

The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1893.

WE find ourselves under the necessity of appealing to our friends to aid us in extending the circulation of our paper, as well as to support it by a liberal advertising patronage. We intend to make it, in every respect, equal to any paper published in North Carolina, both in the quantity and quality of its reading matter. No "standing matter" will be kept to fill up its columns, and all advertisements will be taken out as soon as the time for which they were ordered expires. We shall not confine ourselves wholly to political matters, but shall endeavor to give such a variety as will make the *Old North State* a welcome visitor in the family circle. Agriculture and Domestic Economy shall receive their proper attention, while the selections in the miscellaneous department will be made with a view to interest the general reader. Proper attention will also be given to the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, general and State.

THE PENITENTIARY SWINDLE AGAIN.

WE have more than once taken occasion to refer to this matter in our columns, on which occasion we have been surprised with some covering upon the action of the majority of the committee, and awarded what we believed to be due praise to our own able and excellent Senator, Mr. Robbins, who dissented from the action of the majority and submitted a minority report. Unwilling to do injustice to any one, we gave place in our last to a defense of their conduct, signed by four members of the committee, remarking upon the significant fact that Mr. Lassiter, whom we have always regarded as an upright and honest man, had failed to sign it. All subsequent developments, however, go to strengthen our first impressions, that a fraud has been perpetrated upon the committee, to say the least of it. Another committee was subsequently appointed to investigate the action of the former one in relation to this matter, and that committee, through its chairman, Mr. Welker, submitted its report to the Senate on Friday last. We publish in another column the synopsis of their report, which we find in the *Standard* of Saturday, and also all the proceedings in relation to it, which were had on that day, obtained from the same source. Comment upon these proceedings is unnecessary—they speak for themselves in language which cannot be mistaken. It is a matter of much gratification to every friend of the good people of the State, to know that such able and intelligent Senators as Messrs. Welker, Barrow, Robbins, Osborne, Sweet, Love and others are determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and that they will not allow themselves to be deceived or misled by the promises of the land from the State, a business which they expect to manage so as to make a round sum if they cannot thereby induce the legislature to ratify the action of the first committee.

On the same day we find Mr. Downing, one of the committee who made the purchase, riding in his seat in the House and offering to purchase the 8,000 acres of land, the site for the penitentiary and the water power for \$100,000 in State bonds. On the same day Gov. Holden also sent a message to the House, transmitting a communication from C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, enclosing a letter from Mr. S. Adams, the agent, or pretended agent, of an iron manufacturing company in Richmond, Va., making an offer of \$100,000 for the same, in State bonds. The letter was also accompanied by a certificate from the banking house of John G. Williams & Co., of Raleigh, that Mr. Adams had made arrangements with them for the immediate payment to the State of \$50,000 in State bonds, should Mr. Adams' offer be accepted. This, at first blush, seems to be all right, but a very slight examination will show the object of the offer and in whose interest it was made. It is nothing more nor less than an effort to induce the legislature to ratify the purchase made by the committee, in order that certain parties may be able to complete their swindle, as any one must see who takes the trouble to look.

In the first place it must be remembered that the State does not own "the site selected for the Penitentiary, and the water power," near Lockville, and consequently cannot sell it to Mr. Adams, or any other person, without first purchasing it herself. As the matter now stands it is a conditional gift to the State by the Deep River Manufacturing Company, made to facilitate the sale of the 8,000 acres which it managed to effect through the agency of its "go-between," Prun. The State cannot sell it without violation of the conditions and forfeiture of all right. This site and water power is almost the only thing of much value connected with the whole property, and if the State undertakes to sell it to Mr. Adams, or any other person, the Deep River Manufacturing Company will have it in its power either to defeat the sale or export \$50,000 to enable her to comply with her stipulations. To know how the company will exercise its power it is only necessary to look at its past speculations in the matter. Upon the whole it seems to be almost certain that a "ring" has been formed for the express purpose of swindling the State, and that, owing to the ignorance or stupidity of the committee appointed to select and purchase a site for a penitentiary, it came very near succeeding in its design, and that it is not yet abandoned all hope of success. But we hope and believe that it is destined to be an ignominious failure and disappointment.

The *Sentinel* learns that Chas. Dewey, Esq., has been appointed assignee in bankruptcy for the Bank of North Carolina, and B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON.

WE learn from the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, one of whose editors accompanied the committee to Washington, that the committee of nine recently sent to the national capital by the Conservatives of Virginia are almost certain to carry their propositions before Congress. Gov. Wells telegraphs back to his radical friends in Richmond: "All is lost. Grant has joined the committee of nine." Judge Underwood surrenders with the best grace possible. The Washington correspondent of the *National Republican*, an extreme radical who was at first strongly opposed to the objects of the committee, and predicted that it would be snubbed, says there is no longer any doubt "that the committee have carried their point before Congress."

This movement on the part of Hon. A. A. H. Stuart, and the other able and patriotic Conservatives who joined him in it, has been denounced with much severity by a number of able journalists and distinguished gentlemen of Virginia as a surrender of principle to expediency. But the day is past when clamors of that sort will deter wise statesmen, from pursuing the course which the best interests of their country demand they should take. Faction has so far cooled down as to enable the thoughtful and considerate to see that sound policy and wise expediency is a higher order of statesmanship in troubled times than a rigid adherence to principles that have become obsolete by the circumstances of a revolution. Universal manhood suffrage is a settled question for the present, and like every other great experiment in government, must be left to work itself out. If these gentlemen succeed in their mission, as we have no doubt they will, they will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of Virginia.

A similar movement was attempted by a number of Southern gentlemen in January 1867, including such men as Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi; Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; Gov. Marvin, of Florida; Gov. Orr, of South Carolina; and Messrs. Brown, Boyden and others of this State. Like the Virginia Committee they negotiated with the Republican party in Congress, as the only party which had it in its power to do anything for the Southern people. If they had been promptly sustained by the Southern States their plan would have succeeded. Of this we have no doubt. The governments organized in pursuance of President Johnson's policy would have been preserved and universal suffrage would have been avoided. But the time had not come when the Southern people could take a calm and practical view of the situation. They were hugging the delusion to their bosoms that the Northern Democracy would rescue them from the impending danger. They would not even listen to the voice of President Johnson on that occasion, who was exceedingly anxious for them to adopt the proposed plan, and thus mediate between him and Congress, when he was most anxious to see them doing so. On a puncture many of them said they were willing to submit to anything, rather than yield what they termed principle. The days of such madness, we are happy to believe, has passed by with the great majority of the Southern people. We believe that, like the able and patriotic Conservatives of Virginia, they will hereafter regard practical statesmanship as the remedy for the evils of the times.

PARTIES.

The late vote in the House of Representatives, repealing the Tenure-of-office law, has revived former speculations in relation to the probable formation of a new party, composed of the moderate members of both the old parties, to support Gen. Grant's administration. Forty-seven radicals—the most Jacobinical of that party—voted against the repeal, thus indicating a want of confidence in Gen. Grant, while every Democrat and Conservative voted to remove the fetters from his limbs. The union of a majority of the Republicans with the Conservatives to carry out one of the recommendations of President Johnson's late message, which is also understood to accord with the private wishes of Gen. Grant, is but a single circumstance and may or may not portend party cotinuation or revolution. We have thought from the first that it was quite probable that Gen. Grant would take a moderate and conciliatory course, and that opinion has rather gained strength in our mind than otherwise. There is also reason to believe that a large number of the Republican leaders have determined to carry out one of the recommendations of President Johnson's late message, which is also understood to accord with the private wishes of Gen. Grant, is but a single circumstance and may or may not portend party cotinuation or revolution. We have thought from the first that it was quite probable that Gen. Grant would take a moderate and conciliatory course, and that opinion has rather gained strength in our mind than otherwise. There is also reason to believe that a large number of the Republican leaders have determined to carry out one of the recommendations of President Johnson's late message, which is also understood to accord with the private wishes of Gen. Grant, is but a single circumstance and may or may not portend party cotinuation or revolution.

Of course there are those who will not be satisfied with Gen. Grant's administration unless he makes it a Democratic administration, or a Radical administration. We sincerely hope that he will do neither, as to either the one or the other would be to continue the party strife which has distressed the country for the last three years. As it will be impossible to unite everybody in support of his administration it will be best to unite all the moderate and conciliatory men and leave the extremes of each faction to themselves or to quarrel or make common cause with each other as they find themselves disposed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTH STATE OFFICE, January 18, 1893.

Messrs. J. M. McCordle and William H. Bailey, Esqrs.
GENTLEMEN: Can a debtor be discharged from any class of debts under the Act of March 2, 1867, without paying fifty cents on the dollar of the same?
This question is frequently asked of late, and not feeling myself competent, with the attention I have been able to devote to the subject, to give a definite and satisfactory answer, I have determined to refer it to you, for your opinion, which I wish to publish for the benefit of my readers.
Yours, very truly,
LEWIS HANES.

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 19, 1893.

Hon. Lewis Hanes:
Dear Sir—Your favor of the 18th inst., submitting to me the question, "can a debtor be discharged from any class of debts under the Act of March 2, 1867, without paying fifty cents on the dollar of the same?" was received on yesterday.

Under the Act of March 2, 1867, a debtor, soon after the date of June 1867, could be discharged from bankruptcy if he was able to pay and did actually pay fifty per cent of the claims against his estate. But by an amendment to said act approved by Congress July 27, 1868, all persons may now file their petitions in bankruptcy although their assets may not be equal to fifty per cent of the claims proved against them, provided the assets of a party amount to as much as fifty per cent of the claims he may owe as principal debtor, and not as surety, then he may go into bankruptcy, and become discharged from all the different classes of debts which are embraced in the Act of March 2, 1867. To illustrate our idea, suppose A owes as principal debtor two thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars as surety—if his estate is equal to one thousand dollars then he can go into bankruptcy and be discharged from all his liabilities both as principal and surety, for his assets in this case are equal to fifty per cent of his liabilities as principal debtor.

We are, most respectfully,
J. M. MCCORDLE,
WM. H. BAILEY.

PHYSICAL SURVEY OF VIRGINIA.

WE are in receipt of a Physical Survey of Virginia, exhibiting her geographical position, its commercial advantages and national importance—a preliminary report—by M. F. Maury, L. D., &c., &c., Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

The name of Commodore Maury, itself is a sufficient guarantee that the work upon which he is engaged will be one of great value, when completed—indeed one of national importance. The great commercial advantages of Virginia, and the importance of the attention which their importance demands. "Through Virginia lie the highways to the sea, and in Chesapeake Bay the ports of the West." The city of Norfolk possesses natural advantages to which New York is a stranger, and may yet become the grand commercial emporium of the Western world. She is backed by a country in every way superior to that which backs New York. She is hundreds of miles nearer to the great West with natural highways at her command which are unknown to New York. All these and many other advantages of Virginia will be fully brought before the public through the labors of this distinguished scientific gentleman.

PUBLICATIONS.

Onward.—This is the title of a new monthly magazine, by Mayne Reid, the charming story teller, whose tales have been the delight of the youth of two generations of Americans. The first number appeared on the 1st of January, and the February number is already to hand. It is published by G. W. Carleton, 437, Broadway, New York. It contains about 90 pages at \$3.50 per annum.

The North British Review for December has also been received. It contains seven very interesting articles, as follows: The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Alfred de Musset, Our Indian Railways, The Poetical Works of Robert Browning, Winhart, The Amazon, Mr. Bright's Speeches—The Elections.

Address the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton street, New York.

The Manufacturer and Builder.—We have received the first number of a monthly magazine bearing the above title, published by Western & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. It is a specialty in journalism and intends to supply a want long felt not only by manufacturers themselves, but by literary men. It will aim to present a faithful mirror of all the great industrial interests of the country, and, judging from the number before us, is destined to become a publication of value. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will contribute an article every month on some subject of interest to working men. Price \$1.50 per annum.

The Cologram is the title of a small weekly, principally devoted to the interests of printers and publishers. Baltimore, Md., E. S. Riley, Jr. Editor.

A New Article of Commerce.—The Norfolk Virginian notices the receipt in that city of a new article of commerce, in a quantity of bags of ground bark intended for shipment to Liverpool. The bark is the product of a new mill in Lynchburg, which is turning out large quantities of material ready prepared for tanners, and the first consignment of twelve hundred bags came down by the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad on Monday last.

JUDGE BUSTON AND THE FAYETTEVILLE EAGLE.

THE difficulty which arose some time since between Judge Buston and the Fayetteville Eagle in consequence of certain articles which appeared in that paper has been adjusted, as the following card shows:

In relation to the publications which have appeared in the Fayetteville Eagle, concerning the appointment of J. C. Callahan, as clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland by Judge Buston, we have only intended to make a fair comment upon the public acts of a public man—and we disclaim any intention of reflecting upon Judge Buston's private or personal character or integrity. And inasmuch as the Eagle is liable to such constructions, we have withdrawn the whole of the articles.

We regret that we were under any necessity to make any statement to any articles written and published in the Fayetteville Eagle, which we have no objection to our articles, which we have no objection to our articles, which we have no objection to our articles.

At the request of the Fayetteville Eagle, we have associated with me J. M. McCordle and Wm. H. Bailey.

J. M. McCORDLE,
WM. H. BAILEY.

THE PENITENTIARY.

IN the Senate of the State Legislature, on Friday last, the following proceedings were had:

Mr. Welker presented report of special committee to investigate the facts concerning the purchase of the site for the Penitentiary.

The report was of great length, and was substantially to the following effect: The committee having visited the site selected; and also the 8,000 acres of land on the waters of the Cape Fear, had prepared themselves to give an intelligent estimate of the site and those lands. They gave a very favorable estimate of the water power near Lockville on Deep River. But did not hold the site to be the most eligible on the river, and thought it would very much enhance the cost of the Penitentiary to erect it on so uneven a surface. They gave a very unfavorable estimate of the value of the 8,000 acres. It being valuable for all farming purposes, with the exception of several small parcels. They did not find any granite upon the land. Most of it is at a distance from the river. There is iron ore upon it of excellent quality, but of its extent they could learn no certainty. They reviewed also at some length the inaccuracy of the report made by the committee who purchased the site and land. Presented the deeds to show that they did not secure to the State what had been pledged, and that many things promised in the negotiation had not been included in the deed by the grantors. That the State was greatly restricted in the water power. That the boundaries in the deed for the 8,000 acres were not given; that the location of the land (6,550 acres) was not intermediate to the site so that it could levy on it. There was also given in the dates of the several deeds—of the order for, and issue of the bonds, &c. It was stated that the site was a gift from the Deep River Manufacturing Company; that in the short space of a few days the 8,000 acres were sold at an average of \$1.50 to Deep River Manufacturing Company; \$7 to D. J. Prun, and of \$12.50 per acre to the State. That the Deep River Manufacturing Company cleared in bonds about \$41,000, and D. J. Prun \$44,000.

Mr. Sweet moved that the report and accompanying documents be printed and placed upon the calendar.

Mr. L. S. L. wanted to know if the parties making the deeds had made any proposition to make them conform to the understanding of the original committee. Mr. Welker stated that they had made some propositions to that effect, which, however, were not satisfactory.

Mr. Love said that there had been a proposition to make the deeds conform to the understanding of the original committee, but with a condition that "would cost the State from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars."

Mr. Martinello would like to have some member of the committee state whether a proposition had not already been made offering to pay a portion or all of the land purchased by the original committee. And also why the proposition should not be reported by the committee.

Mr. Welker stated that many propositions had been made, which contained conditions which the committee could not accept, and which had apparently been made for the purpose of delaying the committee. Several propositions of this kind were made, which the committee would present if the Senate so desired.

Mr. Lindsay was in favor of the motion of the Senator from Craven. He understood that there would be propositions to purchase the whole of this land but the purpose of those making such proposition was merely to convey the impression that the land bought by the committee was valuable, with the sole object of hoodwinking the General Assembly that they might agree be deceived. He gave them warning and hoped that if any such offers were made they would be accepted.

Mr. Davis asked a written proposition had not been made by David J. Prun to take back the land bought by the original committee. If such a proposition had been made he thought it should be printed with the report. Mr. Love would answer that question. A proposition, much the same as stated by the gentleman from Montgomery, had been made to the committee, but that proposition contained other conditions and was not in point of fact the same proposition as specifically by the Senator from Montgomery. It proposed to give back the \$100,000 paid by the State, deducting therefrom the value of the water power to be appraised by parties chosen by the parties making the offer and by the committee. This would be simply

paying for land which had already been given to the State for nothing. Those parties having been caught in their own trap propose to get out of it and to squeeze money out of the State at the same time, to which they were not entitled.

Mr. Davis thought it a fair proposition to leave to disinterested parties the value of the water power, and to pay that value from the \$100,000 ready paid, and receive the balance and for the State to be shut of the job.

Mr. Welker did not agree with the Senator from Montgomery. Mr. D. J. Prun did not convey the title of this site to the State, and had no right to it at all. It was conveyed by the Deep River Manufacturing Company and for one dollar. What right had D. J. Prun to make any such proposition? He simply proposed to give back the amount paid for the land and to have the State to pay him for land to which he had no right.

Mr. Davis considered that it made no difference whether Prun did or did not have a right to the land as long as the State came out unharmed.

Mr. Robbins said his views and position in the subject of the purchase were well known, and he was gratified that the report of the committee corroborated the facts he had made upon this subject. The remarks made by him in the Senate just before the recess, that there had been fraud and deception practiced upon the committee. He had never believed any number of the committee from either House guilty of any fraud, but thought they were deceived by other parties. He could see no necessity of being very particular in the matter of getting rid of this land. If we had got into a bad bargain and parties came here and offered to buy back the money we had paid, after deducting a fair amount for the Penitentiary site it would be a good plan to accept their offer. As for the granting of the site for one dollar the two deeds had been made in connection with each other, and the one depended upon the other. If the site could be got for a fair price and the rest of the purchase got rid of, he thought it would be a good plan for the State to accept the arrangement, no matter by whom the title was conveyed, or to whom the money might be paid, as long as the State got back the balance.

Mr. Osborne did not agree with the gentleman from Rowan, and it appeared to him from the report of the committee that there were other localities in the vicinity which were much more favorable than Lockville, and at which granite, coal and iron for the use of the Penitentiary would be much easier of access. If this was proven to be the fact he should be unwilling to ratify the Lockville purchase on any terms. The question now before the Senate, however, was Mr. Sweet's motion to print. It was manifest that the committee had furnished the Senate the much needed information for which it had waited so long. Under this new light he was clearly of the opinion that as the committee had exceeded the subject matter of the bill which authorized them to act in the matter, they had exceeded their powers, and he thought that the committee had been deceived and that the State had been grossly defrauded. He considered that the present committee which had so well performed its duty should be continued, and empowered to receive all propositions for a sale of the whole of this land, of which he had been informed there were several already made or about to be made.

Mr. Robbins would prefer such a proposition to any other. Or the site might be bought and sold if any more eligible place was decided upon.

Mr. Welker said the conditions upon which the land was sold for one dollar were such that if the State did not erect a Penitentiary upon it in a certain time it lost the right to it and consequently could make no conveyance of it.

The Chair decided the discussion out of order but it was allowed to continue by general consent.

Mr. Welker rose to a question of privilege, a thing which he had never done before. He understood that it was reported on the streets of Raleigh that he was moving in this matter because he wanted the Penitentiary located in Greensboro. It was well known that he owned no property within ten miles of Greensboro and could not be benefited by it if it was located there. But he would state that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Penitentiary should be situated somewhere upon Deep River.

Mr. Love said the committee had not been at Deep River three hours before they were informed that parties would take the land and pay the \$100,000; but when the proposition came it was coupled with a condition that this Prun should take the site, and deduct the amount of the money paid to the State. The committee would not, for a moment, agree to, as the site had already been granted to the State for nothing, or for the merely nominal price of one dollar. He did not wish to be personal, but he must say a few words about this same Mr. Prun; he had no title to the land, only a bond, and had simply acted a go-between for other parties. He now came in and wanted to get money for land which he did not own! Such a proposition could be accepted. He was in favor of cancelling the deeds, bonds, &c., and beginning over again, but was not in favor of allowing this man Prun to come and press out money from the State for land which he had never owned. He considered that he had already made enough. The original committee knew that Col. Heck was trying to sell this land and was in Raleigh, yet they allowed Prun to come in and sell them this land, by which operation he would make \$44,000 out of the State in one day.

Mr. Lassiter wished to state that he for one never knew this fact.

Mr. Love did not say that any one particular man knew it, but said that if one would have known that this Prun was willing to sell the land for \$45,000 one day and not have allowed this Prun to sell it to them the next day for \$44,000

more. This was what had been made by the parties interested, and now they wanted to fix up again for another swindle. The best thing the State could do was to get rid of the whole bargain, for the site was not eligible, the land looking as if it had been hung out to dry.

Mr. Robbins had never known of the facts of the sale as stated by the Senator from Jackson.

Mr. Love said Prun had bought this land of the Deep River Manufg. Company and a few hours afterwards sold it to the State for five dollars an acre more than he gave for it, and at the time he sold it had no deed and no right to it yet he made \$44,000! Yet he now comes in here with a proposition by which he can make more money! There were other sites better and cheaper than the site at Lockville and he could see no reason for appropriating money to compromise this matter.

Mr. Lassiter inquired whether any of the other sites would be so accessible by railroad as this would be.

Mr. Love said there was no evidence to prove that the site at Lockville would have any railroad near it. They had diligently striven to obtain such evidence but had found nothing but a letter from Dr. Hawkins stating that by the time the Penitentiary was ready for it the road would be within a convenient distance from it. This was very vague and there was nothing binding in it yet it was all the evidence there was on the subject.

The Railroad might not run within three or four miles of the penitentiary and the railroad authorities still say that it was within a convenient distance.

Mr. Sweet's motion prevailed.

Mr. Sweet introduced a resolution of instruction to the Select Senate Committee of Investigation on the Penitentiary, authorizing it to continue its labors and to report to the Senate all propositions made for the sale of this land, and also what, in their judgment, was the proper course to be taken in regard to the purchase.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Barrow moved that a message be sent to the House inquiring what disposal had been made of a resolution passed by the Senate making this purchase null and void and instructing the Public Treasurer not to issue bonds for the payment. He thought it a most striking fact that these bonds had been paid out on the 13th of November while the deeds and purchase were not made until December. As to the message received by the Senate that the land would be purchased back it was simply a piece of *finesse*. If there was any man under the sun who was green enough to give \$100,000 for this land he should have sense enough to know that he could get it at once without sending any messages to members of the General Assembly. As to the proposition of Prun it was very easy to see the drift of it. He would pay back the \$100,000 provided he was paid the estimated value of the site and water power.

Water powers were hard things to value. Senator Sprague had just given \$200,000 for one in Columbia, S. C. This might be taken as a precedent and the State charged \$200,000 for this water power, and thus lose \$100,000 more.

In the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the same day, we find the following:

Mr. Downing, rising to a question of privilege, said the penitentiary purchase had caused some unfavorable comment. He had received an offer for the 8,000 acres of land, the site for the penitentiary and the water power, and he made a written offer to purchase for the sum of \$100,000 in State bonds. The proposition was laid over for future consideration.

A message was received from His Excellency Gov. Holden, transmitting a communication from C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, enclosing a letter from Mr. S. Adams, the agent of an iron manufacturing company in Richmond, Va., making an offer of \$100,000 in State bonds for the property recently purchased for the location of the penitentiary. The letter was accompanied by a certificate from the banking house of John G. Williams & Co., of Raleigh, that Mr. Adams had arrangements with them for the immediate payment to the State of \$50,000 in State bonds, provided Mr. Adams' offer should be accepted.

On motion of Mr. Sinehat, the communications were ordered to be printed.

General News Items.

An Indian and a bear were found lying dead together in the town of Woodville, Wis., lately. The Indian had shot the bear six times, and then attacked it with a knife, but in the conflict both died.

The leading saloon keepers of New York now propose to have all the liquor that they buy analyzed, so that they may not sell adulterated or poisonous liquors.

The expenditures under direction of the Board of Education of New York were last year two million nine hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-nine cents. In 1869 the schools are expected to contain ninety thousand pupils, and to cost three million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* says there is an increasing desire in the Southern branch of the Methodist Church to do away with office of Presiding Elder, and have a Bishop for every Conference.

Thurlow Weed has gone to Charleston in the hope of benefiting his health. His recent trip to Europe, he says, has conferred no permanent benefit, and he is now going to see what virtue there is in a Southern climate here at home. Possibly he may go to Havana or New Orleans.

The *Tyburn* estimates that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now within sight of New York city who have no work, no real home, and no means which insure them a livelihood.

Alexander H. Stephens will enter upon his duties as Professor of History in the Georgia University early in January. His friends announce that he will henceforth "let politics alone."

Death of a Preacher.—The Episcopal Methodist learns through Dr. Cravens that Rev. P. H. Scoville, a member of the N. C. Conference, died of consumption at Dunmore, Pa., on the 15th of last month.

A Large Whale.—A few days ago a large whale came ashore on the beach opposite Berlin, in Worcester county, Md., which seemed not to have been long dead. Its length is fifty feet and seven feet through. It was discovered by three men, who are engaged in taking out the oil. This is not the first time that the carcasses of the deep have been seen on our beach; it has occurred several times before.—*Shield*.

Prosperity of the Cotton States.—The *Seina* (Ala.) Times says:

"We do not believe there was ever, before the war even, as much surplus money in Alabama as there will be when the crop of last year shall have been disposed of." This agrees with what the Mobile Register recently said on the same subject, and will be pleasant news to the whole country.

Rara Avis.—Mr. Hanson, Northern man who has settled in Chesterfield, has done a strange thing. When the constable of the court-house district resigned and Mr. Hanson was requested by citizens to accept the position, he positively refused, and said he preferred to attend his farm to holding office. The office is quite a lucrative one.—*Va. Exchange*.

Legal Tender Act.—Current rumor has it that Justice Grier, Davis, Swaine and Miller, are in favor of declaring the legal tender act constitutional, and that Justice Field, Clifford, and Nelson, are against it. Chief Justice Chase is believed to be in favor of it. Those who have been looking after the matter with some solicitude are now quite sanguine that the act will be sustained.—*Washington Star*.

The President and Congress.—A dispatch to the *Baltimore Sun*, on Tuesday, says:

The bill repealing the law as to the militia in Southern States was delivered to the President. The passage of this bill by Congress and the action of the House yesterday upon the tenure-of-office act gives evidence of concurrence in views at least between the Executive and the legislative branches of the government. President Johnson signed the militia bill under violent protest, and in his last message recommended its repeal. He vetoed the tenure-of-office bill, and in a message since specially recommended its repeal. Both branches of Congress have now agreed with the President as to one of these acts, and the House has, by a majority of over two to one, coincided with him as to the other.

General Bankruptcy.—Governor Wells in a speech yesterday morning before Commissioner Chahoon, on the amount of bail which should be required of R. W. Hobson, charged with embezzlement, said there were few persons in the State who had as much as ten dollars in their pockets. In one of the richest and most populous counties in the State, he said, the sheriff was required to give security in \$75,000. Thirty-three gentlemen became his sureties. Since doing so, thirty-one of them have gone into bankruptcy. This is truly a sad state of affairs.—*Rich Enquirer*.

Planting in 1893.—We are assured by those who are well posted in such matters, that there will be more cotton planted in Texas the ensuing year by half, than has been in in any preceding year in the history of the State. The counties of Weatherford, Parker, Dollin and Dallas, which have heretofore devoted their soil mostly to the cultivation of corn and the cereals, are going, in the ensuing year, to plant cotton extensively.—*Galveston (Texas) Dispatch* 60th ult.

The Boston Post makes the following frank confession: "The murder of Mrs. Hill in Philadelphia; of Warren George, in Maine; the Kingston, Worcester and Charleston tragedies, in Massachusetts; the death of Kilton, at Canaan, N. H., and some dozen other similar crimes, perpetrated within a few weeks at the North, outstrip offences in other portions of the country, which have excited so much attention lately."

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Cotton dull; 1st lower. Sales of 1,700 bales at 24 1/2.

Turpetine 52a53; Rosin 25a26.50. Gold steady at 135a135 1/2. Southern Bonds firm.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, P. M. Spirits Turpetine quiet at 47 1/2. Rosin dull. Turpetine 215a225. Tar unchanged. Cotton lower at 24 1/2.