THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 2d instant, ROBERT B., infant son of Rob't B. and Jolcey Wood, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.
HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS, Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.
nov. 5 32-d3m-w1y*

BORROWED--NOT RETURNED.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, THE 6TH OF SEPtember, a young man calling himself Charles Robinson borrowed from me a BAY-ROAN MARE, rather dark colored, long mane and tail, marked J. H. P. on the shoulder, with another brand on the thigh. The Mare has not been returned.

A reward of twenty-five dollars ($25) will be given for the delivery of the Mare to me, and any information concerning her will be thankfully received. Address MALCOM SHAW,
Dunlarroch P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.
oct 9 95-w3t

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND, AS A REPEATER, AND TWENTY SHOTS A MINUTE AS A SINGLE BREECH-LOADER.

THESE powerful, accurate, and wonderfully effective weapons, carrying eighteen charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are now ready for the market, and are for sale by all the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the country. For full information send for circulars and pamphlets to the
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.
sept 18 32-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents—Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
july 3 21-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.
W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.
sept 8 w3m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Democratic Meeting in Charlotte.

The Seymour and Blair Club of this city met at Oates Hall, on the evening of the 24 October, when,

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An article recently appeared in the Raleigh *Standard*, the organ of the Radical party in this State, supposed to be edited or inspired, in part, by W. W. Holden, acting Governor, and W. M. Coleman, Attorney General, making a wholesale charge of impurity, corruption and prostitution in the grossest and most obscene language against the women of North Carolina. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. By the Seymour and Blair Club of Charlotte, That we denounce the said charge as false and monstrous beyond anything known in the history of infamy. That it is a disgrace to civilization, an outrage upon the common decencies of life, a slander so foul, comprehensive and unblushing that it shocks the moral sense of every decent man, white or black, wherever it may be known.

Resolved, 2d. That we execrate and despise its authors, sympathisers and tolerators as wretches too vile and abandoned to be worthy the association of any man or woman who respects the amenities of life or the refinements of civilization; and we therefore earnestly urge upon our noble countrymen to refuse their society and association, not only as to the authors of this slander, who never had admission into decent circles in this State, but to all who approve or sustain with their patronage, countenance or support, this vile sheet which emits such damning libels upon their purity and fair fame; holding, as we do, that those who sustain and defend a blackguard and a liar, are responsible for his words and acts.

Resolved, further, That we recommend the decent citizens of North Carolina, of whatever party or color, to denounce such conduct, by indignation meetings or otherwise.

The meeting of the Club was stimulated by speeches from Gov. Z. B. Vance, Col. H. C. Jones and Col. E. A. Osborne.

On motion of Wm. Boyd, Esq., it was resolved that the Raleigh Sentinel and the Charlotte city papers be furnished by the Secretary of this Club with the proceedings of this meeting, and every paper in the State approving the resolutions to copy.

JNO. E. BROWN, Pres't.
JNO. PHELAN, Sec'y.

STATE NEWS.

VISIT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO THE SOUTH—RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT GREENSBORO', N. C.—Greensboro', N. C., Oct. 8. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, passed here yesterday *en route* South.—He was met at the depot by citizens of both races, who turned out *en masse*.—After music by the band which accompanied them, a speech was solicited. Mr. Adams addressed the assemblage from the portico of the Edwards House. He was introduced to the crowd by Colonel J. I. Seals. Mr. Adams expressed the warmest thanks for the demonstration. He was surprised at being met by so many persons. He thought his visit to the South was unknown. He came South only to say one word to the people—that word was in kindness, conciliation, and fraternal affection.

He was no politican, but was a firm supporter of the constitution, and as such should vote for Seymour and Blair. He came in a spirit of fraternal kindness to all classes of citizens. The color of the skin made no difference to him, nor never had. It was charged at the North that the democratic party in the South would re-enslave the negro. If he believe so atrocious an outrage was contemplated, he would turn his back upon the South, and go home and take the other side. The North would never permit it. [Cries of "Nor the South, either."] He branded it as a lie—an atrocious lie. He had learned more of the Southern people and their feelings and sentiments the last two days than he could have learned in a lifetime in Massachusetts. He was astonished at the condition of the Southern people and their wasted, neglected fields. If the North could see it as he had done, all our trials would be at an end. He was pleased to know that amicable relations existed between the whites and blacks, and that there was no animosity among the whites. He spoke for the encouragement of all, and expressed the conviction that the constitutional party, headed by Seymour and Blair, would triumph. He retired amidst shouts of applause.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR TARBORO'.—On Monday evening last, while two ladies—a mother and her daughter—were proceeding from Tarboro' to their home in Edgecombe county, a trunk was stolen from the hinder part of the carriage containing about six hundred dollars in specie, a considerable sum in greenbacks and a large portion of the best wardrobe belonging to the two ladies.—Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this robbery. The trunk was found in the woods near by where first missed, completely rifled of its contents.

THE VOTE OF EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—At the last election the vote in this county on the Constitution was as follows: 2,340 for, 1,158 against. Majority for, 1,182.

Of the registered voters there were 680 who did not vote at the last election, a large proportion of whom will vote in November for Seymour and Blair.

According to the best calculation there were at least 200 disfranchised from voting at the last election, 9-10ths of whom will in November vote the Democratic ticket.

Taking these facts into consideration together with the knowledge that at least 200 colored men will vote for Seymour and Blair, we have a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in the Radical vote, which will place their boasted majority of 1,158 considerably under 500.

But the Democracy of Edgecombe should not be content with even this favorable exhibit of their strength. Let them resolve that no efforts shall be left untried, and who can tell that in November next Edgecombe shall not once again rank in the list of Democratic counties.

Stranger political revolutions than even this have taken place!

Tarborough *Southerner*.

FLAG RAISING AT KITTRELL'S.—The Kittrell's Seymour and Blair Club will raise a Flag at their place on Saturday next. The Flag has been presented by the young ladies of the Female College and vicinity. Gen. M. W. Ransom, W. W. Jones, Esq., and others, are expected to address the people on the occasion. The public generally are invited to attend.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

WILLIAMSTON AND TARBOROUGH RAILROAD.—The location of the line of this road was last week finished under the superintendence of Gen. Lewis to within one mile of Tarborough, in accordance with instructions given at the last meeting of Stockholders,

Since then two preliminary surveys have been made from that point to the Depot of the Branch Road, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of each.

The report of these surveys, with the estimated cost of each line, will be submitted to the next meeting of the Stockholders, who will then decide upon the ultimate location at this end of the Road.

The Stockholders were to have met in Williamston on yesterday, but we learn the meeting was postponed in order to give more time for consultation with the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Tarborough *Southerner*.

GLORIOUS LITTLE CALDWELL.—There is but *one* Radical in the gallant little County of Caldwell, outside of the "colored persuasion."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored man named James Neil died suddenly, at the foot of George street, yesterday. He has been consumptive for a number of years, and while engaged at work at the shipyard, a hemorrhage took place, the blood gushing from eyes, nose, mouth and ears in a perfect stream. He did not live above ten minutes.

New Berne *Journal of Commerce*.

We recently saw at Lumberton the wine presses and fixtures worked by Mr. J. T. Petteway, of that place. He has entered largely into wine-making and expects to put up 100 or 200 barrels. He has good and careful managers, and all the necessary ingredients, appliances, presses, crushing mills and fixtures. He buys hundreds of bushels of Scuppernong, English, Catawba, Isabella, Muscadine, and common wild grapes and large quantities of all these are grown throughout Robeson county.—He keeps up a market for grapes, and people all over the country haul large quantities to him. Mr. Petteway does a large turpentine and mercantile business throughout Robeson, and he has been a benefactor to many hundred people of the county by furnishing them employment and means. The firm of Petteway & Moore do a large Grocery and Commission business in Wilmington. They have aided to our certain knowledge, many farmers by liberal advances and supplies which are yet unpaid.

We could mention a score of men with families and without means, who get lucrative employment from Petteway & Moore whenever requested. They are matter-of-fact practical and accommodating business men. They keep always a large and varied stock of everything in the mercantile line. They buy, ship or sell anything saleable or marketable. Mr. Petteway gives his immediate attention to the business in Robeson, while Mr. Moore carries on the business in Wilmington.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

STILL THEY COME.—Twenty-six (26) white men, citizens of Yancey county, publish a card in the last issue of the Rutherfordton *Vindicator* announcing their withdrawal from the League, and their determination to co-operate with the true Constitutional Union party, and to vote for Seymour and Blair.

From the Baltimore Sun October 6.

The Episcopal Church in the United States

The Episcopal General Convention, which meets in New York to-day, is composed of two houses, one the House of Bishops, and the other the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, who are elected by the State or Diocesan Church Conventions. These latter conventions meet annually, but the general convention only once in three years. Before the American revolution, the clergy who ministered in the Episcopal congregations in the colonies, and who were principally sent out by the society in Europe for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts were under the superintendence of the Bishop in London. The first step taken after the revolution for the independent organization of the church in the United States was at a meeting of a few of the clergy of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1784. The first general convention assembled in 1785 in Philadelphia, with delegates from seven of the thirteen States. Measures were taken at this convention for a revisal of the English prayer book, to adapt it to the political changes which had recently taken place; articles of union were adopted and an ecclesiastical constitution framed, and steps taken for the obtaining of an episcopate direct from the Church of England. Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, the first American who received the episcopate in that church, having been unsuccessful in his application for consecration in England, therefore resorted to Scotland, where he received consecration at the hands of Episcopal Bishops in the Scottish Church in 1784. The political and ecclesiastical difficulties which prevented Dr. Seabury's consecration in England having been afterwards overcome by a correspondence instituted by the convention with the English Bishops, Dr. Provoost, elected Bishop of New York, Dr. White, elected Bishop of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Madison, elected Bishop of Virginia, were afterwards consecrated at Lambeth, England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and there being now three bishops of the English succession, besides one of the Scotch, the line of American consecration opened in 1792 with that of Dr. Claggett, bishop elect of Maryland. From that time the consecration of bishops has proceeded as the wants of the church have required, until now the church in each of the principal State has been constituted a diocese, some of the States having two dioceses. At the meeting of the General Convention, the senior bishop presides in the House of Bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies is presided over by an officer chosen by it for that purpose.

Among other matters of unusual interest which are to be brought before the General Convention now, is a canon concerning marriages, which is expected to elicit a long and earnest controversy. The Church of England embodied years ago in a canon the provisions of the Levitical law, as set forth in the 18th chapter of the book of Leviticus, which forbids Jews to intermarry with women "near of kin" to them, and specifically with a mother, a step-mother, a sister, a granddaughter, a half-sister, an aunt, an uncle's wife, a daughter-in-law, a brother's wife, a wife's mother, a wife's daughter, or a wife's granddaughter. The practice of the early Christian Church was in conformity with the Mosaic law, which applies only to men, but the English Church canon applies to females as well as males, and extends the prohibited degrees so as to include cases of parallel nature with those expressly mentioned. For instance, it begins by the saying which is often quoted: "A man may not marry his grandmother," though the mother alone is spoken of in Leviticus; and it prohibits a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister—a provision over which there has been no little dispute in England, and probably will be in this country shortly.

Except as its members are bound, as citizens, to respect the civil laws of the States in which they reside, there are no regulations in force in the Episcopal Church here on this subject. As these laws are thought to be more lax in some cases than is deemed consistent with scripture, the canon referred to, it is stated, is to be introduced to define clearly what marriages are and what are not prohibited, and thus furnish a guide for the conduct of members of that communion. The proposed cannon, it is said, like that of the English Church, will apply to both sexes, and absolutely forbid marriages between a man and his stepmother, stepmother's daughter, mother's sister, father's sister, wife's mother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, uncle's wife, brother's wife, son's wife. Also between a woman and her stepfather, stepfather's son, mother's brother, father's brother, husband's father, husband's son, husband's grandson, aunt's husband, husband's brother, daughter's husband. And it will censure, as marriages which ought to be avoided, those between a man and his wife's sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, grandson's daughter, nephew's wife, wife's brother's daughter, wife's sister's daughter. Also between a woman and her sister's husband, brother's son, sister's son, granddaughter's husband, niece's husband, husband's brother's son, husband's sister's son. The late Dr. Hugh Davey Evans of this city, who was considered high authority in matters of canon law in the Episcopal Church, had prepared the draft of a canon which was to have been submitted to the approaching convention, forbidding the clergy to officiate at any marriage where either of the parties have been divorced, for any other cause than adultery, from a person still living. The necessity of any additional legislation upon the subject of marriage, especially to the extent above indicated, is not, however, likely to command general concurrence, the subject being looked upon among the mass of Americans as largely resting with the civil authorities apart from ecclesiastical legislation. Another and more engrossing subject of discussion is likely to arise out of the issues involved in the Tyng trial, that clergyman being held, in preaching in another parish without the consent of the rector thereof, to have violated the regulations which gave to each minister the exclusive control of his own parish. There is also a party in favor of some changes in the prayer-book, but it is not believed that the questions at issue before the convention will lead, as seems to be supposed by some, to serious divisions in the church.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States met at Trinity Church this morning. The doors were opened at 9 o'clock, and the service began at 10 o'clock. The bishops, to the number of forty-two, assembled in the robing room, and entered the chancel by the north door. A platform was laid to accommodate them. The clerical and lay delegates, numbering nearly one hundred and fifty, occupied pews reserved for them at the head of the nave.

The house of clerical and lay delegates is composed of eight members from each State and Territory.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Georgia—An Order from General Meade

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct 9—P. M.

General Meade has issued the following General Order, No. 27, which distributes the forces under his command to points which he deems necessary to enforce the laws and preserve order. The order says:

Whereas, By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any of the States; and whereas this duty has become more imperative from the existing political excitement in the public mind from the recent organization of the civil government and from the fact that Congress has, by statute, prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department, it is therefore ordered: [Here follows the distribution of troops and instructions to District Commanders.]

District Commanders will instruct the Post Commanders in their duties and relative position of civil and military powers, and will impress on the Post Commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold law and order, and must be satisfied that such is the object of the civil officers in calling on them for aid and protection, and must in all cases, where time will permit, apply for instruction to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when, in their conscientious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act. Post Commanders, on being notified of proposed political meetings to be held, may send an officer, and, if, necessary, a detachment to watch the proceedings and see that peace is preserved. To the people of the several States composing the Department the Major General Commanding appeals, that they will co-operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order and preserving the peace, and avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed and wanton destruction of property and life, which have already, in some instances, been enacted in the department. He urges abstinence from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to the passions; discountenances the keeping open of the liquor shops on days of political meetings and of elections; the abstaining from carrying arms and asserting the individual right of construing laws by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by a resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among the political opponents.—Whatever may be the result let each good citizen determine that all, who under the law have a right to the ballot, shall exercise it undisturbed. If there are disputed points of law let them be referred to the Courts and let not political class or other irresponsible bodies construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General Commanding can rely on the good sense and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ, but he thinks it his duty to make it known that, so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs were neither anticipated or provided for.

The Governor also issues the following proclamation:

Whereas, notwithstanding the Executive proclamation of September 14, 1868, many lawless acts have occurred in violation therof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of duties of offices to which citizens have been elected denied, the lives of citizens so threatened as to cause them to abandon their homes and property; and whereas, the protection of persons and property is a paramount duty of the government, and shall be impartial and complete; and whereas, the sheriff of each county is, by law, charged with the preservation of life, property and peace in each county; now, therefore,

I, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this my proclamation, charging and commanding said sheriffs, and each and every other civil officer in every county in this State, to see to it that the lives and property of all citizens, and the peace of the community are preserved, and that all persons are protected in free exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges, and charge upon every person resident of this State, that they render prompt and willing obedience to the sheriffs and other civil officers under all circumstances whatsoever, and that they demand from said officers protection when threatened or disturbed in person or property, or the denial of political or civil rights, and that failing to receive such protection, they report the facts to this department.

HURRAH FOR HOLDEN AND MILES!

KU-KLUX TURNED RADICAL—THE SECRET OUT—WHO ARE THE CONSPIRATORS AND REBELS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT!!—THE UNION LEAGUE THE ROOT OF ALL INIQUITY AND DISAFFECTION—WHO ARE ARMING NOW?

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 10—P M

In a correspondence between General Miles and Governor Holden, of this State, the latter states that a box of arms was recently found concealed in this city by a certain political organization.—The arms referred to were found in a house used for the meetings of the "Union League," and were concealed in a coffin. Several coffins, supposed to contain arms, have recently been sent out in the country by prominent Radicals in this vicinity.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—Noon.

General Sibley's report, as published in the Chronicle, covers seven columns. The only affidavit in which the white story is told is that of Mumford Spoore. The others (14) are from persons who were attached to the Radical procession, mostly freedmen.

Messrs. Schenck and Morgan have given an intimation that they will not recommend a session of Congress on the 16th inst.

The recent local elections in Delaware indicate a Democratic majority of 3,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Debt Increase—Letter of Hon. Robt. J. Walker—Change of Financial Policy or National Bankruptcy—Political News—Camilla (Georgia) Riot Report.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—An extract from a letter dated Washington, October 6, 1868, from Hon. Robt. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, to a friend in Philadelphia, is as follows: "In reply to your inquiry I would say that the table of the public debt of the United States at the various periods referred to in the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning is accurate in all respects, having been taken from the books of the United States Treasury."

"You ask me if it is a fact that the annual expenditures of the government have been increased, as therein stated, over forty-six millions of dollars ($46,056,559) by an augmentation to that extent of the yearly interest in currency of the public debt since 30th April, 1865? I answer that it is an undisputable fact; and I will add that from a careful consideration of the condition of the treasury, it is clear that this annual interest will go on increasing. It is possible that there may be a small reduction, if made, will be in debts bearing mainly no interest, or in war claims withheld, whilst the debt bearing coin interest will be augmented. That there is an increased yearly expenditure exceeding forty-six millions of dollars since April 30, 1865, to meet the augmented interest as currency as the public debt is certain.

"This is the true test of our financial condition, and to me it seems nothing but a total change of policy will save us from national bankruptcy. This change of policy must be based upon a vast decrease of our annual expenditures. As recommended in my financial letter of November last, we must abolish the freedmen's bureau; we must recall the army from the South and reduce it to a moderate peace establishment; we must terminate there the joint rule of the negro and the bayonet, and slavery and secession having been forever abandoned, permit the Southern States in obedience to the federal constitution, to govern themselves as before the rebellion.

"The fact of this vast increase of the annual interest of the public debt is not a disputed question—it rests on transcripts from the books of the treasury, and cannot be denied. This item of expenditures for the increased annual interest of the public debt is nearly equal to double the entire yearly expenditures, of Mr. Polk's administration before the Mexican war, and nearly equal to its subsequent annual expenditures, including the war and heavy payments for the principal and interest of the public debt.

"But even if we take the 30th of November last, the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find the increased annual interest in currency of the public debt $26,574,329 from the 30th November last, 1867, to the 31st of August, 1868, being an augmentation at the rate of three millions of dollars a month or thirty-six millions of dollars a year.

"At this rate of increased annual expenditure, for interest only on the 30th of November 1869, a little over a yerr, this single item of yearly disbursements would reach seventy-two millions of dollars. It is clear, then, that the radical policy leads rapidly and certainly to national bankruptcy, and that nothing can save us but a change of men and measures.

Gov. English was in this city to-day, and called upon the President. Gov. English says the vote in Connecticut on Monday last, as understood in that State, is favorable to the democrats, and that Connecticut will certainly give a large majority for Seymour and Blair.

A letter from the Republican State Committee of New York to Mr. Franklin, deputy naval officer of New York city, dated September 28th, 1868, has been sent to this city. The committee demand of the naval officer three thousand dollars to aid in conducting the campaign for the radicals.

The report of the Camilla riot, based upon affidavits procured at the suggestion of General Meade, has been received by the Secretary of War, and a copy will be furnished the President in a few days. The character of the report, whether it sustains or makes against the negroes, has not transpired. DATA.

Housing Cabbages.

Now that the time is approaching to save cabbage for the winter, the following instructions, which we clip from an exchange, may be of value to some of our readers in the surrounding country:

"Prepare straight, slender poles (pine or other) three inches in diameter, of proper length, say eight feet; clear off your ground, and commence as though you were going to build a plain rail pen, three-cornered, using two poles instead of one, so as to make each side or wall double, with a space of eight inches between the poles. At one corner an opening is left two and a half inches wide, for a door or entrance. To close and make secure, a cheap batten door may be made and hinged to posts or jambs fastened to the wall of poles, after the fence is completed.—The first tier or floor of poles having been arranged, put on a row of cabbages, the roots occupying the space between the poles, and the heads turned in and pressed compactly together. Cover the roots with friable soil, and place on another tier of poles and cabbages, and continue filling up the space each time with soil until you have gained the requisite height. A few poles rossthrown at the top and a heavy covering of pine tops, corn stalks or any litter that will furnish a secure covering, is all that is necessary to complete the house. Corn stalks, or some other protection, should be placed against the outside for fear of severe freezes, &c.

A trench should be dug around the outside, and the dirt thrown against the cornstalks. They will serve to render the floor or inside dry.

The cabbages thus housed will be very convenient of access in mid-winter, and will continue as fresh as if buried in the ground. All that is necessary is a knife, with which you sever as many heads as you want at a time, leaving the stalks to give you a supply of early colewort in the spring.

MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE ON THE 24TH.—This demonstration promises to be one of the finest held in the State.

Besides an immense number of citizens who will be in attendance, we have the pleasure of knowing that many distinguished gentlemen of the State have announced their acceptance of the invitation to attend and address the Mass Meeting at that time.

Among those we are authorized to announce, are the following: Col. R. H. Cowan, Hon. J. R. Stubbs, Gen. M. W. Ransom, Edward Conigland. Esq., Col. W. A. Jenkins, Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, Va., Col. E. C. Yellowley, Major John Hughes, Capt. J. J. Davis, Col. Thos. S. Kenan, W. N. H. Smith.

The committee of Invitation expect in a few days to give the names of many more.

Tarborough *Southerner*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Enthusiastic Democratic Demonstration in Reading—Letter from Gen. McClellan.

READING, PA., October 6.—A very large Democratic parade, mass meeting, and torchlight procession took place here to-day and this evening. The parade this morning contained delegations from nearly every township in the county. The meeting was addressed by Hon. B. Markey Boyer, Hon. E. O. Perrin, of New York; J. H. Reynolds, of Lancaster; Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, D. C.; J. V. Mays, and Dr. Julius Korn, of Philadelphia, and W. Rosenthal, of the Reading Post. The following letter from General McClellan was read:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1868.

J. D. Davis, Esq., Reading:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your very kind letter of yesterday inviting me to visit Reading on the 6th inst. Engagements made necessary by my long absence will prevent my presence in Reading as you desire. I do not think that you will be surprised to learn that I still adhere to a determination, long since arrived at, to take no further share in political life. In declining an invitation to preside over a Democratic meeting in this city on Monday next, I have taken occasion to declare my continued and earnest adherence to the Democratic cause.

With my best and most cordial wishes for the success of the party in your State, I am your sincere friend. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

OHIO.

Gratifying Progress of the Democratic Canvass in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the World.

CLEVELAND, O., October 6.—Ohio swarms with Democratic speakers, and in each township and city in the State, night and day, the Democracy gather together in vast and enthusiastic crowds. From all quarters we have words of good cheer. The accessions to our ranks are instant and numerous, and everything looks encouraging for victory on Tuesday next. Judge Rufus P. Ranney spoke to an immense gathering at Ravenna yesterday. Mr. Pendleton speaks at Elyria to-morrow. Attorney General Stanbery is daily on the stump, while Ewing, Pugh, Thurman and others are received with the wildest acclamations by the people.

Great Meeting in Youngstown—Forty Thousand Democrats Present—Addresses by Messrs. Clymer, Pendleton, Rothe and Others.

Special Dispatch to the World.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 5.—The Democratic demonstration here to-day was the largest ever held in Northeastern Ohio.—Fully forty thousand Democrats were in counsel. Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, made a telling speech. Hon. G. H. Pendleton followed in a masterly argument. Hon. E. Rothe of Wisconsin, spoke to an immense German crowd. The Radicals are dispirited. We will carry Ohio for Seymour and Blair sure.

Progress of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the World.

CLEVELAND, O., October 3.—General Thomas Ewing, Jr., the eloquent and popular soldier, addressed a tremendous mass-meeting of the citizens of Stark and surrounding counties at Canton, yesterday.—Large and enthusiastic delegations from within a circuit of thirty miles, were present, and the speech of General Ewing produced marked sensation. It was dignified, logical and convincing. Old "Molly Stark" gave nearly two hundred Democratic majority for Thurman last fall, and over six hundred majority against negro suffrage. She will do even better on the 13th instant. The convass is progressing at a lively rate. Every district is being attended to, and our friends entertain the liveliest anticipations of success.

Among the distinguished men who are now upon the stump, I may mention Hon. Henry Stanbery, George E. Pugh, George H. Pendleton, Rufus P. Ranney, Nelson Barrere, General George W. McCook, General Joseph H. Gerger, General Durbin Ward, Hon. P. Van Trump, Hon. George L. Converse, General Frank P. Blair, C. A. White, F. T. Backus, A. G. Thurman, F. H. Hurd, C. N. Laminson, &c., &c.

John B. Jeup, Emil Rothe, of Wisconsin, Edward Hessenmeueller, and others are doing good service in addressing the German element of the State.

Mr. Pendleton addressed a large meeting at Steubenville yesterday, and speaks at Youngstown to-day. The State Central Committee have assigned the following appointments to General Frank P. Blair, our candidate for Vice-President, in addition to those which he has already filled:

At Marietta, October 3.
At Cincinnati, October 5.

Never since the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union have its people been so fully aroused as now, and never were the prospects of Democratic success so bright as at the present time.

RESERVE.

The Age of Progress—Modern Improvements—The Facilities for Travel—The Grape Culture in Switzerland—Let North Carolina Heed and Increase her Prosperity.

The following letter from a North Carolina gentleman now traveling in Europe, has been handed us by a friend, with permission to publish, as the note which accompanies it will show. We avail ourselves of this permission with pleasure, feeling assured that it will prove of much interest to our readers:

Editors of the Journal:

I have just received the enclosed letter from a friend now traveling in Europe, and as it contains some very encouraging descriptions of the Grape culture, as well as the general improvements of the age, in steam and railways, I send it to you that you may, if you please, make extracts from it.

Respectfully, *,*

Wilmington, Oct. 9th, 1868.

MARTINGY, SWITZERLAND,
September 20th, 1868.

My Dear Sir:—It is just a month now (provided you at home would get up as early as we do here) since we parted. In that time I have made short visits at Baltimore, New York, Long Branch, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dunveness, Perth, Edenboro', York, London, Paris, Geneva and Vevey—traveled nearly 6,000 miles, and have not really lost a night's rest. All this is due to modern improvements, and mainly to the "steam engine."

We had a delightful trip across the Atlantic; and here let me say the days of *side-wheel ocean* steamers are numbered.

The "Rhine" (screw) burns 75 tons of coal a day; the "Scotia" (side-whell) burns 130 tons a day, and cannot beat the "Rhine" six hours in crossing the ocean in good weather, and, with head winds she will be beaten. We left the dock at Jersey City at one and a quarter P. M., on Wednesday, and the second Saturday at one o'clock P. M., we were at anchor in Liverpool. Take out five hours of difference of time, and it would make it Friday at eight P. M., or *nine days and seven hours* from dock to dock, and she could have carried 3,000 tons of freight.

On this point I have some information regarding the contest between the New York and Pacific Railroads and the London and Paris and Suez Canal. Americans may brag, but the trade is coming up the Red Sea.

My daughters did not mind the trip across the Atlantic any more than they would a trip from Wilmington to Smithville. As they say, we "did up" Scotland very well with the finest weather possible. Then we hastened to this place to see Switzerland before the snow falls, which we have twenty days for, and that is enough.

I stopped one day at "Charring Cross Hotel," London. This is a castilated looking building, built on the site of old Hungerford Market, one of the great centres of London. On the back of this building is a depot for passengers, with eight tracks, and four platforms of stone. The depot is 800 feet long. At the outer end of the 8 tracks they converge to four (4) and cross the Thames on Hungerford bridge of iron, thence curve around and recross the river on an iron bridge to a depot over the strand (a street) in a huge iron trough. This road is two miles long and cost $6,300,000 in gold. This road receives all the trains that come to London on the West side of the Thames, and runs trains of its own every ten minutes, so there is a train in sight every *three* minutes. Now imagine your office converted into an elegant breakfast parlor—a plate glass window looking down into a room 100 feet wide and a glass arch 80 feet high extending to the river, and every train drawn in by a locomotive almost without noise and by side doors discharging 200 passengers, and in one minute another engine approaches and draws it out—so as never to back a train—they all come in and go out by orders given by signals from a man in a glass house on the bridge, who shifts all the switches himself with levers connected with wires—and you have the perfection of passenger traffic.

There is really no change in Railroads since I was here in 1859. One thing I would recommend you to examine into—that is the English switch. It will relieve you of much trouble. I cannot write you the details, but will fill up when I come home. The railroad system here is better for this country than ours, and ours is better for us than theirs would be.

The effect of the increased supply of gold, and the steam engine, and the sciences of the nineteenth century is much greater over here than even in the Northern States of America. You see it as you ride from Sterling to Glasgow.

The Valley of the Clyde is stretched out before you. The farming is perfect, and almost seems as if the corner trees to each possession had been replaced by a coal mine—that the townships were divided by Railroads—and the white steam from the locomotive is visible in every valley. The branch Roads are as plentiful here as forest paths with us. One thinks that it must have been here that Satan tempted our Lord.

The Grand Hotel in Paris, at night looks like the creation of Alladin's lamp, and when you stand in front of Rothschild's villa on the shores of Lake Geneva, and look what art has created!—in presence of nature's great beauties—of Mount Blanc, and the Lake—of the city—of the vineyards, and flower gardens—one cannot describe it—but he feels like the "Caliph for a day," asking a dancing girl to bite his finger to let him know that he is awake. It hardly seems possible that it is real.

Yesterday I rode two hundred miles through the plains of Burgundy, and the valleys of Switzerland, and the grapes and fruit I saw!! and the grapes I ate!! Had I been in doubt before, this ride would have removed it all. If the "Castle Hayne Company" are the pioneers of any such results as I see here, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will build a monument to Col. Cannon as one of its greatest friends.

I saw on both sides of Lake Geneva as far as the eye can reach, one mass of vines—no other cultivation—the inhabitants hardly leaving themselves ground enough to live upon, and except the city of Wilmington, there is no town on the line of your road that has inhabitants enough in it to require more than ten acres of land to build their town upon—if here—so valuable is the land regarded for grapes. On the steep mountain sides they build stone walls even, fifty to one hundred feet high, to sustain the earth. Yet, with all this trouble to cultivate, and the great value of lands, I purchased more grapes than my whole party could eat in a day for *ten cents*.

There are thousands of acres of land along the Wilmington and Charlotte, and Manchester Railroad (besides the entire line of your road,) that are adapted to the grape now, and by tile drainage millions of acres more of piney lands could be made available, and during our time grapes will always bring at least eight cents per pound.

What has been done here can be done with us—and then you will want your double track. Like causes will produce like effects, and he that comes here and looks with intelligence and thought, must see our Future, and can improve his own and coming generation's condition.

But Colonel you must wait until we get to "Castle Hayne" some quiet night, and I will tell you all.

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To-morrow night we will sleep eight thousand feet higher up, and be surrounded with snow. This place is in ten miles of the present terminus of the Middle Railroad line, being built through these mountains to connect London and Paris—on one side—with the East via Italy—and on the other via the Red Sea.

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Your friend,
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Spanish Items.

Ever since the family compact, by which Louis XIV. imposed one of his descendants on the Spanish throne, the Salique law, which excludes females, has regulated the succession in Spain. But the late King, Ferdinand VII., having no son, changed that law so that his daughters might succeed him. At his death, Isabella, then some three or four years of age, was proclaimed Queen. Her uncle Don Carlos, who considered his rights violated by the new law of succession, appealed to arms, and a civil war of five years ensued, which, by the aid of English Free Lancers, resulted in favor of the young Queen. The Count de Montemolin is the heir of Don Car