

CICERO W. HARRIS. WILMINGTON, N. C .:

TUESDAY MORNING, March 17, 1874.

CHINELHURST AND THE CHIEF.

Yesterday at Chiselhurst, England, were assembled the grandees, warriors, statesmen and literary men of the Later Empire, to do honor to the dead Emperor's son who has just attained his majority. The occasion, a small affair enough in itself and considered alone, becomes of historical importance when we consider the present attitude of political parties in France. Undoubtedly the fortunes of the Bonaparte family, which were thought not to be worth a fig after the memorable 4th of September, are suddenly by a process of transformation known only to the volatile Latin races enhanced to such an extent that sanguine partisans predict an early restoration to the throne. Whether these hopes have solid foundation or not will probably be proved in a few months. The old dispossessed statesman Thiers is as confident as ever that Republicanism can do more for France than any other form of government. He of all the French statesmen of this period seems to Americans to keep his head and heart amid the perturbations that exist or that are threatened. Whether he is right or wrong we shall not know during this generation. When the Bouhers and the Keratrys, the De Broglies and others of that sort are dead, perhaps a new race of heroes and statesmen -real patriots and good men-may arise to adorn the land so long cursed by the ancien regime and the tawdry interlopers who crawled into place and power dressed in the livery of a noble though usurping house.

Chiselhurst is a fane for the faction of Napoleon. Here Louis, the great Dethroned, breathed his last. Here his beauteous widow mourns her loss. Here the child Napoleon, the young Louis, by royal fiction just declared a man, resides. This is therefore the Mecca of the Bonapartes. In these English halls and groves may not the young Chief cultivate the spirit that once burst in martial glory over Europe and shook the world with the fury and grandeur of its aims? Alexander was just the age of the untried Louis when he grasped the crown dropped from the bloody brow of Philip. Is Louis to be an Alexander? And shall the supple crowd who offered the sweet incense of their flattery yesterday live to see a second rendition of Wagram, Austerlitz and Marengo? Weak is our faith. Priestly petting and maternal fondling, fawning of courtiers and weak adulation of sycophantic admirers would spoil a healthier pretender to honors imperial than this Louis, whom his doting father ridiculously and flauntingly "baptized in fire" at Gravelotte.

President Serrano now confronts the Carlist army with an equal force and has a corps moving in the Pretender's rear. A battle is imminent. The events of the next day or two may decide the future of Spain.

STAR BEAMS.

- President Jackson of Trinity College, at Hartford, is very sic with lung fever.

- The Dailg Herald of Duluth is dead. Weekly receipts, \$29; weekly says: expenditures, \$80.

Dr. Mommsen, the Roman historin, has declined the professorship offered him in the University of Leipsic, and has been appointed Secretary of the Academy of Science at Berlin.

- Rhode Island politicians are discussing the prospects of various candidates for Senator Sprague's seat in the United States Senate. Among the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. the aspirants for the place are Gen. A. E. Burnside, ex-Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes, the Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, ex-Gov. Padelford, and ex-Congressman Nathan F. Dixon.

- A very sly old woman in Cleveland has been making money by tricks that are vain. She waylays upon her people. There was nothing young men, when they are out with their lady friends, and demands that "dollar and forty cents that you owe me for washing." The young man is generally too confused to make an immediate reply, and his confusion is not lessened by the inquiring looks of his fair friend, while the old woman repeats her demand, and in some accuracy, whether in stating the Concases obtains the plunder.

Kemper's Veto. [Richmond Whig.]

We have differed with the Governor in relation to this matter, and had earnestly hoped that he would have reached a different conclusion as to his duty in the premises; but we knew the man well enough to know that highly as he valued the advice of friends, and patiently as he would listen to their appeals, not all the influences that could be brought to bear of friends, nor yet the threat of enemies, could make him swerve one hair's breadth from what he might conceive to be his duty; this duty, as he understands it, he has fearlessly performed, and the great body of the since.' people of the Commonwealth will not only sustain him for having done so, but when they learn of the ribald

THE SUMNER-BROOKS AFFAIR. Mr. Gobright's Account.

Mr. Gobright, in his book of Recol lections, gives the following account of the caning of Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina. So distorted have been the accounts printed in the Northern journals, who always speak of Brooks as a would-be assassin and of his cane as a club, that we are disposed to republish what Mr.

Gobright has to say of the affair. He "On the 22d of May, 1866, an assault and battery was committed upon Senator Sumner by Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, in the Senate chamber. The latter had

taken exception to the following pastwo before that time: "With regret I come again upon Butler), who, misrepresenting the Kansas debate, overflowed with rage at some suggestion that Kansas has applied for admission as a State, and the loose expectoration of his speech extrinsic of the innocent parliamentary debate which he did not repeat, nor was there any possible deviation from truth which he did not make. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure with error, sometimes of principle, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity for stitution or in stating the law, whether the details of statistics, or in the diversions of scholarship. He cannot ope his mouth but out there flies a blunder. But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he announces, from a State-av, sir, from South Carolinahe turns his load of disgust from this newly formed community, which he will not recognize even ,as a body politic. Pray, sir, by what title does e indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of the State which he represents? He cannot surely have

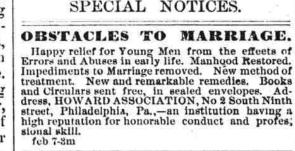
forgotten its shameful imbecility from slavery, continued throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumption for slavery "Senator Butler, at this time, was

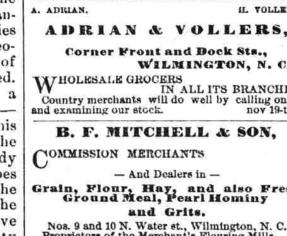
absent on a visit to his family in South Carolina.

A New Woman Movement in Boston. Certain Boston women, under the leadership of Miss Alice Dutton, have organized the "Business Woman's Mutual Benefit Association." The members of this Association are to than one cent per day. In return they are to receive \$6 per week from the Association when they are ill-

interest, as may be necessary to keep them from distress when out of employment. The Association also proposes to appropriate \$50 for the cost of burying each dead member. The object and plan of the enterprise sage uttered by Mr. Sumner a day or | are worthy of commendation, and the wisdom which the Association mani-

those intelligent New England wohave no right to bring children into with incoherent phrases discharged the world when they are unable to support them.









COMES CONNECTICUT.

The Democrats of Connecticut are jubilant in anticipation of a great victory next month, and the Republicans are correspondingly disheartened. The triumph in New Hampshire was worth hundreds of votes in the Connecticut election. When we consider the popular disgust in the North at the recent disclosures of corruption and bad faith on the part of the Republican leaders we are surprised that the whole rank and file of that party do not make a break and either set up a new party or vote with the Democratic party until the political air is purified. Still we are aware of the strength of party ties, how exceedingly hard it is to sunder them.

In Connecticut, if we mistake not the signs, and if the intelligence we get from there be not greatly exaggerated, a complete victory of the Anti-Administration party may be confidently looked for in April .--Where the popular condemnation of fees rather than prohibition. By Radical misgovernment will end we ·can not say. It looks now like we were going to have a right smart shower before the season is over, as an old farmer would say.

The Savannah Advertiser-Republican, one of the oldest papers in the South, is offered for private sale by

abuse that has been heaved upon him. they will cling to him with renewed devotion, well assured that he is as worthy their respect, admiration, and affection to-day as when he was borne a mangled and all but lifeless corpse from the bloody field of Gettysburg. [The Whig then proceeds to deny emphatically the charge that Gov. Kemper was influenced by Grant and that he conferred with Radical members of the Legislature. It says he invited a conference of the most distinguished Conservatives of both houses after the bill had passed the lower House. We now, resume our extract from the Whig:]

To them he stated his difficulties and urged them as friends of the measure to remove the stumbling blocks out of his pathway, to convince him that he was in error, to give him but a plank to stand upon as he was anxious to be with his friends, to think as they thought. But what was the result? He was told by the very advocates of the bill, by those who had endorsed it by their votes, that he was right; to stand firm; to veto the bill; that it had passed without mature deliberation, and should be arrested by his veto. Such, we say, were the facts, to our personal knowledge. What then, we ask, of the Conservative voters of the State who rallied around his flag last November, should he have done? We know they will respond: "Just what he did!" and, we add, he would have dishonored himself if, with his convictions, he had done ought else.

an Archbishop on the Temperance Movement.

Archbishop J. B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, has issued a circular replying at length to numerous applications made to him for sympathy and cooperation in the women's crusade against intemperance. The reply is not at all pleasing to the crusaders and their friends. The archbishop says he has often publicly expressed his sympathy with movements in behalf of temperance. He has ever been ready to co-operate with any wise effort in this direction, and has for years practiced total abstinence with a view to setting a good example. He declares in favor of license with heavy strict and severe license laws he thinks vile bar-rooms where bad liquor is sold could be closed. This, he conceives, would be the most effectual check to the evil we deplore by diminishing perhaps by 2,000 the 3,000 "craters of hell" by which the city of Cincinnati is in peril of combustion, and paying the city much if not all the expenses of the work house

and other institutions which honest

"Brooks, the day after the speech was delivered [not quite accurate. The speech was delivered May 19th and 20th, and this was the 22d lurked an hour about the lobby, hoping to meet Sumner, with a view to attack Senate chamber just as that body adjourned. Seeing several ladies present, he seated himself on the opposite side of Sumner. Soon they all but one withdrew. He requested a friend to get her out; and then approached Sumner, and said, in a quiet tone of voice: 'Mr. Sumner, I have read your speech with great care, and with as much impartiality as I am capable of doing, and I feel it my duty to say to you, that you have published a libel on my State, and uttered a slander on a relative who is aged and absent, and

have come to punish you.' "At the conclusion of these words, Sumper attempted to spring to his feet, but was struck by Brooks a back handed blow across the head with a gutta-percha cane nearly an inch thick but hollow; and he continued striking him right and left until the stick was broken into fragments and Sumner lay prostrate and bleeding on the floor. No one took hold of Brooks during that time, so quick were his movements. But immediately afterwards Senator Crittenden caught him round the body and arms, when Brooks said, 'I did not wish to hurt him much, but only to whip him.' "When the attack was made on Mr. Sumner there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, and other memners of Congress, together with Governor Graham, several officers of the Senate, and a few strang-"The anticipated assault wos known

to Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, who were present when the attack commenced. It had been reported on the streets for several days previously that Mr. Sumner would be armed when he delivered his speech, and that, if the occasion required, he would use weapons. But he was not armed when he was attacked by Brooks."

Statistical Sureau of the National Grange.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau in connection with the National Grange for the collection and dissemination of information throughout the country in regard to the condition of the crops. The new bureau will be located at Washington, D. C., and in charge of Mr. D. W. Aiken, Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina, who, as general deputy of the order, has been instrumental in



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