

BISHOP ATKINSON'S ADDRESS.
Knowing that it will be highly acceptable to our church readers, many of whom might not otherwise see it, we publish to-day all the more interesting portions of Bishop Atkinson's address to the late Diocesan Convention. Apart from our natural inclination to do so we are led to publish it from the further consideration that the Church has not, like the other denominations in this State, a paper of its own through which to communicate with its members, many of whom read our paper.

ARKANSAS.
The bill to re-admit Arkansas into the Union passed the Senate on Monday last by a vote of 34 to 8. The Senate was not full, so that it is impossible to determine from the vote what will be the ultimate fate of the bill. If all the Senators who were absent should be opposed to the bill then its fate is sealed, as the affirmative vote wants two of the two-thirds necessary to pass the bill over the veto. In a full Senate, or even with one Senator absent, it will require 36 votes to pass the bill, should the veto be interposed, as it doubtless will be. But in the absence of all evidence to the contrary we take it for granted that the bill will soon become a law. And if it does, then the admission of the other Southern States, which have reorganized their governments under the reconstruction acts, will speedily follow. The Southern States, provided with a mock representation in Congress, will then be called upon to take part in the coming presidential election—one of the most important elections to the Southern people that has occurred in the whole history of the government. Upon the defeat of the Radical candidates in that election hangs the last hope of a restoration of the Constitution of our fathers—the last hope of the true friends of the Union.

Such being the case it is not to be doubted that the Conservatives and Democrats of the South will make a manly and vigorous fight in that contest. Who ever may be the nominees of the New York Convention they will be warmly supported by them. We have thus far abstained from the expression of any opinions of our own on the subject of the nominations for the reason that we did not suppose they would have the least weight with those who will have control in the matter, and we shall express none now.—The Northern Democrats and Conservatives are the best judges in the matter, and to them we commit the duty of making a wise and judicious selection.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
We give below Gen. Grant's letter of acceptance. Like the Chicago platform it means anything or nothing as best suits the purposes of the party. Gen. Grant commits himself to no policy, but wishes to "be left free to execute the will of the people," which means the will of the Radical party. Nothing can be deduced from this letter beyond an inference that in no event will Gen. Grant exercise the veto power if elected. No matter how subversive of the Constitution a law passed by the people's representatives may be, it must be approved and executed because the people will it. He intends to avoid the course which gave Johnson so much trouble. He has no intention of running a truck with Congress, especially with a two-thirds majority against him. He has been captured by the party and he accepts the result in good faith.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.
Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.
In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May last, it seems proper that some statement of views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed.
The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who remained in the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere.

New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall.
Peace, and universal prosperity, its security, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it will reduce the national debt.—Let us have peace!

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

IN DOUBT.
It has been apparent for some days that many of the Southern Radicals are apprehensive that the Southern States may not be admitted directly under their new Constitutions after all. We know not upon what grounds their apprehensions are based, but we suppose that the remarks of Mr. Drake, in the Senate, on the bill to admit Arkansas, discloses the key to them. Mr. Drake is certainly not confident that the Southern States can be carried for the radical ticket in the approaching presidential election. Consequently, he wishes to keep them out until after that contest is decided. Whether he speaks for anybody but himself remains to be seen, but it is fair to infer that he will have some followers. We notice that the last Standard is at some pains to assure the Senate that North Carolina at least may be relied upon to vote for the Radical party, which gives some coloring to the views imputed to Senator Drake. The whole conduct of Congress upon the reconstruction question proceeds entirely upon the idea of party supremacy, consequently we are left to conjecture as to what course the Senate may take in regard to the matter. If the radical Senators are not satisfied that it will inure to their advantage in a purely partisan point of view to admit the Southern States before the presidential election they will not admit them. Of that we may be certain.

THE CASE OF REUFUS LEDWICK.—This young man, our readers will remember, was convicted at the last Fall Term of our Superior Court of the murder of his wife, and appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of the Court below. On Tuesday last he was brought into Court to receive sentence. The court sentenced him to be hanged on Friday the 26th of June, when his counsel again appealed on the ground that the court at which he was convicted had not been legally held. Judge Little was designated to this circuit last fall, but from indisposition was unable to conclude it. Rowan Court was held for him, at his request, by Judge Gilliam. The counsel for Ledwick contended that Judge Little had no right to substitute another judge, hence the second appeal. So Ledwick will be permitted to live six months longer, if nothing else results.

THE SITUATION.
Speculations upon the political situation are useless. Nothing certain can be inferred from the Senate proceedings on the bill to admit Arkansas, though we think it is probable that no definite action will be taken until after the adjournment of the Democratic national nominating Convention, which meets in New York on the 4th of July.

THE BILL TO REMOVE DISABILITIES.
As a matter of general interest we publish in this issue the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives removing the political disabilities of about 200 North Carolinians, omitting the names of those from the Eastern counties.

EX-SENATOR FOGG.—The papers inform us that Ex-Senator Fogg of North Carolina aspires to the office of Secretary of the Senate, made vacant by the resignation of Forney. There is no such person in this State, and if a North Carolinian is really meant it must be Ex State Senator John A. Fagg, of Madison county. We incline to the opinion that the person referred to is Ex U. S. Senator Fogg, of New Hampshire.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May contains so many articles of interest, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to it with more than usual earnestness. For some time past we have read each number as it appeared with just a shade of disappointment, and quietly laid it aside; but the May number has made such an impression upon us, that we shall not be disposed to part company with it readily, even though we are impatient for its successor. If we may draw an analogy of the future, we should say that the Magazine is about to recover all the freshness of its early days. We hope that our anticipations will be realized, and that the promise of the present number will be fulfilled by those that are to follow. A glance even at a part of the contents will be sufficient to show that there is attraction for every reader.

The first article is a historical sketch "Lord Chesterfield, the Man of the World." Many have heard of Chesterfield's Letters, but few know anything of the man. The present biographical sketch is very readable, and will give a more correct opinion of him than is likely to be formed from reading his book.

"Horse-Race" contains a few hints to those who are making up their minds to introduce a new article of diet.
"Unlucky Jim Griffin, his Love and his Luck," is the commencement of a new and lively story, which will cause this number to be much called for, and we advise any one hesitating about subscribing to hesitate no longer.

An article on the Odes of Horace appeared in the April number, and in the present issue the subject is continued, and illustrated with numerous translations and running notes on the best Odes. These translations are made upon the principle of producing an exact imitation as possible of the original form of the metres employed by Horace, with such modifications as are necessary to harmonize the rhythm to the English ear. Every classical scholar will be delighted with this article. A continuation is promised.
We will notice only one more article, Cornelius O'Dowd has a couple of papers in his usual style. It is difficult to characterize this series, opinions are so diverse upon its merits; an intelligent friend of ours styles it "unmitigated trash," another equally intelligent calls it "immortal." Perhaps it is a little of both.
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THE CARRIER DOVE.—No. 2, of this clever Magazine, edited by the young ladies of Mecklenburg Female College, is on our table. It is handsomely gotten up, and embellished by a beautiful engraving, "The Milkmaid." Its matter, whether original or selected, is excellent and we can confidently commend it as a deserving candidate for public favor. It is published quarterly at the low price of \$1 per annum.

EDITRESS—The Southern Society.
Miss Fannie A. Bethune, of N. Carolina.
Miss Fannie Pearson, "
Mary E. Farrow, "
Philotechnic Society.
Miss Lottie B. Brown, of S. Carolina.
"Ida J. Whitaker, of N. Carolina.
"Emma Perkins, of Georgia.

FIRE.—The good people of this town were aroused by a cry of fire at about 12 o'clock on Sunday night. It was soon found that Mr. Horah's barn on Cooper Street, was in flames, which was speedily consumed. No other damage was done.

There are various speculations as to the origin of the fire. Some think it was the work of an incendiary, while others think that it may have been fired accidentally by some negroes who are frequently known to sleep in the barns of the town; but nothing has come to light going to settle the question. The buildings were somewhat isolated which goes to show that the destruction of the town could not have been the object sought.

STILL ANOTHER FIRE.—On last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, our citizens were again aroused by a cry of fire. This time the barn of Dr. Caldwell was the victim of the devouring element. It was situated in the central part of the town—at just such a place as an incendiary might have selected who wished to visit us with a general conflagration, and the opinion seems to be very general that it was fired by an incendiary for such purpose. These two fires, following each other so closely, have excited general alarm.—They both originated in buildings in which there was a large amount of combustible matter easily ignited, and which could not have caught fire from any of the adjacent buildings. This circumstance is certainly sufficient to excite an apprehension that we have incendiaries in our midst, and we think that every possible precaution should be taken by the authorities, and the citizens generally, to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. An efficient and sufficient police force should be organized at once, and every effort should be made to detect the guilty party if such a party there be.

P. S.—Since writing the above we are glad to learn that an efficient police force has been organized, and stringent regulations adopted to prevent incendiaryism in the future—also, that the Mayor, by authority of the Board of Commissioners, has offered a reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries who fired Mr. Horah's and Dr. Caldwell's barns.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.—In compliance with the direction of the General of the "Grand Army of the Republic" the graves of the Federal soldiers, interred in the cemetery near this place, were decorated with flowers on Saturday. A large procession consisting mainly of colored persons, headed by a band of music and the national flag, was formed on Main street and marched thence to the cemetery where, we are informed, the program prescribed was carried out. The whole affair, we learn, passed off pleasantly.

BUYING VOTES.—A colored barber of Salisbury, N. C., who voted the Democratic ticket in the recent election, was presented with a purse of \$350 to establish himself in business. At that rate the business of buying colored votes will prove a costly speculation.—N. Y. Sun.

This is news to us. The only Conservative colored barber in this place, and to whom the above must refer, is Thomas Suberlin, who has always been a strong Conservative, and who has never voted the radical ticket on any occasion, or shown the slightest inclination to do so. If any contributions have been made to him, and we have heard of none, they were made after the election through a just appreciation of his constancy, and not as a corrupt price paid for his vote.

Friend Hanes of the Old North State is in raptures over the fine garden of Mrs. Nat. Boyden, of Salisbury. It must be some from his description.—Rat. Sentinel.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.
Ex-President Buchanan died at his residence, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Monday last in the 78th year of his age. He was almost constantly in public life from the time of his first entrance into it in 1814 until his retirement from the presidential office in 1861, a period of nearly half a century. In that time he held the highest office in the gift of the nation, having been a member of both Houses of Congress, Minister to England, Secretary of State and President of the United States. He did not rank in abilities with the highest class of American Statesmen, but he was in the front rank of the second class. There are some passages in his life that we wish we could entirely forget; and we will so far forget them as not to speak of them on this occasion. He is said to have been a very popular man in his native State, and to have been much esteemed by his immediate neighbors.

FREEDMEN'S SAVING'S BANK.—We publish to-day the circular of Gen. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, to the colored people of the State in relation to the importance and benefit of the "Freedmen's Saving's Bank." We think the advice given to the Freedmen by Gen. Miles in this circular is excellent if they should be found able to profit by it, as we hope they may.

COL. C. T. AMES' NEW ORLEANS MEMOIRS AND CIRCS.—This grand combination will exhibit at Salisbury on the 17th inst. It has a high reputation, and if all we hear of it be true, it is certainly one of the finest establishments of the kind on the continent. The Circus is said to be equal to any, and the Menagerie comprises a large and splendid collection of wild animals from every quarter of the Globe, rare birds, &c., &c. It is no part of our business to urge people to visit these shows, but we think we can say to circus goers that this one will be found worthy of their patronage, and to those wishing to see and study a rare edition of "animated nature" that they will not soon have a better opportunity. See advertisement in another column.

The following from the Wilmington Journal substantially expresses our views on the subject discussed.

STATE CONVENTION.
We are glad to see that our position in regard to the call of a State Convention is generally approved by our contemporaries in the press. Each day we are more satisfied that there is no present necessity for a State Convention, at least such a paramount necessity as will take business men away from home at this season. If we are to have a Convention we desire to see present a full representation of the people, and not a few politicians and editors. Our friends of the Tarboro Southerner propose a meeting of the representatives of the press at Raleigh, on Thursday the 10th of June, to consult together as to the wisest and most prudent course to pursue in the present condition of public affairs. If such a course is deemed advisable by the editorial fraternity, we promise that the JOURNAL will be represented in that meeting, and will go thence to engage in the struggle for the political and material welfare of the State as earnestly and devotedly as any.

We are willing and anxious to contribute all we can to secure the success of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention in North Carolina, and defeat the wicked and destructive designs of the Radicals, and stand ready to second the views of any which will further this purpose. If we have opinions in conflict with our contemporaries as to means, for the ends at which we aim are the same, we are perfectly willing to subordinate them to their better judgments, and second their efforts with the same zeal as if they met the sanction of our approval. We are determined to do everything in our power to promote the common good, and nothing to detract from or weaken the ardor or labors of our friends.

SCREW LOOSE.—The Radicals are somewhat disturbed by the statement that one of the Arkansas Senators has gone over to the Democrats; and they are still more concerned about the state of parties in the Georgia Legislature, in which, it is said, on the authority of the Macon Telegraph, the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot of seven. There is a tie in the Senate—23 Democrats and 22 negroes and white Radicals—while the House stands: Democrats 85; Radicals and blacks, 78.—Sentinel.

BROOKS ON THE RIGHT OF THE PRESS.
In his speech of Monday on Beant Butler's infamous proceedings, Mr. Brooks said:
"He claimed that journalism was as respectable as any other profession; but journalists would have no right to associate with gentlemen in, in every political excitement here they could be compelled to disclose every private conversation held in the social circle with them and public men. When they thus obtained information in the line of their profession, exclusively pertaining to their business pursuits, journalism became as much a privileged profession as the consultation of a client and his lawyer, or a confession to the priesthood; and in behalf of his profession he would say it was the duty of a journalist, despite of all threats of imprisonment, or even of death, to decline to impart such privileged communications, except at the command of the highest courts of law, and then only as to particular or specified facts. He declared and proclaimed that the seizure of telegrams was an outrage on private rights and liberty. The like was never known in any country whatever in time of peace; and would never be submitted to in Europe, if attempted in the form it has been here. The only wonder was that, considering the freedom of using the telegraph in matters relating to commerce, business affairs, and the most sacred domestic relations, the Managers had not discovered more curious telegrams. He believed that they had suppressed hundreds of other telegrams, while those before the House were perverted or misrepresented. The surrender of three telegrams by the managers of the telegraph office was most disgraceful and cowardly, and ought to condemn them in the eyes of the world."

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE PRESIDENT.
The acquittal of the President, the final adjournment of the impeachment Court, and the resignation of Secretary Stanton, seem to give great relief to the business men of the country of all parties. The New York Journal of Commerce, a leading commercial journal, remarks: "We congratulate the country upon the result. The removal by impeachment of any President, unless he was admitted to be a criminal by impartial men of all parties, would be a precedent most dangerous to our institutions, and we think both the friends and foes of Mr. Johnson will ere long see the wisdom of this decision." The Herald considers the final vote on impeachment as a defeat of the extremists in the republican party.

The New York Tribune (rad.) says it is a tainted verdict, and was procured by the use of money.
The World says "by the defeat of impeachment we have been saved from entering the road to Mexican anarchy," and acknowledges that the defeat is due to the maply course of Chief Justice Chase.
The New York Times (rep.) thinks that the people will be gratified at the conclusion of the impeachment trial, and hopes that Congress will now proceed to business.

We have various other extracts of a similar character before us, but want of space compels us to omit them. They all generally concur in expressing satisfaction that the whole subject of impeachment has been dropped.

A GREAT QUANTITY.—The editor of the Griffin Star, after paying a visit to Upon county, gives the following account of a great natural curiosity of Georgia: "The great natural point of interest was in the famous Thundering Springs, located in the Northern part of the county, about twelve miles from Thomson. We expected to find quite a curiosity, but were completely amazed to find so remarkable a freak of nature nature as this spring. It is located in the widest part of the mountains extending through the county, and there in the solitude of the wilderness presents a most remarkable phenomenon. The dimensions of the spring proper are about five feet in diameter, and of an unknown depth, for experimenters have repeatedly sounded its depth in vain, and no bottom can be reached. The water boils up with great force, bubbles of gas constantly rise up through the water, and explode at the surface.—This gas is highly combustible, and is frequently set on fire as it makes its escape. Such is the force with which the water rises that a human body cannot sink, he is buoyed up in a standing position. It is a famous bathing place, and we took the first opportunity to plunge into this bottomless well. There we could stand for hours, with nothing to support us but water. The earth around the spring is a beautiful white sand, of very fine grain, giving away readily at the touch of the foot, but immediately reforming as before. The walls of the well are well as perfectly symmetrical, as if dug by the hands of men. As low down as we could reach with our feet, we could kick a hole in the wall, and as soon as the foot was removed the wall would immediately reform as before. The temperature is delightful, and the waters are invaluable, especially for diseases of the skin and blood. The spring constantly makes a low, rumbling noise, from which it derives its name."

Why did not the Chicago Convention read us out of the party? was the question put to a delegate by one of the Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of the great usurper. "I will answer the question," was the reply. "We still had a lingering hope that you and your associates would vote for the second or third article." The recusant retired.—Philadelphia Press.

MARRIED.
On the evening of the 25th ult., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. T. W. Hoxaz, by the Rev. C. Fyler, Mr. JOSEPH HONAN and Miss LOUISE A. JAMES, of this place.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 26th inst., by the Rev. S. Sherr, Mr. RUTHER P. ROSSMAN and Miss ANNA L. KETLER, all of Rowan.

THE EDITOR OF THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT having just returned from a visit to Gaston county states, among other things, the following as what he saw and heard during his journey:
The wheat fields between Charlotte and Dallas look as well as we ever saw them. Wheat is never out of danger until harvested, but if nothing happens, we cannot but think there will be a good crop.
On the road between Dallas and Stone's Factory, we saw an old man (Mr. Robert Beard) and his wife in the field hoeing corn. Mr. Beard's age is 92 years and his wife is 91. We are informed that he walks every Sunday three miles to church. If such old people as these can make a living by work, is it not a shame for young men to be wasting their time in idleness and talking about "hard times."
The Gold Mines of Gaston (five or six) are being worked by native and Northern capitalists, and are yielding handsome profits, and spreading some money among the people. All enterprises of the sort necessarily benefit the community in which they are located. No county in the State has richer mineral resources than Gaston.

A lady of Antwerp, in Belgium, was recently delivered of four female children at one birth. According to the local journals, this occurrence created quite a sensation in that town. When the christening took place the church was crowded with spectators, and thousands of persons lined the streets along which the cortege of four nurses, with their charges, and as many god-fathers and god mothers were to pass. After the return home of the children, they had to be brought out to the balcony of the house to receive an ovation from the crowd assembled in the street. All the little ones, as well as the mother, were doing well.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, June 2, M.—No official statement of yesterday's election has been made. The most reliable statement given by Democrats, by 22 votes, out of 140 given tickets, with a dog on the back and Grant's face at the head, had made for future decision.
The Upper Municipal Board is a tie and there is three Democratic majority in the Lower Board. Two negroes are elected to the Council.

The Arkansas Bill.
Washington, June 2, M.—Correction.—The Arkansas bill goes back to the House, for concurrence in Drake's modified amendment that "there shall never be restrictions on account of race or color, except Indiana not saved."

FROM WASHINGTON—Congress, &c.
Washington June 2, P. M.—Senate.—The Judiciary Committee reported the bill, which recently passed the House, admitting North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, with amendments; which comes up to-morrow.
Edmunds reported a bill continually excluding from the electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Sherman's bill regarding currency was called up.
Cameron favored a postponement of the whole subject of finances and currency to next year.
It was postponed till to-morrow.

A bill modifying the Court of Claims passed. It allows the government to appeal cases to the Supreme Court. The Court may stay the payment of judgments within two years after giving it, on being satisfied that fraud or injustice has been done by the United States. Loyalty may be proved affirmatively, and voluntary residence in the section where the relief held away may be considered prima facie evidence of disloyalty.
The Deficiency Appropriation Bill passed.
The Bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau was up. An amendment allowing agents to sell property occupied at school houses, &c., was adopted.
The Bill was postponed.
Executive session. Adjourned.

Resolved. That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, should not be entitled to representation in the electoral College for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, and no electoral vote shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors the people of such States shall, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, have since the fourth day of March 1867, adopted a constitution of State government, shall have been organized and shall be in peaceful operation, and such States shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.
Schmidl has ordered the guards from the War Department.
Schmidl participated in a full cabinet to-day.

The Senate rejected Mr. Stanbery's Attorney General.
Governor Bullock and Messrs. Bird, Caldwell and Farrow, of Georgia, are here, looking after reconstruction.
It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Reynolds, member elect from Alabama, that the Senate Judiciary Committee has erased Alabama from the Ombuds Bill.

FROM RICHMOND.
General Stoneman issued an order to-day, taking command. He directs all orders heretofore issued to be strictly observed, and all military and civil officers to continue the performance of their duties.
Chief Justice Chase arrived to-day, and is a guest of Judge H. G. Bond. He will preside to-morrow, and probably remain until after the trial of some important cases.

The Davis trial will be postponed until October, by agreement, as already stated, of the Council.
Among the new witnesses summoned in the case are Gen. Harriant, Wood and Sharp, of the Union army, and Gen. Fitz Lee, Cooper and Gordon of the Confederate army. Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary of Mr. Davis, is also on the witness list.

EXECUTION OF A CRIMINAL.—At the last term of the Superior Court for the county of Lenoir, held at Kinston, Geo., Washington a negro boy about eighteen years of age, was convicted of the crime of Arson, and yesterday paid the penalty of his crime upon the gallows. It will be remembered that there was another negro suspected of having a hand in the same crime who also received the same sentence as Washington; but who was reprieved a few days since by the Governor. Washington made a full confession on the gallows in which he stated that he had made his peace with God, and believed that his soul was saved.
Washington only lived a few seconds after the drop fell, the fall breaking his neck.—Newbern Journal of Commerce.

Quince Marmalade.—Pare, core, and quarter the quinces; boil them gently uncovered, in water until they begin to soften; then strain them through a hair sieve, and beat in a mortar or wash-bowl to a pulp; add to each pound fruit three-quarters of a pound of sugar; boil it until it becomes stiff, and pour it into small moulds.