

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Inauguration of the State officers elected in August last takes place at Raleigh to-day. Tod R. Caldwell will be sworn in as Governor for the next four years; Curtis H. Brogden, as Lieutenant Governor; David Jenkins, as Treasurer; William H. Howerton, as Secretary of State; Tazewell L. Hargrove, as Attorney General; and John Reilly, as Auditor.

These officers are all thoroughly Republican, of course; but they are not thoroughly corrupt and unprincipled as are most of the Radical officials who have proven curses to the South since the war. On the contrary they are men of fair abilities, and for the most part disposed to be honest and just in their dealings, either as private individuals or as public officials.

Judging from the character and past careers of the men, we do not think they will prove derelict to the duties which by their inauguration to-day will devolve upon them as officers of our State Government for the next four years. There is no good, substantial reason to believe that they will be otherwise than faithful to the trusts reposed in them, and honest in the conduct of the matters and things appertaining to the official stations which they are elected to fill.

Let us indulge in this hope, at all events; and however much we may dislike to see inaugurated an administration chosen by negroes and a small proportion only of the white population of the State, still let us not heap upon them the severe censures which Southern Radicals, with some few exceptions, richly deserve.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The financial circles of the North are just now much agitated over the subject of the resumption of specie payments. Leading financiers suggest a practical way of bringing about this desirable improvement in the financial policy of the government. It is to amend the National Banking Law, so as to compel the national banks to gradually change the reserves now required of them to gold, until a sufficient amount of specie has been accumulated to make specie payments possible.

In furtherance of this purpose, it is suggested that as fast as gold is accumulated and Government notes or greenbacks are liberated, the latter be withdrawn. Thus a gold reserve will be provided for ultimate resumption, and the volume of the paper currency which is now afloat will be gradually reduced, until it reaches a point nearer par value.

This great and important change in the financial condition of the United States is likely to be one of the most prominent measures inaugurated during Grant's second term, and will redound largely to the advantage of the country.

TYRANNY IN LOUISIANA. The latest feature in the despotic treatment of Louisiana, is the suppression of the New Orleans Times, because of its denunciation of the negro usurpers, and Durell, the Federal Judge who is in sympathy with them, and by whose agency they were able to seize the State, and hold it.

The Durrell Coup D'Etat—The Origin of this Method of Revolution.

The question, whether the government of any of the States of this confederacy can be overturned by an enterlocutory order in a chancery proceeding, begins to interest the people of the other States. This interest will doubtless extend to foreign countries. It is such a startling novelty that, whether our poor State ever obtains any relief from the great calamity which has fallen upon her, or not, there can be no doubt that she will acquire thereby a very large and extensive notoriety. Louisiana will thus become conspicuous before the world as the first subject of a new mode of revolutionizing a State and enslaving a people. The old process was by the strong hand of a popular chieftain at the head of a disciplined and devoted band, or by the sudden uprising of a mob or faction, or through the slow and systematic approaches of a wily and cunning tyrant. But here we have the next great advance in human science and progress after steam, telegraph and railroads, to wit, that of working a revolution by an enterlocutory order in chancery.

It is an extraordinary invention. Nothing could be more simple or more effective. You have only to be a candidate for some office and be beaten, and then go before a chancery court, like Durrell, (if such another can be found), and swear through forty pages of foolscap, that if some ten thousand persons, who did not vote or register, had all voted for you, you would have been elected, and then forthwith an order in chancery issues to the military authority to place you in the office to which you ought to have been elected, but were not.

This is an uncolored statement of Durrell's new system of revolution. It is the cheapest and easiest mode ever employed to accomplish such ends.—New Orleans Times.

Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the New York Tribune, was born in the small village of Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, in 1838. His parents were poor but respectable. His education was somewhat limited. He began his career as a pedagogue, but soon deserted the calling for more congenial pursuits. He first appeared as an editor on the Xenia (O.) News, since merged into what is now the Xenia Torchlight. He afterwards became Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, and won considerable reputation. At the breaking out of the rebellion he acted as war correspondent of the same journal, and penned some of the most vivid and thrilling battle-descriptions ever written. About three years since he was appointed assistant editorial manager of the New York Tribune, which position he held until the nomination of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati, when he was promoted to editor-in-chief. Mr. Reid is thirty-four years of age and still a bachelor.

His career has been one of remarkable brilliancy. In the short space of twelve years he has reached the first rank of journalism and stepped in the shoes of one of the world's greatest editors. As a politician he has been quite unfortunate. He favored the nomination of Chief-Justice Chase at Chicago, in 1868, and would have supported him had he been nominated by the Democracy at New York. Some have been so uncharitable as to claim that Reid's unwavering support of Mr. Chase was the result of a weakness for the Judge's youngest daughter. His support of Horace Greeley was due to the force of circumstances, but equally disastrous. Mr. Reid is a man of rare talent, and is destined to figure prominently in the field of journalism.—St. Louis Globe.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The new and spacious structure known as the Tabernacle, situated on Schermerborn street near Third avenue, Brooklyn, of which Rev. T. De Wit Talmage, D. D., was pastor, and which was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, was a huge wooden frame covered over inside and outside with thin, corrugated sheet iron. Its exterior shape was a quadrilateral, with a tower at the southwest corner of the porch, fronting on Schermerborn street. In this tower hung the bell, which weighed 2,000 pounds. The interior was semi-circular, presenting the appearance of an amphitheatre. The roof was supported by a number of slender wooden columns. All the pews were on the floor, there being no gallery. The building was a novelty in church architecture, and was supposed to be thoroughly protected against any of the ordinary probabilities of danger from fire. It was capable of seating 3,500 people, with room in the aisles for 500 more.

The organ was a magnificent instrument, built for and used at the first musical jubilee in Boston. Its original cost was \$18,000, but it was procured for the Tabernacle after it had completed its service at the jubilee for \$10,000. The church building and lot on which it was situated cost \$100,000, of which \$25,000 was paid for the lot, leaving about \$75,000 as the cost of the building. The furniture and fixtures, exclusive of the organ, were estimated at about \$10,000; all of which is total loss.

Virginia and North Carolina Troops.

In relation to the controversy now going on as to the Virginia and North Carolina troops during the late war, the Wilmington Journal, after quoting a portion of General Barringer's letter, says: Having put upon record the North Carolina side of the question, we feel very much inclined to yield to the suggestion of the Petersburg Appeal, and so far as the Journal is concerned, put an end to the controversy. Indeed, we scarcely know how to refuse anything to one who recalls so pleasantly and gracefully the memory of so proud a day in the annals of the command to which we had the honor to belong.

The Appeal says: We remember no scene in all the war more thrilling than that which we witnessed on the road to this city from the brilliant field of Reams' Station, when Gen. Heith saluted and thanked the North Carolina regiments of Cook's and McRae's brigades, and the cavalry command of Gen. Barringer, for the splendid gallantry which they displayed in that action. So let the memory of the Carolina soldiers who then fought and fell, and the claims of those who survive them, be fitly remembered and honored by us now. It will become us either to sound the trumpet of our own praise or to detract from the honors which are due our brothers in an ill-starred but sacred cause. Let all voices of discord be hushed, and let Virginians be proud of the fame which belongs to North Carolina's great part in the war, and let North Carolina no less generously remember that here was the Flanders of the fight; that Virginia gave many heroes, both high and humble, to the service, and that they quitted themselves nobly; fit comrades for the bravest men; fit soldiers in devotion and exploit, for the loftiest cause and the most illustrious captains.

Five Hundred Dollars to the Man Who Eats the Most Oysters.

[From the Nashville Banner of the 18th.] The civilized city of Guthrie, on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville road, is just now in a perfect fever of excitement over the novel contest of the age. Explanatory of what we are about to tell it may not be out of place to state that Guthrie was born in a swamp not many years ago, and the festive bull-frog is still wont to exercise his leggy muscles by jumping from one domicile to another in the more moist seasons of the year. All Guthrie, moreover, is devotedly fond of frogs and fish and whatever lives in the two-thirds of the earth which geographers say is water. Being cultivated in their tastes, the Guthrieites have a decided voice for oysters. In fact oysters are the fondest things of which the Guthrieites are.

"Now there are two enterprising young men in Guthrie, each of whom thinks he can beat the world in getting away with the bivalve. They have entered themselves at \$500 a side and have taken a whole week to perform the feat extraordinary (but we have forgotten to mention that Guthrie renders up her taxes to Kentucky, being just beyond the borders of Tennessee.) They are going through the affair most regularly. There is no chance for that swindling which went on when the two lads in the circus were trying to see who could stand on his head the longest. While one was "up" the other was resting, and "up" again as soon as the other showed signs of letting down. But these brave fellows are seated face to face, with their oysters on a table before them. The contest is to end on Friday evening, having commenced on Monday morning. We said that they were seated face to face. Of course they cannot eat all the time without intermission for sleep and other purposes. Moreover, the heroes of the plate are allowed all kinds of condiments. They are said to have chosen the extract of the castor bean as best suited for a long epicurean siege of the character they have undertaken.

All Guthrie is betting heavily on the result, each one of the brave boys having his enthusiastic backers. The shrinking undertaker of Guthrie is said to expect to profit more by the affair than any one else, but for the welfare of the community he has thought it best not to express his hopes too openly.

The plea of insanity in criminal cases is likely to fare hard in Illinois. It does not matter much to the criminal, however, as, at the present day, to use a homely phrase, the lawyers know many tricks that are worth two of that. Insanity may serve on occasion, but is not the reliance it was in olden times.—Illinois is, therefore, somewhat late in dealing with the subject, but her proposed law is an excellent one. If a jury acquits a man of murder as insane, he is certainly a sufficiently dangerous lunatic to be placed in safe keeping. A bill now before the Legislature of Illinois provides that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of his temporary insanity the Court shall send him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime.

A BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The Philadelphia Star says: Professor John Wise, the well known geonaut, has it in contemplation to make a balloon trip across the Atlantic next summer, preparations for the great aerial voyage being in process of arrangement now. The Professor, it will be remembered, made the famous air trip from St. Louis to the Eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, a distance of over 1,200 miles, in the short space of nineteen hours, or at the rate of about sixty-three miles an hour. He feels entirely confident of his ability to make the quickest trip on record across the Atlantic. Quite a number of scientific gentlemen have made application to accompany him in this greatest of all ballooning expeditions.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Sinking of a Steamer. MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—The steamer Celeste sank at Island No. 25. The cargo of corn was valued at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. The passengers escaped and walked sixty miles across the country. The river commenced falling last night, indicating another gorge. Total loss so far will not exceed \$200,000. A coal famine is apprehended.

Ship Burned. CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—The barque J. B. Duffee, at Thomas port for Bremen, with 2,244 bales of uplands cotton on board took fire on Saturday night in the cotton stowed forward. She was promptly filled with water by the engines and sunk at the wharf. The damage to the cargo by the salt water will be large. The cargo will be discharged.

Government Coin Sales. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The government sells a million dollars in coin and buys a million in bonds each week in January.

Intense Cold. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29.—We are having the coldest weather since 1857. Hampton Roads is full of floating ice.

Issue of Bonds Authorized. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The vote to authorize this city to issue a million dollars worth of bonds for the Cincinnati and Chesapeake Railroad, was carried by 7,000 majority.

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Judge Lochrane, on his way to Georgia, reports favorable progress in the negotiations for the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. The plan, loosely stated, is, that Georgia shall re-guarantee the bonds, when their holders will finish and equip the road and pay its floating debt. The German bondholders have indicated their willingness to accept the proposition. The hitch seems to be with certain American holders of mixed Georgia securities, who wish to float all into tangible value upon the tracks of the Brunswick bonds.

From New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The weather is clear and pleasant. The steamship Regulator, from Wilmington, has on board the captain and crew of the schooner Hannah Little, of Philadelphia, rescued at sea on the 27th, the schooner being a complete wreck and the men having been lashed to the wreck 26 hours.

The East and North Rivers are badly blocked with ice.

The Tennessee Ice Gorge. MEMPHIS, Dec. 30.—Dispatches say, the loss by the ice gorge will not exceed half a million of dollars.

The Cuban Insurrection. HAVANNA, Dec. 30.—The insurgents attacked Mayare and sacked several houses and escaped with their wounded. They were driven out by marines from the steamer Hulon. Twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents also attacked Holquin and captured Fort Perreque, and then withdrew. A Spanish Lieutenant Colonel and a Major were killed. In these engagements the number of the Spanish killed is placed as high as sixty.

From France. PARIS, Dec. 30.—M. Thiers, while visiting the English legation, fell and suffered a slight contusion of the hip and elbow, but was able to be present at his reception. Bourgoing, French Minister, has left Rome.

Hotel Burned. SKOWHEGAN, ME., Dec. 30.—The hotel has been burned—loss \$50,000. No water—the reservoirs frozen.

Steamer in Danger. NEWCASTLE, DEL., Dec. 30.—The steamer Pioneer, bound for Wilmington, has drifted away in the ice. A tug has been sent to her assistance.

The Louisiana Troubles. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Louisiana Commercial, in a long letter published this morning, gives a denial to the statement made by Senator Kellogg in his bill of complaint filed in the United States Circuit Court, and says that Kellogg's object in wishing to get possession of the Louisiana election returns was pressed in when he charged upon the returning officers and the Governor—that is, to falsify and suppress or destroy them, in order to make appear he had been elected Governor.

There are, at present, three submarine telegraph cables between America and Europe. A new cable is soon to be laid by the French Company, and still another by the Great Western Telegraph Company, making five in all. The total amount invested in all these cables will be thirty millions of dollars.

New Advertisements.

Attention, Good Templars. BRO. A. G. BENNETT, a representative of the GRAND LODGE, will be present, at your next regular meeting, (Thursday evening January 2nd, 1873,) for the purpose of instruction—every GOOD TEMPLAR is therefore earnestly requested to attend said meeting at their R. W. HALL, on the evening above mentioned. By order of the Worthy Chief Templar, W. BEAUMONT CLARKSON, Grand Lodge Deputy. Jan 1-2t

BOARDING. MRS. A. W. MILLER is prepared to accommodate Boarders with room and meals, or with meals only, as the Boarder may desire. The building, Gray's, on the corner of Trade and Church streets, is a new one; the rooms are cleanly, comfortably, neatly furnished, and well attended. The table is as good as the market will afford. Terms most liberal, to suit clerks who are working for moderate salaries. Jan 1-tf

The Change. HAVING notified our friends and customers some time since, that our business would change January 1st, 1873, we are pleased to say that the change has taken place, and it is to be strictly CASH or 30 DAYS CREDIT. Those who do not pay promptly need not expect any favors. If you are in arrears—don't ask for credit, save us the unpleasant duty of denying you. To our many friends and patrons we return thanks, and ask a continuance of their favors—believing that by a strict application of the above rules we will be able to sell goods cheaper than those who credit. All bills are due and payable on the 1st day of each and every month. GRIER & ALEXANDER. Jan 1, 1873, 1y Democrat please copy.

Burwell, Grier & Co., (Successors to Carson & Grier.) Grocers & Commission Merchants, Corner of 4th and Tryon Sts., CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan 1-1m

Mansion House. THE sale of the Furniture, &c., of the Mansion House, advertised to take place on the 1st January, will not be held, the property having been disposed of privately. ECCLES & GAITHER, Auctioneers. Jan 1

NOTICE. There is a COW in charge of the keeper of the Cemetery for the violation of an ordinance. She answers the following description: A medium sized red cow, with rather peculiar horns—one being turned up and the other down. The owner would do well to come forward and redeem her, or she will be sold to pay charges. C. F. HARRISON, City Marshal. Jan 1-tf

NOTICE. IN accordance with the usual custom, the Banks of the City will be closed on Wednesday January 1, (New Year's day.) Customers and dealers having business with the Banks will please transact the same on the day preceding. M. P. PEGRAM, Cashier 1st National Bank, J. R. HOLLAND, Cashier M & F National Bk, T. W. DEWEY, Cashier Bank of Meck'g. dec 31-2t

FURNITURE.—AND—UNDERTAKING. F. M. SHELTON. HAVING greatly increased his Stock of FURNITURE which consists in part of Parlor Suits, Black, Walnut Painted Chamber Suits, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Spring Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Teapots, Folding Tables, Ladies Work Tables, Extension and Center Tables, Whatnots safes, Excelsior and Cotton Mattresses, Chairs and Stools of various styles and many other things not necessary to mention. The Undertakers Department is complete from the cheapest Poplar Coffin to the finest Hexagon Head and Foot Walnut Casket Half Glass Top finished and trimmed in the most approved style, will be kept constantly ready for use, all of which will be sold at a most reasonable price.

RETURNING many thanks for past favors I most respectfully ask the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, who have need for anything in my line to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. South Trade Street opposite the Market House, Charlotte, N. C. Jan 1st 1873-1y F. M. SHELTON.

FOR THE PIANOS AND ORGANS. Also Tuning and Repairing. GO TO J. F. RUECKERT, Corner 4th and Market Streets, Wilmington, N. C. The Weber, and other Pianos of note made for sale at New York prices. dec 29

FOR SALE.



A Lot of fine HORSES and MULES, in splendid order. At DAVIDSON'S LIVERY STABLES. Horses and Mules for sale are kept on hand constantly. nov 16-tf

Give fair notice, don't complain. Hereafter all bills are due monthly (inst.) If not settled further credit will most positively be refused after the 1st of January, 1873. TIDDY & BR... dec 31

BUCKWHEAT CAKES all smoking hot, covered over with yellow, rich, good Goshen Butter. What is more palatable for Breakfast? Well we have just received an elegant Lot of the material to make them, and we will sell the receipt for a small price. ALSO. Just received, Irish Potatoes; Cabbage, Chestnuts, &c., at JOHN F. BUTTS, Market. dec 31

CHARLOTTE MALE ACADEMY. THIS Academy will be re-opened the first day of January 1873, under the conduct of the undersigned. As a "Classical," "Mathematical" and "Commercial School," it shall be, second to none. While the Discipline shall be rigid, at the same time judicious. Pupils will be received at any time, and charged only from the time of their entrance. A first-class assistant, will be secured the 1st of February, if necessary. For Circulars, apply to W. BEAUMONT CLARKSON, Principal. Reference to Gen. J. A. Young, Col. W. R. Myers, T. W. Dewey, Esq., Col. John Y. Bryce, J. H. Wilson, Esq., and patrons generally. Mrs. Clarkson will re-open her School Jan. 4, at the School House, lately occupied by Col. Clarkson, and respectfully solicits the patronage of Charlotte. A competent Teacher, will assist her. dec 29-3t

Murder, Fire & Robbery. AS I am losing many of my customers by crediting them I would take the liberty of asking all who owe me to call and settle up by the 1st of February 1873 or sooner. J. T. BUTLER. dec 29

St. MARY'S SCHOOL. RALEIGH, N. C. Rev. Albert Suedes, D. D., Rector. Rev. Bennett Suedes, A. M., Ass't. THE Sixty-second Term of this School will commence on the Twenty-fifth of January 1873, and continue until the 17th of June. For a circular apply to the Rector. dec 24-2w

NELSONS Gelatine, Flavoring Extract, Fresh and of superior quality. BULWELL & CO. Springs Corner. dec 21

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FRESH FISH, AND NORFOLK OYSTERS, AT B. N. SMITH'S. FISH AND OYSTERS RECEIVED every Morning by Express except Sundays and Mondays. We WILL not sell STALE or SOULT OYSTERS. Oysters must be sold on the Quick Sale and Small Profit principle. nov 6 B. N. SMITH.

ATLANTIC, TENNESSEE & OHIO R. R. THIS Company offers for sale the following securities: Its mortgage gold bonds bearing 8 per cent. in gold, having 10 years to run at 85 and accrued interest, making including the discount over 10 per cent. per annum in gold, or over 12 per cent. in currency. Mecklenburg county bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest at 70 and accrued interest, yielding to the investor over 12 per cent. per annum. Ireddell county bonds bearing 8 per cent. having nine years to run at 80 and interest, making over 12 per cent. Also Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta bonds at 80 and accrued interest. The coupons of the Ireddell and Mecklenburg bonds are receivable by the respective counties in payment of all county taxes. The rates of interest are inviting to capitalists and tax payers and afford a fine opportunity for permanent investments. The Company sells these bonds to use the proceeds in payment of its floating debts. They can be had from M. P. Pegram, Esq., and J. R. Holland, Esq., Cashiers of the First and Second National Banks of Charlotte, and R. F. Singleton, President Bank of Statesville and from the under signed. WM. JOHNSTONE, President. E. F. MORRISON, Treasurer. nov 28-2ed 6w Home and Democrat copy. Statesville Intelligencer and American copy.

BUY THE GENUINE FAIRBANKS. STANDARD SCALES. More than 250 Different Modifications. AGENTS ALSO FOR THE BEST ALARM BELL DRAWERS. FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York. 103 Baltimore St., Baltimore. 63 Camp St., New Orleans. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 118 Milk Street, Boston. For Sale by Leading Hardware Dealers, sept 19 4w twice a week