

# THE WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1869.

NO 84.

### LATE NEWS.

#### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A canvass of Congress shows that action toward Georgia will be withheld until after the meeting of her Legislature, when, if the negroes are re-seated, the matter will be dropped, otherwise the measures foreshadowed in Carpenter's bill and Morton's amendment will be enforced.

Governor Bullock, urges immediate action. Senator Trumbull, in the Committee, opposed the whole movement. He is alone, however. Jackson Davis and Nelson dissented from the opinion declaring the taxing of State Bank notes constitutional.

Revenue to-day \$700,000. The State Department has official information that 21 States have ratified the 15th Amendment.

House.—Among the bills introduced was one to build a Federal Court House in Raleigh, N. C., one providing for the payment of loyal citizens for Quarter Master and Commissary Stores, taken by federal troops, a resolution endorsing the President's views regarding the reciprocity with Canada, and a resolution to adjourn from 22nd inst., to the 5th, of January.

Butler introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill taxing income from interest on Federal bonds.

The Banking and Currency Committee was ordered to report on the gold fluctuation.

A Petition was received from 72,000 citizens of New York for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which was referred to the Committee on foreign relations.

Will relieving the disabilities of three persons passed and goes to the President. During the discussion there was announcement that the reconstruction Committee were considering a bill for general amnesty.

The Census bill was returned and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Powers, with commendatory remarks presented a petition for the recognition of Cuba.

The Board of Trade of Mobile petitioned for money to deepen their harbor.

The Georgia bill, in addition to points already telegraphed, requires the Governor to name the day for the convening of the Legislature. The President, on the application of the Governor, is authorized to employ the Army and Navy to enforce the acts.

Morton offered an amendment making the adoption of the 15th amendment conditional to re-admission.

Drake's bill defining and regulating the jurisdiction of the powers of the Supreme Court was returned.

Butler introduced a bill admitting Virginia without qualification. Paupers offered a substitute to the same effect, but receiving the State as organized under the reconstruction law.

Butler also introduced a bill declaring the Constitution of Virginia Republican in form. The preamble states that pledges have been given that the people of that State will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and carry out the provisions of the Constitution submitted by the reconstruction acts of Congress and ratified by the people of Virginia, in letter and act; Therefore,

Resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

These several propositions were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, which meets to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Another bill has been introduced on the admission of Virginia in certain conditions, referred to the reconstruction committee. There are cross purposes apparent in the committee, and the whole matter has been postponed until Saturday, ostensibly because the various bills are not printed. The committee has taken no action yet in regard to Georgia.

The Senate is eulogizing Fessenden.

### FOREIGN.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—Lopez has been driven from several positions, being heavily in need of material. At last accounts, the Allies were approaching Igatuary.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Government has determined to send 5,000 troops into Ireland. On the meeting of the Parliament a bill will be introduced authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The breach between the King and the Duke of Geldahana is widening daily, and a resignation of the ministry is hourly expected. A military movement, headed by the Duke of Geldahana, is assuming threatening proportions. Disorders are reported at Oporto.

The revision of the Senatorial committee, rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Fessenden and the resignation of Mr. Croghan, has been determined upon as follows: Mr. Merrill, of Maine, to be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Fessenden; Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, to be chairman of the Naval Committee, in place of Mr. Croghan; Mr. Pool, of North Carolina, to the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. Grimes; Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, to be chairman of the Committee on Audit Accounts, in place of Mr. Croghan; and Mr. Osborn, of Florida, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, in place of Mr. Cragin.

### WEEKLY NEWS.

#### CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, December 21, 1869.

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#### The Legislature—Investigation—Reputation.

The course of the Radical members of the Legislature, says the *Washington Journal*, in regard to the investigation of alleged frauds in the disposal of the twelve millions of dollars of State bonds issued for the benefit of the various unfinished railroads is a confession of the guilt of the officials into whose hands they have been placed. If we are to judge of their guilt or innocence by the feeble defense of the party put up by the *Raleigh Standard*—because no one has stated the exact times when these frauds were committed, and the precise amounts involved in the criminal transactions, or the names of the parties implicated; that the Conservatives of the Legislature have failed in their charges; that the reports of frauds are false, and that those who represent them should be made answerable at law and punished, we might well claim that the case was fully made out. So defenseless are they against these charges, in the face of surrounding circumstances, that it is even advised that laws should be passed making such accusations criminal. Surely it is not by such means that the Radical managers hope to divert public attention from the corruptions of their officials, or frighten the press from their expositions. All the fulminations of the Radical Executive Executive cannot blot out the evidences of Andrew J. Jones' past thefts, or whiten the criminal transactions of Littlejohn. They stand before the public as with convicted of crime as if the verdict of a jury and the sentence of a judge had made it a matter of record.

Under ordinary circumstances honest men who have been entrusted with the charge of large amounts of money would invite investigation into the manner in which they have performed their trust. But when the months of men are filled with rumors of frauds, and official names are connected with criminal transactions, they would demand such an investigation. If these reports be only unfounded rumors they have had the effect of breaking down the value of the bonds which have been issued. The Governor has pledged his official word and the Legislature has promised the faithful payment of the interest upon them, and the people have been fearfully taxed to meet it, and the honor and prosperity of the State are pledged for their faithful payment at maturity, and still they are worthless. The capitalists of the country will not touch them except at such a discount as carries with it the evidence of a want of confidence. If the Legislature will not recognize the fact, the people of North Carolina know that these bonds will be utterly ruined by the well-grounded reports of frauds in their disposal, and in the fraudulent use of the money raised by their sale. The Radical officials in charge of the bonds are openly and boldly charged with these crimes, and they shrink from, instead of inviting, investigation. Their friends in the Legislature defeat every feasible plan proposed to bring about an honest investigation and clog by every parliamentary expedient the dilatory and expensive mode which only they have permitted. Under the flimsy pretense of an impartial investigation they expect to whitewash the crimes of their officials.

But even this, after they have accomplished their evident purpose, will neither build the Railroads, lessen the taxes nor improve the credit of the State. Millions of money will have been stolen or recklessly squandered, the reputation of the State will have been sacrificed, and the people will have been still farther im-

pooverished. Investigation has been virtually defeated—the rogues are still masters of the situation—and the people are being dragged into repudiation.

We publish to-day the names of committeemen, appointed by Mr. M. L. Wriston, President of the "Catawba, Yadkin and Mecklenburg Agricultural Society," to solicit money for the purpose of purchasing ground and putting up buildings for to hold the fairs.

We know of no move that is more fraught with good to the whole country than the organizing of this Society. We must have improved agriculture, or, with our change of labor system our products will continue to decrease and our people grow poorer and poorer as the years roll on. This Committee is well and judiciously selected, and we trust, will go to work as the President well says "with head and heart" and make this a great, and successful undertaking. The business men of this city must take hold of this matter with a liberal hand for to them a great fair will be as profitable as to the farmers. We hope to have the pleasure of chronicling some liberal donations, and soon, the purchase of the fair grounds.

A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER MARRIES A COLORED WOMAN.—Paul Gerard the brother-in-law of the Portuguese Minister to this Government, was married to-night to Miss Marie B. Wornley, an intelligent octogenarian, the niece of the colored restaurateur of this city of that name. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father White, of the St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, in his parsonage, in the presence of an assembly of about fifty persons, nearly all of whom were colored. Among the whites prominent were Col. Don Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, T. B. Conery, of the New York *Herald*, H. S. Ramsdell, of the New York *Tribune*, E. P. Brooks, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and several prominent citizens of Washington. After the ceremonies, which were duly formal, the party proceeded to the bride's residence and partook of refreshments. Colonel Don Piatt, in behalf of the guests, made a speech, and the assembly broke up at an early hour this morning. Brooks and Ramsdell were witnesses to the marriage contract, having been invited as special friends of the bride.—*Washington Correspondent N. Y. Times, Dec 7.*

AN HONEST CHRISTMAS—PUM-PUDING.—If anybody can present a better recipe than this, I should be happy to see it, and will try it: Take a pound of bread, break it small, and soak it in a quart of milk; when soft mash the bread, and mix with it three large spoonfuls of flour, provide a large with a cup of milk; add half a pound of brown sugar, a wine glass of wine, one of brandy, a teaspoonful of salt, the same of pulverized mace and cinnamon, or a rind of a lemon grated. The whole should be well stirred together, with a quarter of a pound of chopped suet or melted butter. Add ten eggs, well-beaten, one pound of Zante currants, and the same of seeded raisins.—Boil it in a bag made of thick cotton cloth, and before filling it should be wrung out of hot water and floured inside. It must not be entirely filled with pudding, as it will swell when boiling. Place an old plate at the bottom of the pot in which you boil the pudding to keep the bag from sticking to it and burning. Let the water boil when you put the pudding in, and in a few minutes turn the bag over. There should be water enough to cover the pudding all the time it is boiling. When you wish to turn out the pudding immerse the bag in cold water a minute, and it will easily slip out. This pudding will require three or four hours to boil thoroughly.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, to say that this, though a Christmas pudding, may be made and eaten during any time of the year.—*German Town Telegraph.*

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer—a Republican journal—comments as follows on the letter of Parker Pillsbury on the condition of the negroes in this State:

"The whole document is devoted to the exposure of the mighty evils which have grown out of the reconstruction schemes of Congress and the false, scandalous and pernicious doctrines and shameful practices of the Republican party. The negro he admits to be degraded to below the level of a brute, but to him, in the light of the example set before them by his own party friends, it seems absolutely complimentary that they have done so worse. Such confessions, from such a source, would be encouraging did they not give rise to the fear that the evils set on foot by radical imbecility and wickedness are absolutely irreparable."

Indiana Democrats delight in calling Hon. D. W. Voorhees the "Tall Scamore of the Wabash."

#### Agricultural Society.

By resolution of the "Mecklenburg, Yadkin and Catawba Agricultural and Mechanical Society," it was made my duty to appoint a Committee of three in each Township in the county, to solicit names and contributions in view of the census for the purpose of furthering the organization of the Society, the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection of buildings for the exhibition of articles at the fairs.

In making the selection I have used my best judgment, and rely positively upon the prompt action of the Committees, as it is essentially necessary that the grounds be purchased and the buildings erected at the earliest possible day.

I deem it unnecessary in this connection to say anything to the Farmers upon the subject of the formation of an Agricultural Society. The importance is known to you all, and the benefits to be derived are incalculable. I therefore earnestly hope that all will connect themselves with the Society, and by such assistance and encouragement as will place its success beyond the possibility of a doubt.

To the Committees I again repeat, that I rely upon you to discharge your duty promptly and make as early returns to me as you can. Do not hold back and wait for the others, but engage in your labor with head and heart. Put your shoulder to the wheel and with one strong push the work will be accomplished.

COMMITTEES.

Charlotte Township—C Overman, J. F. Alexander and C. D. G. Maxwell.

Berryhill's—B. F. Brown, R. D. Collins and G. W. McDonald.

Steel Creek—A. G. Neal, Jno R. Erwin, J. S. Neely.

Sharon—Jno Walker, J. B. Stewart and Rev. R. Z. P. Stewart.

Providence—J. E. Sample, J. A. Caldwell and Capt. W. E. Ardrey.

Clear Creek—J. C. Dennis, J. L. Phillips, R. S. White.

Crab Orchard—J. A. Caldwell, E. P. Cochran and H. M. Dixon.

Mallard Creek—Dr. T. C. Neal, R. L. DeArmond and N. Mentieth.

Deeweese's—E. B. Sloan, Wm Sossaman and Ezekiel Alexander.

Lemley's—Wm. Brown, E. C. Davidson and J. P. Patterson.

Long Creek—R. D. Whitley, A. B. Davidson and T. M. Kerns.

Paw Creek—W. S. Norment, W. A. Cathey and A. F. Sadler.

Very respectfully,  
M. L. Wriston, Pres't.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A young lady who signs herself "A Martyr to Late Hours," offers the following sensible suggestions to young men:

Dear gentlemen, be the boys of "eighteen and forty-five," listen to a few words of gratuitous remarks: When you make a social call of an evening, on a young lady, go away in a reasonable hour. Say you come at 8 o'clock, an hour and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating youth, in conversation with a young lady, ought to desire to use his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be very pleasant, with a nice, chaste, or other games to lend variety; but kind sir, no means stay longer. A girl—that is a sensible, true-hearted girl—will enjoy it better, and really value your acquaintance more. Just conceive the agony of a girl who, well-knowing the feelings of a father or mother upon a subject, hears the clock strike 10, and yet must sit on the edge of her chair, in mortal terror lest papa should put his oft-repeated threat into execution—that of coming down and inviting the gentleman to breakfast! And we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sigh of relief generally accompanies the closing of the door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then sometimes the dreams are troubled with some phantom of an angry father and distressed (for all parties) mother; and all because a young man will make longer calls than he ought.

THE BEST FIRES.—Professor Van Bibber delivered before the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, a day or two since, a lecture on artificial heat. The reporter says:

"In conclusion, he was eloquent in his description of the best kind of artificial heat for houses—that from the old-fashioned hearths in the large and hospitable halls; some of which are yet to be found in Eastern Virginia and the rural districts of Maryland. Many of the new houses now being built (for sale) in this city (said he) are being constructed without any fire-places at all; and almost the universal custom is with the ladies to close up the fire-places in the other houses. Nothing can be more injurious to the health. It is constantly said 'the cold air comes down the fire-places.' This is true, owing to the unequal weights of air at different temperatures, and the only remedy is to establish the draught up the chimney by means of fire."

Several of our leading physicians declare that three-fourths of the colds which prevail in all great cities during winter, early spring, and late fall, are caused by the unwholesome air produced by furnaces.

#### The Legislature of North Carolina.

##### SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Littlejohn, Moore, of Carteret, Hyman, colored, Etheridge, Colgrove, and Blythe.—6.

Mr. Walker, presented a report from the Committee appointed to erect a Penitentiary, which was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Moore of Carteret the following resolution:

Whereas it appears from the report of the Superintendent of Public Works, that there is, and has been during the past year, a conflict of authority between the said Superintendent and his Excellency the Governor touching the powers and duties of the said Superintendent, under the acts ratified April 12th 1869, defining the powers and duties of the said Superintendent. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina in and by the acts above recited, intended to, and did vest in the Superintendent of Public Works, all power and authority to take paramount charge and control of all her public property and her interest in the public work. To cast the vote of, and appoint Directors on the part of the State, and represent the States interests, either in person or by proxy designated by him alone, at all meetings in which the State, is interested whether in Railroads, Canals, Turnpikes or otherwise.

Any laws or parts of laws anterior thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, 2d, read the rules were suspended, and the bill relating to the jurisdiction of the special Court of the city of Wilmington, was taken up, amended and passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Bank of the City of Raleigh at its 2nd reading.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment provided that personal property of the stockholders shall have liabilities on any and all liabilities of the said banking company.

Moved a further amendment to the proviso that the stockholders shall be held liable for double the amount of their stock.

Mr. Hays moved to insert after on the 4th section, and after 8 per cent that the general banking business may be agreed on not to exceed 8 per cent.

Mr. Robbins objected and hoped the bill would go in the form it was reported with no more restrictions than was imposed on the bank of Mecklenburg and others they had already chartered.

Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg could see no necessity for inserting any provisions in this bill restricting the general banking business. No additional safe could be thrown around the public money without attaching additional penalties. And he was opposed to every restriction upon the rate of interest as a matter of general policy and general principle, and no doubt these slight restrictions thrown around the money lenders would be an injury to the State. The only way to bring money to the State was to invite money from a distance. Money lenders in New York were distrustful, and by putting additional restriction on this banking business would be productive of no good, but a great amount of harm would be done.

Mr. Blythe was opposed to giving those banking corporations any greater privileges than private individuals should have. It was a well known fact that these corporations charged compound interest, and he did not see what right they had to claim any more advantages than those accorded to the humblest citizen of North Carolina.

Mr. Cook said it is well known that he opposed the incorporating of the banks of Mecklenburg and Greensboro, on what he thought good and sufficient grounds. He believed the banks of North Carolina should be founded on a good and stable basis and if they meant to incorporate banks at the behest of every set of individuals who choose to come up here. We would have such another system of banking as we had during the war. These banks do not authorize the issue of currency, and even if we authorized it, the banks will not issue it. He thought the Committee on Banks and Currency ought to take the matter under consideration and frame a general banking law. The supply of currency did not depend upon the number of banks, and if they did not prescribe for these banks the amount of interest and discount, they would change it to anything they liked.

Pending further discussion Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

The following bills were reported from Committees with favorable recommendations to wit: bill to incorporate the Planters Railroad Company; bill to enlarge the powers of County Commissioners; bill to repeal

#### an act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Western N. C. R. R. Company.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The following bills came from the House and were referred to appropriate Committees to wit: bill to amend the Charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Company and the several acts amendatory thereto; bill to amend title 20, Chapter 1, Section 476 of the Code of Civil procedure; bill in favor of the Sheriff of Rutherford and Polk counties; resolution in favor of J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett county, and the bill making an appropriation of \$10,000, to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Laster, the following resolution to wit:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their influence to have the Banking privileges so increased, that there may be more Banks established in the Southern States, that our people may be benefited thereby, which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to secure the return to the public Treasury the bonds issued to the Chatham Railroad Company.

Mr. Cook, withdrew his motion to postpone its further consideration to the third Monday in Jan. 1870.

Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report whether or not by the terms of this bill the State postpones or surrenders any mortgage or other lien she may now have on the franchise or property of the Chatham Railroad, which was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 28, nays Messrs. Ballahy, Burns, Blythe, Galloway (col), Hayes, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake and Legg—8.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the Bonds of the State and to provide a sinking fund for the retiring of the same. On motion of Mr. Sewell further consideration was postponed until the 13th of January 1870.

TRANSMITTED FROM THE HOUSE.

Bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 to support the Insane Asylum and to make certain improvements thereon. On motion of Mr. Sewell the Senate adjourned until to night at 7 1/2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Snipes for the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported upon several bills which were appropriately disposed.

Mr. McCaskey presented a petition from certain citizens of Stokes county. Referred.

On motion of D. W. Morris, (col) the rules were suspended and the bill punishing slander, was taken up, amended and passed its second reading. The yeas and nays being called, the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 59, nays 23.

Mr. Hinnant for Committee on Enrollment, reported various bills and resolutions as being correctly enrolled.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Dare. [This proposed county is to be formed from portions of Hyde, Currituck and Tyrrell.]

Mr. Jarvis, in a speech of some length, opposed the bill. One of the chief grounds of his opposition was that he knew that people of the counties to be dismembered were all opposed to the measure, as petition after petition, presented to this House, could testify. Mr. J., after a quite lengthy argument, concluded by moving to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, favored the bill and spoke at length in advocacy of it.

Mr. Ragland opposed the bill.

Mr. Farrow also opposed the bill in remarks of some length.

After a long debate Mr. Jarvis called the previous question upon his motion to indefinitely postpone.

The call was sustained and the motion to indefinitely postpone was adopted by the following ballot: Yeas 49, nays 43.

Mr. Jarvis moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Farrow moved to lay it on the table.

The yeas and nays being called the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 48, nays 47.

By Mr. Gunter: A bill in favor of the Sheriff of Chatham. Referred.

By Mr. Seymour: A bill in relation to the public library. Referred.

By Mr. Justice: A bill concerning the government of counties. Laid over.

On motion the House then adjourned.

Nothing is more formidable to the busy than the visits of idle.

### STATE NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Cone informs us that an extensive revival has just closed at Oregon Church in this county, about 40 persons made a public profession of Religion.—*Examiner.*

SECRET CIRCULAR.—A secret circular is being sent out to the different Sheriffs of the State, calling a meeting of these officials in Raleigh some time during the present month. The circular is signed by thirty Sheriffs, and we suppose it is for the purpose of log-rolling the General Assembly for the purpose of having their term of office extended with that of the General Assembly.—*Wilson Sentinel.*

KILLED BY A TRAIN OF CARS.—A white man, whose name we have been unable to learn, was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at Marlboro' (about 12 miles from this city) Sunday morning last. Coroner Allen received a telegram from the Section Master stating these simple particulars and went up to hold an inquest over the body yesterday.

The sinking of the steamer Cotton Plant, in Tar River, has greatly inconvenienced the good people of Washington. Editors are being made to raise her.

We would suggest to our friends in Beaufort county, to take an interest in the Railroad to be built from Wilson down in the direction of Washington—your town ought to be its eastern terminus. Then the river might get on a "swell"—and "who'd care!"—*Standard.*

THE RULE ANSWERED.—There was an injunction before Judge Dick, one of the Supreme Court Judges, at Chambers. Ex-Judge Thos. Ruffin was one of the Counsel in the case. Judge Dick imitating the example of Judge Settle, forbade Judge Ruffin's appearing before him until he should answer the rule of the Supreme Court for contempt. When the cause had been heard and the Judge adjourned his Court, he had the best taste to approach Judge Ruffin and begin conversation about having excluded him as counsel. Judge Ruffin, with great propriety, told Judge Dick his conduct was contemptible, amounting to infamy. His Honor, who signed the order of exclusion, replied that it was false. Whereupon, Judge Ruffin knocked Judge Dick down, giving him two heavy pops, after the Heman fashion, one in the mouth and the other between the eyes. This we pronounce a full, complete and satisfactory answer to the Rule in the matter of B. F. Moore, and others.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

THE WORD NEGRO.—Forney's Chronicle says:

"Considerable sensitiveness is manifested at every colored convention about the use of the word negro. The body now sitting form no exception, a discussion having arisen the other day concerning its appearance in the proceedings of the convention. This feeling we think, is uncalled for and unfeeling. Negro is a good Latin word transferred to English, meaning black. If the word is shameful, the fact must be more so, and the colored men make an admission against themselves in objecting to it. This word came into the English language long before America was discovered, and consequently cannot be looked on as a term of derision or reproach."

THE REV. DR. MANSLEY AT THE LATE N. C. CONFERENCE.—The *Newbern Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the address of the gifted Dr. Mansley before the N. C. Conference lately in session in that place, says:

"Dr. Mansley's address was short, but well sustained by his great reputation as a pulpit orator. It was characterized by a depth of thought, a brilliancy of imagery and beauty of conception that we have never heard surpassed. The Conference appeared to hang upon his very lips, so intense was the interest and eagerness manifested to catch the words of burning eloquence that rolled, apparently without an effort from his mouth. At times the enraptured body could not preserve its gravity, but greeted the speaker with a lively applause that told how his words and thoughts wrought upon and kindled its enthusiasm."

THE RICHARDSON AFFAIR.—It is asserted by respectable persons who have read the intercepted letters of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, which are now in the hands of Mr. John Graham, counsel for McFarland, that others, besides Richardson, were in the plot to alienate the affections of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and break up the family of the latter. It