# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.


### Superior Court.

During the past week the term of the New Hanover Superior Court has been in session, and would have continued during the present week also, but through the great industry of the presiding Judge, the members of the bar and the officers of the Court, a very large amount of business was transacted. The State docket, consisting of nearly one hundred cases, was entirely disposed of, and the civil and equity dockets were gone through with, and many old cases finally got rid of. We never recollect of knowing so much business being done at one term of the Superior Court.

His Honor, Judge Merrimon, presided for the first time over the Superior Court of New Hanover, and he won a most enviable reputation as a judicial officer for energy, promptness urbanity and ability.—His charge was able and elaborate, calculated not only to instruct the Grand Jurors in their important duties, but to have a wholesome effect upon the community at large. He brought the same careful attention and thorough investigation to the consideration of charges against the poor, forlorn negroes who filled the criminal box, as he gave to the cases affecting whites, and meeting out punishment with impartial hands, he gave the criminals every benefit of previous good character.

We regret to learn from Judge Merrimon his intention to resign. His retirement at this time we would regard as a public calamity. We have before referred to this fact, and deplored the necessity which causes it. North Carolina has before this lost the services of very efficient judicial officers on account of the meagreness of the salaries paid them, and many of the most prominent and capable lawyers of the State cannot afford to fill these positions. We are certainly no advocate of high salaries in the present condition of financial affairs in this State, but we do feel that it is poor economy to place our judicial offices out of the reach of many of our ablest lawyers for want of means. Positions so directly connected with every interest of life and property should at least command the best talent in the State.

The Grand Jury unanimously recommended the establishment by the Legislature of a City Court with criminal jurisdiction. This recommendation met the hearty approval of his Honor, and the Clerk was directed to forward the application to the Speaker of the next House of Commons, after receiving the endorsement of the Judge. A matter of such evident importance and necessity, we know, will commend itself to the attention of our members elect, and they will make every endeavor to comply with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, in which they will be endorsed by every citizen of the county, who attend upon the sittings of our Courts.

But one capital felony was tried during the term, that being the case of the State against Lewis and Augustus Williams, freedmen, upon the charge of High-way Robbery. The prisoners were most ably defended by the Hon. George Davis and Julius W. Wright, Esq., under the assignment of his Honor, and after an attentive investigation before a jury of our most intelligent citizens, and a careful and impartial charge by the Judge, they were convicted, and subsequently condemned to be executed on the 30th November next.

During the course of the trial, we in common with those in attendance upon the Court, as well as the Court itself, were forcibly struck with the eloquent remarks of Mr. Davis in illustrating the political lesson taught by the trial. While the people of the North were proscribing us for alleged cruelties to the freedmen, we witnessed in this trial what might be seen at the sessions of every Court held in the State since the war. The prisoners were friendless and poor, without means and without social influence, and charged with a hienous offence.—Yet their case was receiving all the attention and efforts of counsel, at the request of the Court, as if they were the first citizens in the land. The Solicitor for the State gave them every consideration due their forlorn situation, and the Judge was as careful of their rights and as particular in his instructions as if the prisoners came with high social influence and "troops of friends;" while the jury, composed of our leading men of business, gave the case that earnest attention and careful investigation, their oaths required and the terrible responsibility resting upon them demanded.—These facts Mr. Davis presented as only the true orator can, and while the evidence was such that he could not acquit his clients, his remarks most forcibly impressed upon his hearers the great injustice being done our people, while his advice as to the proper course to be pursued was wholesome and made an evident impression upon all.

### Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

We publish elsewhere the result of the investigation of the charges against certain of the officials of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad preferred by passengers, which we referred to the President and Directors of that road. We are assured that the matter was thoroughly and carefully looked into, and the facts, as reported in the communication from the committee of the Board of Directors, were established. We felt confident, from the very high character and faithful services of Mr. Knight as an employee of the Company for more than twenty years, that an investigation would disclose no want of care on his part.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is compelled, in order to compete successfully with rival lines, to run two express trains, North and South, daily, and the fact that no serious accident, and seldom even a misconnection has happened, is the surest evidence of the ability and carefulness with which it is managed. Through the untiring industry and zeal of its officials, the road has been put in as good condition as any in the South, and the indefatigable President, is now absent in Europe, in the interests of the Company. All the officers in charge of the road are men of energy and thoroughly versed in their duties; while the Board of Directors embrace the names of the leading business men of our city and along the line of the road. Its management will compare favorably with that of any similar work in the country, and we venture the assertion that since its completion, taking into consideration the number of trains run and the length of the road, that as few accidents have happened and as few lives been lost as on any railroad in the United States.

We hope that the facts, as drawn out by the investigation of the President and Board of Directors, will prove satisfactory to the gentlemen who addressed us on the subject. It seems to us that the collision was prevented by the great carefulness of both Engineers in charge of the trains, in rounding the curve, in which they were but obeying their instructions.

### Memorial Celebration at Winchester.

We publish on our first page an extended account of the beautiful and interesting memorial celebration at Winchester, Va., on the 25th inst. We are glad to know that the patriotic ladies of the Valley have so far succeeded in their humane efforts to collect in a common burial ground the thousands of noble dead who have been lying in neglected graves throughout the Lower Valley, as to inaugurate the opening ceremonies of the STONEWALL CEMETERY at this early day, having already buried within the ground dedicated for the hallowed purpose, nearly three thousand bodies. As an evidence of the urgent necessity for this action on their part, to preserve the last resting places of our dead heroes from neglect and decay, it will be seen that already the names of more than one-fourth of the entire number are unknown.

A most interesting feature connected with this Stonewall Cemetery to the people of this State is, that out of less than sixteen hundred whose names and States are known, buried within its sacred precincts, quite four hundred and fifty are from North Carolina. Thus North Carolina furnishes nearly one-third of the entire number. As this State did not have a larger proportion of soldiers in the Valley campaigns than in other parts of Virginia, we may conclude this is but a relative proportion of the loss sustained by our State on the various battlefields of Virginia. Such a large proportion of General Lee's army was composed of North Carolinians during the later campaigns, that the battle of Reemes' Station, on the 25th August, 1864, with the exception of one battery of artillery, was fought entirely by North Carolinians, who happened to form the attacking party.

The synopsis of the address of General Wise, on the occasion of the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery, which we give, is full of feeling and beauty. We would be glad to publish it in full, but for its length. Greely, speaking through the columns of the *Tribune*, unwilling to compliment this effort of General Wise, cannot find a rational excuse to condemn it. He compromises the matter thus:

"The dispatch which we have received from Winchester, Va., gives but an imperfect idea of the character of the address which General Wise delivered at the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery. But we have no doubt it was eloquent, and that his hearers took from it new inspiration to cherish the past, to which Stonewall Jackson and the living Lee indubitably belong. We cannot dispute over Virginia's obedience to nature in mourning her dead, nor agree with Gov. Wise that the cause for which they died still lives. Mr. Wise himself may have philosophic doubts upon that point if his confessions concerning slavery be truly reported. Yet we shall be glad if one-half the young men of Virginia take the good advice which the address contains."

### The Baltimore Difficulties.

The trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners before Governor Swann is being held in the executive chamber at Annapolis. The testimony thus far elicited shows "official misconduct" of the grossest nature, and gives proof of the disreputable and illegal means resorted to by the Radicals to control the Government. Through the criminal machinations of these Commissioners five thousand five hundred Radicals control the elections of the city of Baltimore, where there are thirty-five thousand legal and registered voters. The majority which Baltimore alone would give to the Conservatives, were a free ballot permitted, would carry the State for that party, and insure the election of a Conservative to the United States Senate in place of Senator Cresswell.

The disfranchisement of the white citizens of Baltimore and Maryland is approved by the Northern masses, and a resort to arms threatened if the right of suffrage, to which they are legally entitled, is permitted to them. It would seem as if the Radicals are determined to force the country into a bloody war if the *white* people of Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee *are* allowed to vote, or if the *black* people of the entire South *are not* granted the right of suffrage. Their doctrine of *universal* suffrage, which is their pretended platform, degenerates, as all their issues do, into a party trick, to make such voters as will increase their power, and prevent such votes as jeopardizes their success.

What is to be the issue of this imbroglio, we cannot tell. The Governor's decision will be made to-day, so we are informed. If adverse to the Commissioners, and we cannot see how it can be otherwise, the election day, 6th of November next, may prove a bloody one, involving results more important and serious than ordinary election riots. We shall watch the progress of this trial and the results involved in it with great interest.

### Nineteenth Senatorial District.

This District, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, heretofore reported to have gone for Colonel J. D. Taylor by 13 votes, gives a majority for Mr. Salter Lloyd of 73. Mr. Lloyd is a gentleman of intelligence and a politician of sound and conservative views, and will make a most efficient Senator. Colonel Taylor was not a candidate and supported Mr. Lloyd in the election.

Parson Brownlow threatens to disperse with the bayonet any convention that shall assemble in Tennessee to change the government of the State.

The health of Count de Bismarck continues in the same state, the disease not either getting worse or presenting any signs of amelioration.

### Our Railroads.

In urging upon the people of the State the great necessity of completing our unfinished Railroads, and especially those intended to connect Tennessee with the ocean, through this State, in the course of a very sensible article, the Raleigh *Sentinel* remarks:

"The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad has been already pushed so near to completion that every effort should be made to effect it, so soon as it can be done."

We regard this as wholesome advice, and hope it may meet with the consideration its importance demands. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is purely a North Carolina work. Of all the Railroads completed or contemplated, this is the only one which will take produce from other States and send it to the markets of the world through a North Carolina port. The roads already completed, while they may have done much to develop the resources of the State, have accomplished little in building up a seaport town or adding to the commercial and agricultural importance of North Carolina. These roads have been so constructed as to pour the vast products of our State into the laps of our neighbors, and in consequence thereof, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Charleston have prospered, while Wilmington and Newbern have but little more than supported themselves, languishing for the trade which seeks more advantageous markets elsewhere.

We are not the advocates of attempting to force commerce out of its natural channels for the benefit of certain roads and ports. We regard this as suicidal to the best interests of the country. We must create these channels through our own ports, by opening routes that will not only develop some of the richest agricultural districts of our State, but by shortening the distance, make our own ports the natural outlets of vast amounts of produce that now go to enrich Virginia and South Carolina, and swell the profits of their railroad lines.

Such a road will the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad be, when completed. Running its entire length through a fertile country, and near the border of South Carolina, all the freight which seeks this route for transportation, must come to this city for sale or shipment; and with its contemplated connections with the West, will form the shortest line from the Mississippi and Ohio to the Atlantic.

To complete this road to Rutherfordton, it is estimated will require two millions of dollars. The total value of the road, as it now stands, is estimated at eight millions of dollars. The debts of the road can be liquidated with less than a million and a half. Surely, then, arrangements can be made to borrow the money and complete the road. To do this, however, the State must allow the Road to issue mortgage bonds sufficient to pay off the indebtedness to the State and finish the work. We cannot believe that a proposition to do this will meet with serious opposition from any quarter. If the State will not surrender its rights as first mortgagee, the road will be forced into a sale, and the stockholders will lose their entire property, and we doubt if the State would be able to recover its loan.

If by means of these mortgage bonds, the road can be completed to Rutherfordton, it is believed that the corporation, by its own earnings and by means of its own credit, could construct such further extensions and branches as may be regarded advantageous and profitable.

North Carolina is particularly interested in this work. It is not only peculiarly a North Carolina road, and the State will not have to share any of the benefits derived from its completion and successful operation with neighboring States, but it will develop the richest agricultural districts of our own. The result in the United States of building railroads has been that the lands lying contiguous to them have doubled and tripled in value within the first ten years after the completion of the roads. This fact, added to the commercial importance and prosperity given to this city, will more than repay the State in the increased value of property any risk she may incur, however remote, in permitting the company to issue mortgage bonds to insure the completion of the work.

Such important State matters as are involved in the completion of our unfinished lines of railroad are subjects for the first, most careful and serious attention of our Legislature. The General Assembly will have no good excuse to waste its time in useless political agitation and discussion.—The members who will urge on North Carolina the adoption of the Howard amendment will not, either for talent or numbers, claim the serious consideration of that body. Unprotected and uncared for by the General Government, North Carolina must take care of herself. Her legislation must be devoted entirely to State interests, and none are so great or important, in view of the great wealth of soil and minerals now lost to the commerce of the world, that want but the necessary outlets and transportation to place North Carolina firmly and surely upon the road to wealth and prosperity, as the early completion of the works that have been commenced and do not require such assistance as the State in her impoverished condition cannot give.

Schemes for the relief of the people, as visionary as they will be illegal, will doubtless be offered and urged upon the consideration of the Legislature, but we can see no sure and permanent relief to the people of the State unconnected with the completion of our unfinished lines of railroads, the encouragement of our agriculturalists, the development of our mineral wealth and the building and operating manufactories. Such interests judiciously fostered and encouraged will bring relief to the people—certain, happy and honest relief. By this means taxes can easily be paid, debts discharged, and our children educated. By this means, North Carolina will again be prosperous and happy, and our children's children "will rise up and call us blessed."

In the handsomest and healthiest parts of London eight-room houses do not rent higher than $300 per annum.

### Fearful Hurricane at Nassau.

We are under obligations to an esteemed friend for copies of the Nassau *Guardian*, giving account of the fearful hurricane which visited that city and the Bahama Islands on the 2d October. The hurricane is represented as the severest which has visited those latitudes within the memory of man. Government buildings and churches were blown down; the Lunatic Assylum entirely demolished, and the walls of the Prison leveled with the ground. Elegant residences and magnificent stores and ware-houses were entirely or partially destroyed and large plantations almost ruined.

In all the neighboring towns and villages the accounts are equally distressing. In the beautiful little village at Harbor Island, St. John's church and thirty-eight houses were leveled with the dust, and several large settlements in the adjacent country have been entirely swept away. In fact, the accounts of this terrific hurricane are heart-rending in the extreme.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.—It will doubtless afford much satisfaction to our mercantile community to learn from the following circular that the Military Quarantine established some months since, will be removed on the 1st of November:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 26, 1866.

CIRCULAR:

In obedience to General Orders No. 13, Headquarters Department of the South, the Military Quarantine established by General Orders No. 11, Department of the Carolinas, will be withdrawn on the 1st of November. Medical officers stationed at Quarantine, will report in person to the nearest Military Commander in this Department and by letter to this office.

CHARLES PAGE,
Surgeon United States Army,
Medical Director.

### The Elections.

The returns from sixty-six Counties foot up for Governor, Worth 27,822; Dockery 8,076. Worth's majority thus far 19,746.

SENATE.

Haywood, Macon, &c.—R. M. Henry.
Caswell—Livingston Brown.

COMMONS.

Montgomery———Jordan.
Haywood—Green Garrett.
Henderson—James Blythe.
Madison—N. Kelsey.
Yancey.——Williams.
Yadkin—T. M. Vestal.

45TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—We are gratified to learn from the following letter to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that Prof. J. Henry Hill is elected to the Senate from this District:

MESSRS. PELL & GALES:—The votes were counted and polls compared, at Taylorsville, by the Sheriffs of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, yesterday, and J. Henry Hill declared elected by a majority of *one vote* and awarded a certificate of election. Mr. C. J. Cowles was premature in resigning his post as Councilor of State to occupy a seat in the Senate. I notice that the *Standard* says that "if Mr. Cowles has been defeated, his defeat has been owing to the bullying and threats of certain destructives in the District." This is of a piece with all the *Standard's* facts,—false!

The foul play was all on the other side. An investigation would bring to light the grossest corruption on the part of some of the friends of Mr. Cowles, by which means his vote was largely increased. With the *Standard* it is the old cry "Stop thief!" But it won't do, Billy. Mr. Hill is a gentleman of fine abilities, unexceptionable in all respects, and will make a useful member.

Oct. 26th., 1866. F.

WILKES COUNTY.—It will be seen that this County, contrary to the general expectation, gives a handsome majority for Governor Worth. If there was any one County in the State, which the Radicals confidently expected to carry, it was Wilkes. If we are not very much mistaken, Messrs. Smith and Bryan, of the late Convention, were the candidates of the extreme Radicals in Wilkes. If so, their defeat is greatly to be rejoiced at. Messrs. Horton and York are the members elect.

*Sentinel.*

### The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29, 1866.

*Messrs. Engelhard & Price:*

GENTLEMEN:—The communication handed you for publication, by passengers who came South over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on Friday, the 26th inst., denouncing the misconduct of the engineer of a freight train, met by their train, out of place, whereby a serious accident might have resulted, as they allege, was kindly handed by you to the President of the Company, and by him submitted to the Directors, convened to investigate the conduct of the officers implicated, and who were under suspension in consequence thereof. After a patient examination of witnesses, and with the best information obtainable, the Directors were satisfied that the occurrence was not attributable to any negligence or mismanagement of those in charge of the respective trains, but was unavoidably caused, as will appear from the following statement of facts.

The proof elicited shows that the passenger train carrying your correspondents left Nahunta Station precisely on time. After proceeding about one and a half miles, the engineer discovered a train about one mile ahead, when he blew on brakes, which were promptly applied and the speed reduced from eighteen miles an hour to a walking gait—the distance between the two trains then being about three-fourths of a mile. Perceiving that the train in front *was at rest*, the engineer sounded the whistle for breaks off, supposing the train to be disabled, and moved up within about one hundred yards distance.

The freight train in question was in charge of Mr. James Knight, an experienced and faithful Engineer, and an old servant of the Company, having been over twenty years in its employment and never before this charged with misconduct of any kind or character.

The evidence shows that Mr. Knight left his starting point with ample time to reach Nahunta before the departure of the passenger train, but was stopped and detained by the section master, who, in his accustomed daily visits over his section, had discovered a broken rail and had to replace it—this occupied twenty minutes. Mr. Knight proceeded cautiously, and hearing the whistle of an approaching train, halted, and soon the Engines were in sight of each other, on a straight track about a mile apart. The passenger train to save time ran back to the turn out, when the trains passed and progressed.

We have no idea that your correspondents were prompted by other than proper motives in the preparation of the article furnished you, but unquestionably they were mistaken in some of their allegations, as has been clearly demonstrated before the Directors.

The policy of the Directors has ever been to employ faithful and competent Agents, and any act of detention when brought to their attention, has been, and will be visited with dismissal from service. In this case they cannot censure the parties charged, as they are convinced their best efforts were successfully exercised to prevent damage under circumstances beyond their control.

P. K. DICKINSON,
ALFRED MARTIN, } Com.
S. D. WALLACE.

A girl in the employment of a paper mill company in Milwaukee, while picking rags recently, found over $1,000 in greenbacks in an old knapsack.

The total earnings of railways in the United Kingdom amounts to over $2,000,000 annually.

Terrible storm in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon. Much damage done to property.

### THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTIES.

**The Trial Resumed and Several Witnesses Examined—Partisan Acts of the Commissioners Divulged—Governor Swann Determined to do his Duty at all Hazards, &c., &c., &c.**

Special Telegram to the New York Herald.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26, 1866.—In all nine witnesses were examined at Annapolis to-day. The counsel for the Commissioners confessed, after much hesitation, to the Governor's jurisdiction over the case, and plead "not guilty."

Mr. Harvey, the conservative candidate for Mayor, and Beale proved that the Commissioners refused to appoint judges except from one side; and Cassel, Lynch and others proved that large numbers of judges were men of bad character, as also the special policemen detailed to act at the polls.

J. M. Frazer, Speaker of the House of Delegates, one of the framers of the Registry Law, proved that his vote, though duly registered last year, was excluded, and the judges refused to listen to his representations.

Mr. Cassel, a policeman, stated that nine-tenths of the special police were rowdies and roughs.

Ample evidence that votes were refused registration was adduced.

Some of the Judges have been indicted for the murder of a notoriously bad character.

Governor Swann will positively close the case on Wednesday or before, when he becomes convinced of the guilt or innocence of the Commissioners.

It is within the probabilities that they will be removed to-morrow. Some little feeling exists, but the populace are under control, there being ample appliances to to maintain the public peace.

The alleged measures to indict Forney & Co. are strictly true.

During the trial the counsel for the Commissioners exercised the power of cross-examination to the fullest extent, but failed to shake the testimony.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.

At the opening of the investigation this morning the counsel for the Commissioners submitted a paper in which they explained that whilst they had, and did still, maintain the groundlessness of the charges against the Commissioners, and also do not withdraw their plea against the jurisdiction of the Executive to try the charges, nevertheless, as that plea had been overruled and decided against them, they, the Commissioners, deemed it due to justice and to their fellow-citizens, as well as to themselves, that their counsel should return and render such aid as they might be able in the proposed investigation—to cross-examine witnesses produced by the memorialists, &c.

The counsel for the memorialists object to the Commissioners' counsel coming in now, unless they withdraw their objection to the jurisdiction of the Executive.

After considerable argument, the matter was arranged by the counsel for the Commissioners changing the language of the document submitted by them, so as to read: "For that purpose we are present, and, not abandoning the benefit of the plea to the jurisdiction, of which we desire to stand on the record to avail as it may be on behalf of our clients, we plead not guilty to the charges against them.

The Governor then made a statement.—He notified the counsel that he would require prompt decision of the case; that this examination shall be gone through with in the shortest possible period; that all irrelevant matter shall be thrown aside; and that the prominent and leading points of the case shall be stated, and shall be disposed of at the earliest practicable date. He informed the counsel that he intended to get through with the case by not later than Wednesday of next week, and he notified them that if they had any important evidence to submit that they have it here promptly. He also announced that as soon as the Executive was satisfied by the evidence that should be presented that the Commissioners were innocent, or that they were guilty, he should take action as promptly as he should feel justified in doing, even if that action should be taken in the midst of the proceedings which were going on. This announcement was regarded by most of those present as an indication that the Governor's decision would be adverse to the Commissioners.

The examination of the numerous witnesses present was then commenced and continued up to three o'clock, when the examination was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The evidence thus far has been mostly against the judges of the election, and charging the Commissioners with partisanship in the discharge of their duties.

RADICAL THREATS FROM WASHINGTON—WHAT FORNEY SAYS.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

However the immediate question between the Police Commissioners of Baltimore and Governor Swann may be decided, the firmness of the patriots of that city and the response by the people of other States to their expressed determination to project their rights, will secure to them the ultimate and the lasting victory. If Governor Swann decides to remove the Police Commissioners by force, *that proceeding will undoubtedly be resisted by the Union people of Baltimore.* In that case the Baltimore *American* of Wednesday suggests that "The President would have the power to send military aid to assist the Governor," and the votes of disloyal men, including thousands of returned rebels, would thus be allowed to defeat the only friends of the Union in that State. *Is any one mad enough to suppose that Representatives and a United States Senator elected by such a vote would be admitted into the Fortieth Congress?* Governor Swann's ambition to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States can never be gratified by his making war upon the men who, in a moment of mistaken magnanimity, elected him chief magistrate of Maryland. Misled by this ambition, and by the assumption that he is technically authorized to remove the Police Commissioners, he will probably discover the difference between the exercise of such a power and the bold violation of a solemn section of the reformed constitution of Maryland, when the Senate indignantly and summarily rejects his pretensions. But there is a power before the case goes to Congress; the same power which has already decided in favor of the clause in the reformed constitution disfranchising the rebels, and which would doubtless reaffirm its judgment, when invited to pass upon the new usurpation. If these considerations do not restrain Governor Swann they will certainly sufficiently compensate the bold Union men of Maryland, no matter what may be the immediate issue of the controversy.

An Eastern steamer being in danger recently, all on board put on life-preservers, except an old lady, who said she "would rather sink than go floating around."

On the 6th the steamer Florida, for New York, was sunk at Havre. A valuable cargo of French goods went down with her.—No lives were lost.

Four men have been killed and two injured by the explosion of a shell which was used as a candlestick in a French village inn.

A Tennesseean swallowed poison on his wedding day, but a stomach pump and some old Bourbon enabled him to get spliced.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

**Maximilian to Leave Mexico in the Austrian Frigate—Twenty War Vessels to be Sent to Mexico to Bring Home the French Troops—Proclamation of Gen. Sheridan in Support of Juarez—Maximilian, Ortega, and Santa Anna Warned Off—The Empress Carlotta Hopelessly Insane.**

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Emperor Maximilian will probably return in the Austrian frigate which was recently dispatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is said that twenty war steamers will leave for Mexico in November, to bring home the entire French force in that country.

The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as being hopeless.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN IN SUPPORT OF JUAREZ—MAXIMILIAN, ORTEGA, AND SANTA ANNA WARNED OFF.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The following important letter appears this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.

GENERAL: I am satisfied that there is only one way in which the state affairs on the Rio Grande can be bettered, and that is by giving the heartiest support to the only government in Mexico recognized by our own—the only one which is really friendly to us. You will, therefore, warn all adherents of any party or pretended government in Mexico, or State of Tamaulipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal government of Mexico and the United States; and also, that they will not be allowed to remain in our territory and receive the protection of our flag, in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the imperial bucaneers representing the so-called imperial government of Mexico, and also against the Ortega, Santa Anna, and other factions. President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the Liberal government of Mexico.

I am, general, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Comd'g.

To Brevet Brigadier-General T. L. Sedgwick, commanding Sub-District of Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas.

WHAT GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ORDER MEANS.

Special dispatch to the World.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—General Sheridan's order to General Sedgwick, commanding on the Rio Grande, made public here to-night, is, perhaps, the best exhibit of the determined policy of the government on Mexican affairs yet made.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Colonel Campbell was at the State Department to-day, looking after his instructions. He will, according to his own statement, visit his home in Ohio before leaving the country to enter upon his duties as Minister to the Republic of Mexico. This disproves the allegation that there is an urgency of affairs which requires his immediate departure. A period of more than three months has elapsed since the Senate confirmed his nomination.

THE EVACUATION OF MAZATLAN BY THE FRENCH—REPORTED ARREST OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL BY THE IMPERIALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Mazatlan letters say that the French evacuated that port this month, and that many families are endeavoring to leave for San Francisco. It is stated, also, that the American consul at Acapulco has been arrested by the imperialists for forwarding correspondences to General Averez.

ORTEGA DETERMINED TO ENTER MEXICO AND MAKE A FUSS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—General Ortega, who claims to be the constitutional President of the Republic of Mexico, in place of Juarez, arrived here to-night from New York, and requests papers to announce that he will leave in a few days for Brownsville, whence he will enter Mexico, with the object of re-establishing the constitutional government. When this is accomplished, he says he will send a minister to Washington. His staff and a number of officers who have been awaiting him, will accompany the General to Mexico.

### American Episcopal Bishops in Europe.

At the recent Church Congress at York, England, three American Bishops were present, viz: the Bishops of Illinois, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, the two latter addressed the Assemblage. A correspondent of the New York *Times* thus refers to their reception:

The Bishop of Pennsylvania spoke, you will be happy to hear, "without the slightest trace of Americanism in manner or accent." The American Bishops, we are also told, are much more important personages than their English brethren, being Bishops not of one or a few counties, but of entire sovereign States. "England," said the Bishop of Pennsylvania, "is not only the mother of nations, but the mother of churches. We are, ecclesiastically speaking, the great-grand-children of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York;" and then he said the Atlantic telegraph was no circumstance to the bond of sympathy that united the churches of England and America, a sentiment which was greatly applauded. The Bishop of North Carolina went further.—The Church, he said, was the only bond of union between the North and South and between England and America, and had there been a proper connection between the English and Colonial Church, there would have been no revolution, but only in process of time a peaceful separation. Both the Bishops were cheered with hearty good will by the whole assembly.

### The Rev. Lovick Pierce.

This eminent divine and remarkable man, who has been filling the Methodist pulpit in this city for several days, is physically, mentally and morally a study for the thoughtful. He has few if any living peers. He has been preaching the gospel constantly, faithfully and ably for *sixty-two* years, having commenced his labors in 1804, being now 82 years of age, yet, on Sunday last, he preached two sermons of over an hour's length each, and lectured the Sunday School besides. What a living hero? Let the youths of the present day behold and listen to this exemplification of the man of God—take heed to his counsels, and live as he has lived. "Then shall thy days be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," and "thou shalt go down to thy grave well stricken in years and full of honors."

*Griffin (Ga.) Star.*

The following dialogue, supposed to take place between a customer and a shopman in reference to a plaid hanging at the shop door, will illustrate the abundant use of vowels by the Scotch:

Customer (inquiring the material)—Oo? (Wool?)
Shopman—Ay, oo? (Yes, of wool.)
Customer—A' oo? (All wool?)
Shopman—Ay, a' oo. (Yes, all wool.)
Customer—A' ae oo? (All same wool?)
Shopman—Ay, a' ae oo. (Yes, all same wool.)—*Galaxy.*

A gentleman dining a day or two since at a Broadway (New York) restaurant, ordered a spring chicken broiled. It proved to be laborious work to cut up the chicken, and a tough job to eat it. Paying the bill, the gentleman asked the waiter: "John, was that a spring chicken?" "Yas," replied John, "a spring chicken, sure."—"But what spring, John?" queried the quest. "Well," laughingly replied the waiter, "Saratoga Spring, I believe."

### THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

**Commencement of the Trial—Plea of not Guilty Entered—Trial to be Concluded on Wednesday.**

Associated Press Dispatch.

ANNAPOLIS, October 26.—The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners commenced at 11 o'clock this morning. A large number of witnesses were present.

The counsel of the Commissioners appeared and announced that they came to participate in the cross-examination of the witnesses, but still did not withdraw their plea against the jurisdiction of the Governor to pass final judgment.

Mr. Schley, one of the counsel for the petitioners, objected to the Commissioners' counsel to participating in the investigation unless they withdrew their plea against the jurisdiction of the Governor.

The counsel on both sides are now arguing this point.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor decided to permit the counsel of the Commissioners to examine the witnesses. He said that he claimed jurisdiction to try the case and pass judgment, and was responsible to no tribunal but the Legislature. He also said that he would proceed with the case without any technicalities, and he intended to reach a decision not later than Wednesday next. The Governor also announced that if, in the course of the investigation, the innocence or guilt of the Commissioners should appear, he would act instantly, even in the midst of the proceedings.

Special dispatch to the Baltimore Transcript.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The steamer Kent arrived here this morning at ten o'clock, with a large number of witnesses in the case of the Police Commissioners on board. Messrs. Stockbridge, Sterling, and Alexander were present as counsel for the Commissioners.

The proceedings of the investigation were opened by the presentation to Governor Swann of the resolutions of the city convention by its chairman. Messrs. Selby and Frazier were present on the part of the citizens of Baltimore.

Mr. Stockbridge stated that the Commissioners had reconsidered their former resolution, and had come to the conclusion to proceed with the case. They still deemed that Governor Swann had no jurisdiction in the matter; they determined, however, to proceed with the case.

Mr. Schley objected to their appearance, on the ground that if they denied jurisdiction of the Governor in the matter they would have no right to cross-question witnesses. He said that they were a party to the trial, and yet denied the right of the Governor to try. This was certainly a most inconsistent course, and he was unable to understand it.

Mr. Alexander replied at considerable length in defence of the Commissioners.

Much discussion then followed between the opposing counsel, after which the gentlemen representing the Commissioners withdrew.

The Commissioners entered the plea of not guilty.

The plea of jurisdiction was reserved, and the right of appeal on that question entered.

Gov. Swann, in reply, stated that the case should be tried without any of the technicalities of the law. His action in the matter under consideration would be prompt and expeditious. It is certain that his decision will be given by Wednesday next.

The Baltimore papers contain detailed accounts of these proceedings, which are too long for publication. The above telegrams contains all that it is important to know. The proceedings of Saturday have been published in the telegraph column.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—It is alleged that the new editions of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* are greatly mutilated by definitions furnished to suit radical ideas. In commenting on this fact, a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* proposes a few more definitions, to conform to modern ideas:

Skedaddle—Battle of Bull Run.

Economy—It is easier to pay a large sum than a larger, and easier to pay any sum of money when you have it than when you have not got it.

Strategy (military)—Pope's telegram to the President that he had Stonewall Jackson cut off in 1862 at Manassas, and hemmed in.

A Grand Stragetic Move—Joe Hooker's, when he reported he had Lee where he would compel him to fight, at Fredericksburg, Va., 1863. Also, Butler's raid on banks, stores, and silver plate.

Pharisee—A Puritan, who makes long prayers, sounds a thousand trumpets over all his acts of religion (so-called,) and believes he'll be heard for his much speaking.

SUIT ON A NOTE GIVEN FOR CONFEDERATE MONEY.—Another of the numerous cases now pending, or about to be commenced, in the courts of New York city, and involving highly important questions growing out of the late rebellion, was argued on Monday before Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court. Robert Eager has sued one Lemuel Hayward on a promissory note made some time ago, when the parties were residents of Texas. The defence to the note is, that it was given for a loan of Confederate money, which was worth nothing, and was, moreover, issued in violation of United States law and of public policy. Hence the note is claimed to be void for want of consideration. The Plaintiff moved to strike out this answer, on the ground that at the time the note was given Confederate money was worth something. The court took the papers. The decision is awaited with much interest, for the reason that there are many cases of a similar nature.

CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—The Pittsfield *Sun* says Dr. W. Clough of that town was called to Cheshire last Sunday night to visit a "cholera" patient, a female, and found her in relapse from a very severe attack of cholera morbus. The forehead and extremities were nearly as cold as are those of a corpse ready for burial, and the patient was almost insensible. The Dr. remained four hours, and when he left, she was able to speak, and he is confident will recover. His method of treating such cases is to give the patient thick flour gruel as hot as can be taken, rather strong hot tea as a drink, and wraps the body in hot flannels, which are to be changed as soon as cool. Dr. C. in his treatment of upwards of 70 cases of cholera morbus this season, has not lost one.

The ladies of the King George Memorial Association intend giving a large dinner at King George Courthouse, on the first Thursday in November. Gov. Wise, Rev. Wm. Walker, of Westmoreland, and Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, have been invited by the society to deliver appropriate addresses on the occasion.

A Correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* heard Anna Dickinson speak in Boston, and adds, "I left, wondering how a human female could be so very beautiful and bewitching, and tell such whoppers."

A Chicago wife, on the death of her husband by cholera, locked up the house and ran away with a live fellow.

When flowers are full of Heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.