WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1866.

Labor.

One of the results of the war has disclosed the fact that Southern chivalry does not proscribe labor, as it has always been falsely contended at the North, and by indifference and silence, in some degree admitted at the South. The history of the world does not furnish a parallel to the cheerfulness and zeal with which a people, who having staked and lost their all in the issue of battle went to work, as has characterized the people of the South. Failing in one undertaking they do not become discouraged, but immediately set about to test the probabilities of another. To excite their greatest enthusiasm and call forth their greatest energies, the work must only be honorable.

Ex-Confederates are at work all over this land The mightiest chieftain among them-the consummate military leader, who with a half clad, poorly fed and equipped army, never more than a third, and frequently less than a fourth, the numbers of his adversaries, for four years kept one of finest and best furnished armies ever organized at bay and on more than two-thirds of the battle fields remained master of the situation, now adorns the presidency of a college with all the ability and zeal that distinguished him as a military leader; and to-day, in his more humble position, commands the respect of mankind in a greater degree, if possible, than when in the battles around Richmond he compelled McClellan to seek refuge under the guns of his fleet, or drove the magnificent army of Hooker from its fortifications upon the heights of Chancellorsville, or from the Wilderness to Petersburg, made the overwhelming legions of Grant pay the terrible cost of their confidence and temerity.

The illustrious example thus set has not been lost upon the subordinate officers and men of our armies. To-day throughout the South every grade of employment is filled by men who have distinguished themselves in the service, and while we point with pride to the noble soldier who fills the Gubernatorial Chair of Mississippi, still we can see the badge of honor ornamenting the soiled and worn garments, "faded gray," of men in the most humble employments; their badges telling so eloquently of the past, are not surer evidences of future success than are their contented faces and manly earnestness. These men are the true heroes of the war and are as much to be commended in private life as they were deserving of praise on the battle-field.

The avidity with which all classes at the South have gone to work is no new feature of the Southern character, although they have heretofore been regarded by the majority of the Northern citizens as adverse to manual labor. Previous to the war, with a very large class with us, work was not a necessity, consequently it was not done, and as the North saw the South in a great measure through the wealthy visitors at their watering places, at Operas and Ball Rooms of their cities, and at the counters of Stewart, opinions had been formed relative to our wealth and social life, and the temperament and general manners of our people, which were adverse to habits of industry and labor. Many regarded this section as a great plantation, and the title of "Southern planter" was a synonym of all that was and is desirable in life. The term conveyed to their minds palatial residences, beautiful groves, extensive fields, whose happy owners spent the winter in luxurious case and social enjoyments and passed the summer in costly idleness, amid the mazes of the dance at Saratoga, hunting and fishing at the White Mountains, or enjoying the breezes and baths at Newport. Such, indeed, was the Northern view of Southern

sections and the prosperity of the country, had as friends in this State. The resolutions themselves large a proportion of the Northern people visited are but a repetition of speeches in the State Conthe South as the reverse. Happy would be the vention and editorials of the Standard. We are influence of the present influx of Northerners sincerely glad that the manliness of the President among us, were they not for the greater part has defined clearly and fairly the line of demarkathe quintessence of Radicalism, sent as political tion between himself and the Radicals, and that missionaries and financiers to teach the freedmen the National Union Convention has acted upon this as the opening scenes of their lawlessness and hostility to the whites, and improve our political fact. In North Carolina, at least, it will prevent murder, who can tell what places are next on the will afford one of the hadsomest specimens of Norman theories at our own expense. Certainly there our people from being deceived, as all candidates areamong us some who come in good faith, that have will be required to define their positions, and learned much of Southern character, which must | many we trust, made to explain their conduct duhave a favorable influence upon them. Business, ring the sessions of the late Legislature. If it if not social intercouse, must have developed the does no other good, a dividing line will be made fact that energy and labor were not antagonistical between parties, and we venture the opinion that quent, the material too abundant, the desire too to Southern habits, and that work is not only regard- | the ensuing Legislature will not so much disregard | strong, and the object to be obtained too great ed as honorable among us, but most are determin- the wishes of the people, as to return Mr. Pool to for them to hesitate when and where the riots beed to reap the reward promised the faithful labor- the United States Senate.

The President's Friends.

At the close of the war, a party of broken down politicians, the leaders for the most part having been repudiated at the ballot-box by the people of North Carolina, endeavored by professing peculiar and special loyalty, and claiming to be, par excellence, the friends of the President, in the midst of the general fear and consternation attending the overthrow of the armies of the Confederacy, and the entire subversion of the State Government, to grasp political power, which had been denied them in more deliberate moments, and when the privileges of voting had been unrestricted by proclamations of the Federal Executive and the fear of the bayonet. Through an unfortunate appointment by the President of Provisional Governor, (and a terrible responsibility rests upon those who made the recommendation for which the people of the State will yet hold them accountable,) they were partially successful and needed only the reelection of their candidate for Governor to complete their triumph.

A Convention, little less radical than Congress itself, elected under the order of partial disfranchisement, recorded in its legislation the decrees of the President and the wishes of the Provisional Governor; the first, in his honest desire to restore the State to its constitutional relations with the other States, and continually and entirely occupied by the cares of a disorganized Government, saw not that the latter was using the very troubles desired to be quieted, for purposes of personal and political advancement. True to their instincts and in order to reward the faithful, every office, not be rebuilt, there must be security and confijudicial and executive, was declared by this Convention to be vacant and elections ordered to fill

The people by a most decisive vote and under extraordinary influences, placed the seal of their disapprobation upon this political knavery by defeating the chief plotter and foremost partizan, and had they not been deceived in their representatives, the State would not have been humiliated by the scene which transpired when the credentatives, the State would not have been with transpired when the credentatives, the State would not have been with the congressional elections to be taken the fitted in their representations of John Pool were presented in the United States Senete or the history of our indicious here and in the credentation of the farmers of the Customs and afterwards Master of the Customs and

Many of these dishonest representatives excused their course and diverted the attention of their constituents by keeping up the appearance of devotion to the Union and the policy of the President, and justified their support of Radicals because they pretended to be the special and peculiar friends of Mr. Johnson. Men who had remained true to their section and had, on the battle-field and in the legislative halls. State and Nato be unworthy to join the President of the Convention and his immaculate associates in their pleasant journey "home;" the State, they said, must be reorganized by "unmistakably" loval ever witnessed.

Now that the issue has been definitely joined between the President and the Radicals, where do we find these special friends and the intensely loyal gentlemen who were "going home?" We have searched in vain to find their names as taking part in the meetings preliminary to the National Union Convention, which had been called by the friends of the President. We find among the delegates present the "rebel" Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, but the "loyalist," John Pool, has made no record in its favor, but still the former was defeated for Senator by the latter to please the Administration. So far as we know, no utterance from such "unmistakable" loyal gentlemen as Hon. Thos. Settle, McDonald, of Mocre, Bryan, of Wilkes, Dr. Sloan, of Gaston, Gahagan, of Madison, T. R. Caldwell, and other peculiar 'national men of the State Convention, has been heard in support of the President or in opposition to the Congress. Even the Standard, the President's organ (so-called,) gives the National Convention the cold shoulder with the following very lucid remarks: "The issue is now fairly joined between the President and the present Congress in the elections pending in the Northern and Western States. The controversy will be very bitter. We sincerely trust that the result may be the very best for the whole country." If these, indeed, be the true friends of the President in this State, well may be desire to be saved from them.

But the course of these politicians is having its legitimate results in the State. The teachings of these men and the position of a few papers are building up a party, insignificant in character and numbers however, favorable to the Congress and hostile to the President. We have already seen published, meetings in two counties endorsing Jack Hamilton's loyal Convention and appointing delegates thereto. In Henderson county among other resolutions adopted, we find these:

"That we recommend the appointment of two delegates to represent this congressional district in the Philadelphia [1st September loyal] convention. "2. That we most cordially endorse the amendments to the constitution of the United States as recommended b the reconstruction committee, known as the Howard amendment, which prohibits traitors from holding office."

The last Standard brings us the proceedings of a meeting held in Washington county, which are ordered to be published in the Standard, Washington City Chronicle, New York Tribune and Phila delphia Inquirer, and among others we find the fol-

3. That our thanks are due to Congress for their refual to invest with power these who have been enemies to That although it is the dearest wish of our hearts t see the old North State take her place again in the counils of the nation, yet we are willing to remain as we are

ndefinitely rather than allow red-handed traitors to con-

5. That we do heartily endorse the call and the princi we will support any measure for the speedy restoration of

the Southern States on a sound basis The President surely cannot be ignorant where Better would it have been for the unity of the these men get encouragement, and who are their

> So far, then, as this State is concerned, and we believe the rule will hold out good throughout the those who "fought it out," and having submitted their success. Twice one hundred thousand votes scribed their solemn oaths, are to-day the true rated to secure them. friends of the President, the "unmistakably" loyal men of the South, and the conservative men of the North have so decided in giving their representatives at Philadelphia the right hand of fellowship. We believe, through their influence and the manly patriotism of Andrew Johnson, the South proper relations with the Government, in spite of Congress and Southern "Unionists." Our sympathies are with the President and those most devoted to the Union, and who are determined to restore it on an honorable basis, without the dictation of Northern radicals or Southern traitors.

The Fall Elections at the North. Beyond doubt the South should now turn her attention to industry and economy rather than to questions of politics. It is probable that too much attention to politics and too little to industrial pursuits in the South has been her curse.-The recent conflict between the sections has proved that fundamental principles of government and political rights are but abstract therories that will not settle disputes or win battles in the face of material wealth and strength. What the South now desires most is to avail herself of this lesson taught her by the war. But in order to secure capital, without which our shattered estates candence felt in the permanency of peace, and this can only be accomplished by reconcilliation and restoration on an honorable basis. Capital is The people by a most decisive vote and under timid and industry easily discouraged, and in or-

tials of John Pool were presented in the United States Senate, or the history of our judiciary have had to record the means used to defeat such high-toned gentlemen and able jurists as Manly, Heath, Howard, French and Osborne. Candidates for the Legislature, elected by professing an opposite the South of the South o

tion to Governor Holden they did not feel, sold influence some; but with us, the defeat of the the support of their counties to measures and depends. We will, then, watch the result of their men that had been expressly repudiated at the elections with closest attention and deepest inter-

With the adjournment of the Philadelphia Con- publication will do good. vention, the campaign in the Northern States may be said to have opened. Already conventions and mass meetings are advertised to assemble in order to ratify its proceedings and put forth candidates. In some States the nominations have already been made, and in Indiana and Illinois the campaign has opened with an intensity almost unequalled, and preparations have been made for carrying it tional, remained firm in support of their sworn out to the end with a vigor unsurpassed. The bligations-who "fought it out," were declared contest will very soon open everywhere in the Northern States and the opposing principles of Unionism and Radicalism will range themselves for a struggle as mon entous as any the country has

As a matter of much interest the New York C. H. Herald has prepared with great care the vote in every district for members of Congress in 1864. and we find much in this exhibit which gives us encouragement in the ensuing campaign. In twentytwo districts, the Radical majorities were less than a thousand each, and in eighteen others, the majorities were less than two thousand. In three districts, now represented by Radicals, the opposuccessful candidate, but was lost on account of division. In some ten or fifteen more the majorities ranged below twenty-five hundred.

When it is taken into consideration that at that election the war was rapidly culminating in Federal success, and the very stubbornness and desperation of the Confederate troops serving only to turn success into vindictiveness, this list of votes presents a most hopeful prospect. Then. the war, its incidents and necessities, fully engrossed the people, and the election turned only on this issue. But now it is different. The South is as determined to-day to re-enter the Union as she was then desirous of separating from it, and Northrop & Cumming, and have no hesitation in awardthose who owed their success to their warm protestations of love for the Union are now attempt- | Marion District, South Carolina, who is represented by ing to accomplish by legislation what the South failed to do with arms. The people of the North themselves, are becoming alarmed at the progress of the political revolution, and the Administration is using its power to check its headlong for Mr. E. J. Moody, of Marion, S. C., he having come so

We have much reason, therefore, to hope that most, if not all these majorities will be overcome, the excitement of the war than to mature decision, and that the return of peace will disclose a consequent revulsion of feeling towards the conquered that will be recorded this Fall in favor of the reglory of the country.

A Timely Affair.

length, in reference to the bloody riots which have recently occurred at different points in the South. We then said and still think that they were inau-

A correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth. is the sentiment of all I meet who are not copperheadish. The colored people think the same .-When the news reached us, one gentleman said

i' was another ten thousand votes to the party of pro-cocoa nut." Being pleased with their success at Memphis, they got up another "timely affair" just to anticipate the Philadelphia Convention and to mark the adjournment of Congress, and to brocade and farthingale, resting on an antique chair of

justify its legislation. If this party resorts to such means, in order merely to justify its iniquitous acts in Congress, what may we expect when ten times "ten thousand votes" are required by the "party of progress." If Memphis and New Orleans are selected bloody list. All our information goes to confirm losing ground, and but a limited time remains bedecide its fate. The opportunities are too fregin or with what result. Votes must be obtained, the party must succeed. It would be preferable that the lives of "rebels" should be sacrificed.

Business in New York. We clip the following from the Journal of Com-

We notice that credit is more frequently asked, and more freely given than in either of the last and more freely given than in either of the last three or four years. While this shows an increasing general confidence in the stability of trade, it is hardly consistent with a wise forecasting of events likely to occur. This is just the period when overlikely of trade, if or four years is a stable of going into the highways, hedges and ditches, and compelling them to come in to the table prepared in overflowing bounty, and where his noble lady met them as a period of powers of po trading, if extensively practiced, is certain to prewould have received conquering heroes, having garments for the ragged—money for the needy, and a sister's smiles for the ragged—money for the needy, and a sister's smiles for all. Their memory will be green in the hearts of the sinking into infidelity. I fear this is greatly in-

themselves at the lowest market price, and gave Radicals is a necessity upon which our prosperity address was able and practical, showing his deep interest in the cause of agriculture, and his patriotic devotion to the rights and interests of the people. It was very well Newbern was thrown into a state of feverish exreceived. The Club requested a copy for publication, and we trust the Colonel will comply with the request. Its

> are changed to the last Thursday of each month. New Cotton.—Competition is rife among the planters Marion District, S. C., who evince commendable perse-

the first 400 pound bale of new cotton.

The prize being withheld from Messrs. Moody & Smith. have also forwarded another bale of new coston weighing and the Court Room was crowded to suffocation 416 pounds, to their agents, Messrs. Russell & Ellis, which | by all classes of citizens. was received Thursday morning, and has been sold to a party in the city, at 33 cents per pound. This cotton was grown upon the place of Mr. I. H. Watson, near Marion

Messrs. Northrop & Cumming also received yesterday morning, a bale of new cotton, shipped from Marion C. H. agents for the planter, claim that it be awarded them.

THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON-THE SILVER CUP.-It will be seen from the following correspondence, that the Silver Cup offered by our enterprising merchants, Messrs. to others to compete for similar prizes next season. But we beg our agricultural readers, and all others, not neglect the highly important production of provisions:

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MESSES. MITCHELL, ALLEN & Co., WILMINGTON. DEAR SIRS: Having been requested by you to act as a committee, to award the premium of the Silver Cup to the planter who shall sell in this market, the first bale of new cotton weighing Four Hundred pounds, grown in 1866, we have examined the claims of the different parties, through their Agents, Messrs. Russell & Ellis and Messrs. ing the Silver Cup, so generously offered by you in your Circular of 17th May, 1866, to Mr. Israel H. Watson, of Messrs. Russell & Ellis of this city. J. SHACKELFORD,

Committee.

P. S. Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, have ordered a Cup similar to the one offered by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., near getting the other prize, and also having the heaviest bale of cotton—(his bale weighed 497 pounds.)

and that in others the result was more owing to was held in this place yesterday, the three Railroads being friends, George Brown and Patrick Kelly, who thority of an act of the late State Convention, under the name and style as given above. Hon. R. R. Bridgers was elected President, and Stephen D. Wallace, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The company is organized for the purconciliation of the sections and the prosperity and pose of constructing a Railroad bridge across the Cape

We copy the following interesting letter from We have heretofore urged our views at much | the Dipatch. It is from the pen of one of the most accomplished ladies of Texas, recently on a visit who was acquainted with him when in the service. to our city. The authoress has fallen into an er- I never went out to take dinner or supper with ror in regard to the time of the epidemic, in which gurated for party purposes by the emissaries of the the beloved Rector of St. James' church, Dr. R. Radicals, and for party success they would mort- B. Drane died, and in which Mr. Repiton labored. which I first intended, and then have the perpegage the life of every freedman in the South and It was during the prevalence of the yellow fever trators apprehended, was because I deemed it admake as many bloody forfeitures thereof as party in the fall of 1862. The Rev. Mr. Pritchard of visable for prudential reasons, which were appathe Baptist church, also fell a victim while faithfully laboring in behalf of our suffering citizens. admits very fully what we have charged. He. The Rev. Thomas Murphy of the Roman Catholic says, speaking of the New Orleans riot: "The church, also labored zealously throughout the epibarbarism in New Orleans is a timely affair. This demic, and though spared then, has since been called to render an account of his stewardship :

A Texan's Impression of Wilmington.

cities of the South. Although it is one of the handsomest built towns we have ever seen, many of the residences being almost palatial-yet there is an air of quiet repose, state. This air, however, does not invade the business part of the town—there Cape Fear river, with its steam and sail ships, the wharves laden with productions of the State, pitch, tar, turpentine and lumber, playing a conspicuous part-the large and elegant "stations," the steam horses screech and puff every hour, the steam ferry-boats, the porters, the seamen, the cries and calls, Great taste and elegance characterize the churches-St. John's (Episcopal,) and the First Baptist church are especially beautiful. The latter, when entirely completed, Bothic in the country. It is worth a trip to Wilmington the opinion that the "party of progress" is rapidly He is a Greek on his father's side, and we fancy we detect many of the characteristics of that people; brilliant intellect, deep devotion, a keen appreciation of the beautitween this and the important elections which must | tiful, and, above all, a most passionate love for his country-our own Sunny South-a love that led him to the camp and field, and so consistent a life of Christian uprightness, purity and zeal distinguished him while there, hat he now holds, as it were, the hearts of all the young men in this city in the hollow of his hand.

Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the First Baptist, is away enjoying his summer vacation. Rev. Dr. Repiton, who has sustained a church at his own expense for 27 years, still ces of this eminently good man would fill pages, and delight the heart of every thinking Christian to see one of his talents and wealth consecrating it all to the service South, those men who were prominent and but the "poor negro" will be offered up if neces- of his talents and wealth consecrating it all to the service of his Master, so unreservedly, so conscientiously, withfaithful friends of the Confederate Government; sary, and even another Dostie will only add to out money and without price; not for a few weeks or nonths, but for 27 years. Never leaving his self-imposed minister fled, save one Episcopal clergyman. They labored together until the good Rector fell, like a true soldier, on the field—comforted in his dying hours by his Baptist brother, who performed at his grave the last sad

Wilmington is eminently moral and religious; one is "The throng of country buyers in our city is daily increasing, and we hear of more on the way."

"The throng of country buyers in our city is daily increasing, and we hear of more on the way."

"The throng of country buyers in our city is declined. He was offered the chief command of who suffer for righteousness's sake, the preacher an army of eighty thousand men, salary of one applying it, as might be expected, to himself and hundred thousand frances per annum, and a donatic of those declined. He was offered the chief command of who suffer for righteousness's sake, the preacher applying it, as might be expected, to himself and hundred thousand frances per annum, and a donatic of the chief command of the chief daily increasing, and we hear of more on the way.

This has given a fresh impulse to the demand from jobbers, and trade is rapidly improving.—

Sunday School and choir, etc. And we can but believe that it is owing to the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The society of this place has long been to the demand from jobbers, and trade is rapidly improving.—

Sunday School and choir, etc. And we can but believe that it is owing to the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The society of this place has long been to the demand ing the folds. The society of this place has long been to the demand ing the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The grand pattern of the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The populace does not the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The grand guarding the folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The grand guarding the folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds are the faithful band of shepherds guarding the folds. The folds are the f credits are a certain stimulus to an excessive trade. Texans as long as there is a Hood's man to tell the story creased among the educated classes of this peo-

Buyers with ready cash may not always be secured, but recklessness in granting credits is going much too far in the other extreme. Our dry goods jobbers stand strongly, although they have made jobbers stand strongly, although they have made little money the last seven months; but neither they nor the wholesale grocers and hardware houses can afford to distribute a large stock, at present rates, broadcast over the country, and elegance of its society. Men of rare talents, fortune and attainments, united to render it the home of politeness, the house of the last seven months; but neither they nor the wholesale grocers and hardware houses can afford to distribute a large stock, at present rates, broadcast over the country, and present rates, broadcast over the country, and elegance of its society. Men of rare talents, fortune and attainments, united to render it the home of politeness, the house of the house of the house of the house of the last seven months; but neither the home of politeness, at the home of politeness, the house of the last seven months; but neither the home of politeness, at the house of the last seven months; but neither the home of politeness, at the house of the last seven months; but neither the home of politeness, at the house of the last seven months; but neither the home of politeness, at the house of the last seven months; but neither the home of politeness, at the house learning, depth of thought, and cultivated eloquence make him, at present, a power in the Church of England. Still the literature of the day is unfavorable to Faith. The two men who have most sway over thought and other Democratic Committees, as well as Merchants, whose learning, depth of thought, and cultivated eloquence make him, at present, a power in the Church of England. Still the literature of the day is unfavorable to Faith. The two men who have most sway over thought. present rates, broadcast over the country, and ness of apprehension seemed intuitive, the very Rupert of debate. Harnett who could boast a genius for music and of collections. This recklessness is born of too fierce a rivalry and overmuch competition, and the best and shrewdest houses do not indulge it.

The fierce a rivalry and overmuch competition, and the best and shrewdest houses do not indulge it.

The fierce a rivalry and overmuch competition, and the best and shrewdest houses do not indulge it.

The fierce a rivalry and overmuch competition, and the field with talents and the field with talents and adorned with classical literature. Howe, (afterwards to they are very common, and openly expressed.) We hope the others will be warned in time. With this exception, the aspect of business is promising, and our city is fairly beginning to resume its wonted cheerfulness, amid the din and bustle of wonted cheerfulness, amid the din and bustle of the Customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the Customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the customs and ceremonies at th We hope the others will be warned in time. With Lord Howe,) whose imagination fascinated, whose At the same time, powerful efforts are making for lippe's life, wishing in a truly Christian spirit, to

By request, Col. E. D. Hall addressed the Club, and his Alleged Conspiracy to Rob the National Bank of where I saw many Roman and early English Antiqui

Newbern and Murder the Cashier. We learn from the Commercial that the city of citement on the 21st inst., by the report that a conspiracy to murder the Cashier of the National Major Engelhard, of the Journal, has been invited to ad- Bank, Mr. H. Thompson, and rob the safes in dress the Club at its next meeting. The regular meetings | that building, had been discovered and frustrated. The parties implicated in the affair were H. C. Lee, who was at the close of the war, a Captain in the 99th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and lately doing swallow up, and which in a few years it will have verance, in their endeavors to obtain the prize offered for | business on South Front Street in Newbern, as a wholesale liquor merchant, and one John White, known as Capt. White, not long since keeping a pounds more, in order to make in all 400 pounds. They Honor, Mayor Washington and Justice Osgood.

The first witness examined was Rollie Wilcox, leader of a band at the Dance House near the deday. I then had an interview with Capt. Lee, who told me that he could show me where sition vote was greater than that polled for the Mitchell, Allen & Co., last May, for the first bale of new there was \$80,000 in the city, and how to get it .cotton brought to this market, has been awarded to I. H. He said it was in the National Bank, and that he Watson, Esq., of Marion District, S. C. There were one would go into the Bank that evening about 8 or two other competitors, but Mr. Watson carries off the o'clock and get out Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Benson, palm—the Cup. We only hope it may be an inducement and take them down to the Club House or his own house and treat them to a supper and while he was away with them, I was to go into the bank an oat sack, which he (Capt. Lee) would furnish me with, which I was to fill with money and then make my escape through the rear of the building and take the money up to his house where Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Benson would then be. I was to carry it into the back yard. The next evening, which was Friday last, I met Capt. Lee at the corner of Middle and Pollok streets. I then went with him to the tree opposite the Bank, and I asked him why he did not go in. He said "it is too late to get the men out, and we will have to wait till tomorrow evening, when we will all be on hand and carry the thing out." I told him I would not England. Indeed, if I am not much mistaken, shoot the Cashier, but kill him with a club, as that would make no noise, he said, "Oh, that is just the thing." (Here the prisoner, John White, became so ill that he was permitted to retire to the Divine Lessons taught us in that Blessed Forthe adjoining room in the Police Office.) I let the matter go so far because I was afraid to dis- I did not hesitate to go to a third service at night, close the matter for fear that Capt. Lee or Capt. again choosing Westminster Abbey. There by WILMINGTON RAILWAY BRIDGE COMPANY.—A meeting | White would put out my lamp. I told two of my properly represented, and a company organized by au are clerks for Mr. Martin McNamara, all about

> Upon the cross-examination by C. C. Clarke, Esq., Wilcox testified that Capt. Lee had shown him the plan of the Bank, and where the safe were, and how to escape from the building. Mr. H. Thompson sworn. I am cashier of the National Bank. I know Capt. Lee. Was introduced to him some time ago by Col. Heaton the President of the Bank. He has been in the bank frequently to see Mr. Benson, a friend of mine, Capt. Lee. He invited me once to go shooting derstand, declined. with him, which I was unable to do. The reason why I did not let the plan reach its maturity, rent subsequently, to have the parties arrested immediately, which was done last night

oberate the testimony of Wilcox. Evidence was introduced by the defence in support of the previous good character of Lee while n the army. The Court was then addressed by Messrs. Leman, Seymour, Justice and Clarke, and then bound over the accused to the Superior my friend and physician at Wilmington, Dr. W. Court—Lee in the sum of \$1000 and White in G. Thomas, and indeed by the physicians gener-

Several witnesses were then introduced to cor-

From the Church Intelligencer. Another Letter from Bishop Atkinson.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, July 24, 1866. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER. of June, and on the next Sunday attended morn- write again, ing service at St. Albans, Brook street, Holborne. This is one of the most advanced of the Ritualistic Churches in this country, and the mode of worship adopted there eneables us better to understand the innovations which this school is introducing into the services of the Church. There is nothing very peculiar in the building itself, except that the chancel is screened by a railing from the space occupied by the congregation, and is entered by gates which are shut when the ser- in a few days, he goes to Vichey, for the benefit rices terminate. The Robes of the Priests, how- of the waters. While here the illustrious Conever, differ from anything in use, for at least three | federate has been the object of a sympathizing and nundred years. Gown and surplice are altogether very flattering curiosity. There are few eminent discarded, and in their stead we see gorgeous vest- persons, especially among those belonging to the ments of green and gold, called, I believe, Dolma- army, or connected with the Government, who have tic and Chasuble. The service is, of course, cho- not sought the honor of seeing and entertaining ral, the Psalms are chanted, and the Prayers in- him. The Emperor has invited him to visit the toned. This however is not unauthorized, nor is camp of Chalons, and General Fave, Governor of it unusual in England, having always been main- the Polytechnic school, has volunteered to guide tained in cathedrals, and in some of the larger him through all the military establishments of churches. But that which is unusual is the burn- the capital. General Beauregard is astonished by ing of lights on the Altar, and the use of Incense. all he sees here. At Versailles, the battle pictures, During the whole service, boys are swinging cen- by the great French masters, made a profound sers in the Chancel, censing the Priests, and pour- impression on him. Before some of them he reing out volumes of smoke, which circle around mained more than half an hour in contemplation. the chancel, and escape into the other parts of the The things which most interested him, however. building. Hymns and Anthems are also introduced into the service, some of which addressed to the Virgin Mary, and others in honor of the Sacrament, appear to verge on Idolatry. The sermon was not liable to exception in point

and Convocation has censured them very gently, belonged to his country, and he would never draw ple. I understand that the young men of Oxford and Cambridge are very much under the influence vault of one of the city bank, has been stolen. The loss is have most sway over thought and opinion in this country are Mr. J. S. Mill, and Mr. Carlyle, and prison of La Roquette, in Paris, in the vicinity of doxy. The Periodicals which are most read re- ters had been in waiting for several nights. His flect similar views, and I apprehend that in socie- last victim, a lady artist, who survived his murty they are very common, and openly expressed, derous attack, did all in her power to save Phil the religious welfare of the people. New and return good for evil; but the Imperial clemency handsome churches are being built in every di- was not exercised.

went to hear!St. Bishop of Oxford preach a charity killed.

ties, such as the finger ring of Alfred the Great and the watch of Queen Elizabeth, and also passed some hours in the Bodleian Library, which, however, to be examined to much profit would require weeks, or months. As it was vacation, I staved but a short time in Oxford, hoping to visit it again

On my second Sunday in London I went down

with the Bishop of Oxford to attend service at

Hornsey, one of the villages near London which

the Metropolis is opening its monstrous jaws to

made a part of itself. At present it is a beautiful

rural spot, and the church and rectory, and I may add, the clergyman, are admirable representatives, on account of the deficiency in the weight of the first bale shipped, they have since that time forwarded 50 stall in the market. The case was tried before his England. The sermon, which was delivered by the Bishsp of Oxford, was, as might be expected, very able and interesting. At night I went to the special service at Westminster Abbey. It was held in the nave of the Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The congregation, in its numbers, and in the fullness pot, who testified in substance that a few days be- of the volume of sound, with which the fore I had been taken aside by Capt. White and anthems and hymns were sung, resembled asked if I did not want to make a fortune, and re- one of those camp-meetings I remembered plying in the affirmative, was told that a man to have attended in my youth, although in orby R. M. Houston, and grown upon the plantation of Mr, would put me in the way of it. Expressing a de- der and decorum, and I may add, in knowledge E. J. Moody. This bale weighs 497 pounds. A claim has sire to see the man, Capt. White told me that if of music, it was very different. The service was also been put in for the prize, by these parties, who as he saw me with the man he would give me a sig- indeed one of the most impressive I ever attendnal by which I would know him. Next day Capt. ed. The Church is the most beautiful, and one W. pointed to Capt. Lee, who was walking by the of the grandest in England, and was, as I have depot, as the man he referred to on the previous said, crowded with an intelligent and apparently devout congregation. The music from a Choir of some fifty men and boys, with fine voices and thoroughly trained, accompanied by an organ of great power, and occasionally sustained by the voices of hundreds, perhaps thousands of the worshippers, rose among those grand old arches over our heads, like melodious thunder. The service was, of course, choral, and it is well to go to one of these special services at Westminster to forget that it is highly necessary that they should not and shoot the Cashier. I would find the key in Abbey, or St. Paul's, to know what a choral serthe large safe or in the Cashier's pocket, and I vice is capable of effecting. Any at a parish should then open the safe and put the money in church is tame and feeble compared with it. The sermon, without being very original or powerful was animated and impressive, and like the one had heard in the morning, was extemporaneous so far as not to be read from a manuscript. It seemed to me however to be precomposed as to its diction, which was not the case with that of

> On the next Sunday, I heard Dr. Goulbourn both in the morning and afternoon. His sermons were such as might be expected from the author of those admirable writings, which are so generally and justly admired in America, as well as in one of the sermons I heard, belonging to a series on the Lord's Prayer, will, before long, form a part of a volume, intended to elucidate and enforce mulary. My strength has improved so much that the kindness of Canon Hawkins (well known in our country as Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but who is now one of the Clergy of the Abbey,) we had tickets admitting us to reserved seats near the pulpit, and were able to hear with more comfort, a sermon of considerable power from Mr. Miller, a leader of the Evangelical Party. The choice of preachers at these special services is made by the Dean of Westmin ster, (Stanley,) who being a Bread-Churchman prefers a broad basis for the religous instruction of the people, and therefore invites men of every school in the Church to fill the pulpit of the Ab bey, e. g., Dr. Pusey on the one hand, and Mr. Miller on the other. Dr. Pusey, however, I un-

the Bishop of Oxford

I must now bring this letter to a close, but in doing so, I feel authorized to say a few words in regard to my health. I have continued steadily to improve ever since reaching this country, but as I felt my first business was to secure for myself. and thereby for those to whom my services are due, the greatest amount of benefit to my constitution which I could obtain, I determined to visit some watering-place for that purpose. In doing this, I was recommended first to consult Sir Thomas Watson, one of the most eminent of living physicians. After examination of my case, he took the same view of it which had been taken by A correspondent of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, writes a long letter to that paper, from this place, under date of June 19th, from which we make the following exaction.

Court—Lee in the sum of \$1000 and White in the sum of \$250, first stating its ground for its ally whom I had consulted, that is, that there was no disease in the structure of any of the organs, but debility in the action of several. He therefore recommended me to come to Tunbridge Wells and drink its Chalybeate Waters, which are the more invigorating, because surrounded by a peculiarly healthy and beautiful country. I fol -My Dear Sir : We reached London on the 28th lowed his advice and here I am. Hoping soon to

T. A.

Movements of General Beauregard in Europe The following translation from the Paris correscondent of the New Orleans Rennaissance of the 12th inst., gives some interesting information in

regard to this distinguished soldier: General Beauregard has returned to Paris; but, were the artillery museum and the curious collection at the Hotel des Invalides of plans in relief, of the fortified places of the world.

The General has likewise received from a Gov ernment, which I am not permitted to name, an of doctrine, being an exposition of the Gospel for extremely brilliant offer, which, however, he has the Day, which deciares the blessedness of those declined. He was offered the chief command of

shared by a house here and one in Boston. No clue has

assassin of many females, was executed outside the which crowds of persons curious in such mat-

Arrangements are being made for the holding of a "national horse show" in Dublin, in Septem-

A young girl in Manchester, N. H., caught her foot in her hoop skirt, fell down stairs and was