

Miscellaneous News.

A NEW PARTY.

We observe that several of our contemporaries are calling for a State Convention for the purpose of organizing a new conservative party in North Carolina. We have, up to the present time, advised against the formation of parties until after the question of re-organization has been disposed of.

We have given our views briefly for the consideration of our brethren of the conservative press of the State. With the Raleigh Sentinel we can see no good to result from a joint convention of the conservatives of Virginia and North Carolina.

A PARISIAN MIRACLE-MONGER. The great novelty in Paris, and the subject of all conversation, is the miraculous gift of healing possessed by a Zouave of the name of Jacob, who, by the mere exercise of his will, performs daily the most extraordinary cures on paralyzed persons who for years have been unable to move without assistance.

The process of making the article consists of forcing the petroleum into a reactor, which is subjected to a red heat, and the gas is thus generated. The machine is simple in its operations, and can readily be made of any size—from that suitable for the lighting of a private dwelling to that which would serve for the illumination of the largest city in the world.

Arrival of General Hancock—Military Rule in Mississippi—A High-Handed Case Disposed of—Pennsylvania Democratic Delegation. [Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, September 18.—General Hancock arrived here this evening. He will have an interview with the President and Grant to-morrow. It is probable he will remain here several days.

Warlike rumors from Europe continue. At present Russia is the chief source of these reports, and that country is reported by secret spies sent from Austria to be making extensive preparations for war, by collecting large armies and arming her troops with improved weapons.

Lament of the Irish Emigrant.

[In view of the recent death of its author, a woman as lovely in nature as she was brilliant in mind, a melancholy interest attaches to this fragment, one of the simplest and most pathetic in our language.]

In sitting on the stile, Mary, Where sat, side by side, On that bright May morn'g, long ago, When first you were my bride, The corn was spring fresh and green, And the lark sang loud and high— And the red was on your lip, Mary, And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary, The day as bright as then; The lark's loud song is in my ear, And the corn is green again; But I miss the soft clasp of your hand, And your breath warm my cheek, And I still keep list'n'g for the words You never more will speak.

I'm very lonely now, Mary, For the poor make no new friends, But oh! they love the better still The low our father sends! And you were all I had, Mary, My blessing and my price; There's nothing left to care for now, Since my poor Mary died.

And often in those grand old woods I'll sit and shut my eyes, And my heart will travel back again To the place where Mary lies; And I'll think I'll see the little stile, Where we sat side by side, And the spring's corn, and the bright May morn'g, When first you were my bride.

An Important Discovery.—An invention has recently been patented that promises to work a revolution in the manner of lighting all large establishments.

Our readers have been struck with the difference between the conversations of the Radicals of this State, upon the subject of confiscation, and the action of their late Convention in this City. No white Radical, who claims to be a leader among them, in private conversations or at ordinary public meetings, openly avows the advocacy of confiscation or the extension of disabilities.

It is evident they do not desire to quell the fears of the timid upon this subject. They desire to hold it over the heads of the Southern people, as a rod of terror, in order to drive them into the Radical party.

Whereas, it is well known that Mr. Stevens, the father of confiscation, never proposed to break up every "rebel" entirely, but to leave all at least \$5,000. It has been very forcibly insinuated, that Mr. Stevens and his confederates had two objects in view in bringing out his scheme. The first was, to alarm Southern landholders, to sell their lands at what they could get, rather than run the risk of confiscation, in order that Northern speculators, who have grown fat upon the war, might become the wholesale purchasers.

A delegation, of Democratic politicians were here to-day, among them Hon. Samuel J. Handalk, member of Congress from the first district of Pennsylvania, and General McCandless, of that State. The purpose of the visit is understood to be to make some arrangement for the distribution of the government patronage that will result in advantage to the

Democratic party in the October election.

GALVESTON DURING THE PESTILENCE.

The following paragraph reminds one of De Foë's description of London during the Great Plague. Some one writing from Galveston says: "The street scenes at night are suggestive of anything but the prevalence of a most epidemic in our midst. At an early hour the negro harlots appear in great numbers, especially on the most frequented thoroughfares. They are most impudent and disgraceful in plying their avocation, and often the street resounds with a late hour of the night with their drunken revelry. The white courtesans are equally numerous and impudent, and as they often travel in flocks with their darker sisterhood of sin, the scene presented is a strange one indeed. Then come the midnight brawlers from the late taverns, some reeling along the side walks and others in carriages, the dismal rumbling of which must make most discordant music in the ears of the sick and dying. And so the night wanes in debauchery and sin, while on every hand are houses of sorrow and suffering, hearts of sadness and eyes of weeping."

Money Order Offices.—As an evidence of the progress of the re-establishment of the mails in this State, under the supervision of Special Agent, Dr. A. Jode, we notice that in addition to the large number of the post-routes and post offices re-opened, that he has succeeded in establishing nine more money order offices, viz: Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Greensboro', Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury and Tarboro', together with Newbern and Wilmington, which have been money order offices since the establishment of the system.—Our people now have a safe and cheap way of sending money to all parts of the United States safe, because the money does not go through the mails, but the postmaster receives the money and gives a draft or check, which can be sent to its destination and there be presented to the postmaster who immediately cashes it—as is done by any banking institution—cheap, because for ten cents twenty dollars or less can be sent to any office in the United States. Larger sums cost in proportion.—Journal of Commerce.

SAD CASUALTY.

We learn that two little boys, living on McKim creek, Ritchie county, came to their death in a following manner: One of the boys crawled under the house to find some eggs they supposed to be there, and came out in a few moments saying the hen had bitten him. His brother then crawled under the house and before he came out the first one dropped dead. The other one failed to appear, and was at last brought out dead. It was feared that a rattlesnake had a nest under the house and had stung the boys. Search being made their fears were sadly realized. A rattlesnake was hunted out and was found to quite fill a bushel measure. The above is vouched for by reliable persons cognizant of the facts.—Parkersburg, (W. V.) Times.

THE CONFISCATION SCHEME.

Our readers have been struck with the difference between the conversations of the Radicals of this State, upon the subject of confiscation, and the action of their late Convention in this City. No white Radical, who claims to be a leader among them, in private conversations or at ordinary public meetings, openly avows the advocacy of confiscation or the extension of disabilities. They repeat the charge that they are favorable to either, yet, in drawing up a platform for the party, each allusion to these subjects. This is done in the face of the avowals of their opponents, that the advocacy of those measures would form the chief ground of warm opposition to their success.

The government has received intelligence that the Radicals in Maryland contemplate the inauguration of a scheme at the election on the 18th instant, when the new State Convention is to be submitted for ratification, which will surely lead to riot and bloodshed. Under the assumption that a colored man has as much right to vote in Maryland as he has in Virginia, the more desperate Radical leaders in the former State, are urging the colored men to present themselves at the polls and demand the right to vote on the new Constitution.

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The Bonded Aristocracy.

One of the means used by the abolition party of New England to excite the whole Northern people against their white fellow-citizens of the South, was the charge that the Southern planters were aristocrats. If the possession of wealth, however acquired, and high moral and intellectual cultivation, constitute an aristocracy, then, perhaps, the Southern owners of large estates and liberal education were aristocrats. And yet it is not a little strange that the political party which, in this section of the Union, denounced the Southern slave-owners as aristocrats in feeling and principle, accused them in the same breath, with being Democrats in their political sympathies, affiliation and action. The Radical party to-day avowedly opposes the restoration of the Southern whites to their civil rights as citizens of the United States on the simple ground that they will, if re-admitted to those rights, vote the Democratic ticket. Here is a glaring inconsistency. But supposing that aristocracy consists in that independence of fortune and thoroughness of culture which absolves a class of men in any community from the necessity of the lowest grades of manual labor—which we deny—what then? Is there not a class of that kind in every society? Is there not such a class here in the North? And how much better is the aristocrat, who can afford to live on his capital here, than the planter in the South, who lived on his before the war? The latter was no idler. He not only put his means at risk, but he directly exercised his personal care and intelligence in the production of wealth which not only enriched him, but the nation. The negro he used was slave-labor, but it was labor that he paid for. The negroes were well fed, well clothed, and well lodged, and it yet remains in doubt whether the change which emancipation will work in the condition of the negro as a laborer shall be regarded as really advantageous to him and the country. But be that as it may, what is the difference between the aristocracy which the war has put down in the South, and that aristocracy which it has created in the North? The Southern planters, with their thousands of acres, covered with cotton, and sugar, and tobacco, were not only cultivated men, capable of taking a most useful, as well as prominent part, in the political affairs of the nation, but they produced crops, on their own soil, by means of paid, though slave labor, which, while it returned them a liberal profit, added millions of dollars to the financial resources of the country. What is substituted? The Northern aristocrats, who own the national debt in the shape of the bonds of the Government. They bought the loans of the nation at a heavy discount, and they are drawing interest on the debt, every six months, in gold! The people are taxed oppressively to enrich them, paying usurious premiums on loans which they paid for in depreciated paper currency, and on which they are exacting interest in gold, at the rate of \$1.45 in currency for one dollar in specie. And what do they produce, meanwhile, to benefit the nation, or add to its pecuniary resources, or industrial prosperity? Nothing. Literally nothing. They retire lazily, and in stupid ignorance on their bloated incomes, wrung from the sweat and blood of the laboring whites of the North, and subsidize mis-called "Union Leagues" to carry elections in the interest of the drones who flourish on the discord, distraction, and misery of the country.—They are like the lilies of the field, of which it was said that they "toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."—Phil. Mercury.

An Elopement party on the Danville Railroad.—A few days since a gentleman from this city in passing over the Danville railroad, met at Burksville junction, a gentleman and lady, who were pointed out to him by the conductor as an elopement party, who had come down on the road that morning with the intention of coming "on to Richmond," but who had received a dispatch at Burksville, which caused them to stop at that junction, and remain until the up train came along, when they got aboard and retraced their steps in the direction of North Carolina. On reaching Greensboro' they went to the "Southern House," and registered as "Mr. Walton and lady of Norfolk." They remained in Greensboro' but a short time. The gentleman procured an ambulance, and the pair went into the country somewhere. On his return to this city yesterday, our informant learned that the elopement pair were a Mrs. Solomon, from some point near Wilson, in North Carolina, and Mr. Walter, a clerk of Mrs. Solomon's husband. The lady appeared to be about 25 years of age, quite pretty and lady-like in appearance. The gentleman was young, handsome and gay.—Rich. Examiner.

A GOOD HIT.

An editor who seems to have lost his temper, gets off the following well merited hit: "Those fellows who don't take their home paper, watch them! they are always on the alert on publication day and when the papers come round to your place of business, are the first to snatch it up; falling in this, they read it over your shoulders, too impatient to demean themselves in a respectful manner. Spot these fellows. They are the small souled, stingy handful, who go through the world on other folks' money."

Radical Plots for an Insurrection in Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the World says: The government has received intelligence that the Radicals in Maryland contemplate the inauguration of a scheme at the election on the 18th instant, when the new State Convention is to be submitted for ratification, which will surely lead to riot and bloodshed. Under the assumption that a colored man has as much right to vote in Maryland as he has in Virginia, the more desperate Radical leaders in the former State, are urging the colored men to present themselves at the polls and demand the right to vote on the new Constitution.

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Ireland.—The folly of the attempt at armed revolution in Ireland having been demonstrated, the calmer minded people there are falling back upon O'Connell's policy of peaceful agitation for reform and the redress of grievances.

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THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

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