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## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1874.

*My Dear Journal:*

Saturday was what is called here "Decoration Day," and it is no less surprising than pleasing to note the change one short year has brought about in the manner of its observance. Last year, it will be remembered, the Cemetery at Arlington was closed by order of the Secretary to all persons desiring to lay flowers upon the graves of the Confederate dead there buried, and this brutality was carried so far that flowers put upon Confederate graves in defiance of orders were removed by those in authority. Yesterday a different spirit prevailed, the Secretary of War having made a formal announcement that the Cemetery would be open to all orderly persons who might desire to pay respect to the memory of the dead, no matter on which side they fell. And not only this, invitations to attend the ceremonies were very generally extended to the prominent Confederates in the city. Tonight also I had the pleasure of hearing "Dixie" played in a soul-stirring way by a band accompanying one of the city military organizations on its return to its quarters from a pleasure excursion to Richmond. Indeed, take it all in all, I am forced to believe that there is a decided improvement in the political atmosphere of this city since my last visit. Then the Ku Klux Outrage Committee was in full blast, Abbott was one of our Senators and John Pool the other. Official lawlessness and despotism were the rampant. Holden was here in full feather and in full favor; without regard to law or Constitution the government did what it pleased, without the pretence even of any disguise as to its purpose. Now neither Pool nor Abbott any longer disgrace North Carolina, and in their stead we have men who dare defend and uphold the honor of their State. Georgia, too, has the gallant Gordon here, and Mississippi her gifted LAMAR. Southern men can now speak their sentiments forcibly and do so, and what is of far more importance they are listened to with attention and respect. The number of carpet-baggers and scallawags claiming to represent Southern constituencies is daily growing smaller. The effect of all this is seen in the abatement of the rancor and hate that was then manifested for everybody and everything respectable from the South. It will take long years yet to bring about anything like an honest, genuine fraternal feeling towards us from our Northern brethren. The policy of the Radical party to court the negro vote is too fixed and its dependence on that vote too well known to afford any hope of a change, so long as it maintains its supremacy, but there is hope and strong grounds for belief that the Radical party is rapidly moving on to destruction. The work of disintegration has already begun, and every time a moderately fair minded Northern man can be induced to listen to the story of Southern wrongs and to comprehend the condition of the Southern States the Radical party feels the shock. The corruptions have been so gross and the frauds so glaring on the part of officials since the Radical party has been in power that the eyes of the people have at last been opened. The facts in these cases have all been brought to light by Democrats. The Sanborn frauds, from the filth of which the skirts of neither Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Richardson, nor those of Assistant Secretary Sawyer are free; the frauds in the administration of affairs in the city following close on to the Credit Mobilier scandal have brought Radicalism into disrepute with all honest-thinking men. Nor has the determination of that party to force the passage of the Civil Rights Bill added anything to its strength. Many white people at the North do not desire mixed schools any more than do the white people at the South. Nor do they desire equality at hotels and other places of public resort. These people will be driven from their accustomed political moorings by the adoption of the Civil Rights bill.

The currency question is another disintegrating cause. The people of the West have not abated one jot in their demand for more money and for cheaper money. President Grant is fully committed to the policy of less money and higher money. He says the volume of the currency must be lessened and the line of march on the road to contraction and specie payments at once taken up. The difference is unreconcilable. Added to these is the conflict between the leading Radicals for the succession to the Presidency. But it was my purpose not to write about politics or politicians.

One of the most remarkable men I have met here or elsewhere is Mr. Nesmith, once a Senator and now a member of the House of Representatives from Oregon. Of what is technically termed "education" he never had even a smattering, he never went to school a day in his life. For ten years he never slept under any roof, save that of the broad canopy of the heavens. When he crossed the frontier on his way to Washington to take his seat as a member of the United States Senate he had never seen a steamboat, a steam engine, a rail road or a telegraph. In his adventurous life he has had many hard fought fights with the Indians, and bears upon his body the ardence that he did not always come off scatheless, even if he did manage to save his black hair. To see Mr. Nesmith casually, however, one would not suspect he had lived so adventurous a life, nor would one suspect the vast fund of humor and wit he possesses, nor to hear him speak would it be supposed that he had never been in a school house. I heard him make a few remarks *extempore*. His ideas were well expressed in well constructed gramatical sentences of well chosen words, and without a single exception, so far as I could detect, properly pronounced. Mr. Nesmith is high in the esteem of his associates as a courteous gentleman of honor and patriotism. He is a Democrat and is opposed utterly to all the corruption and oppression of the Admiuistration and the Radical party. It was Mr. Nesmith who, stripping the lion's skin from Attorney-General Williams, showed, in his true colors, the ass beneath. It will be remembered, for it was published in the JOURNAL, that Mr. Nesmith said Mr. Williams must have a $1,600 laudaulet carriage and a $700 pair of horses, but that in Oregon, better men than he had ridden on a $50 mule, an animal that was not to be despised, even though it was a creature that "had neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity." I asked him where in the world he got such an accurate description of the beast? "Oh," said he, "I raised mules once; I know all about them."

Mr. Nesmith is a living proof of the fact that there are other schools than those taught in school houses and that an education does not consist solely of what we learn in the walls of a college. I mention his example thus particularly as an encouragement to young men in our own State who, conscious of talent, may feel despondent, because of the want of the advantages of education, and I do this just now especially because if the Civil Rights Bill passes all facilities for an education of white boys in public schools in North Carolina will cease. But let them not despair, white blood will triumph no matter whether brought in conflict with the red man or with the black man. Neither negro nor Indian can stand against us either with or without the education of the schools.

## NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

No reader of the current political history of the day will fail to be struck with the marked change in the tone and sentiment of the leading organs of the Radical party at the North. Col. WADDELL in his speech to his friends who serenaded him the other evening, remarked that the sure and early disintegration of the Radical party was not only discernable from conversations with the leaders of that party in Washington City, but that it was visible in their faces. The same may truly be said of their papers. The new departure of the New York *Times*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and even the Washington *Chronicle*, presage the utter downfall of the party. *Tekel* is indeed written in burning letters upon the banners of Radicalism. Its mission, whatever that may have been, has been fulfilled, and weighted down by corruption and political profligacy, its death is proclaimed in the house of its own friends.

As a fair sample of what is being said by leading Radical papers, we give below extracts from two, which are conspicuous in their devotion and for their determination to uphold the doctrine of State Rights, a rather local self government, as it is now termed by those who could not persuade themselves that they would support any principle of the Democratic party. In other papers than the New York *Times*, and in other latitudes than at the North, it has been deemed a sufficient answer to those who talk about State Rights to call them "Bourbons," and when Radical papers at the North acknowledge its weakness, probably Conservative papers at the South will perceive its folly.

The New York *Times* in a leading editorial, comments as follows upon the recent declaration of Mr. Eaton, the newly elected Senator of Connecticut, that he would "try to take away the Federal bayonets from our brothers in the South, so that every State in this land shall have the same right of local government, and the same exercise of it, as our own State":

Says the *Times*: The extreme length to which State rights theories were pushed in 1860 and 1861 brought about a reaction, and that reaction has led many people to think that States rights belong to the dead and gone class of questions, and that any man who talks about State rights is sufficiently answered when he is called a "Bourbon." It is unnecessary to say to any intelligent reader that this view is a miserably shallow one, and that in reality *the right of States to govern themselves is as dear to the people as ever it was.* And it ought to be dear to them, for when they abandon it they will have utterly forsaken the system of government established under the Federal Constitution. They may set up something else in its place, which may be called by any name that may please the persons then living; but it will not be the government designed by the founders of the Constitution. It may be a civil polity based upon parliamentary rule, or it may be a monarchy or despotism; but it will no longer be a constitutional republic such as we have seen here for nearly a hundred years. * * The people will not consent to see either a Poland or an Ireland created on this soil. * * Look at South Carolina. The facts in reference to that State seem to be about as well established as any historical facts can be, and they amount to this—the negroes, assisted by rascally whites, have held a sort of grand orgie in the State for several years past, have swallowed up among them pretty nearly all the private property in the State, have ruined what may be called the native citizens even more thoroughly than the war had done, have robbed and harried like so many highwaymen, and have reduced the State to a condition which must shock every man who sees it or reads about it. The very Governor of the State is a thief. The Legislature is a gang of thieves. Is this a "Republican covenant" such as the Constitution expressly guarantees to all the States?"

We venture to say that is not—that, on the contrary, it is a government of which the Republic has every reason to be ashamed. * * Now it is folly to suppose that the Republican party, as an organization, will continue much longer to look on with perfect satisfaction at this great failure. The leaders of the present moment may not pay any attention to the subject; but if they do not, other leaders will arise who *will* see that justice is done. Last week we all witnessed the United States Senate engaged for about twenty-four hours at a stretch in passing a bill for the benefit of the negro, merely out of a sentimental sort of deference to the wishes of a deceased Senator. Respect for the dead is incumbent on us all, but legislation should be based on a careful and wise regard for the welfare of the living, not upon "mandates," real or fictitious, of the dead. The negro has had a very fair amount of protection. It is important before going any further to find out what use he had made of the freedom given to him; in what way he has exercised the vast political powers with which he has been endowed; what sort of a government he has helped to set up in the States where he is most powerful; whether, in short, he at this moment stands in need of protection from the white man, or the white man stands in need of protection from him. If Mr. Eaton intends to raise these questions, depend upon it he will obtain an audience, and he cannot be suppressed by groans and howls, and we, for our part, shall not join in any such attempts at suppression. We should like to see the questions taken up by Republicans. Mr. Carpenter made a great beginning in reference to Louisiana. Such a work would be far more conducive to the good government now and hereafter, than the headlong passage of sentimental bills in favor of the negro.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, also a leading Republican organ, of Western New York, gives the following advice to its party friends in the South:

"The Arkansas politicians have sent a delegation to Congress. When will the Southern Republicans appreciate the fact that they can no longer run to Washington with the story of their grievances and ask for Federal aid in settling their private quarrels? Close upon the end of the war, when the South was in a condition of political and civil chaos, when hundreds of thousands of freedmen were without adequate protection, when loyal men were surrounded by those who had raised their hands against the Government, and when obedience to Federal laws was exacted from those who hated the Union—at such a crisis Congress felt obliged to strain its Constitutional prerogatives, to make a virtue of necessity, and to so shape legislation that the war for the preservation of the nation would not prove a total failure. In the persuance of this policy Congress was compelled to side with those who were loyal to the Union, obedient to the Government, and in favor of rendering equal and exact justice to all men, both before the law and at the ballot-box. The loyal people of the country recognized the peculiarity of the crisis. They saw that the policy pursued must meet the emergency, even though it trespassed upon Constitutional limits. But it was hoped all along that the necessity for extraordinary special legislation would soon pass away, and that ere long matters might return to their normal condition.

In due time the Southern States were all readmitted, ample constitutional provisions were made for the freedman's enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, and needed safeguards were taken to prevent the demolition of the structure which had demanded the sacrifice of so much life and treasure in its erection. From that hour the Southern States stood once more upon the same plane with the other members of the Union. It was not the object of Congressional legislation to give the Southern Republican party a perpetual lease of power. But yet such a misapprehension seems to have arisen in some quarters in reference to the reconstruction policy. If the Southern politicians are defeated at the ballot-box they pack up their carpet-bags and start for Washington. They are too often represented in Washington by men of their own kidney, and it is deliberately proposed that that body shall waste the public time and commit acts of gross partisanship to elect men whom their fellow-citizens have rejected.

Now, there has been too much of this nonsense. The way to check it effectually is for Congress fairly and unequivocally to let the Southern Republicans understand that they must settle their private grievances as they best can. They must learn, further more, that unless they show themselves worthy of public confidence, they must ere long be remanded to positions in obscurity or disgrace. In many of the Southern States the conduct of the Republican leaders is anything but honorable. Unscrupulous, venal and litigious, they seem to have no idea of government beyond an illegal acquisition or retention of power and systematic plunder of the people. The Southern Republican party must get rid of such men. Such scandals as have been witnessed in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina must not be repeated. Among the unintelligent colored voters, many of the men in power keep their influence by representing that they are backed up at Washington. This misrepresentation can easily be made clear to the comprehension of even the dullest freedman. The Southern "delegations" that are hanging around Washington must be made to feel that their game is up, that they must henceforth take care of themselves. There is no reason why the Republican party of the South should not command the respect and secure the co-operation of the best men of both races. It will do so as soon as it rids itself of a set of pestilent rascals who do not deserve decent treatment in any honest community. The time must soon come when there will be no room among Southern Republicans for such men as Pinchback, Kellogg, Baxter, Clayton, Moses and a crowd of other just such precious specimens of political depravity.

## PURNELL AND THE KU-KLUX.

The Winston *Sentinel* has the following to say in regard to Mr. Purnell's denying that he was a Ku-Klux:

When Mr. Pool charged T. R. Purnell, the Radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, with being a Ku-Klux when they met at this place, Mr. Purnell did not deny it, but we see now from the Newbern *Times* that down in the eastern part of the State he does deny it. We think proofs can be laid before the editor of the *Times* and the public in a short time that will show conclusively that Mr. Purnell was a member of the White Brotherhood.

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On Decoration Day the citizens of Yorkville, South Carolina, joined the United States soldiers stationed at that post in the mournful work of decorating the graves of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. The ceremonies were exceedingly impressive, and Major Hart, a gallant ex-Confederate, delivered an address.

At the Home Missionary Society of the Baptists, just held in Washington, Dr. Jeter, of Richmond, expressed the opinion that the passage of the civil rights bill would ruin the educational interests of the South. Dr. Sears, who has charge of the educational fund for the South founded by Mr. Peabody, expressed similar views, and asked if it was expedient to destroy an excellent school system in the States?

## Radical County Nominating Convention.

At an early hour yesterday morning our streets were filled with the "loil" and loloroous Republicans of the county, and the most casual observer knew at once that the great Republican party had gathered together to divide out its spoils. The complexion and character of the delegates caused tax-payers to look alarmed and well they might, for a more hungry and cadaverous set of cormorants never assembled together. They evidently meant business.

Long before the hour of meeting, these "loil" citizens assembled in knots of three to an indefinite number on Princess street, near the Court House, discussing the situation, which was vastly edifying to the passers by.

At 9½ o'clock the Executive Committee were called to order by the chairman, Mr. G. Z. French, who had to call in the services of Esquire Moore to get the faithful together. Order was established after threats by the chairman to clear the house, and business proceeded about as intelligently as could be expected from the material in the hands of the chairman. The object of this committee meeting seemed to be to examine credentials and verify proxies, a work of ridiculous supererogation, as the Convention subsequently contended over these same questions about as intelligently and as noisily as a parcel of baboons, but our colored fellow-citizens have a peculiar fondness for technical forms and their white companions like to pander to their little peculiarities, as these fellows do most of the voting after the Convention does its work. So Mr. French and *his hands* worked away until after dinner, with a recess. All went smoothly as possible until the Wilmington delegates at large were called, then a contesting delegation put in an appearance. Several witnesses were examined, eliciting nothing intelligent. Heaton moved that the eight delegates who voted for the delegates at large be called up as witnesses. Burney moved to amend by having these delegates elected again. Heaton waxed wrathy in support of his motion and saw in the effort to oust these delegates something rotten and corrupt. Our moral organ lead us to the same conclusion. Heaton seems to appreciate the negro character, for he sought to convince his sable hearers by the violence of his gestures and the strength of his lungs, and he does. However Josh Ross replied that Heaton could not frighten himself and his friends by his loud talk and violent language, which, however, was only a joke of Josh's, as Heaton was evidently master of the situation.

During this enlightening and able discussion, our hirsute friend, the Chairman, with stentorian voice and persuading stick, kept order very much in the same manner that a crusty pedagogue does over his timid scholars. French has even a better appreciation of our colored fellow-citizens than Heaton has. Anyhow he kept order. In the issue Burney was defeated and the Manning delegates from the city at large were admitted. First blood for Manning.

There was no further squabbling until Caswell Township was called. Here there were contesting delegations. It was alleged that an ancient colored gentleman, Ephriam Hawes, who was ex-officio Chairman of the Township, called the meeting to order, declared himself and two others delegates to the Convention and adjourned the meeting. Another meeting was held and other delegates appointed. Heaton's love for the party had caused him to visit this meeting, and he announced, according to witness, that he was going to beat old uncle Ephriam, as he was a mere tool of the Democrats. Much testimony was heard, in which each successive witness broke down the testimony of the other, and they were all honorable gentlemen, at least they were so designated by the very gentlemanly candidates for office. One Haywood Johnson said he was not the Secretary of Mr. Hawes' *confusion*, but was the Secretary of the last *monopoly*. We thought this was a clincher for Heaton, but Price got up another honest and intelligent witness, and caused him to contradict himself at least half a dozen times. Heaton proposed to relieve Price, but Price said he proposed to relieve himself. Occasionally the scene would become quite animated, Price and Archey Walker would indulge in not very polite terms towards each other. During the confusion Esquire Moore rushed upon the scene in the most melodramatic style like a second Richard in quest of a horse. The hirsute Chairman put a damper upon his ardor by demanding his authority for interrupting the meeting. He held up a proxy most defiantly, and the Chairman and Price wilted, and the future Senator smiled a smile childlike and bland as the innocent creature.

Esquire Moore introduced himself to attention by denouncing "those old politicians which has been defeated, like Mayor Cannady, whose hat would hardly stay on his head if he was to come in here." He proposed to close the deliberations of the committee by the moving announcement that "we are hongry." This had its effect, and the committee adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

With a yell of delight the "Commissaryites" leaped into the bar, one announcing that "he had been eachen to get French out of the Chair," and Alderman Wilson was called to the Chair. He was very thankful, of course, and said his piece with evident emotion. He surely felt complimented, and it was for him a very great honor. H. E. Scott was asked to act as Secretary, but like Esquire Moore, "he was hongry," and Heaton was "hongry" too. Wise had had his breakfast, and he undertook the unnecessary duty. Heaton spoke, indulging in the severest denunciation of the Mayor, employing in some delicate fish market appelations. He declared war against Cannady and proclaimed that his days were numbered.

W. H. Waddell addressed the mob, and requested the reporters not to report him, a request we most heartily agree to. As Wilson could not manage the hands as well as French, the meeting was really nothing but a mob.

At 2½ o'clock French called his committee to order, and very shortly afterward they adjourned.

French then called the Convention to order. Gerken was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman desired to speak of the unfortunate condition of his party, but time forbade. We supposed it was because of his inability to do the subject justice. Price presented a proxy, when the greatest hubbub began.

The Chairman appealed to the Mayor, who promptly announced his readiness to protect the peace. French refused to recognize any one, and ended the difficulty by declaring Wilson elected temporary Chairman, upon the motion of Heaton, and for the first time during the trying ordeal, exhibited the white feather. We will say that if French had been in the South before the war he would have made a model overseer. He handles niggers like an old hand at the bellows.

As soon as Wilson took the Chair, and a sallow yellow fellow named Proctor was appointed Secretary, the confusion began. Price claimed to have a proxy. So did Mabson and Whiteman and others. For upwards of one hour, curses and yells and threats drowned the feeble efforts of Wilson to maintain order. Hundreds were attempting to speak, and the roll was all the time being called upon the question of admitting proxies. Above the din could be heard the melodious voice of Pompey Harris, crying out, "We want no foxies in this Convention—no foxies." And from another quarter Colonel W. T. Cutlar announced that he could paralyze the candidates nominated by this Convention in one minute and a half, by the watch, and that if Heaton and Manning were nominated they would have no more chance than a terrapin in h—l without his claws.

By this time the confusion became so great that a motion was made and carried that a telegram be sent to Gov. Caldwell for protection, as they had applied to the Mayor in vain. Price denied this assertion. Appeals were made to the Chair for the question, but he gravely informed all applicants that he was not in condition to recognize any one or to know what was the question.

The following telegram was ordered to be sent to the Governor:

HON. TODD R. CALDWELL—

A rough crowd has assembled to break up our County Convention. The Mayor, W. P. Cannady, and G. W. Price, City Marshal, have flatly refused to protect the rights of delegates, they being biased. We ask for the sake of the party that you give protection in some wise under executive authority. Answer immediately.

JAMES WILSON,
Chairman.

The infuriated mob now called upon Judge Cantwell for a speech. That delectable individual did not respond. Even his delicate stomach was not equal to the occasion. So much the worse for Judge Cantwell's stomach and his chances for Solicitor. Apostate Confederates should not have such delicate stomachs, especially when they can digest the Civil Rights Bill.

A Committee was now appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to claim protection, but the Committee were informed that the Mayor would protect the peace of the city.

Sergeants-at-Arms were appointed and Wilson breathed freer, but the confusion continued.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, who retired, and shortly afterwards, through their Chairman, Esquire Moore, reported that the Canaday clique had stole the credentials, but nevertheless we git along without em. This Committee then formally reported that the credentials having already been passed upon by the Executive Committee it was not necessary to examine them further.

L. E. Rice objected to the reception of this report, and wished the credentials scrutinized by the Convention, wanted to be heard on this question. Amid rappings from the chair, and cries of "go on" and "set down" and "hush up," and great tumult from the crowd, he proclaimed that fraud had been practiced, to which assertion W. H. Moore entered his protest by saying "it was a d—d lie." The Chair would not recognize Rice as a delegate, and ordered him down, but he would not be *downed;* and the tumult continued.

At this point a motion was made declaring James Wilson to be permanent Chairman and —— Proctor Secretary. Carried.

The tumult now became deafening, and for a length of time no individual voice could be distinguished from another, but the whole mass, delegates and non-delegates, seemed to be laboring to issue one volume of discordant sound. When the din had somewhat abated, motion was made to go into nomination for Sheriff.

The Commissaryites seemed confident. S. H. Manning, Thos. M. Gardner, Owen Burney, and Duncan Holmes were placed in nomination. Four tellers were appointed, one for each of the candidates. Geo. Hill moved that the voting be viva-voce; said the county delegates could not read, and he did not want his friends to vote a ticket that they did not know no more about than the horses did.

The roll was ordered to be called, and James Heaton, H. E. Scott, W. H. Moore and J. G. Wagner were appointed tellers.

The vote stood on first ballot, Manning 38; Burney 15; Holmes 3; Gardner 0. Motion was made to declare Manning's nomination to be unanimous, to which there were many dissenting voices. The nomination for

REGISTER OF DEEDS

was next declared in order.

J C Hill, E Sampson, George W Bordeaux were placed in nomination. First ballot—Bordeaux, 30; Sampson, 7; J C Hill, 19. The nomination for

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

was then in order.

J C Mann, James Heaton, G P Rourk, J C Hill, J J Cassidey, D Rumley (afterwards withdrawn at his own request) and J M Wise were placed in nomination. During the calling of the roll W H Waddell wished to explain his vote. He would not vote with Heaton and the Commissaryites because Heaton had not opposed the Canadayites in the Legislature on the Wilmington Charter Bill, and consequently would vote for J C Hill. The vote on first ballot was, Mann 15; Heaton, 36; Rourck, 2; Hill, 2; Cassidey, 0; J M Wise, 0.

After much more tumult and confusion, it was ascertained that there was an effort made to make the nomination of

STATE SENATOR

in order. W. H. Moore, J. C. Hill, W. H. Gerken (who declined to let his name be run), and W. H. Banks were placed in nomination, when nominations were, on motion, declared *closed*. Alfred Lloyd wanted to speak, but could not be heard, owing to the din and confusion. He finally got upon a table and put in nomination Geo. L. Mabson, who now for the first time got a hearing, in order that he might decline the nomination. He stated that he was a Republican, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and wanted the same privileges for the black man as were granted to the white man, and not to do as was done at Rocky Point, ran the Convention in the interest of a certain clique.

J. C. Hill claimed the privilege of being heard, in order to decline. His first reason for declining to be a candidate was that the pay was only $300, and that would not support him unless he stole. His second was, that the Rocky Point squabble had left him out. He warned the Convention not to put in nomination any but fit men to represent the party. He had left behind him a record that could not be beat by any negro, and unless the nominations were of the right sort, he would not support them; and there were *twenty-five thousand* negroes behind his back of the same way of thinking.

The first ballot resulted in the nomination of W. H. Moore, as follows: Moore 32—the rest scattering.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J C Smith, —— McCleese, Alfred Lloyd, Henry Brewington, H Reed, J J O'Brien, Aaron Kellogg and J M Wise were placed in nomination, with the following results: Henry Brewington 31, J C Smith 36, —— McCleese 24, O'Brien 2, Kellogg 5, Lloyd 8, Cutlar 4, Banks 1. Before the vote was announced, H E Scott moved that the three receiving the highest vote be declared nominees. Carried.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Elijah Hewlett, Wm A Green, by Mabson, who said this was one more attempt to put in nomination a negro where there was money—and John H Brown were placed in nomination. First ballot resulted in nomination of Elijah Hewlett—vote 25.

CORONER.

E. D. Hewlett, John Evangelist and J. C. Scott were placed in nomination. Dan Howard appealing to his country friends to give the negro the Coroner at least, but Duncan Holmes said no; the negro didn't want it; he didn't want nothing; he could have what he wanted.

On the first ballot Hewlett received 21, Evangelist 13 and Scott 1.

The hands having been sufficiently amused with their arduous labors, had for some time been gradually diminishing in numbers. The auxious ones, however, wished to see the thing out to the bitter end, and seemed ready and willing to place in nomination candidates to fill the vacancies in the Poor-House or on the chain-gang, if such places should only be declared offices.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Chair announced that nominations for County Commissioners were in order. Fifty men arose and put in nomination at least one hundred and fifty names. Upon the call of the roll the following were nominated on the first ballot, after a soul-stirring appeal from Esquire Moore to place men of "finance ability" on the ticket, viz.: James Wilson, Archey Walker, Stacey Van Amringe, J. G. Wagner and Isaac H. Brown.

Amidst the confusion the name of Mr. L. D. Cherry, a Democrat, was placed in nomination for County Surveyor. His nomination was about to be made, when an eloquent appeal "not to violate the sanctity of a Republican Convention by placing a Democrat in nomination," had its effect, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Esquire W. H. Moore, Edw. Cantwell, Henry Brewington, Archy Walker, Duncan Holmes and S. H. Manning were appointed delegates to the Judicial Convention.

The mob then adjourned.

The soreheads then held a Convention with Duncan Holmes in the Chair. Waddell, Cutler, Lloyd, Price, Mabson and others spoke until after midnight. A mass meeting was called to meet soon in Wilmington to nominate Republican candidates for the Legislature and for county officers.

Duncan Holmes waked up from his dose, in which he long and senseless speeched of Lloyd had left him, in time to declare the meeting adjourned.

## Carolina Central Railway.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The Chief Engineer, with the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Carolina Central Railway Company, passed over their line from the head of the road, in Anson county, to this city, last Friday and Saturday, to locate the depots, and note the progress of the work of construction. They report the work as progressing rapidly, and the track laid several miles this side of Boggan's Cut, and before this is set in type the rails will be connected through the formidable cut, and the track rushed on west to this city at an average rate of one-half mile per day. The iron rails are being received at Wilmington and shipped up the road at the rate of 250 tons per week, and they have every reason to believe their energetic contractor, Col. Ames, will have the road open for business through to Wilmington on the first of September next.

The grading is nearly finished westward to McAlpine's Creek, about eight miles east of Charlotte, and most of the laborers have moved westward on these eight miles, and by the time the track reaches McAlpine's Creek the grading will be finished from this city to that point, and within forty days they expect to commence track-laying at Charlotte eastward, to take trestle timber from the western division to put up trestles over Little Sugar and Briar Creek so as not to delay the work at these points.

The party received a hearty welcome and liberal donations of lands for depots wherever they stopped.

We now have every reason to expect a speedy realization of the long looked for and much needed outlet to our nearest seaboard, when the sister cities, Charlotte and Wilmington, will receive a new impetus in the march of commercial supremacy in the Old North State.

The latest information is that the track was laid through Boggan's Cut and the first train passed through at 12 o'clock P. M., May 31st.

## Grand Council.

The Grand Council of R. and S. Masters of the State of North Carolina were in session here yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Comp. John Nichols, of Raleigh, M. I. G. M.

Comp. C. M. VanOrsdell, of Wilmington, D. I. G. M.

Comp. S. S. Everett, of Wilmington, G. P. C. W.

Comp. R. H. Bradley, of Raleigh, G. Treas.

Comp. D. W. Bain, of Raleigh, G. Rec.

Comp. J. M. Shelby, of Greensboro, G. C. C.

Comp. T. B. Carr, of Wilmington, G. C. C.

Comp. M. M. Katz, of Wilmington, G. St.

The Grand Chapter adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet again in Raleigh on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in June, 1875.

## Excursion to the Seashore.

The Polkton *Ansonian* has this to say of the proposed excursion to this place, on the Charlotte road, on the 17th: The excursion train, in charge of Capt. F. M. Wooten, will leave Polkton on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., for Wilmington, stopping at the various points along the line to take on passengers, and will arrive in Wilmington at 5 p. m. Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate the party. On the morning of the 18th, splendid boats, supplied with music and refreshments, will take the party to the seashore, touching at Smithville, Fort Caswell, Fort Fisher, Bald Head, and other points of interest. Returning to Wilmington, the party will take the train on the morning of the 19th for home. The excursion to be exclusively for the benefit of whites. Tickets for the round trip to be obtained on the train from the conductor. Good order to be strictly observed. The good citizens of Wilmington assure us of a hearty welcome and pleasant entertainment.

## Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Held in the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Miss., beginning May 21st, 1874.

### SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 28th, 1874.

Rev. Mr. Richardson introduced a resolution welcoming Rev. Mr. McLean and endorsing the American Bible Society.

Resolutions offered by Col. Collier, 1st. That the General Assembly hereby expresses its entire confidence in the Faculty of Columbia Seminary.

2d. That the General Assembly respectfully recommend to the Faculty, that in the event services in the chapel be deemed desirable, the attendance on said services on the part of Faculty and students be voluntary.

Dr. Farris moved to substitute the amendment to the Minority Report for the resolutions now before the house.

On motion the vote was taken by ayes and noes. The motion was lost.

The question was then called and the resolutions were adopted.

Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Devies were allowed to record their votes. The Majority Report was then read and amended, when Dr. Jos. R. Wilson rose to a question of privilege and stated that he desired the Assembly to accept his resignation. That while the resolution is not commandatory, yet it comes from the master of the Seminary and he is sent back the Seminary responsible for the government of it, yet without the authority to enforce it. No sane man would undertake it; he begged to be released.

Mr. C. H. Robinson, Elder of Wilmington Church, asked the Assembly to give Dr. Wilson to his church.

Dr. Matthews hoped that Dr. Wilson's request would not imply a censure upon the Assembly.

Dr. Wilson then stated that he intended no censure but if the Assembly had given him authority to enforce order and had ordered him back, he could have gone—but now he added that he wished to take again a pastoral charge.

Dr. Wilson stated that there was another reason which he was reluctant to give but hoping he would not be misunderstood he would say that there was a schism in the Faculty which he could not hope would be healed. The Professor of Theology had arraigned all the Faculty; he would not say which was right. He would offer his resignation to-morrow.

Mr. Hall introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the resolution touching the attendance on services that may be held in the Chapel of Columbia Seminary on Sabbath day is not intended to reflect on the Faculty or Board of Directors of the Seminary in any way, but simply to express the judgment of this Assembly as to the expediency of the compulsory features of such services.

On motion to adopt the whole report a division of the question was called for, when each several part was adopted.

Dr. Kilpatrick gave notice that he and others would enter protest against the action of the Assembly as contained in the last two resolutions.

### EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, May 29th, 1874.

On motion, the report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence was taken up.

Dr. Matthews moved an indefinite postponement, and the yeas and nays were called for. The vote was taken and resulted in 24 yeas and 86 nays.

The vote on the question was ordered to be taken at 9 o'clock p. m.

Dr. Pratt offered a standing Rule for adoption: It shall be out of order for the expression of approbation or disapprobation, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands or audible expression. The Rule was adopted unanimously.

By consent a communication from Dr. Jos. R. Wilson was read.

With expressions of respect he requested the Assembly to accept of his resignation.

1. It is not possible for him to administer a trust when the authority was taken away.

2. He was so divided, in policy and principle, from at least one member of the Faculty that harmony was destroyed.

3. God seems to indicate his duty to accept a call to Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. Girardeau, calling Dr. Smith to the Chair, read the resignation of Dr. John B. Elder, as Professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia.

The resignations of both these Professors were referred to a special committee to suggest a paper as the action of the Assembly.

The majority report was adopted on the call of ayes and nays on a vote of 78 to 32.

On motion the blank, constituting the committee to confer with a committee from the Northern Assembly, was ordered filled by the Moderator.

The Assembly then took up the subject of the relation to the Church of its baptized children.

Dr. Smith, of New Orleans, asked leave to withdraw the last clause of the report, which was granted.

On motion of Dr. B. M. Smith, the word "discipline" was stricken out and the word "instruction" inserted. The report was then adopted.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Smith presented a protest against the action of the General Assembly in appointing a Committee of Conference to meet a Committee of the Northern General Assembly, signed as follows:

B M Smith, R K Smoot, D A Campbell, J W Simpson, Chas F Reid, A W Dinsmore, Isaac J Long, A H Phillips, J O Lindsay, John L Yantis, R S McAlister, Geo W Ewell, J W Rabbs, H F Hoyte, Chas F Collier, W L Whitman, D McNeill Turner, F Stringer, C H Rochester.

The protest was ordered to be spread upon the Record without answer.

Rev. Dr. Breck, of Kentucky, presented the Report of the Standing Committee on Publication, approving the action of the Assembly's Committee of Publication, in the purchase of the buildings in the city of Richmond, Va., and advising the surrender of the property to the Trustees appointed under a charter granted to the committee by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia; also recommending a collection to be taken up in all the churches on the first Sabbath of December next to aid the committee in the prosecution of their work. Placed on the docket.

The order of the day was taken up, and the report of the committee on the relations of the church to the Reform church was received. The report recommends the appointment of a committee, to consist of one Minister and one Elder, to meet the next General Synod of the Reform church, to be held at Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 3d day of June next, to take measures to complete a "co-operative union" in all great enterprises of both churches, for the spread of the Gospel.

The report was considered *seriatim* and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Raymond presented the report of the Standing Committee on Sabbath Schools. The committee recommend that the sessions of churches take charge of the Sabbath Schools in the minutest details.

The following were nominated and confirmed as delegates to the Synod of the Reformed Church:

Rev. Dr. B. M. Smith; his alternate, Rev. Dr. C. Alexander; Chancellor English, of Baltimore; his alternate, Judge Robert Ould, of Richmond.

Dr. Smith read report on Overture No. 8, recommending that the colored people be organized into separate churches, having their own Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and when the demand came, an Assembly, which was placed on the docket.

The resolutions appended to the Report of the Committee on Education were then taken up and considered *seriatim*, but without action.

Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick reported an answer to the fraternal greetings, the Free Church of Scotland, returning the cordial greetings of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and fraternal salutations to the Free Church of Scotland. Rev. Dr. Woodrow, of Columbia, South Carolina, and Rev. Dr. Teyburn of Baltimore, were appointed delegates from this Assembly to that body.

## Why I Exchanged.

Some five years ago I was a subaltern in a marching regiment and quartered in a large garrison town in England. My duties consisted of the usual round of morning and afternoon parades, visiting the men's dinners and teas, and other regular work. In addition to this we had occasionally to mount guard and to pass twenty four hours in a sort of half imprisonment.

It is one of the regulations of the service, that when officers or men are on guard they should always be in a state of readiness to "fall in" on parade at a moment's notice. If you feel very sleepy and desire rest, you must take it while you are buttoned up to the throat and strapped down at the heels. A lounge in an arm chair, or probably a little horrizontal refreshment upon a sofa, is the extent of rest which an officer on guard is supposed to indulge in.

Among my brother subalterns in garrison, it was our usual practice to infringe upon the strict letter of the law, and when the principal part of our duty had been accomplished, we used to indulge ourselves by divesting our limb