THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. NO. 39.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each andevery insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

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No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

L. FLANAGAN,
MILLINERY, FANCY AND VARIETY STORE,
Nos. 22 and 23 South Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ATTENDED TO.

BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Frames, Ribbons; Silk, Velvet and other bonnet stuffs; Wreaths, Flowers, Plumes, &c. A complete stock of materials always on hand. Orders filled in latest styles, or as desired, with neatness, taste and dispatch.

FANCY GOODS.

Jet, ivory and pearl, plain, fancy and medallion; Silk, Velvet and Crochet Dress Buttons, all colors—every variety and latest fashions—Gimps, Silk and Cotton Cords of all descriptions—Linen and Lace Collars, and Cuffs, newest styles—Ladies' Puffs, Rats, Coils, Curls and Hair Nets—Sewing and Embroidering Silks, of all colors—Silk, Alpaca and Worsted, Embroidering Braids, Trimmings and Bindings, in every color and great variety—Frilling, Edging and Ruffling, a choice assortment—various kinds plain and fancy Tapes—Zephyr Worsted, all colors—jet and other descriptions of trimming and ornaments—Buckles, Clasps and Belts, Elastics–Mens' and Boys' Suspenders—Crystal and China Toilet Sets—choice Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Cosmetics and Hair Oil, in great variety—Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Tooth and Body Brushes, &c., &c.

Needles, Pins, &c., and all kinds of fancy goods, generally to be found.

MENS' LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WOOLEN GOODS.

Mens' Scarfs—Ladies' Hoods, Gipsey Queens, Nubias, Sacks, Sontags, Scarfs, Shawls and Hosiery—Childrens' Hoods, Caps, Capes, Sacks, Skirts, Hose and Bootees, every style, all colors.

Hoopskirts and Corsets, latest style.

CONFECTIONERY.

French, German, English and American Crystalized Fruits, Compts, Pastes, Bontons and Gums of finest quality, and in great variety; the choicest assortment in the city.

Fruits of all kinds in season.

VARIETIES, TOYS.

Childrens' Carriages, Rocking-horses and Chairs—Market and Ladies' Work and Fancy Baskets, and Satchels—large and small Dolls, dressed and undressed—Drums, Fiddles, Tamborines, Trumpets and Whips. Toys of all description; an endless variety too numerous to enumerate, always on hand. Also, a variety of fire works.

My friends, customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine my goods, which have just been selected at the most fashionable emporiums at the North, and are now open for inspection.

CALL IN! CALL IN!!

As I sell my goods as low as possible. All sales are positively cash.

Oct. 5 7—2awlmd-2mw

Medical Lectures.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 8, 1866.

ON the 1st Monday in November, 1866, I expect to commence the delivery of a series of Lectures on the different branches included in a thorough course, and will endeavor to transmit the fruits of an extensive experience to the pupils. I also expect to open a Hospital for their benefit; also to apply to the next General Assembly for a Charter to elevate the standard of the Degrees which I expect to confer when thoroughly prepared. I intend also to demonstrate in the Dissecting Room. Session will close the last Friday in February, 1867. Lectures will be delivered in my Office until a more suitable building can be completed, which will be done as soon as possible. For further reference, address the subscriber at Randallsville, Robeson county.

HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.

Sept. 13—32—8t

S. D. WALLACE. J. E. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8. w-1-tf

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

State of North Carolina,

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1866.

Mary E. Drew
vs.
Wm. W. Drew, Guardian *ad litem* for the minor heirs of S. J. Drew, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

FILED AT THE ABOVE TERM OF THIS COURT.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court, that William H. Marsh and Martha C., his wife, defendants in this cause, are non-residents of the State: it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the weekly Journal of Wilmington, for six weeks, notifying them (which notice is hereby given) that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Smithville, on the first Monday in December next, to plead, answer or demur to the prayer of the petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against them.

A true copy from the Minutes of September Term, 1866.

WILLIAM M. D. MOORE, Clerk.
Oct. 11 [w. adv. $22 50.] 36-6w

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE.

TURLINGTON & MONROE,
INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wtf

Hearing a physician remark that a small blow will break a nose, a rustic exclaimed: "Well, I dunno bout that; I have blown my nose a great many times, and I've never broke it."

Two English gunboats had a lively fight with 22 Chinese piratical junks near Quangchow-wang, and knocked them into smithereen. A blue-button mandarin was killed.

If a bigamist were sentenced to live with his two wives in the same house the crime would soon become extinct.

MANACLED.

The following touching lines need no commen—every Southern bosom will feel their application and a sigh of sympathy will be heaved for him who is still languishing in prison:

Stop, soldier, stop! this cruel act
Will ring through all the land,
Shame on the heart that planned the deed!
Shame on the coward hand
That drops the sword of justice bright
To grasp these iron rings!
On them, not me, dishonor falls,
To them this dark shame clings.

Manacled! O my God! my God!
Is this a Christian land?
And did our countries ever meet
And grasp each other's hand?
O Mexico! on thy red fields
I battled 'midst the fray;
My riflemen, with steady aim,
Won Buena Vista's day.

Manacled! far down the South
Let this one word speed fast,
My country, thou hast borne great wrongs;
But this the last, the last,
Will send a thrill through thy high heart,
Despair will spurn control,
And these hard irons pressing *here*
Will enter *thy* proud soul.

Manacled! O word of shame!
Ring it through all the world!
My countrymen, on you, on you,
This heavy wrong is hurled.
We flung our banners to the air;
We fought as brave men fight;
Our battle cry rang through the land:
Home! Liberty! and right!

Manacled! For this I am here,
Clanking the prisoner's chain,
We fought—and nobly did we fight;
We fought, but fought in vain,
Down in that billowy sea of blood
Went all our jewels rare,
And Hope rushed wailing from the scene
And took herself to prayer!

Manacled! manacled! Words of woe,
But words of greater shame;
I've that within me which these wrongs
Can never, never tame;
And standing proud in conscious worth,
I represent my land,
And that Lost Cause for which she bled,
Lofty, heroic, grand!

STATE NEWS.

RALEIGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh Manufacturing Company, held on Saturday evening, at the banking house of the Raleigh National Bank, Gen. D. M. Barringer was appointed Chairman and Maj. W. B. Gulick Secretary. The charter was presented for the consideration of the meeting and unanimously adopted, after a slight alteration in its phraseology.

The Stockholders then proceeded to organize under the charter. The following gentlemen were elected as Directors, viz: W. H. Willard, General D. M. Barringer, Hon. Dan. G. Fowle, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Gen. Robt. W. Haywood, Capt. W. E. Peirce, Colonel Geo. Little and R. W. Pulliam.

After the election of the Board, W. H. Willard, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and appointed to go at once to the North and purchase such machinery as is required to put the establishment into immediate operation. It was resolved to combine the offices of Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. N. Taylor, Esq., was appointed to this position. The property, 26 miles West of this City, known as the Orange Factory, in Orange County, has become the property of this Company, and that known as the Gorgas Manufactory is selected for its operations in this City.

There will be at Orange Factory 2100 spindles, in perfect order, in motion by the first day of January, and, very soon thereafter, from 40 to 60 looms will be put in operation in this City, to be added to as the Company may be enabled to command the means.

Mr. Wil ard left for the North this morning, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary machinery.

Although the subscriptions of stocks have been large and liberal, there is yet a deficiency to be made up. We would urge upon our merchants and men of capital the importance of subscribing at once. That the investment will pay handsomely we entertain not the shadow of a doubt. But even if that were questionable, every effort should be made to secure the establishment of an industrial enterprise that promises general benefit to the community and employment to the indigent.

Ral. Sentinel, 22d inst.

GRANVILLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—This Fair, from all we learn, has been a complete success, and has given universal satisfaction. Everything seemed propitious, the weather was delightful, and the smiles of beauty threw a charm over all.—The proceedings on Friday, the third and last day of the Fair, terminated with a trotting match between Mr. T. Paxon's black mare and Mr George Wynn's bay horse,—the former of Buffalo Springs, Va., and the latter of Franklin Co., N. C. This race was very exciting, owing to the fact that Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., of Raleigh, had presented to the managers a beautiful silver cup, as a prize, to be given to the owner of the fastest trotting horse at the Fair. The prize was won by Mr. Paxon, although hotly contested by Mr. Wynn.

Ral. Sentinel, 22d.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor, formerly of Virginia, but now residing in New York, arrived in the city by the R. & G. train yesterday evening, on a flying business trip, and returned by the train this morning on his way to Petersburg, where his family is at present staying.

Ral. Sentinel.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.—His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of the Board of Internal Improvement, K. P. Battle, Esq., Public Treasurer, Jno. D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., Gen. W. R. Cox, President of the Chatham Railroad, and Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, left this city this morning, for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An enterprising merchant of this city, who desires to see Southern manufactures encouraged, has called our attention to a notice in the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the woolen factory at Charlotte, N. C., saying that for years he has handled the goods turned out by this factory, and that they are the "most reliable, honest goods" he ever saw or wore.

Richmond Dispatch.

DARING ROBBERY.—Some rogue or rogues entered the residence of Mr. J. E. Britton, in this town on Friday night last, and robbed all the rooms in the house except the one in which Mr. Britton and his family were sleeping. Even window curtains and table cloths were taken. In fact, the house was almost completely stripped of its contents. Some one ought to be shot for such rascality.—*Chartotte Democrat.*

AN INCIDENT.—At the election here on Thursday last, we are informed that some one put in the box a printed ticket with the following:

"For Governor: *Zebulon B. Vance*, of Buncombe, against the world, the flesh and the devil."—*Sentinel.*

MILITARY.—We learn that Gen. Robinson, having returned to this city, resumes command in this Department.

Col. Bomford, who retires, has the best wishes of the community. His administration has been characterized by amenity and courtesy.

It is reported that Col. Stubbs, Chief A. Q. M., will re-establish his headquarters in Raleigh.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Directors of this road held a meeting in this city last Saturday, and we learn that it was determined to go ahead with the grading and completing the road beyond Morganton. This will be gratifying to the people of the West, and the friends of the road generally. This road should be completed by all means. It is much needed, and until it is finished the great resources of the West must remain undeveloped. Besides the portion of the road now completed will never pay expenses until it is finished through. Let it be done by all means.

Salisbury Banner.

EDENTON.—We understand our friends of Edenton are expecting quite a lively time during the coming month. In addition to a tournament, several balls, picnics, and other amusements, the Albemarle Club, proposes to institute a fashion race course, and open matches for different prizes, including a silver plate, bridle, saddle, etc.—These performances will beyond doubt, afford enjoyment to a large number of visitors and we regret our own inability to attend.

The truth is, the Egyptianites came and stole away our only mule. We have had nothing since then but our understanding, to go upon. If the Albemarle Club want a fast animal, they had better go after that mule. The last we heard of him, he had fallen into bad company and was making 40 miles a day.—*Newb. Jour. of Com.*

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—If there be anything of which the State of North Carolina may be justly proud it is of its State charities. Whatever else may befall us, *they* should be fostered and cherished. The amount of good which they have wrought in the cause of humanity is far above the paltry computation of dollars and cents.—We wish that every man, woman and child in the State could see the practical evidences of the benefits which, under excellent management, they are accomplishing for the unfortunates for whom they were designed, and they would feel an honest and grateful exultation in the contemplation.

A recent visit to the Lunatic Asylum has impressed us more forcibly than ever with the great importance of this noble institution, the beneficial results of which it has been the instrument, and the efficiency, udgment and thoroughness with which its affairs are conducted. All of the departments are in perfect working order, and admirable system, regularity and economy appear to prevail throughout the establishment. No jarring, obstruction or confusion are anywhere evident, but everything seems to progress with as much smoothness, as to duty, as would prevail in an ordinary well-conducted household.

The Lunatic Asylum, as many of our readers abroad are unaware, is a stately and imposing edifice, 720 feet long, and three stories high, situated on a commanding edifice overlooking the city. The first floor of the centre building is devoted to offices and dining rooms for the subordinate officials of the institution, apothecary shop, &c.; the second to the use of the Superintendent and family; and the third to a neat little Chapel, &c. Either wing, on each floor, is composed of wards for the insane, female wards on the right and male on the left. These wards are attended by competent keepers, and are arranged with that degree of comfort and accommodation that are necessary and proper to the peculiar cases of the inmates. There are at present about 165 patients—about equally divided between the sexes.

The entire building is heated by steam, and water in abundance for drinking, bathing and clothes-washing, is supplied by the same agency. The cooking, also, is done through the same means. The gas for the entire building is manufactured on the premises.

One of the most interesting, as it is one of the most valuable and economic features of the institution, is the immense garden, from which the inmates are supplied with seasonable vegetables the year round, and which is worked mainly by the tractable lunatics under proper supervision. They are thus afforded exercise and diversion.—The Superintendent bestows much care and attention upon this important adjunct, and has managed to extract from a soil of wretched poverty the finest stock of vegetables we have ever seen,—rivalling, in quality and quantity, the famous truck-farms to be seen in the vicinity of Northern cities.

We have not the space to devote to such a full description of this asylum as we should like to give. So far as we are competent to judge, the moral administration of the establishment is expert and successful, while the practical management of its complicated details is rigid, prompt and thorough. To conduct and govern so extensive an institution requires watchfulness, experience and professional ability,—and these we believe to be well-blended in Dr. Fisher.

The Board of Supervisors, of which the Governor is *ex officio* Superintendent, and under whose general direction the affairs of the institution are conducted, are vigilant and unremitting in their duties.

Long may this great charity stand as a monument to the munificence and humanity of the State! May it never appeal in vain for a helping hand to the same noble spirit which first gave it existence!

Raleigh Sentinel.

THE ROCKY MOUNT FLOURING MILLS.—These mills, the largest and best in the State, which were destroyed in 1863 by the Yankee raiders, have been rebuilt by their enterprising proprietor, Mr. W. S. Battle, and are again in successful operation.

The large cotton factory of Mr. Battle, located at the same place, which was also dastroyed has been rebuilt, and will soon resume operations.

We wish Mr. Battle every success. Such well directed business energy and State energy should be encouraged by us in Edgecombe county.

IMMIGRATION.—The Mayor of Salisbury calls a public meeting for Wednesday of Court week, "for the purpose of inviting and encouraging immigration from the North and for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the county."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father O'Connell, Catholic Priest from Columbia, S. C., addressed a large audience in the Court House in Salisbury, on Sunday evening last, in vindication of the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

CIRCUS RECEPTS.—We learn that the gross receipts of the Circus, in this city, on Monday last, were $1,003. At least that is the amount returned to the District Revenue Assessor.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.—Duplin was formed, accoring to Martin, from the upper portion of New Hanover, and was settled by Irish, who, it is said, were reminded of the capital of their native Erin, and hence the county was named Duplin. It is surrounded by Onslow, New Hanover, Sampson, Wayne and Lenoir counties. Its capital is Kenansville, after James Kenan, whose name indicated Irish descent, who was one of her representatives in 1774 to the first general meeting of the deputies of the inhabitants of the colony, which met in Newbern; and was also a delegate to Hillsboro' in 1775, and to Halifax in 1776. He was also one of the twenty-five signers of the oath of allegiance and abjuration, adopted by act of Assembly, passed at Newbern in November, 1776. He also represented this county in 1804 in the senate of the state, and was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1811.

He subsequently removed to Alabama, and was a member of her Assembly for several years. He died near Selma in 1843, aged 73 years. Wheeler says the early history of Duplin proves that in the days that tried men's souls the county was true to the principles of liberty. The population in 1860 was 15,784, of which 7,124 were slaves, 371 were free negroes, the total of whites being 8,289. In 1850 the number of farms was 923—improved acres 93,018—unimproved 834,030—value with improvements and implements $1,460,926—horses, sheep neat cattle, and swine 60,754; wheat 372,530 bushels; Irish and sweet potatoes 258,807; peas and beans 49,740; rice 101,302 pounds; wool 16,864, besides, perhaps, upwards of 1,500,000 lbs. cotton, and 50,000 barrels turpentine—which information includes all of general interest relating to Duplin.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

HONORS TO THE DEAD.—Our readers will remember that when the army of Gen. Sherman passed through this section of the State, and made this whole country one scene of sickening desolation and ruin, the most stubborn and decided resistance which was offered to the progress of his destroying and devastating army, was made near Averasboro', in Harnett county.

There many on both sides fell, and the fight was stoutly contested for some time. And now for those brave and noble Confederates, who there gave up their lives for the love of country, and in defence of our own State, an appeal is made, that their bodies may be re-interred in decency and sacredness, and their bones rescued from the exposure and neglect which a want of care and attention entails upon the resting places of those for whom, in far distant, bereaved homes, a wife's breaking heart sent forth its yearning cry, or a mother's anxious prayer ascended unto God, whose inscrutable hand had thus stricken down the beloved son or husband.

Not all the care of man, not all the solemn ceremonials of hearse and pall and sable plume, can from their dark and silent abodes reclaim these once so dearly loved, and now from the vacant places of the home circle so sorrowfully and sadly missed.

But it is our solemn duty to see to it that the remains of those who died for us and in our midst, shall rest in peace and security. Many patriotic and generous ladies who worked nobly and bravely in behalf of those who were defending their homes; who nursed the sick and wounded around the battle-field of Averasboro'; who received the last words of the dying, are invoking the aid of our people to do something towards reinterring the dead there, and marking their graves with simple stones or headboards.

His Honor, Mayor McLean, of Fayetteville, has shown us a paper, to be filled up with the names of such of our citizens as are willing to give some aid in this work, and it is hoped that the appeal which is made to the sympathies of all will meet with a generous and immediate response. Will not some of our ladies take this matter in hand and endeavor to accomplish the object designed?

SALEM WOOLEN FACTORY.—This Factory, we learn, is in full operation, turning out a large amount of excellent cassimeres and perhaps cloths, which command a ready sale. The North Carolina woolen goods will compete with any goods in market.—H. W. Fries, Esq., we believe, is directing the operations of the Salem Factory.

CATAWBA LIME.—This article, we understand, is now being burned in large quantities from an excellent quality of limestone, by Messrs. Powell & Wilson. They offer it, on good terms, as a fertilizer and for building purposes. They propose to deliver it at any point on the N. C. Railroad, at $13 per ton. We shall possibly obtain further particulars in a few days.

CATAWBA MARBLE.—We have a specimen of Catawba marble on hand now being quarried pretty largely and convenient to transportation. It is not equal to Italian marble or to the marble which we learn is found in great quantity in Cherokee, but may answer many purposes at a cheaper rate.

HENDERSON, N. C.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

"We are glad to find this village looking up, and in an apparently improving condition. We observed, on yesterday, several fine residences recently put up or improved, and contiguous to it several handsome villas. Rents are high there, which shows a demand for more building. A fine tobacco factory of brick is going up and we learn there are others in contemplation. The lands in that section are desirable, and we learn that, at the sale of an old homestead, within a few miles of Henderson, a day or two ago, the lands ordinary and somewhat worn, were sold at $14 per acre.

CHEESE.—Our Western Dairymen can make as good cheese as can be made in America. Good butter and cheese are always in demand, and our Western counties can compete with the world in both of these articles, if they will. The "home-made" cheese, which we have seen, is hardly worth the name, as a general thing.—Formerly, every one wanted English cheese, because of its superiority; now, as good or better cheese is made in the Northern States. We believe our Western people can make it as good if they will. And why should they not take advantage of this great source of profit?

Raleigh Sentinel.

FROST.—We had quite a heavy frost this morning,—the first of the season.

Ral. Sentinel, Oct. 25.

GOV. WORTH.—The Norfolk papers notice the arrival of Gov. Worth and party in that city. They were to leave on yesterday morning, on the steamer *Clinton*, for the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and will probably return to Raleigh *via* Newbern.

In a life of fifty years a man makes upwards of 500,000,000 of respirations, drawing through his lungs nearly 170 tons weight of air, and discharging nearly 20 tons weight of carbolic acid.

If a man has never changed his opinions, he must be either unwilling or unable to think.

The Southern People and Politics.

Some of the Yankees don't approve of the apathy manifested by our people in the matter of national politics. The New York *Times* of Saturday says:

We notice that a great many of the Southern newspapers are advising the people of the South to pay no further attention to political affairs, but to give up all care as to whether or not their representatives are admitted to Congress, and to abide patiently the development of the purposes of their "Northern masters." They argue that the appearance of affairs is so discouraging, and that the position of the South is one of such utter helplessness, that the best thing its people can do is to let politics drift, and devote themselves entirely to improving their material fortunes. The advice, in a broad and permanent point of view, is bad. It would be a most unfortunate thing that such a vast body of the American people should settle down into indifference upon such vital matters of popular concern. It is absolutely essential to the proper working and permanent continuance of our free institutions that the whole people of the country should at all times take an active interest in them."

Message of the Governor of Mississippi.

The New York *Express*, in remarking upon the message of the Governor of Mississippi, says:

"The Executive presumes that the five additional amendments which have been forced by Congress upon the Southern States as a whole, and with a direct refusal of taking them in part, will be rejected at once. We have no doubt that this is public sentiment in all these States. Congress can menace, can punish, and deny to States, Senators, and Representatives their Constitutional rights, but it cannot force a people to degrade themselves or disgrace their posterity by adopting a principle which forces upon them either negro suffrage or unequal representation, or which puts the law of ex-communication upon nine-tenths of the Southern people. But while this cannot be done, we rejoice to see in Mississippi, as in South Carolina and elsewhere, a purpose of affording every possible protection to the negro, in his person, in his property, in his right to the proceeds of his labor, among the people, and before the Courts. Whenever the North will let go its grip, it will find the Southern people equitable, reasonable and just. If it were not their own good pleasure to do so it would be to their interest."

MINORITY GOVERNMENT.—It is beyond question that of the tax-paying, native-born citizens of the United States there is to-day a majority of more than a million against the Radical party. If our Radical politicians succeed in impressing on the popular mind the idea that the majority of the people of the United States have a right to rule the United States without regard to the Constitution, they will soon find that disabilities, created by the will of a majority in temporary power, will be swept to the winds. It is a curious blunder for sensible men to make, this doctrine that a minority may make laws disfranchising a large portion of the people, and then claim that they rule by virtue of being a majority.—Such an absurdity will not stand the test of a moment's examination; nor could the power of a minority be sustained against the majority on any such grounds.

New York Journal of Commerce.

THE BLOCKADE STEAMERS.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

The United States Government seems to have gone into the zeological department of natural history lately, sueing in the English Courts for the recovery of the Penguin, Owl, Lark, Wasp, Badger, Fox and Ariel, supposed to be Confederate steamers. Mr. Benjamin appears as one of the counsel of the reputed owners, and the United States Government is to give bail for costs and damages before they can be heard further. If I had any influence with Uncle Sam, I should advise him to consider twice before he engages in an English lawsuit. The process is interminable and the costs enormous. When Mr. Field and the Social Science Congress have accomplished a Radical reform of the system, Uncle Sam may get hold of the birds and beasts aforesaid.

THE LARGEST SNAKE.—Mr. Speke, in his work on the discovery of the source of the Nile, thus describes the death of a snake of the boa species, shot by his travelling companion, Captain Grant:

I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous, dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and, in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe.—This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two and a half inches in extreme length, while the thickest portion of its body the girth was nearly three feet, proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—Mr. William H. Heiss one of the oldest telegraph superintendents in the country, has accepted the position of superintendent for the building of the International Ocean Telegraph line, and will sail in a few days for Florida, through a portion of which State the line is to be built. Several leading citizens and public men of Florida have suggested that the line be built from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, on the West side of the State, thence by cable to Havana.—This will be determined upon by Mr. Heiss if the practicability of the suggested route is made manifest by personal inspection and survey.

POLITICAL BLINDNESS.—The Milwaukie *Wisconsian* says: "The opposition of the Democratic party to the constitutional amendment is an act of political blindness which must smite it past recovery." The position of the Democratic party and the Southern States is a case of the blind leading the blind. If persisted in, both will fall into the last ditch, and die there. The name of this last ditch is negro suffrage.

New York Herald.

LYNCHBURG AND DANVILLE RAILROAD—THE CHARTER SECURED.—We are rejoiced to learn that the entire amount of $100,000, necessary to secure the charter of this road, has been subscribed, and it now remains only for the commissioners to collect two dollars per share on this amount, when the company can be organized.

Lynchburg News, 22d.

BROWNLOW'S SON FLEES.—A hackman in Nashville recently tried to have General J. P. Brownlow arrested because he had hired his hack on the day previous, and when he called upon him to settle the bill, Brownlow drew a knife and threatened bodily harm. But the officers couldn't catch the reprobate.

THE HURRICANE IN THE BAHAMAS.

Many American Vessels Wrecked—Great Loss of Life and Property.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The United States Consul, Mr. Kirkpatrick, under date of Nassau, October 9, in addressing the Secretary of State, says:

The hurricane on the 1st instant was one of the severest and most destructive that has occurred since 1813. There is scarcely a house in this place, he adds, or on the Bahamas, that has not suffered to some extent, while the destruction to the shipping in the harbor and along the coast has been alike fearful. The loss of life, although small here, has been severe on some of the out islands.

The only American vessel in the harbor, the Union, of Harrington, was driven on shore, but she will probably be saved.

There have arrived here since, the following vessels: Brig Concord, of Bath, Me., bound here, with loss of spars, sails, main and mizzen-topmasts, and otherwise damaged. Also the bark John Curtis, of Brunswick, Me., from Havana, bound to Turks Island, lies aground at Southwest Bay, with like losses. She will probably be saved. A bark, supposed to be the Anna Palmer was off here on Sunday last, but could not get into the harbor, was last seen standing to the Northward, with mainmast and bowsprit gone, with fore and mizzen-topmasts. There was no sail upon her but a spanker foresail and staystail. She has not been heard from, although a vessel has gone in search of her. The Anna Palmer was also bound to Turks Island. The schooner Seth Rich, of New York, broke from her anchorage at East Harbor, and reached here yesterday, with the loss of mainmast, rigging, sails, boat, anchors, and other material damage. The ship John N. Cushing, of Newburyport, arrived this afternoon from Boston, bound to New Orleans, in a very crippled condition, having lost her mainmast, fore and mizzen-topmasts, sails, and other materal damages. She lies outside the harbor, being too large to enter without taking out part of her cargo. The U. S. gunboat Tahoma, W. Gibson, commander, also put in here short of coal and materially injured in her machinery, spars, and bulwarks. She will, however, proceed on her voyage to-morrow, after taking in coal enough to take her to her destination, viz.; Pensacola. She left Boston September 22. Although the hurricane passed here on the 1st, she did not encounter it until the 3d. I have heard of several wrecks of American vessels at the different islands, but have not thus far received the names of any of them, or the fate of their crews. I much fear the loss of life has been fearful. Not a single officer or seaman has yet reached the consulate, although eight days have elapsed since the hurricane. I hope to be able to apprise you fully by the time of the departure of the steamer for New York.

P. S.—Since writing the above, part of the crew of the brig Henry from Portland, bound to Havana, wrecked at Abaes, have arrived here. Three of the crew were drowned. The vessel is a total loss. Also, brig Rival, of New York, from New York, bound to Galveston, vessel a total loss; part of cargo, with officers and crew, saved. A vessel arriving reports having found, on the 8th instant, the brig John Hastings, of New York, abandoned; foremast gone, boat upside down. Bark L. Mellis, Rich, from Boston to Matanzas, with ice and a general cargo; vessel a total loss at Tabaco. Also, brig Hydra, of Searsport, from Wilmington, N. C., to Havana, with lumber, mast cut away, and in the bank. Also, nationality unknown, Bark Rover, lost at Great Stirrup Bay; vessel capsized, and all hands lost. Also, British bark Tickler, from New York to Havana, with general cargo; vessel a total loss at Elenthera.

The Designs of the Radicals.

Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, October 22.

When President Johnson was on his late trip in the West, a United States Senator and two Major Generals of the army, who belonged to his party, were approached at Indianapolis by a prominent conservative Republican, who had been Colonel of an Indiana regiment during the late war, and who is now a captain in the regular service, and who made the following startling statement: He had been making speeches for the Republicans in Indiana in August last, and at the request of Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, visited that State and made one or two conservative speeches. He was told by Governor Fletcher that his speeches were two tame; that the most radical of declarations were wanted in Missouri; that the people must be told that the Republicans had decided that the "rebels" should not vote and that the State was to be carried by force of arms if necessary. Governor Fletcher also told him that he had thirty thousand muskets in the State in loyal hands, and that they should be used if necessary to carry the State. The Indianian told Governor Fletcher that he was a Republican in principle, but did not approve of such measures and would not advocate them. Governor Fletcher thought him merely weak-kneed, and answered him that he would come into the harness after awhile.

A few nights subsequently he was present on invitation at a secret meeting of Radical leaders at the Linden Hotel. About fifty prominent Radicals were present, including Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Senator Yates and John A. Logan, of Illinois. The whole plan of the impeachment of the President was discussed, even to the arrangement of filling Washington with an armed force of "Boys in Blue" to protect Congress, and also to decide who should succeed Johnson in case Vice President Foster, as his successor, should not prove equally positive and pliable to the will of the Jacobins. Butler, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and others were discussed.—Butler was looked upon as lacking in courage, and Morton was feared as being too ambitious for the purposes of the conspirators. General Grant was mentioned as too conservative, and Sherman was scouted as a copperhead. Finally, Senator Yates was decided upon as possessing more stamina and less scruples than any other available man. If President Johnson offered serious resistance, and Foster did not act vigorously, Yates was to be put in to control affairs.

When he was about to leave St. Louis the informant in the case was requested by Governor Fletcher, to ask Governor Morton, of Indiana, what number of arms he could spare to Missouri. Governor Morton replied, when the message was delivered, that he could not say that he had any to spare; that there was about one hundred thousand stand, with plenty of ammunition in the arsenal; he would see what could be spared, and confer with Governor Fletcher. Out of this correspondence grew the conference of the Governors at Philadelphia, which it is now well known was for the purpose, among others, of distributing arms throughout the country. Outside of the statement of this officer there is indubitable evidence in the hands of President Johnson of the secret distribution of large quantities of arms throughout the Northwest on various pretexts, all of which, however, are legal and plausible enough.

While the startling character of this story causes it to be incredulously received by many, the character of the officer making the statement, the known desperate characters of the leaders implicated in the scheme, and much corroborative evidence received, cause it to be generally believed among the President's adherents.

A young English girl lately committed suicide by swallowing pins, nails and poison. Love and disappointment the cause.

The Board of Health of New York says in their report, that as the cholera continued so late in the season it will return again with the appearance of warm weather.

Artemus Ward thinks that the great yearfall of rain in England may be owing to the fact that the country has a monarchical form of government.

Letter from Secretary Browning.

Publicity has been given to an important letter from Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, which was written to some of his former constituents in Illinois, in which, it is stated, on being submitted to the President, he fully approved and desired to be made public, with the understanding that it fully represented his present position. The paper opens with a consideration of the tendencies to danger in public affairs, chiefly from the centralization of power in the general government and the absorption of many of the powers and prerogatives of the executive and judiciary by the legislative department. The argument upon these premises is clear and forcible, and chiefly directed against the tendencies of the proposed constitutional amendment, the writer concluding that "it is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres.

"The States," he says, "may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or the Federal Government. The Union and the Federal Government cannot exist without the States, and they must be States of equality—equal in dignity, equal in rights, equal in power, equal in control, absolute and unconditional, of all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interests. Another blow which the proposed amendment aims at the government which our fathers founded, is in the change of the basis of representation. This would be of very pernicious effect. Aggregate population is the true basis of representation. No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented. The interests of all classes of the people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all, perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so as largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefitting all, or to injure and oppress one class without to a greater or less extent injuring and oppressing all. There are always, even in this country, where the right of suffrage is most widely extended, large numbers who do not vote at all, whose interests, nevertheless, are cared for, and whose numbers, being computed in the apportionment of representation, widen the foundations of the representative assemblies. Such are all persons under 21 years of age, females of all ages, and unnaturalized foreigners. Why are they not permitted to vote? And, not being permitted, why are they counted in fixing the ratio of representation? They are not allowed to vote because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in political economy and governmental affairs to be entrusted with the elective franchise.—They are computed in fixing the ratio, because they are part of the same community with those who do vote, having interests in common with them, and their influence ought to be felt in shaping the laws by which their rights of life, liberty and property are to be determined; and although they do not vote, their influence is felt and