can only be borne by the power and vigor of the white man.

That the Conservative party represent the property and intelligence of the State, and, when the storm is over, "will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well."

Four of the above propositions, first in order, we know to be literally true, the others are in Judge Pearson's own words, as indeed, all are. He is obliged, therefore, to base his support of Grant and Colfax on the plea of averting apprehended social disturbances, and his position may be stated in this wise:

"I will take Grant and Colfax, with the multitudinous sins of their party upon them, rather than civil war, which must follow their defeat, and I advise others to do the same."

To this I reply:

The predictions of civil war made by Judge Pearson, in the event of the defeat of Grant and Colfax, are based upon assertions unfounded in fact, are the mere emanations of his own brain, unsubstantiated by sound argument, and do not deserve serious notice.

We, the people of the South, cannot support Grant and Colfax for the reason that the success of those men will fasten upon us, and upon our posterity, a grinding despotism which revolution alone will be effectual to remove.

The battle for civil liberty must be fought in November at the polls by the ballot, and if Seymour and Blair should then be defeated, our descendants, as well as ourselves will be slaves.

To follow the question of civil war still further, I have proved from the contemporary history of Great Britain that the assertions upon which Judge Pearson rests his predictions are baseless. I will now add what judicial, or political blindness may have prevented the Judge from seeing; that, including women and minors, there are as many white people, at this day, in the Southern States, disfranchised by the operation of the reconstruction acts as there are negroes in said States, and these people are seeking no other remedy than they are entitled to under the Constitution of the United States, and they are a people, too, whose birthright, and the birthright of whose ancestors was freedom, but in their behalf he is silent, his warning voice is heard only for the negro. Judge Pearson not only ignores the events of contemporary history, he misrepresents them also. That he should refer to the negro as in the "enjoyment of political rights for years," when he knows that until April 25th, 1865, he was a slave; that he has not had the right to vote for more than one year, and that it was then granted to him as a privilege for a partisan purpose, and never sought by him as a right, proves the recklessness of the partisan rather than the candor of the patriot, or the uprightness of the Judge.

That the freedmen should be deprived of political rights is, says the Judge, "against the eternal laws of nature." How was it, then, that Roode, Caldwell, Dick, Settle, Logan, Harris, Henry, and other persons, now leaders of the Radical party in North Carolina, not only opposed the extension of suffrage to the freedmen in the Convention of 1865, but were unwilling even to allow them the right of being represented; and how was it that Judge Pearson was of the same way of thinking? Why could he not then see that this refusal was against the eternal laws of nature, and most end in civil war?

The law of nature is indeed eternal, unchanging and universal. If it be a crime to deprive four millions of negroes

from the suffrage, it is a crime under the law of nature to murder one man so as to murder one hundred. Why, then, does the platform of the Radical party embody a living lie, sanction a public crime, by admitting the right of the Northern States to disfranchise the negro? Does the law of nature act upon one set of principles in Ohio and another in North Carolina? What a palpable absurdity.

The law of nature exists in the natural relations prior to any positive precept, and commentators say, is but known by its universality. Now, suffrage is the creature of positive precept in every country in the world where it exists, and so far from being universal, it is, in the majority of civilized nations, denied to the mass of the people. We might expect to meet with the proposition, "to deny suffrage to the negro is against the law of nature" in a Fourth of July oration, but it is humiliating that it should be submitted by the Chief Justice of North Carolina. Verily, he had better confine himself to the "common law;" he is so frequently wanting in the judgment properly to apply them.

But, in fact, this prediction of civil war, in the event stated, deserves, under all the circumstances, the scorn and loathing of every unprejudiced man.

We have among us four millions of an inferior race, who, until recently, were slaves, and who, until still more recently, never enjoyed any political rights. The men who have battled for freedom were men who could look back to a history of their own, emblazoned on every page with great deeds and illustrious names; but the negroes can look back only to an ancestry of slaves. They never sought freedom for themselves. At this day they cannot intelligently exercise the franchise, and do not know the meaning of political rights. Judge Pearson insists that these people have such a heritage of freedom, that if disfranchised under the forms of the Constitution, they will resort to the sword. This is a self-evident error. The negro is naturally docile, and will remain contented, even though he should be disfranchised, but his disfranchisement is not an issue joined in this political contest.

The unprincipled demagogues who live by agitation, who desire a pretext to coerce, for their own emolument, the Southern people into the support of a political party, may threaten to incite the negroes to violence, and may succeed in so doing, but it will be the violence of the mob, seeking for plunder, and committing outrage, before which friend and foe will fall alike, and not the arm of the freeman seeking political rights. Those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind, and should the Radical agitators see their desperate undertakings realized, they may be the first to fall victims to the fury of the passions they evoke.

No matter in what light these predictions of civil war may be viewed, they must be regarded as wicked and transparent pretences, gotten up for the purpose of aiding the Radical party by operating on that large class of people who take counsel of their fears.

But, says Judge Pearson: "If the reconstruction acts were void, so are the reconstruction acts of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves."

In Hughes *ex parte*, which the Chief Justice is so fond of rolling, as a sweet morsel, under his tongue, it is decided that the reconstruction acts of President Johnson are valid, and that the Convention of 1865 "was a rightful Convention of the people." This Convention, then, rightfully called, abolished slavery in North Carolina. Moreover, that Convention made provision for the election of State officers and members of Congress, who were elected, the State officers inaugurated, and President Johnson, by his proclamation, declared North Carolina to be a State in the Union. All this Judge Pearson declares in Hughes *ex parte*, was legal, was valid, was rightfully done. The reconstruction laws of Congress proceed upon the assumption that all this was legal, was valid, and was rightfully done. Judge Pearson has sworn to obey the laws of North Carolina; so long as Hughes *ex parte* remains unoverruled, it is the law of North Carolina, and he has sworn to obey it, but he cannot obey Hughes *ex parte* and the reconstruction acts at the same time—which horn of the dilemma will he take?

The proposition then is, logically speaking, false. So far from the reconstruction acts of the President and of Congress standing or falling together, they are diametrically opposed. They cannot co-exist, and the validity of the one can be sustained only by declaring the illegality of the other.

The reconstruction acts of Congress were based upon the express principle, that the reconstruction measures of the President were usurpations, and as such, were made the chief charge against him in the report of the impeachment committee. But in Hughes *ex parte* it is declared that the acts of the President in reconstructing the States were not usurpations, but were valid and legal acts. If the reconstruction acts, then, should be declared void, those of President Johnson would stand where Hughes *ex parte* places them, as legal and valid acts, and therefore, the abolition of slavery under them is irrevocable. The Judge is estopped by his own decision.

The people of North Carolina are not to be led by one who involves himself in so many evident contradictions. Their principles do not sit so easily upon them as upon Judge Pearson, who proclaims himself a member of the Conservative party, yet turns recruiting sergeant for Grant and Colfax, and who amid all changes and vicissitudes, manages to retain his office, always observing the cardinal principle of swearing by the powers that be.

We will not follow the advice of such a man, and thereby fasten upon ourselves and our posterity the rule of a party which has given us—

Houseless legislators, negroes, carpet-baggers, and men of low degree, who have taxed us to an unlimited extent.

Which has put strangers in our high places, filled our branch with partisan judges, and our officers with incompetent persons. Which has torn up our ancient mode of judicial proceedings by the roots, which is now organizing an army of ne-

groes to oppress us and eat up our substance, and which is seeking to deprive us of the right to employ, or discharge, our own laborers.

A party which is attempting to destroy the two co-ordinate branches of the government; which violates the liberties of the citizen, and the rights of the States. A party whose public officials are public plunderers, taxes the work of our hands, the clothes that we wear, the food that we eat, and almost the very air that we breathe. If we desire advice, we will seek it from those public men among us who have been true in every emergency, and who have never betrayed their political principles for the sake of public position.

CIVIL.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

OUR THIRD SENATOR.

We recently chronicled the election of a third United States Senator from this State; or in other words, the ebony and brindle hued Legislature of North Carolina had elected Joseph C. Abbott, "carpet-bagger," late of this city, to the United States for the term of two years. To show what a fit companion the new Senator will be to such galvanized mockeries of honor and statesmanship as make up a majority of that body of "small-potatoes" Solons, whom no legislative salt can save from being a stench in the nostrils of posterity, we give an anecdote as characteristic of the individual in question.

The public career of this man began as adjutant general of New Hampshire in the early part of the war. He was forced into resignation, his accounts being "in great confusion," so much so that his cash, if he had any, could not be distinguished from the public's money. How much the State was out, the "Old Nick" and the Radical party (synonymous terms) only know, and neither is likely to tell. We will not, however, dwell on this little financial aberration, since even the greatest of heavenly bodies vary from their regular path; nor will we but mention the fact that he left this State for the State's good, literally owing every body who was so unfortunate as to give him credit—probably forgetting these "little bills" in his "troupy loil" shouting for the liberty of the dark-skinned race that has conferred the recent honor upon him.

While the honorable Senator's accounts were in this course of demoralization, he boarded at the Hotel of this city, where "the fared sumptuously every day and was clad in purple and fine linen." Cigars found a connoisseur in him, and for beverages, the skill of the mixologist of tipulars was taxed to the utmost to concoct and vary the forms of the "spiritions framoni" with which he moistened the clay of his earthly tabernacle and mitigated the asperities of official life. Thus a large bill was run up, and left as too heavy to be taken away on his departure. The "Senator" wouldn't cheat a man. No, he would rather owe it forever than cheat any one out of an honest debt. He would scorn the idea as he would scorn whisky. There was no recourse left to the landlord but law, and having taken advice, he wrote to Abbott demanding pay and threatening a recourse to the law. To this Abbott unwarily replied, saying that if the landlord persisted in his course, he would prosecute him for liquor selling contrary to the statute made and provided. Here was another business enigma that was solved by the legal advice to publish the correspondence in some public journal, unless the cash was forthcoming.—Gen. Abbott was forthwith notified of the proposed line of action, and seeing he had "put his foot in it" came down with a celerity rivaling that of Capt. Scott's coon.

So much for this carpet-bag postcher that New Hampshire has sworn off on North Carolina. How many peers will he find in the Senate? Lots of them, undoubtedly.

From Washington—President Johnson and the Hadden and Browlowe Staining Armies!—The September Session.

Washington, Aug. 29, P. M.—Hon. John C. Burch and Col. L. C. Borch were recently appointed as a delegation, by the Tennessee Conservatives, to visit the President. Burch, unable to come, delegated his powers to Col. David Looney, who, with Col. Beech, has had a prolonged interview with the President.

The President referred the delegation to the recent orders as to the limit of Executive power, but assured them that every power authorized by the Constitution and laws would be used to secure freedom of the ballot, without interference from the State or Federal troops.

The President takes the ground that the Constitution FORBIDS the maintenance of standing armies in any State, and that the Act of 1865, dislodging and forbidding the Militia and volunteer force is absolute in the South.

The President's ground is that the Militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen, that it is an emergency force, subject to be called from the plow or loom at any moment, and from which no citizen can escape; but that a standing army of paid troops, in any State, unless called for and controlled by Federal authority, is repugnant to the Constitution and laws. Every power of the Government will be used to PUT DOWN standing armies of paid troops in the States.

Nothing definite regarding the September session. It seems to be generally conceded, that it will be too late to arm the Southern Militia, in time for the election, and there appears to be no other business, the meeting is improbable. Rosecrans visited the President to-day.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

The editor of the Salisbury *Old North State* is enjoying himself at these delightful Springs. He reports the Tournament on the 3rd inst. as most successful. The Knight of Lincoln, Mr. S. McBee, was the successful rider, crowning the beautiful Miss E. M. Walker, of Richmond, Va., Mr. Charles Fisher, of Guilford, selected Miss Celia Moore, of New Bern, as First Maid of Honor. Miss Tente Glenn, of Yadkin, was chosen Second Maid by Mr. G. L. Philor, of Lincoln, and Miss Jane McBee wore the colors of the other successful Knight, Mr. A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury. A masked and fancy ball took place on the night of the 27th. We envy our friends who are enjoying the gayeties and comforts provided by that prince of hosts—Col. Wyatt.

Wil. Journal.

From New Orleans—The Legislature.

New Orleans, Aug. 29, M.—The police of New Orleans has not been paid for five months. On yesterday a Committee from the force waited upon the Mayor, setting forth, that many officers were without means to procure the commonest necessities of life, that their families were in actual want, that the best officers had been reduced to absolute beggary, and had to solicit from the charitable, whose residences they guarded, for food to take to their families. It is stated that it is not charity that they ask but pay for labor honestly performed. The Council considered the memorial and passed a resolution declaring their inability to move in the matter and referred the memorial to the Legislature.

In the House, on yesterday, an act passed amending the charter for the city of Jefferson and providing for a new election of city officers on Jan. 1; and empowering the Governor to remove the present incumbents. The letter were elected under the present Constitution.—The House also passed a Bill prohibiting any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition, on the routes of travel, places of entertainment and public resort.

Georgia Legislature.

Atlanta, Aug. 29, P. M.—In the House Sims (negro) had the floor, in defence of the eligibility of negro members.

The point of order was raised whether the fifteen minute rule was in force. The Chair decided that each member had unlimited say.

Sims then continued his speech, and said that if they were turned out, the people of Georgia have never seen before. "Oh, yes! I know him very well indeed." "Did you happen to know the States twice?" The omniscient but conscientious speaker at once replied, "Well, one of them I knew exceedingly well, but I not quite sure whether I ever happened to meet the other."

Col. George Hancock, of Jefferson county, Ky., is said to be in possession of an original letter of General Washington, dated March, 1787. In it he declines to attend a political convention in Philadelphia in the following May because he had previously declined to attend a meeting of the Cincinnati at the same time and place.

DIED.

On Friday, August 13th, 1868, at the family residence, in Woodruff county, of congestive fever, Mrs. JANE M., wife of Dr. T. A. Krider, in the fortieth year of her age.

There are few whose loss will be more deeply felt, and more sincerely mourned in the circle of her acquaintances, than Mrs. K's. Her death is a sad calamity, not only to her husband and immediate family, but to the church of which she was a beloved and useful member, and the community of which she was one of the brightest ornaments. It is a mysterious Providence which calls away the true and the good in the midst of their years and usefulness; and though we do not murmur, but bow in humble submission to the will of Him whose wisdom and goodness we cannot doubt.

In Mrs. K's character there was a rare and beautiful combination of strength, simplicity and gentleness. To a sound practical judgment, and a natural disposition singularly modest, ingenious and gentle, she added a tender and enlightened conscience, remarkable firmness of will and energy, and directness of purpose. She was a consistent, earnest and active Christian, and in the various relations of life as wife, mother, friend and neighbor, she exemplified the principles of the gospel. Her work on earth has been well and faithfully done, and her imperishable memorial is in the hearts of those who have been blessed by her labors, her influence and her example. May the God of the Covenant sanctify this sad bereavement to her husband and motherless children, wipe the tears of anguish from their weeping eyes, and make sweet when life's duties and trials cease, to join her in the mansions of rest above.

In Clemmonsville, N. C., on the 19th of August, 1868, Dr. ALBERT CLINTON WHARTON, a respected citizen and an eminent physician.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS MILLER wanted, to take charge of a First Class Mill, situated in Davidson county. Address A. C. WHARTON, Clemmonsville, N. C. Sept. 1, 1868. 10-12-3m

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 23 BEAVER STREET, New York.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for the "Cremora Whisk" of New York, for the sale of its celebrated

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADRIAN A. YOLLERS, Wilmington, N. C. 10-12-3m

and the members participating twenty-five minutes. The ability discussion costs the tax payers of Georgia two thousand dollars, daily.

From South Carolina.

Columbia, Sept. 1, P. M.

The House sustained the Governor's veto of the Charleston City Charter bill,—an extreme Radical party measure.

Deaths by Lightning.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, P. M.

Hon. Thomas B. Jones and his two daughters, aged twelve and seventeen, were killed, and his son seriously injured, by lightning, to day, at New Egypt, New Jersey.

From Baltimore—North Carolina Merchant Robbed.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, P. M.

A North Carolina merchant had his pocket picked of three thousand and one hundred dollars, last night.

Markets.

New York, Aug. 29, P. M.

Cotton more active and firm. Sales of 2,500 at 30.

Bonds nominal at 68 & 70.

Gold dull at 1.44.

A BIG BOWL OF PUNCH.

Admiral Russell was the officer who in the reign of William III. defeated the French off La Hogue and for his services on that occasion was created an Earl. He was a hearty lover of punch, and is said to have made the largest bowl of his favorite liquor that was ever made. He constructed a bowl or cistern in his pleasure ground at Chippinham in Cambridgeshire, and threw into it: Four hogheads of brandy, eight hogheads of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, twenty gallons of lime juice, thirteen hundred weight of sugar, five pounds of grated nutmeg, three hundred roasted bicuitin, and one pipe of dry mountain Malaga wine. In this lake of liquor floated a small boat, manned with a steady boat's crew. These filled for all comers, and more than six thousand persons took of the Admiral's mixture. The cistern, or bowl, was empty long before morning.

Mr. Dickens picked up this story during his last visit to America, and the English papers are repeating it with evident enjoyment: A man in this country knew everybody. Name what celebrity you could—Palmerston, Guizot, Arago, Landseer, Livingstone, Morio—no matter. "Oh, yes! I know him very well indeed." "Did you happen to know the States twice?" The omniscient but conscientious speaker at once replied, "Well, one of them I knew exceedingly well, but I not quite sure whether I ever happened to meet the other."

Col. George Hancock, of Jefferson county, Ky., is said to be in possession of an original letter of General Washington, dated March, 1787. In it he declines to attend a political convention in Philadelphia in the following May because he had previously declined to attend a meeting of the Cincinnati at the same time and place.

LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 1, M.

Quite a number of Southern Post Offices have been discontinued in the South from causes which can easily be remedied.

The Post Office Department desires advice from parties of the several Post Offices discontinued of acceptable persons who can take the oath. Married women and minors are excluded by law from charge of Post Offices, but can act as assistants.

The President proclaims the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua. It is of a liberal character of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Markets.

New York, Sept. 1, M.

Cotton quiet at 30.

Turpentine firm at 44.45. Rosin steady, strained common 27.5.

Gold 1.44. North Carolinas, old 71 1/2 new 71.

Elections.

Washington, Sept. 1, P. M.

The Wilmington municipal election was a warm contest. The vote is largely increased. The Republicans re-elected their Mayor by a increased majority of one hundred.

New York, Sept. 1, P. M.

The Vermont election resulted in the success of the Republicans by a largely increased majority over last year.

Returns from a third of the State indicate the in-jury at twenty-seven thousand. Some make it a thirty thousand vote—the heaviest thsown since 1860.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 1, P. M.

McCulloch and Rollins had a fruitless consultation to-day.

The Indian Department has nothing new.

Large expenditures in the War Department. Freedmen's Bureau, &c., will increase the public debt several millions.

From New York—Arrests.

New York, Sept. 1, P. M.

Warrants were issued, to-day, for the arrest of prominent Revenue officials here. Charges not made public. Ex-Collector Smith was arrested.

From Georgia—The Legislature.

Atlanta, Sept. 1, P. M.

In the House, a resolution passed, regulating the discussion on negro eligibility allowing each negro one hour for defence