

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

THE RECORD.—The proprietors of this paper have determined to suspend it indefinitely. The risk of publishing a newspaper at the present time is very considerable. Few find it to be profitable.

JOURNAL OF FREEDOM! We mention as a city news, that a Prospectus has been issued in this city for the publication of a paper with the above title, whose purpose is to advocate universal suffrage, without regard to color. It is to be edited by Mr. Edward P. Brooks, a Northern man of some experience in the newspaper line, and printed by Mr. J. Q. A. Crane, a Virginian and a good mechanician. We wish our readers to understand that they are both *true white men*; though they are about to undertake the management of a very dark and difficult business.

Election Returns.

The following is the official vote of WAKE COUNTY.

Henderson A. Hodge,	1630;
William H. Harrison,	1305;
Bartholomew F. Moore,	1156;
Wm. H. Hood,	128;
John L. Pennington,	599.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CRAVEN.

C. C. Clark,	682;
M. E. Manly,	538;
R. F. Lehman,	241;
U. H. Ritch,	142;
W. C. Loftin,	95;

Granville.—Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Eugene Griscom and Edward B. Lyon.

Warren.—Wm. Eaton, jr., and Rev. F. H. Joyner.

Alamance.—Hon. Giles Mebane, Dr. John W. McGehee.

Pasquotank.—George W. Brooks.

Brunswick.—R. D. Donnel, B. J. Warren.

Wayne.—W. T. Faircloth, J. T. Kennedy.

New Hanover.—W. A. Wright, Dr. H. F. Murphy.

Mecklenburg.—A. McVer, J. N. Alexander.

Cabarrus.—Dr. L. S. Bingham.

Edcombe and Wilson.—Judge Howard and Jas. Norfleet.

Brunswick.—Daniel L. Russell.

Johnston.—Simon Godwin, W. A. Smith.

Davidson.—H. Adams, S. S. Jones.

Person.—Hon. F. G. Read.

Fayetteville.—D. H. Starbuck and Teague or Lahey.

"all against repudiation."

WON'T USE ANY OTHER.

Webster's Vegetable Hair Invigorator.

Is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

For sale by P. F. Pascud.

LATEST NEWS.

We are indebted to the Express Agent for latest papers.

The Episcopal Council of Virginia closed its session on Thursday last. That body did not appoint delegates to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop John's report was decided in its tone for re-union and the same feeling was general in the Convention, but the body adopted the following report which refers the matter to the General Council of the Southern Church:

The Rev. Dr. Andrews, Chairman, made the following report:

The committee appointed to consider so much of the Bishop's interesting and impressive address as refers to the future relations of the Diocese with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, respectfully report that, having had documents referred to them, under their most deliberate and prayerful consideration, they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That the Christian and conciliatory course of our respected Diocesan, in his correspondence with the presiding Bishop and other members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, touching our re-union with the General Convention of said Church, meets our cordial approbation.

2d. That the Council appreciates and affectionately responds to every sentiment of fraternal regard which has been manifest in the correspondence referred to.

3. That the Council is of opinion that the objects which all the parties interested may be presumed most to desire, may be best accomplished by referring the subject to the next General Council.

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A BANK SWINDLER SENTENCED:

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New Orleans, Sept. 21.—General Sheridan has returned from Texas. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, directs that the present organization of districts and terms for holding courts-martial. All negroes must be put on an equality with white men as respects punishment for crime, and when they are to be tried by indictment heretofore provided and found guilty, the judgment of the Court will be the same as if the defendant was a white person.

THAD STEVENS' RADICAL SPEECH.

Sensible Comments of the N. Y. Post.

The New York Evening Post, generally considered as radical enough for all practical purposes, utters some very excellent advice to Mr. Thad Stevens and his confederates in the following editorial:

Mr. Stevens is for confiscation of Southern estates, the disfranchisement of Southern men, the total suppression of the class which has undoubtedly been the leading class in the rebellion—the former slaveholders mainly. The President on the other hand, addressing a number of persons of that class, told them that he would assist their professions of conversion, their assurances that they had seen the error of their ways; that he would help them and the Southern people in general to re-establish law, order, society, industry, all under the Constitution.

The President's idea of reconstruction, he says, organization, as he prefers, we believe, to call it, seem to us those of a gentleman ready to work with the means placed in his hands; wise enough to see that his place is to oil the machinery of government to prevent friction, and thus to get the ponderous and important engine to move with even more than its former smoothness. Mr. Stevens cares nothing for friction; he believes in what seems all "main strength and sturdiness." Mr. Johnson would leave the easiest possible gear; Mr. Stevens prefers Paddy's purchase, a rope yarn over a nail.

Mr. Stevens tells us, with some details, what are our rights as conquerors. He appeals to the books and to the practice of other nations. We have no doubt that he has examined the subject thoroughly, and we are willing to grant that we may exercise all the power and do all the acts he claims; but what we may do is one thing, what we would be wise to do is another. Mr. Stevens appears to confound the two, and asserts, with all the positiveness of a very opinionated man who once imagined that he could bring down the price of gold by a resolution of Congress—that we ought to do all we may do that we ought to exercise all the righteous powers of conquerors. It does not even matter to him that his scheme of confiscation is totally impracticable, and that the flattering hollows which he promises at the sure avail would not more be secured than was the millennium of gold at par and cheap provisions which he once, with equal confidence, promised us, as the fruits of one of his pet resolutions in Congress.

We are in the condition of a man and wife who have had a quarrel, to whom a divorce has been refused, and who can not live apart. The President says, "True, we quarreled, but let us now act sensibly; let us join hand in friendship; we have destroyed that which bred discord between us, we have reason to hope, for many peaceful and prosperous years; let us forgive offences, and try it by mutual and joint efforts we can not be better and live more happily than ever before." "No," cries Mr. Stevens, "that's not the way; we are the stronger, and we ought to keep our partner's hands tied, we ought to beat her daily with new stripes, we ought to disable her entirely—no other course can make us safe."

Now, if we were going to live with this partner again; if our interests were not identical; if her health and beauty and prosperity were not amongst our most vital interests, Mr. Stevens might be right. Once again, if she were not helpless and loudly asking for kind treatment, but on the contrary foolish, perverse, obstinate, determined to make further trouble, then it might be prudent in us to use certain precautionary measures; especially if we had a doubt of our own strength and of her weakness. But this is not the case; the leading men of the Southern States, with a very few exceptions, promise to be good citizens; they accept frankly, and, as they assure the authorities most solemnly, in good faith, the situation; many of the most eminent of them have already committed themselves publicly to use all their influence and energy and authority towards the establishment and maintenance of freedom and equal rights in their States. Others, like General Lee and General Johnson, who have not made any such promises, yet have quietly entered upon their industries, with the open declaration that while they do not like this issue of the war, yet they mean, however, while they stay in the country, to be law-abiding citizens.

Now, in this state of affairs we think it is the part of wisdom with us, the stronger side, to eschew all mere measures of revenge. We are conquerors by arms, but we can afford to be conquerors also by kindness. Southern men profess publicly their readiness to do right—how can we spurn these professions? Even if we do not altogether believe in them; even if we believe that faults of temper and wrong theories of social life may so far embarrass them that they will not at once come up altogether to our highest expectations—can we not do more with them by uniting them, by throwing the responsibility upon them, by holding them to their promises, than by embittering them? Some day or other they will have to be trusted—it is now rather time than any other likely to come in the future? It is for the public benefit that we should, under Mr. Stevens' ideas, maintain a state of war in the South! Will not returning prosperity, increased intercourse, the voice of a free press, have their influence, all potent for good? And if South Carolina does not become Massachusetts in six months, need we be discouraged? Our work, dear Sirs, is not that of months, but of years; it is not to be completed by arms, but by the spread of knowledge, the dissemination of correct principles; by convincing the people that justice and liberty are preferable.

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ARRIVALS AT THE YORKBOROUGH HOUSE.

SEPTEMBER 22D, 1863.

W. P. Kennedy, Montgomery county; E. Abbott, Petersburg; J. A. Willard and O. P. Pardee, Williamsburg; W. L. Lewis, Sampson county; S. B. Parker, Newbern; N. S. Moseley, Warrenton; D. J. R. Moore, Halifax; J. Scott, D. C.; Geo. Malpin, Mrs. Miss. M. Cole, Newbern; W. H. Hollister and S. Roberts, N. w.; W. F. Bargrove, and S. L. Cook, Chapel Hill; David M. Kim, Greenboro; W. Walkers, N. C.; J. N. Price, Salem; W. H. Ball, Hillsboro; A. N. Bright, Greens-

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COMING LATE

AND

Coming all the time

TO BUY

J. KINSEY'S

NEW GOODS

OF THE

LATEST STYLES!

BY

J. KINSEY'S

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NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!!

THE NEW LINE STREAMERS,

FROM

RICHMOND TO CITY POINT,

FORTRESS MONROE, NOR-

FOLK AND BALTIMORE,

CONNECTING

AT CITY POINT WITH RAIL ROADS FROM PE-

TERBURG, GASTON, CHARLOTTE

AND COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVING NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMERS

NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER LINE, IT IS THE BEST,

MOST EXPEDITED AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE AND

LINE GOING NORTH. IT LEAVES RICHMOND AT 6 A. M.

AND CONNECTS AT THE ABOVE-NAMED WHARVES, AND ARRIVES

IN BALTIMORE TO BREAKFAST.

THROUGH TICKETS GIVEN TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,

NEW YORK, AND ALL OTHER NORTHERN AND WESTERN CITIES.

C. E. DUNN, AGENT

GASTON, N. C.

C. J. TROWBRIDGE, AGENT

PETERSBURG, VA.

Sep. 22-24-25-26.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!!