## THE SENTINEL.

WHO AND WHAT ARE RUINING THE STATE CHEDIT!

war had been in the destruction of the re-sources of our people; they could not tell how well disposed the people were to restore public credit, and, besides, they could not tell how the State would be reconstructwould be erected. It was, we repeat, line bonds. What a sad picture is here natural and prudent to wait and see the presented of the deplorable financial conresults of the that and reconstruction, and, in the meantime, the credit of the State State destroyed. Just think of the bonds was nominal. Afternoons were until the credit of North Carolina, which once occupied it of the State ought today o become good and approximated its old standard. This was the natural course of things. But, unfortunately, recoustruction has brought about a system of State Government that appropriations of money—alarmed because affords no reasonable protection to life, affords no reasonable protection to the, property or labor, and, worse than this, if possible, this State Government is in the in the interest appointment and else ion of men to handle these bands when expacity bie, who have next to no property, who are ignorant, corrupt and vicious, and whose whole course of official action show conclusively their deliberate purpose to injure the State, degrade the people, and to role and plunder them in every practicable way. These statements are sustained by facts have endeavoired in vain to secure such deed, throughout the country.

The Radical State Government, and the word and a laughing stock at home and tive papers here and elsewhere have directthroughout the Union. The mention of the present State Government tions to certain officials. We believed and its chief, is the occasion for a sucer, then, as we know now, that "hoursty was salamle and contemptuous laughter. Every the policy." Look at the power presentand its chief, is the soccasion for a successful the policy." Look at the pecture present ridicule and contemptuous laughter. Every the policy." Look at the pecture present ed below of the condition of our "special the Governor knows it; the "carpet bag Rea! what means are used to gers" know it; the Judges know it-every wind." Judge into what hands the credit ody knows it. Every body at home and and reputation of North Carolina have fall abroad knows that the State Government is used to promote the purposes and indaand to enrich a huge "Ring," composed of

Is it any wonder then that the credit of they are bought to be sold, they are front rank. Your bonds were sought to hauked about; they are regarded as spurious, doubtful, insecure. Fair dealers never erament; they know the people of North Carolina did not create this debt, and that benefit of the State, but for the rown benefit; they know the people don't sanction in the market with bends for sale on almost this villainy and outrage, and hence, the every corner of the streets. One is alraid nominal credit of the State.

Just the other day, the New York Herald said that North Carolina bonds were worse to loan money upon them at the rate of thir off than any other bonds, and the reason ty cents to the dollar, and I have this mowas, that they were under the curse of a parcel of speculating manipulators, a ias the "Ring." This was just after the Gov- bonds | Again I repeat there must be some ernor and the Treasurer had left New York. thing wrong at home, or the bonds of your That is what injures the State ctedit. That is what injures the State credit.

The "Ring" men and "curpet baggers" me injure the credit of the State. The very simple affair, I can tell you something charge is shamelessly talse. Do we tell better than that, Suppose \$25,000 was anything but the truth to the people? We | Dorrowed on saxy that as collateral se give the figures as they are; they can't lie. curity for the payment of the note at mate And will not the truth bear telling? Is rivy, and then suppose the note is not paid there, in fact, something that ought not to be told? Does the State Government afford the terms of this loan are in the body of the any reasonable protection to life, property the same at the Brokers B and, or at public or labor? Are not corrupt and incompe- or private sale at his ( he lender's) option tent men precending to administer the Government? Have they not disgraced the State ! Have they not attempted to create sold to a mebody, and it an outside friend a debt of more than twenty six millions of happens to be the purchaser at say enough dollars? Have they not burdened the people with taxes more than they are able to bear? in short, is there any confidence, at home or abroad, in this rotten, corrupt mockery of a State Government? Have the people of any party any confidence in ht? The State Covernment is managed by a "Ring," composed of men who care noth ing for any party, who use it to earith themselves, regardless of whatever evil may come to the State. Every body knows this is so; even the Radicals thems ives complain of it. We know that this corrupt Radical Governor that we have, hears these complaints from the Radicals, daily they tell him he is running the State, and that the measures he and his "Ring" are must be a mistake. pursuing will rain the Radical party. We say, we know the Governor hears these things constantly. Yes, the rank and file of the Radical party are rousing up; they see and fiel the curse that is upon them; brought upon them by Governor Holden and his "Ring" and "carpet-baggers."

It telling the truth, about the leprous bloats upon the body politic, the "Rings," end rancations all grades and sizes, has an fact upon the apurious bonds in the market, we can't help it; we intend to continue who died last week, was one of its wealth the work until the State is relieved of the last citizens, and left a remarkable will,ing her people and cating out their substance. We shall hold up\_shees recreast purposes;" purposes; \$1,000 each to the cutors of the people, beg silies to the cutor of the people, not only until they are a stench in the acetriks of the people of all parties, but totall they shall be ashamed to show them.

selves in public, but hide away in dens and caverbs, from the sight and companionship of all honest men. These "Ring" men these plandarers and robbers of the propte. who spend the people's money and ruin the It was natural, at the glose of the late State's credit, have the effrontery to turn war, that the State emplit should be some und say that see injure the credit of the what impaired. The capitalists of the State . U. se generation of vipers, how country could not tell how disastrous the can you escape the damnation" that your crimes deserve!

1.50

From the Wilnington Journal OUR BONDS AND CREDIT.

We take the liberty of publishing the folnot tell how the State would be reconstruct.

lowing letter from one of the leading bood, and what sort of State Governments kers of New York in regard to North Caro dition of our State. Here we see his out the promiset position upon the Stockhourd, hawked about the streets of New York by curbatone brokers and gamblers "itke state fish from the market Alarmed at the extravagent and corrupt

hands of a class of men utterly irresponsi- was untried and whose honesty was doubt and influence, and of spotless character to retein esseti lepper in our Portrettienotorious throngoout the State, and, in representatives. Our efforts have called down upon us the countries of frends. We have been blam if because we could be The Radical State Government, and the secution "policy" of "making the less of it. Radical men who administer it, are a ty- Elitorials and correspondents of Conserva tax" bonds. See how they are disp sed of

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th, 1869. Messra, Editors: -1 am in receipt, almost daily, of your valuable journal and read it degenerate North Carolinians and "carpet with much pleasure, particularly your articles relating to agriculture, in which I take a great interest. I have also noticed Is it any wonder then that the credit of many able articles written by yourselves the State is simply nothing? It is nomi- and others respecting the present deploranal; no one buys the new bonds except at ble financial condition of your good ob the adventurer's prices. Stock gamblers State. There must be something radically buy them and sell them by combinations wrong. There must be bad management at and "Rings;" no regular straight forward not exist? It is but a short time ago that dealers buy them; nobody invests in them; the credit of your State stood in the very by capitalists both North and South, and the very name of North Carolina was sgnon; mous with wealth and high standing has them. They know how the new debt credit. I do not exaggerate. No State in was created; they know who created it; the Union occupied a more envisible finanthey know who administer the State Gov, cial position than did the 'Old North Look at the contrast between these by and the present? You have the same Carolina did not create this debt, and that | n.dustrious, trugal people to till your lands the "Ring" did; they know the "Ring" and bring to the coffers of the State their alates these new bonds, not for the very contribution. But alas, I fear you have a different class of men at the helm of State. There are agents of your State now to look at a tall man in the face, from a tear of being asked to purchase "North Caroli-ua Special Tax Bonds !" You are begged

streets as stale fish from the market. Your idea about purchasing the bonds at whine and curse us, and tell the people that a low price and selling at a high one, is a borrowed on sixty days credit, and \$100, on the non performance of this promise and without notice," Well, suppose the note is not met at maturity-the bonds must b money to pay the note and interest—what matter? You see how much better it is to purchase at 25 per cent than to pay 40 or

ment an application to b row twenty five

thousand dollars, leaving as collateral se-

curity one hundred thousand dollars of the

50 per cent. I trust you will continue to keep this mat'er before the people of the State and in such a manner as will awak n a little at cention, with the hope that a change will take place in the management of affairs at

headquaters I am, with much respect, Your ob't serv't,

IT CAN'T BE So .- No, it cannot be ! The statement that Judge Tourgee was seen traveling in the country last Bonday-for the Judge is too religious to travel to Court on Sunday he is too pious a man to be seen splurging around and cowarting over the commery on the Sal ath day,

Now that Filgrim Ashley was seen flanking our town to board a liver boat for Barks lale's depot, on Sonday, we think very likely. The Pilgrim was observed 'stealing around,' on the outskirts of the town, as if he wished to clude the sight of man, and would, unquestionably, have be taken for a fugitive from justice, if he had not been in good company. We regret that we missed seeing the Prigrim, and his buge Massachusetts carpet bag.-Millon Chronicle

Hon. Rufus Dwinel, of Bangor, Me. He gave, among other bequests, \$10,000 used "" purely and soiely for charitable \$1,000 each to the editors

Fayetteville (N. C.) Eagle, Oct. 7th, 1869. RERSHAWS PATENT COTTON WILL LOW.

It may not be known to our readers that one of the old citizens of Favetteville, Mr. John Kershaw, who was for nearly twenty years connected with Biount's Creek Factoy in this town, has recently patented as avention that promises to be of great advantage to Cotton Manufacturers. er to Kershay's Potent Cotton Willow which is a machine intended for opening and preparing Cotton, as it is brought to the lictorrestorits original buled state, for carding and a caving. The capacity of this willow is one bale of cotton every forty five minutes. It will open the totton thorough? and with perfect case, and requirealess power than any willow now in use; and for the quality and quantity of the work it will perform, it has no equal and it does to work without injuring the

step c of the Cotton.

H. G. Hall E-q., Separamendent at the Beaver Creek Factory seer this place - an approprieted montagnist and manufactures. and himself an luventor, speaks in very high terms of Mr. Kershaw's improvement One of these withows is in operation at Beaver Creek, Factory, where Mr. Kershaw is pared to make them and his Wool card machines. We are glad that our prepared wasman has the honor of being the origiput of of such a benefit to the Cotton Man utac uring Interest; and, knowing his merit and ability, we take pleasure in com-mending how and his invent on to the

The Wilmington Journal, of yesterday, gives a lengthy account of the "contempt case" now being treed in Judge Cantwell's

"By regular appaintment, and according to the rule served, the Mayor, Mr. Joseph H. Noff, the City Marsual, Mr. W. P. Cana-day, the City Sierk, Mr. Benj. Durfee, and the Superust offent of City Schools, Gar Allen Ruthertord, were before Judge Court well yesterday to answer to a charge of con tempt of Court. The matter of contempt marged was the dispussession of the Spi cial Court Clerk of the office temporarily assigned him in the City Hall With this ittle war our readers are familiar in its most important details. But another matter of intempt" appeared in the case. After rering the facts which led to, and the maner of the C eck's dispossesion, as contain d in the affidavit, the tule also went on to epute "contempt" to the Mayor, Jos H. Nefl, for the insertion of a newspaper aderisement, giving notice that application would be made to the Legislature at its ext session to abolish the Special Court of this city. It appeared on the oath of the put isher of the paper in question that the advertisement was inserted by order of Mr. Neff, with the express declaration that if Judge Cantwell wished to know who in seried it, he was to be informed, and that he publisher was at liberty to convey this information immediately.

Here followed long argumen's by H. n. 8 J. Person and Mr. London E-q, who appeared for the respondents, upon a motion to discharge the rule, which we for the lack of space are unaffle to give even a synopis

At the conclusion of the agruments His Honor, according to the Journal argued

"The Judge stated the questi n to be thether the act of the General Assembly embraces all class and contempt. From the decision in the case of the State es. Moore, he concluded there was such a class. It cliows, then, that the motion is irregular and ought not to be allowed-it ought to be entertained. He insisted that the Sureme Court did convict of contempt Messra, Muore and others, [Judge Person Supreme Court, for he was one of the ounsel in that case) did acquit those gentlemen of contempt, and merely convicted them of misbehavior as Attorneys of the

The Special Court, the Judge resumed, had a right to sit one week or longer it its business required it. The records show no djournment from July 'till October, and at the time the contempt was committed the Court was in seasion. As a matter of law it made so difference whether the bourt was in session, and this was not ne cessary for it to receive a conferent to its authority. But the Court not having been ac unity in session, it relieved the matter of an embarrassing serious position; charly a contempt, under the act of Asng directly tending to interrupt the procellings of the Court-one can scarcely neeve of a proceeding more der et.
The motion was therfore r fused. De-

The Judge then proceeded to six e that, Mr. Durfee was merely acting in obedience to the authority of the city government. empt of Coort, will be discharged. Same Gen. Rusherford. In the case of the other detendant, Mr. Neff, the Mayor, the rule ray continued as to h.m, and 11 o'clock We heeday, the 13th, appointed as the time an answer may be filed.

OSCILLATION OF RAILWAY TRAINS .- Sir Charles Fox states in a letter to a contem porary, his opinion that the oscillation ailway trains, more especially at high we locitie, producing what is ordinarily call ed "guage concussions," is caused in 'very great measure by the use of wheels, the tires of which are portions of con's Testead of cylinders. It is well known to engineers at the tires of railway wheels are generally coped to an inclination of 1 in 26, idered that these were first introduced by Mr. George Stephenson in the expectaon of inciditating the passage of vehicles round rorves by their adapting themselves through their various diameters to the different lengths of the two rails on which they were running. This, however, is not the case in practice. No advantage is found o arise in the use of conical wheels in pass ng round curves, and as much evil results heretrom as on straight lines, Sir Charles has onstructed upwards of 200 miles of rail way abroad, in the rolling stock of which e has departed from the usual form of wheel, and has used only cylindrical ones, and he has been gratified with the satisfac tory reports of the steadiness of trains supphed with them .- London Stor.

ntentunas. Each radical politiciae ap citizens of Newbern, and takes every op-DBsble outice, - Newbern Journal.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

latter from the Hon: T. L. Olingman, ex

Sg. Nicholas Hotels, Oct. 6, 1869. Meners, Henry Cleus & Co. GRETERMEN :- In reply to your inquiries about North Carolina and her bonds, I can make only a brief statement, as I leave the city this evening. Publications have been made in several of the newspapers recently calculated to create a prajudice against the Whether they new or special tax be have originated in the jealousy of the old a desire to depress these bonds in the market, in orther that they may be brought up at low rates for the benefit of specula tors, it is not material to determine. These special tax bonds stand on a footing simi lar to that of preferred stock in c-rtain corporations, and of morrgage bends is suid by railroad companies. It was not a matter of choice with the legislature of our State as to whether these bonds should have a special tax imposed in insure their payment. In tue, the legislature did issue ome bonds with ut this tax feature, but the Suppline Court pronounced them unconstitutional and void. Under the decis of our court, the levislature cannot focrease the debt of the State for intended improvements, except to complete unfinished works in which the State had an injer ast at the time when the new Constitution was adopted. And even in those cases special tax must be imposed in the act making the appropriation to pay off the in terest as it becomes due. I need not re-mind you that this new Coordination was adopted in compliance with the requisi the government of the United Sates. It may, with propriety, be added that, while some of the provisions of the new Constitution are distasteful to many o our citizeus, this cisuse seems to be univer saily approved. The legislarure ranget add to the debt for new objects without the sanction of the majorty of the people of

that in the present condition of things no such yote can be obtained. The matter then stands on this footing The Constitution of the State compelled the legislature to impose this tax, and the obdgation was complied with and the tax imposed on all the property of the State. The several acts were accepted by the pom-panies, and they are not repealable or subect to alteration by a subsequent ligisla The Constitution, too, by one of its provisions, requires that the m by this special tax shall be applied only to meet the interest on the hands. Hence these bonds would seem to rest legally on as firm and solid ground as a private debt secured by a merigage. The obligation could only be gotten rid at by revolution ary action, which I do not think is contemplated by any one at the present time.

the whole State, and it is well understone

The taxes imposed in these acts are sufficient, when collected, to discharge the interest as it becomes due. In fact the Governor informed me recently, that at the rate at which the returns were coming in om the counties, there would be in the Treasury more money than was necessary o meet the interest. The present assessor valuation of the property in the State does not exceed \$250,000,000, but the real value s at least fifty per cent. greater, or not be low \$375,000,000. I have been in many parts of the State within the last four years, and have been gratified to see that there has been a steady and by no means a slow increase in its wealth. The value of the personal property is twice what it was at the close of the war, while real estate has advanced in value from thirty to fifty per cent. This has occurred without the to any considerable extent, of capital or immigration from abroad. It is due sim ply to the fact that our people work more nd spend less than they did formerly As things are progressing, in a few years the value of our property will be quite equal to what it was in 1860; and as the special taxes are in the form of a certain er centage of the value, the amount raised will increase in proportion to the whole value of the property of the State. The exc.ss above what is necessary to pay the ginal interest will constitute a sinkin fund for the discharge of the principal of the debt. The Special Tax Debt an to the highest estimate to \$ 6 240,000 .-Rejecting the bonds, against the validity of which the Supreme Court has decided, the remaining debt awells the aggregate of the State's obligations of all kinds, whether immediate or contingent, to \$34,289,945.

The payment of this debt depends on two things, namely : the ability of the State to pay, and her willinguess to do so. As to ner ability it may be assumed that her he value of her liabilities. No one will deny that a man who, is the owner of propcrty of the value of one thousand dollars could pay a debt of one hundred dellars only. I must not be forgott n, too, that most of this debt is not payable abort of a period of twenty and even thirty years.

Near y half of it is only to be paid after the lapse of the longer pescol, and by hat time the wealth of the State will most probably be five fold or ten fold what it now The expenditure to be made, as the result of these obligations, is almost er tirely for works of internal improvement. oh will largely add to the ability State to pay. There is not one of these unfinished works for which the late appropriations were made that is not in itself a proper and necessary undertaking; and se

ancis was begun long since.
It shou'd also be remembered that the State owns on connection with these and other works, stocks, bonds and mortgages, which is the aggregate amount to the sum of \$27,481 000, and are nominally nearly equal to her habilities. The completion of the works will snable her to realize a large sum from these sources. I know that limit winter reaponable parties offered to pay the State \$3,000,000, in her outs anding bonds for her stock in the North Carolina or Central Ratifond. In other words, she could have gotten back all abe had ever invested knowing that she had, without any loss to h reelf, completed a work which had addecise largely to her wealth and general prosperity. When the works now in progress are completed, they will, by the in-crease of taxable wealth, and also by the value of the stocks and other securities greatly aid in the discharge of the obligations created. For example, when the Westhe completion of which the masse voted and is not upperconductive with Tunosing and Courses.

coenections with Tennesses and Georgia, afford the shortest line between the Southwest and the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. The large amount of travel along.

would go to Norfolk or our own ports, would greatly sphanos the value was reveral of the reads in the central and castern parts of the State.

It may be well to remind you that North agricultural surveys both of New York and North Carolina, in an official report stated that a certain county in the latter State, it it were drained and cultivated in the best manuer, was capable of producing more. ofn than at that time was grown in the whole State of New York. Should this beregarded as extravagant, it will negertheless be conceded by those who have given attention to the subject, that the natural advantage of North Carolina, for agricultu: al and other branches of industry, sur pass those of either of these great states. The financial condition of Pennsylvania and Maryland, was thirty years ago little better than that of North Carolina is now. after the disasters of the late civil war, and yet no States in the Union are in ad vance of them in solvency and public con-

When I do attempt to enumerate the advantages which North Carelina possesses in her good climate, her mines and minerals. and her caps by to give support and wealth to a large population, I should be compelled to extend this letter to great length. outent myself with saying, then fore, that there is not the slightest doubt that she is abundantly abis to discharge all her obligations. On the second point, viz: her willingness to do so, I have little to say,

It will be seen from the above statement that the special tax debt is on such a footing that its payment does not depend upon the action of any future Legislature, and be posteroid of by a revo-ment which would overlutionary movement which throw the present State Constitution, Since the result of the last Presidential contest I do not believe any such calculation exists in the State. Those who are dissatisfied with certain features in the new Constitution expect only to change them in the mode in which State Constitutions are usually amended. No alterations so made will affect the validity of the bonds, the payment of which is secured by these spe-cial taxes. The old bonds of the State have not this advantage, and may not be as

promptly provided for.
The people of the State generally are satisfied that it would in the end cost more money to repudiate a debt than to pay it. The suggestions of certain papers is North Carolina, republished occasionally in this city, that the whole or portions o the debt ought to be repudiated, bave cer tainly tojured the State considerably depressing the price of the bonds and caus ng a loss of money, in the first piace to the railroad companies, and a coudly to the

But for this undoubtedly more money day that he will. We shall endeavor would have been raised by the sale of the consider his case without prejudice securities, and the ability of the corpora-when he does. Mr. Charles Summer, of tions to finish the works would have been Massachusetts, in his late speuch in a State greater. This effect, however, will be but canvass completely torgot to say anything ly as a safe investment for such person as this, and that he is not endeavoring to ge attacks now directed against thum, whether made for political effect or to put down the and all the rest of these gentlemen we canprice so that parties here can buy them up not conscientiously say come, profits, will not in the end seriously affect

As I shall leave the city to-day, you will xcose my saying that I have no personal interest in these questions, neither owning any bonds, nor having since the war been engaged, either directly or indirectly, in selling them.

Respectfully yours, &c., T. L. CLINGMAN.

Cuba-Secret Meeting of Non-inverrection ists-General R. B. Lee Offered the Presidency - Emancipation to be Gradual. We copy as follows from the Louisvile

Courier Journal:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4. - Responsible parties, who are just from Cuba, report here that a number of the wealthiest Cubans. who are opposed to insurrection, have held secret meetings, and resolved to unite with the resident Spaniards for independence -General Robert E. Lee was resolved upon for President of the Republic of Cuba, and the position offered, him for ten years.— Among other resolutions was one guaran reing protection to life and property to all like, and another providing to the emancipation of the alayes to be gradual. The focuments offering General Lee the position of President have been forwarded to

A negro man, while stacking fodder in a field on the premises of Mr. Black, about two miles east of Brownsville, Tenn., last Saturday evening, was struck by lightning and ins antly killed. Persons who saw the body of the unfortenate negro say that every bone in his body was crushed almost to atoms, and yet his firsh was unbroken.

Full returns from the Colorado election show that the Denocrats have gained large-iy. Last year the Legislature was Repub-lican in both branches. In the new Legis-room which they call parlor, through which lature the Democrats have two majority is the upper branch, and the Raicais sovue your sireping closet, majority in the lower branch.

buronet.

A Nevada editor can see into a den of ratlesnakes from the back window, and at the front stands a buffalo bull ready to go for

The Cuben privateer Hornet is to be detained at Wilmington indefinitely, but her crew will be released. M. Armand, a distinguished French as-

its noxious properties without Injury to its to themselves. A young lady of Cincinnati named Asher.

ouly seventeen years of age, and very handsome and preposessing, is preparing to m-ter the notrum to battle against the docrine of woman suffrage. The lector who rin the Olixo Woman Soffrage machine are to put against her a Mile Extre Routh, and there is a bright prospect of a very animared controversy ed champions.

it, and the cotton and other freight which Prom the National Intelligencer, and Express. ANYTHING BUT THAT,

One of the great tears of the Inture, now that the country is turning is back on the Radical party, is that a certain class of men Radical party, is that a certain class of men that we don't want among us will turn Carolina is larger in territory than either New York or Punnaylwania, having an area of more than fifty thousand square miles.

The late professor Emors, who made the Grant's Governor of Montana and the bosons. Grant's Governor of Montana, and the bosom friend of Conover the e-nviet. From a speech delivered by him a sort time stace, wherein he gave his adhesion to the "vonerable Democratic, doctrine" of a white man's government, the mind is filled with apprehension less he will abandon the sink-ing Radical bulk with which he ought to go down to the lowest depth that it can each, and endeavor to get aboard the s just preparing to start out on prosperous yoyages. To secount for this painful approbension it is only necessary to remind the reader that Montana, whither Ashley to reader that Montana, which weeks ago, was transperied to rule, a few weeks ago in her election for delegate, gave a Demo-

Then there is Benjamin F. Butler, the man whose name windinclubly linked with aporus, pictures, pianos, Dutch Gap canal, and New O leons, who probably has a lar-ger procket for other men's presentions and a larger feculty for frightening women and children than any other man. It is hinted at that there is also danger to the D cratic party from his contemplated appeal could be more distressing and disastrous than that the door should be opened to this hero, with all his shining possessions -Let the sugments ion of our numbers take any alonge but that, and our firm nerves will

again, there is Parson Bownlow, the orch and turpection Schater from Tennessee, who, in the late election in that State, went dead against the Radical candidate Stokes, and stoutly for the Conservative candidate Senter. Bitter far would lit have been for us had he gone dead against a stone wall than ever we had seen the day that he support at a man whom the D mocrata support. From this, and other cir-cumstances that have come to our knowldge, but which we ned not go into here be mind is filled with foul suspicion that some tout play is contemplated, and that Brownlow threatens to declare himself a Democrat.

There are hosts of others of this sort

who are meditating precipitating themwho are meditating pro-party. We selves upon the Democratic party. We have may give their names hereafter. We have not satisfactorily learned that Mr. Wendell Phillips, is among them. Lest be may be, however, we warn him in advance that we save no room in our midst for such a fire brand. Beecher has been hinted at but he cannot be trusted, knowing as we do the rapid manner in which be turced his chat at the Cleveland Convention in 1866 .-Greely has not yet formally asked permis sion to join us, but we are expecting every temporary, as, when the facts are under about State matters, and branched off, in stood, the credit of the State will revive. - his usual stilled style, into national affairs. In conclusion, I have to say that I regard We especially hope there is no covert the special tax bonds of the State especial squint towards the Democratic party in re seeking that class of securities. The upon the same hoperable political ground

ael Ferran, pastor of the Catholic Church in Lynchburg, Va., was found dead in his ned at the parsonage in that city on Thursday last. The decess d was a native of county South, Ireland, where he was born in September, 1839. His parents emigrated to America and settled in Norfolk when he was quite a small fad, and there be was He was effucated for the priestbood at the American College in Bonne. He had charge of the Linchburg chure for the past four years, but his health had not been very good for some time. An in quest was held upon the body; the evidence showed that the had retired the night before complaint g of tiness, and kept the housekeeper attending to his wants all night; that he was subject to gasping spells which he though was asthma. Ther were bruises on his head, and arm and groin, which the surgeon stated could have been caused by a tail. The deceased was en caused by a tall. very restless thring the night, and frequently got out of his bed. During one of her visits the housekeeper obscovered that the forehead of the deceased had been bruised The jusy rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by unknown

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PIMEST. - Rev. Mich

To live comfortably in San Francisco requires the "needful," One of the Cincin nati excursionists says that some of the party paid thirty-six dollars, gold, for a fine turn-out with four horses, for an afternoon ride. Ten dollars are demanded for a common back for similar service, and one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars each to transport the bleeding traveller to the train or boat which is to convey him away, his sole relief from this exhaustive pressure. The hotels advertise their charge you are obliged to pass in order to reach To enjoy the luxury of a shave, or a clean pair of boots, you are required to disturne twenty-five to Mr. Gladstone is to make Mr. James cours for each operation, and the washing O'Connell, a brother of the great Daniel, a of m' kerchief or shirt involves an amount equal to the cost thereof at home.

----Much excitement prevails in Craig county, Virgidia, in consequence of the visit of the two Germans who own such an exten-sive fract of land in Botecourt and that scenety. It is estimated that the number of scree claimed by them is much larger than piscing it as high as 125,000. Shout vant, assures the Academy of Science that be the case, a large number of persons will be the case, a large num to alcoring. Markover, it tobacco he steep- tors have been living for at least sixty years, ed in a solution of water cress, it will lose all and which they believe properly belonge i

> Postmaster General Cerswell has negotiations with the British Post Office Department for a further reduction of letter stage between the United States, and Great Britains. It this reduction he ag to by Great Britain, prospect of a very anima-between the two pettions: an inland charge of two cents in each country.

TERRIBLE SCENE ON SHIPBOARD.

The danger of shipping combintibles on board pure ager ships was stillingly illustrated to English waters a furtnight age.

A. ascanger named Henry Parsons tells the abory in a letter to the London Herald. He says be started from London for Cornwall says he started from Lorpoole by his wife on an excursion, accompanied by his wife and two children. Preferring in go by sea, and two children. Preferring to go he took payage on the stoomer Lady Wodeliouse; Lucd, when under way, that the cargo consisted of paraffine, petroleum, pure spiritse of campuor, linead oil lucter matched and gaspowder. Going to the wolcane was not pleasant. Neverto in a voicase was not pleasant. Nevertheless he went to hell, only to be proused by a cry of fire. Then came seems which are vividly described in

I tumbled out of the buth and sung out I timbled out of the both and suog out to know what was the metter, when the stewardess replied, "Oh, dr, the parafine has caught fire!" and then the appalling fact flashed across my mini that the bakeles I had noticed which were within fix feet of me, were charged with this dreadful combustible. I get my boys and their cloth a out, and their mother, having come over to us, took then back with her into the ladical cabin, and I set to wask to get our luggage out, as I experted the fire to one for every moment. While thus engaged I heard the fire manks; ille a furnace, and the thick plate gives became sad her, giowing with the intensity of the fire.—Nothing could have saved us had it not Nothing could have saved up had it not been, under Providence, for the coolness, courage, and skill of Captain Higginson, and the undanated gallantry of his crew, aided by some of the passengers, among whom I noticed men of the artillery, marines, and 50th regiment, besides sailor passenge s.

It appears that during the plunging and olting of the ship a cask of paralline broke adrift, and pitching on deck started its hours and began to leak; this was followed by another, which more ambitious, took a "header" into a case of matches. The natches, resenting the assault, immediatebroke into flome and ignited the paraffine, which ansed the barrel to burst, and in an instant the deck was a sheet of fire. The captain with great promptness and skill, availed birusell of the raging storm to ship a heavy sea, which checked the blaze and washed much of the paraffice everboard, and enabled the hands to rig the hose and handle the buckets, which they did with a will; they stood in the blazing gang way, and heaved the casks of paraffine overheard all in flames, while others dashed buckets of water over the burning woodwork of the saloon, the bulwarks, and a bost hanging on the davits overhead. After shout an neer of desperate work and intenie horror the lire was extinguished, and we had the pleasure of assuring the womankind that all danger from fire was over.

I do not know how others felt, but for ny own part I have never experienced anything like it. I have been in many dangers oth by sea and land, have doubled the Cape and weathered the Horn in the wildest . weather, but never did a fearful death so stare me in the face, and when I thought that my wife and two bright boys were doomed to perish before my eyes in the same manner, and I thought of three little innecents at home thus bereft of father and mother, my teclings can be better imagined than described. Immediately after all danper was over I was seized with violent sickseas, not sea sickness, but something quite different. About an hour and a half after another case of lucifers burst into fisme, add as we a man trying to force it the the corry-port or gangway; it was too longs, and burst in his arms, bundreds of blaring boxes being whirled by the galo around us as we stood on the saloun deek. The effect

was terrifie. All through this dreadful time the ship fore at full speed into the dark night, and faced the tremendons seas, and being steered from amid-hips on the saloon deck, the man at the wheel sto-d at his post unmoved, although at times the sheet of fisme made an arch of fire ever his head and souned to breaten to blind him.

[From the lit. Lonis Times, Sept. 21] SINGULAR DIVORUE-A HUSBAND PAYS HIS WIFE \$3,000 TO DESERT HIM:

It will be recollected by the readers of the Times that a week ago Philip Hessdorfer was arrested on the complaint of his edjury to his festimony before the Circui Court, for the purpose of procuring a divorce. It appears that about a year ago Hessdorter and his wife, finding that in heir domestic affairs they could only agree in disserceing, decided to separate on following terms : ...

She was to receive a cash payment of \$1,000 and leave the city, and one year after the date of her withdrawal was to be paid an additional \$1,000, and in the meantime he was to secure a divorce on the ground of desertion. She left the city and took up her abode in Cincinnati, Headorfer ap plied for and valuablished a divorce with out any resistance. A week ago, the year having expired, she returned to the city for The purpose of collecting her little deposit, and instead of calling upon her former husband she visited some Irienda, who per-

suaded her to institute suit. She consented, supposing a civil action had been commenced for the recovery of the money and when she learned that an arrest had been made she refused to prosecute the eye that her husband was not guilty of any crimical influence whatever and that the divorce was ob sinted, with her knowledge and consent. When she called upon him he consented to her recalled upon him let consecred to her receiving the \$1,000, and it was accordingly
paid over, when she refused to follow up
the suit, and the case was accordingly dismissed yesterday for want of prosecution.—
In presenting the many, Mrs. Henrichts
Hensdorfer left the city, and promised to
give her former husband no further trouble.

This case is very much suitles many others
in the courts, and particularly unlike those
where two men have such for damages on
where two men have such for damages on account of losing their adves. Hasadorfer on the contrary, actually paid a large sun to sailet his spouse to "desert" him, whis according to the laws of this State, furnish a valid ground for divorce.

The students of the University of Michigen have determined to have female lecturon, Mrs. Stanton, Miss. Field, sno G. F. Traim.

of organing in a dock were streeted at the depot Monday morning, and bound over to keep the peace. Satisfary Summer.