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LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams has addressed the following letter to the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina in response to an invitation received from them to visit that State:

QUINCY, September 28.

Messrs. Wade Hampton, Jas. Daniel, Pope, F. W. McMaster, John P. Thomas, and W. B. Stanley:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of September 22d reached me on the 26th, and I found it to require such careful consideration that I have withheld my answer until now. My first impulse was to accept your invitation at once, and hasten to respond to your appeal upon the instant; but a moment's reflection and a review of your letter restrained me. I am as anxious as you can be to see kindly relations and fraternal feelings replace the sore and angry suspicion which prevails upon both sides of our land, nor would any labor daunt me in such a cause; but I am more powerful than you are to promote such a result.

You greatly exaggerate any influence of mine, misled doubtless by the accident of an historic name. I represent nothing in Massachusetts but a comparatively small and very unpopular minority, and am regarded as hardly less objectionable, though far more insignificant, than yourselves by the majority. Nothing that I could do or say, if I visited you, would be likely to receive a fair or candid construction. My action would be attributed to unworthy or partisan motives, and yours to the inveterate animosity which is still believed to animate the South. In spite of any protests of ours it will be insisted that we had some "disloyal" intent in our meeting. I do not urge these apprehensions as reasons for an absolute refusal, for I should try to face my share of the obloquy with such fortitude as I could muster, if I saw a fair chance of aiding, be it ever so little, a better understanding between the sections. But as you seem to anticipate an important effect on the North from the reception which you offer to me, I think it right to disabuse you of the error. Nor do I think that I can say those things to your people which would be delightful to them to hear, or pleasant for me to speak.

Your fate has been for the present involved, by the inexorable logic of events, in a most bitter political struggle. The interest, and I doubt not the convictions, of the dominant party will prevent any dispassionate consideration of your case until after the election. It is declared, and, I fear, it is widely believed, that the spirit of secession still fires the Southern heart and works through the Democratic party. A mass of honest men are taught and believe that the success of that party means the political resestablishment of the genius of revolution and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war.—Now, while I do not believe that if the wide spread suspicion of this intent could be discharged from the minds of our people here there would be a great difficulty in obtaining a fair hearing, it is too potent a weapon of party warfare to be relinquished during this contest for the Presidency. If the Democratic party is defeated in the canvass, it is because the people fear its success would jeopardize the substantial results of the war.

Now, upon this point the Northern mind is absolutely determined, and no party could maintain itself which should repudiate the war or surrender its acquisitions. For my own part, I think it would be very difficult to get rid of any of the logical and legitimate results of the war if we tried ever so hard, but still our people are very sensitive on that point. I cannot see, for instance, of what value your secession of the Union would be, even, [illegible] you a [illegible] on the [illegible] not, [illegible]

haunts so many well-meaning men among us, would speedily become a burden so odious and so intolerably expensive that, if for no better reason, you would be glad to drop it. But at the same time you must yourselves be well aware that the hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon this subject by two or three of your "States lately in rebellion" did more to fasten universal suffrage upon you than any other one thing. The North is well aware that there is a wide distinction between civil rights and political privileges, nor were our wisest and most practical statesmen of the Republican party at first inclined to adopt the dangerous experiment of placing political power in the hands of your poor, ignorant field hands upon a mere fanciful theory of the natural equality of man. Doubtless a citizen of Massachusetts who is utterly illiterate may be my superior in all manly qualities, but unless he can read the Constitution in the English language he is not my equal politically.

The principle is here admitted that we may and must temper theoretical equality with practical tests of fitness for public duty. Now this was ignored in your case, because it was urged and believed that thus alone could the blacks protect themselves, and it was said that any admitted qualifications would be abused by you to their total exclusion from the franchise and consequent helplessness. The Northern people, having freed the slaves and left them still mingled with their former masters, could not, with decency or humanity, abandon them naked to the savage enmity which they were taught to believe you felt to them, nor could they calmly look on to see those oppressed of whose comfort and happiness they had become the guardians. The Northern States pardoned the palpable usurpation of a power never granted to Congress upon the plea of necessity. Universal suffrage was no necessary corollary of the war; it was extorted by distrust, offspring of the long slavery agitation. That gave enormous power to the class of politicians who preach the perpetual incompatibility of the Southern whites.

These same men urge and they persuade many that you still cherish a devotion to the "Lost cause," which does not content itself with the hopeless tenderness which we feel for the dead, but is ready to take arms again at the least engagement. These fears mingle largely in the canvass, and will exert a strong influence in the result. I think that distrust and fear have dictated your terms more than malice or revenge. It was not cheerfully that the North sacrificed the Constitution for which it fought so long. For my own part, I have never felt any apprehension of losing any of the proper results of the war. I have always believed that you must from necessity yield them as frankly as we claimed them. I have never doubted that it was possible to treat you after your surrender in such a way as to enlist your aid and engage your sympathies in a constitutional restoration of the Union, and yet secure freedom and fairness to the blacks, and tranquility and happiness to whites. As you very forcibly say, there is no policy possible for you but peace—War now would be your utter destruction. The Union is of more value to you than to us, and to the Constitution alone can you fly for protection. A general and cordial confidence in your attitude, feelings and protests is essential to your peace and prosperity. We must renew the old spirit with us, or the new Union will be an empty form. Even if by a party success in a very close vote at the North, aided by your own efforts at the South, you obtain a temporary relief from your abject state to-day, your condition will still be precarious, your path full of snares, and a true Union as distant as ever. So long as one-half the North is persuaded that you have the will and the power to jockey them out of what cost them so dear, we attempt to rebuild our Union on the sands. Time alone, and a patient and enduring persistence on your part in well doing, in the face of all discouragement, can effectually remove the cause of your ills; a palliative will but induce a reaction again. A cheerful concurrence in the essential principles of Democratic and constitutional government I regard as requisite for your peaceful progress in the future.

Inclining to these opinions, I should have excused myself from accepting your kind invitation had you not expressly disclaimed any political intent. I do not wish to make any political speeches to your people in the interest of any party, nor add new bitterness to your already dangerous position. But as I have felt the evil very much of late that of our own knowledge we were so little informed of the real needs, wishes, and purposes of each other; and cannot feel sure that I may not be of use, and as I [illegible] plore with [illegible] the distracted [illegible] our once [illegible] people, [illegible] as you requ[illegible] meet in the [illegible] difficul[illegible] with you upon [illegible] duty a[illegible] try to sp[illegible] frankly, and I s[illegible] hope[illegible] return.

[illegible] God to prove to the [illegible] of your people, and [illegible] these dark ways to a [illegible] career beyond.

[illegible] mined to hope so, [illegible] to see the day when we shall all be once more a happy and united people, dwelling in peace under the protection of the Constitution and within the gentle clasp of our old Union. Then, indeed, South Carolina and Massachusetts may cordially embrace, and the fortunate spokesman of my State, that day, will represent the whole instead of a fraction of her people.

I shall leave home on Monday next, and proceed without delay to Columbia.

I am, gentlemen,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

THE SKIES ARE BRIGHTENING.

The Republican Majority Greatly Reduced in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

INDIANA VERY CLOSE.

Washington, Oct. 15, M.—The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is about ten thousand. Covode's election is more probable. The Legislature is Republican by a reduced majority—securing a Republican Senator vice Buckalew. The *Age* estimates the majority at 3,000.

OHIO.

The latest advices indicate fifteen thousand Republican majority.

INDIANA.

Indiana is very close. Baker's election is, however, regarded certain.

Voorhees' election is again claimed by the Democrats.

Greensburg, Pa., Oct. 15, M.—Every township in the 21st District, heard from gives Covode 29 majority.

FOREIGN.

London, Oct. 16, M.—American doctrine is fully maintained in the treaty just concluded regarding naturalization. Johnson and Stanly are now considering the Alabama claims.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 15, P. M.—General Hancock has arrived.

The *World*, in a double leaded article, suggests a change of the candidates.

Thos. R. Laird has been appointed Revenue Supervisor for the District composed of Virginia and West Virginia.

General Howard has issued orders to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to close his office on November 1st.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Indiana close. Official returns are needed to decide whether Hendricks or Baker are elected.

Holman and Voorhees are elected—Gain of one. The Democrats gain eight Congressmen and lose one in Tuesday's election.

Nothing further regarding the majorities in Pennsylvania or Ohio. It is believed that the Republican estimates are considerably too large.

LATER

The last returns make the majorities in Pennsylvania from ten to fifteen thousand. Ohio about the same. Both will probably be reduced by further returns.

FROM NORFOLK—THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

Norfolk, Oct. 15, P. M.—The business Committee reported in favor of the adoption of the Bristol Convention, regarding direct communication between Europe, Norfolk, Mississippi and Ohio Valley.—The report was adopted.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subscribed. Norfolk, 50,000, Nashville, 25,000 and Petersburg 20,000, &c.

The planters are holding a Mass Meeting to consider the propriety of subscribing one hundred thousand.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Oct. 15, P. M.—John Quincy Adams has accepted an invitation from the Democracy of Charleston, to visit this city, and address them. He is expected to-morrow night.

Joseph Billings says: "Most people decline to learn only by their own experience and I guess they are more than half right, for I don't suppose a man could get a correct idea of molasses candy merely by letting another fellow taste it for him."

The new system in Stokes county has already cost $216 more than a whole year under the old system.

[illegible]XXT.—We regret to learn that a [illegible] the daughter of Mr. Trimble, of [illegible] had her jaw severely fractured [illegible] kicking her yesterday.

Greensboro Patriot.

[illegible] Republicans of the Fifth Congressional district of New York have nominated Horace Greely for Congress.

General Stoneman has issued orders for the investigation of the accident on the Central Railroad, by which some of the 29th Infantry were killed and wounded.

A CARD.

It has been said by many persons that I signed a petition to Gov. Holden asking for the organization of the Police, or Special Militia in Rowan County. If my name is signed to any such petition it is a forgery, as I am opposed to taxing the people of Rowan County for the benefit of any office seekers.

J. N. KEPLY, J. P.

Salisbury, Oct. 16, 1868.

From the Danville Register.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

They say it is coming. We have no doubt of it. Was ever a foolish fashion cut short before it had its run? In the northern watering places and Yankee cities the Grecian Bend has raged somewhat during the past Summer, and it is now said to be making its victorious way southward, more irresistible than a conquering army with banners. It is a monster hideous to behold. It finds its similitude only in the awkward deformities of nature. When the thing made its first appearance, it was met with all the opposition, which a sense of imminent calamity could arouse; yet it overcame every obstacle. Common sense resisted it, but common sense was laughed out of countenance. The shafts of ridicule were directed at the monster, but they fell harmless to the ground.—The poets and philosophers alike indulged in a warfare against the rising phenomenon—but what chance has poetry or philosophy in a battle with a woman's bustle? The wits too have racked their brains to sting the thing if possible out of existence; but pshaw! what does the Fashion care for the little poison on the arrows. The wild boar, in his attack on the deadly rattlesnake, presents the thick flesh of his jowl to receive the serpent's fangs, and neutralize the poison, and then turns upon his an agonist and tears him to pieces. That's the way the Grecian Bend will treat the wits who assail it. The mammoth bishop is big enough to receive all the poisoned arrows shot at it, and then roll on and mash the marksmen into the earth. Their labors will be forgotten, when the Grecian Bend will be looming up in its full length, breadth, height and depth, the study and admiration of the world. Why, we suppose if a full grown Grecian Bend bishop were to fall on the ground, it would produce a sound like thunder! Of what avail are these puny witticisms against such a leviathan? Who cares for the calling the fashion the "colic stoop" or the "dyspepsia bend," &c., &c. The city pictorials caricature the fashion in the most ludicrous light; yet the ladies laugh at the pictures and increase the size of their bustles. Indeed, what is the use for men to bombard that huge bomb proof of cotton, or bran, or sawdust, or whatever it may be, *backed up* by that great moral force of the universe—woman? It is utterly futile. If a fellow wants to show himself particularly reckless or desperate, he may break a lance at a woman thus outfitted, but it will be a worse game than Packenham played when he fought Old Hickory at New Orleans, behind the cotton bales.

There are some things men may do; here is a thing or two they cannot do. Suppose they undertake to regulate, or ameliorate the fashions of the women, What is the result? Why they only find in the experiment what stupid blockheads they are to undertake such a task. Men may converse across the ocean; traverse the continent with railroads; cover the seas with fleets; penetrate the mysteries of nature; measure the stars; level the mountains; make the wilderness a garden; subdue the wild beast—but let them touch a female fashion and they will quickly find that with all their boasted prowess, they yet are weak. Samson was very strong until he had passed under the manipulations of Delilah. Does anybody suppose that Samson would have dared to interpose objection, if Delilah had dressed in the Grecian Bend?

History does not tell us whether or not Cleopatra wore the great bustle, when she cut the gorgeous figure (swell) so precious to poets, sailing down the river Cydnus to the soft music of flutes, on her journey to answer the summons of Antony; yet if she did, she only showed that the fashion of the woman reigned triumphant, while the political power of the woman was humbled. When the beautiful Zenobia was carried in triumphal procession through the streets of Rome, decked in the topmost style of the day, resplendent with bright jewels and ornamented with bracelets (hand-cuffs) of pure gold, the very wonderment of that center of civilization, did *she* appear in the Grecian Bend? This again is a matter of doubt. For our part, we think neither of these celebrities indulged in the eccentricity of the *bump*; for if they had, its praises surely would have been sung by the poets of the era, and handed down to coming generations in undying verse.

But we must stop this rambling or we shall next find ourself championing the cause of the bustle. We have not gotten through with all that could be said, by any means, for the theme is inexhaustible—it is as vast as the bustle itself—but we are reminded that when we launch into the domain of the fair sex; when we treat either of them or their fashions; we must take them as a young lover does, by gradual approaches. We do not promise however that we will not return this captivating topic; if so, we shall be reinforced by the opinions of a couple of most astute and sagacious old bachelors of our acquaintance, who have almost as much curiosity as two old maids and whose reflection will throw much interest into the discussion.

THE HIDDEN SIGHTS OF NEW YORK.

We turned into Five Points and went into some of the loding houses.

Think of thirteen persons crouched in one small room, without a window or any hole but the door. Male and female, black and white, little children—all huddled in a heap together on the dirty straw. The air was like a pest house. One glance was enough, one taste of that air will last a life-time. It was a cheap loding place Cheap, indeed, it was—and nasty!—Pounding at one door for admission brought out a comely looking black woman. "Rouse up your husband, I must see him," said the detective. The husband came; he was a white man. "They have lived together as man and wife over two years," he said to me afterwards, "and they get along first-rate."

Here was a place where children lived. Two or three rooms in a battered old shanty that shook with every step across the floors. The children were homeless ones, fatherless and motherless, turned out to live or die, as might be, in the streets of careless, heedless New York. Here they come to sleep, paying the old hag who kept the room, six cents a night. By day they tramped the city, getting a living in any way they could best. They were huddled around the room in scanty, dirty blankets, and kept warm by a wretched stove, glowing feebly in one corner. Most of them were boys, none over twelve years old; wedged in with them, though, were some hungry looking girls, in whose faces the hard lines of want and sickness and privation were growing already. It made my heart sick to look at them—lonely little strays! Poor, motherless things! May His infinite love and mercy forget them not!

Down in a cellar was a gang of ragpickers. They were getting ready for work, and, with hook and basket, would soon be out over the city, working their business. Piles of rags, bones, offal, broken iron, filled the place, save where a few articles of furniture stood. They were Italians, and not disposed to be sociable. One had his bed luxuriously arranged on a pile of old carpet rags, which were damp and noisome with the mud of the streets. These rag pickers managed to make money in their dirty way; they save it, too, and one of these years they will go home to their country and enjoy it. The women work as hard as the men, live as roughly, have no shame or decency about sexual matter, and are as strong-limbed. I asked the age of one of the women, who seemed rather more disposed to talk than the others.

She was thirty-one. I should have said fifty. She had not one trace of youth left a hard, weather-beaten face, a body bent and unhinged, a slow, plodding step, and wrinkles coming. She had been in New York seven years—all the time a rag picker. Had she got rich enough to go back? Rich enough! and she smiled. "I have two children in Italy that my money is educating. They don't know their poor mother, poor dears, but I shall work hard for them, and sometime I will go back to see them." This woman carried a bag and fished in gutters and refuse barrels from four o'clock in the morning till past sunrise, came home and sorted rags and offal all day in a close, damp cellar; and yet there was a tender, romantic sentiment in her life, which made her look not to herself, but her little ones. May she have her wish, and go back to them!

N. Y. Cor. Providence Press.

THE NEW RULER OF SPAIN.

Marshal Espartero, Duke of Victoria who has just been called to the presidency of revolutionized Spain, is a veteran, whose career has been remarkably eventful. He was born in Granatula in 1792, so that he is now 76 years of age. His delicate constitution prevented him from following the trade of his father, who was a carpenter, and so he was educated for the church. In 1808, however, at the time of the French invasion, he volunteered in company with a body of students and liked military life so well that he presently entered a military school and remained there until his twenty-third year, when he was commissioned sub-lieutenant. When Napoleon was expelled from Spain, Espartero's love of adventure led him to join Gen. Morillo in his South American campaign, where he distinguished himself so greatly that he was sent back to Spain, in 1824 on a diplomatic mission. When he returned, Bolivar was triumphant, and he was imprisoned, but escaped, went back to Madrid, won forty thousand dollars by gambling, and gained the hand of an accomplished and wealthy woman.

On the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, the question of the succession produced a general confusion; the contestants being Don Carlos, who claimed under the Salic law, and Maria Christina, who maintained the right of her daughter Isabella. Espartero joined the latter party, and in the desperate contests which followed was one of Isabella's most powerful supporters, finally defeating Zumalacarregui and the ablest Carlist officers, and placing Isabella on the throne in 1840. In the bitter political struggles which ensued he showed the same courage and resources which he had displayed in the field, and was equally successful. In October, 1840, the Queen mother resigned her regency, and its duties were transferred to Espartero; but in 1843, when the majority of Isabella was declared by the Junta of Barcelona, he was deposed and fled to England, taking refuge on an English man-of-war. He remained in retirement until 1847, when he was made Senator and recalled. He kept out of political life, however, until, on the retirement of Christina and Narvez from the country, he was again sent for by Queen Isabella, much against her will, and placed in charge of the Supreme Council, in conjunction with General O'Donnell, his former rival; but the joint administration was weakened by the opposition of the clergy, the machination of the Carlists, the corruption of the Court and other causes.

At length a crisis was reached, in 1856, when Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona and Saragossa. In these disturbances he took no part, and in 1857, resigned his position as Senator, retired to private life, where he has remained, until about two months ago, he was recalled to Madrid by Queen Isabella, and entrusted with the formation of a cabinet. He was then either unable or unwilling to unite the conflicting elements with which he had to deal. He is said to be a man of determined will, and to be devoted to the cause of liberty and progress.

EXEMPTIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

We find the decesion, rendered by His. Honor, Judge Brooks, at a recent Term of the District Court, relative to the matter of exemptions in Bankruptcy, in the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

IN THE MATTER OF } In Bankruptcy
A. B., BANKRUPT. } At Elizabeth City, in the District of North Carolina, on the 5th day of October, 1868:

The qitestion submitted by Mr. Register Lehman, in this case, is: Can an Assignee of an estate in Bankruptcy set apart money, which was not surrendered as money by the Bankrupt, but which is or may be realized by the said Assignee from the sale of *choses in action*, or other property scheduled and surrendered by him, under the provisions for the exemption of certain property to the Bankrupt, contained in the act of 1867?

I have, heretofore, *in re* Jno. W. Farish, certified from the 4th. District, decided that a homestead could not be exempted to the Bankrupt claimed by him under the act of 1858–59, when the party claiming it had not complied with all the provisions of said Act; and in another case that real estate was not properly embraced within the meaning of the terms, *Articles or Necessaries*, as used in the 14th. Section of the Bankruptcy Act.

But now the question is presented, can money be assigned and paid by the Assignee to the Bankrupt, as an exemption, which money is to be acquired by the Assignee from the sales of any property which comes to him as Assignee?

To enable us to arrive at a correct conclusion upon this question, it is proper that we should enquire, in the first place, how the Assignee derives his title to the property of the Bankrupt.

The answer is, that he derives his title by virtue of the Bankruptcy Act, and the assignment made to him by the Judge or Register pursuant thereto.

Secondly, We should enquire what is the character of the title he thus acquires to the property of the Bankrupt.

It is clear, I think, that, as to the real estate, the Assignee takes an estate to himself and his executors and administrators.

Thirdly, For what uses and purposes does he take the estate?

The Assignee takes the estate of the Bankrupt, under the law, first to sell the real and personal property and collect the choses in action, and, in this way, reduce the estate to money. If he cannot collect the debts due the Bankrupt, he may sell such chose in action as the Court may order. When he has thus reduced the estate to money, he is required by law to deposit the same, or pay the same out as the Court may direct, in the payment and satisfaction of liens, mortgages, dividends and costs of the proceedings.

Fourthly, What property of the Bankrupt does the Assignee thus acquire title to, and for the uses and purposes mentioned?

The answer to this question is furnished us by the 14th section of the Act. The first clause of this section, being the 46th general clause of the act, declares that when the assignment is made as provided, thereupon, by operation of law, the title to all such property and estate, both real and personal, shall vest in said Assignee, and it declares that all the estate of the Bankrupt, both real and personal, shall be thus conveyed and shall thus pass to the Assignee, except only as thereinafter provided for in the 47th general clause.

Now it only remains, I think, to be ascertained what is excepted, by a fair construction of the last clause referred to, from the operation of the conveyance of the Assignee.

This clause declares, first, that the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such Bankrupt as the Assignee shall designate and set apart, altogether not to exceed in any case the value of five hundred dollars, shall be exempt,—that is excluded—from the provisions of this section; that such property, so designated and set apart, shall not in any way be affected by the conveyance to the Assignee or the title thereto pass; and a subsequent clause of the Act, as if to leave no room for doubt, declares that the title of the Bankrupt shall not in any way be affected or disturbed by any of the provisions of the Act as to any of the property thus exempted and set apart under the provisions of the law embraced in these exceptions. Also there is other property, as the wearing apparel of the Bankrupt and his family, and such property as is exempted from seizure or sale by a creditor, by the laws of the United States or the laws of the State, in which the Bankrupt resides, which were in force in the year 1866.

If the money attempted to be assigned by the Assignee in this case, and which was to be realized by sales as aforesaid, can be construed to be within the meaning of the 47th clause then it is good, as an exemption; otherwise, it is not, and the Assignee would be bound to account for the same strictly, in discharging the cases and trusts upon which he took the title to the property, from the sales of which the money was realized.

Now I think it quite clear, that the Assignee could have assigned to the Bankrupt a horse, stock of any kind, a bond, note or account, any article of personal property, or even money, if the Bankrupt had scheduled and surrendered such property, to make up any deficiency that might exist, in his judgment, after valuing and assigning the necessary household and kitchen furniture; for all those are articles and may be to some Bankrupt necessaries. But when any such article of property is actually assigned or designated, the title to the same does not pass from the Bankrupt, by force of the assignment. Therefore, the title to no article of property, so designated, if within the meaning of the law, ever vests in the Assignee.—He could not then sell or dispose of such property, and no one could do so, save the Bankrupt.

My opinion is, that the title to all the property of the Bankrupt, of every description, and all the title he held in the same, passed to the Assignee, except the title to that household and kitchen furniture and such other articles and necessaries as have been designated and assigned under the law to the Bankrupt, and such other property as is specially exempted to him; and having so passed, the assignee cannot pay to the Bankrupt any money arising from the sales of such, made by him, and if he should do so, such payment would be a *devastavit* on his part and he would be answerable over for the same

Suppose the Legislature of North Carolina, in making the humane provisions enacted for the temporary relief of widows and families of intestates, had stopped short of that provision which enables the Commissioners, in case of a deficiency of crops, stock, and provisions for the support of the widow and family, for one year, that they shall proceed to assess the value of the deficiency—which sum, so assessed, shall be paid to the widow, in money, by the administrator,—could such administrator conclude that sufficient had not been assigned her of property and pay out of the proceeds of the sales of property in his hands as administrator any amount in money to make up the deficiency? Certainly he could not

And no more can an Assignee in bankruptcy pay to a Bankrupt any money which comes to his hands, arising from the sales of property, which property was not exempted, but the title to which passed to him under the assignment. And the reason is that there is no provisions in the law authorizing such payment.

Let this be certified to R. F. Lehman, Register.

G. W. BROOKS,
U. S. Dist. Judge.

From Newbern—Gen. Miles and "Gov." Holden.

Newbern, Oct. 10, P. M.—In the correspondence between General Miles and Governor Holden of this State, the latter states that a box of arms was recently found concealed in this city belonging to a certain political organization. The arms referred to were found in a house used for the meetings of the UNION LEAGUE, and were concealed in a coffin. Several coffins supposed to contain arms, have recently been sent out in the country, by prominent Radicals in this vicinity.