The Wilmington Sun.

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LAMAR AND THURMAN ON BLAINE.

Messrs. Thurman and Lamar seem to have laid out Blaine's resolutions, yesterday, ready for burial. A more satisfactory reply was, perhaps, never made than Mr. Thurman's amendment, published elsewhere, and the speech accompanying was a signal refutation of Blaine's partisan and untruthful allegations concerning the Southern Democrats. Mr. Thurman appeared to be in the humor for hitting nails on the head, and he hit them hard. It is difficult to properly characterize the speech of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi. It was the manliest sort of a reply to the Maine Senator. It was more than that, a speech of tremendous power considering its brevity. In this rapid notice, written at midnight, it is of course impossible to dwell on Mr. Lamar's positions. One telling point, the quotation of which we cannot forego, was that the South is "powerless in this government; she is in an impotent majority, unable to protect a single right or to defend a single Southern interest."

Our telegraphic reports show that the recent storm was, in some respects, quite extended and destructive. The loss in bridges and railroad tracks is considerable.

SUNLIGHT.

The Princess Louise is a determined pedestrian, and has set the fashion to the ladies of Ottowa of carrying a small cane.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod of Philadelphia, is preaching against the wearing of mourning, which he says is productive of needless melancholy.

Mrs. Mary Stempson, mother-in-law of Brick Pomeroy, has gone deranged in Sherman, Texas, where she kept a fashionable millinery establishment.

Gov. Curtin, it is now known, has determined to contest in the next House the seat from the twentieth Pennsylvania district awarded to his Republican competitor.

Diplomatic relations between Italy and Venezuela have been broken off, owing to an assault by an officer of the Venezuelan army upon Mr. P. Massone, the Italian Minister.

In a recent charge, Bishop Baring of Durham, England, warns his clergy against becoming Justices of the Peace. Formerly hundreds of parsons were magistrates, but now they are very rarely appointed.

It has been decided in the United States Circuit and District Courts at Jacksonville that the test oath is still in force, and that indictments found by grand jurors who cannot take the oath are not valid.

The price of bread in England is said to be precisely what it was in 1770 Beef, at its present retail price of nine pence, is a great advance on the three and three-quarter pence per pound of that day; and butter has risen from six pence to twenty pence.

A New York *Herald* Washington special says: For the past week rumors pointing to a disposition of the Stewart body within the Old Dominion have been circulated in a select circle, and it was stated that detectives were busy in the State of Virginia following a clew to which they attached the greatest importance. The story points to a place of concealment along the Rappahannock River, but I am not at liberty to indicate it more closely. If the operations of the Washington resurrectionists be recalled, as well as the prevalent suspicion that Dr. Christian, their leader, had a hand in the Stewart robbery, it will be see with what probability such a remote but accessible locality should be chosen for the ghastly "plant."

The Coming Debate.

Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—After further private consultations the Democratic Senators have concluded that an extended debate on the Blaine resolution of investigation is inevitable. The speech to be made by Mr. Blaine when he calls the resolution up has been prepared by him with care. It will not be so fiercely denunciatory and so exasperating as some have seemed to anticipate, for the simple reason that prepared speeches are as a rule conservatively worded, as it were, and Mr. Blaine, like most other men, says the ugliest things only when warmed up in an impromptu debate.

Several of the Democratic Senators determined to-day to prepare speeches on this subject, which will be of an argumentative and circumstantial character—argumentative as to the relative powers and responsibilities of the State and Federal governments, and circumstantial as to the actual facts alleged to have occurred in both Northern and Southern States during the pendency of the last campaign. These speeches, as also the speeches on the Republican side, prepared beforehand, of which it is now known there will be a number, will not likely be of a sensational character. But now that it has been settled that the debate is to be opened on both sides there will be occasions when a word will provoke an unguarded reply, and on the spur of the moment will spring up those heated and excited discussions for which the Senate has long been famous. Then such men as Mr. Blaine on one side and Mr. Hill on the other will say the things which cut deep and rankle. It may be anticipated, therefore, that the debate on this subject will be both lengthy and exciting, and the strong probability is that it will be protracted beyond the holidays. The republicans in the Senate have no longer the power to force their obnoxious and partisan measures down the throats of the democrats at such time and in such shape as it suits them. The southern democratic Senators desire, therefore, now that Mr. Blaine has forced a consideration of the subject, that it be ventilated to the fullest extent. A leading Senator of that section said to me to-day: "I do not think that it will be to our policy to undertake to defend anything wrong, if wrong has been committed. I do not think we will. But I am sure that when this debate is over, the South will not have lost anything by it."

SUN TELEGRAMS.

EARLY AND MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Blaine's Resolution—Thurman's Amendment—Able Speeches by Thurman and Lamar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—SENATE—Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Affairs, reported with amendment, the fortification appropriation bill. Placed on calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, from Committee on Appointments, reported without amendment, the House bill to correct error in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of last session in regard to the Hot Springs reservation. He asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Edmunds objected, and it went over.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, introduced a bill of which he gave notice yesterday, for the repeal of section 1218 of Revised Statutes of United States, which prohibits any person who has served under the Confederate Government from being appointed to any position in the army of the United States. Laid on table for the present.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill to designate, classify and fix the salary of persons in railway mail service. Referred to Committee on Postoffices and post roads.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement as to arms and equipments issued for use by officers of the treasury and interior department of justice, where such arms are now and whether any of them have been sold. Agreed to.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine on the first day of the session in regard to the inquiry as to whether at the recent elections the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated, &c.

Mr. Blaine said, pending the resolution directing an investigation into the alleged frauds and outrages in the recent election, was offered by him with a twofold purpose in view. First, to place on record in definite and authentic form, the frauds and outrages by which some of the recent elections were carried by the Democrats in the Southern States. Second, to find if there be any method by which a repetition of these crimes against free ballot may be prevented. In South Carolina he said there appeared to have been no election at all, but rather a scene of skirmishes throughout the State, polling places being regarded as points to be captured by one party and held against the other. We know a hundred and six Congressional Representatives were chosen in States formerly slaveholding, and that the Democrats elected one hundred and two of them. That entire political power was thus founded on numbers of colored people who had been seized and appropriated to strengthen the Democratic party. Blaine said the method of voting in the South gave the white man there double the power of the white man North, and argued that the white men of the South do not hold this superior power by reason of law and justice, but in defiance thereof. The war was fought in vain he said; unless equal rights for all classes be established in parts of the Union.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's remarks, Mr. Thurman submitted as an amendment to Mr. Blaine's resolution, that the committee shall also enquire whether any citizen of any State has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment or deprivation of any right or privilege by reason of his vote or intention to vote at the recent election or has been otherwise interfered with, and to enquire whether, in 1878, the money was raised by assessment upon the federal employees for election, etc., and further whether such assessments were or were not in violation of the law, and shall further inquire into the conduct of the United States supervisors of elections in the several States, and as to the number of marshals, deputy marshals and others employed to take part in the conduct of said elections.

Addressing the Senate, Mr. Thurman said, in reply to Mr. Blaine, he would confine himself to very few general observations, reserving the privilege of speaking further, should the debate become protracted. The Senator from Maine, he said, had two p rposes in preparing his carefully elaborated speech, not to indicate the right of suffrage throughout the whole Union, but to enquire whether the democracy of the Southern States had violated the rights of American citizens, and then to put out what could be done with them.

There were doubts as to the propriety of the resolution, inasmuch as no committee could, in the time for this session, make the proper investigation in a satisfactory or just manner. He wondered why this resolution was introduced, unless it was to be made a thing, upon which hangs speeches to arouse sectional hatred in one portion of the Union against an almost defenseless people in another portion. [Applause in the galleries]

Here, the Chair said that the persons creating disturbances, would be arrested, and Thurman adding that he hoped no further interruption would occur, said, I did not say anything when the galleries cheered the peroration of my friend from Maine, for I love an eloquent thing as much as anybody can, and have sometimes cheered it, when I did not gree with it at all [Laughter].

Continuing his remarks, he said this assault of the Senator from Maine is not an assault simply, however, upon the people of the South. I said five months ago in a speech which I beg pardon for repeating here, that it did seem to me as clear as anything in American politics could be, that there was a deliberately formed purpose under pretext that there was a solid South to create a solid North to rule not only a solid South, but to rule one half nearly of not more of the people of the North. I thought so then, I think so yet. I thought then, and I think now that a purpose more unpatriotic, more unjust, more fraught with ruin to this country, never entered the brain of man. That is my belief.

Why, Mr. President, of what is it that the Senator from Maine complains? That there were not enough Republican votes at the South. That is the amount of it, and how does he make that out? He assumes without one shadow of proof produced here, that the negroes of the South were prevented from voting, or forced to vote the Democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that owing to those causes, negroes of the South are not represented by members of the House of Representatives who came from that section of the Union, or by Senators on this floor who represent the Southern States. What right has the Senator from Maine to say that the negroes of the South are not represented by the chosen Representatives of the South and the chosen Senators of the South? What right has he to vote those negroes himself on one side and say that the men who bear credentials of election here do not represent their constituents? It is a bare assumption on his part, that he has no right whatever to make. I am as much in favor of respecting the rights of every man under the Constitution as the Senator from Maine, or any other Senator on this floor, but I do know that property, intelligence and education will assert their supremacy everywhere on the face of the globe. Who was it that drew the color line between the whites and negroes in the South? Let me tell you, sir, that millions of money of the people of the United States were expended by your agents (the Freedman's Bureau agents) in getting every colored man in the South into the Loyal League and swearing him never to vote for a Democrat. That is where the color line began to be drawn. That institution which took charge of the negro at the ballot box took charge of him in the cotton field, took charge of him everywhere, supervised every contract that he made, allowed no contract to be made unless it had the approval of the Freedman's Bureau agents and spent money and property called "captured and abandoned property" that was surrendered to it, and many millions of more directly appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States. It was the bureau and its agents who first drew the color line, and yet when whites of the South, when the men owning the property and having the intelligence and education at the South, saw their very social system menaced with destruction, saw their very households threatened with ruin under an invention of barbarism, directed by the most unscrupulous of men, and when they naturally came together, when they, as a people, menaced with danger as ever will unite, then a cry is raised against the solid South. Ah! Mr President, it will not do. This system of legislation towards the South, that began ten years ago, is reaping its fruit, and it is not by additional penal laws that you can better the condition of this country. What does the Senator want more penal laws for? Let him look into the statute book on this very subject. Let him read the statutes in regard to the enforcement of the rights of citizens to vote and I defy him to find in the statute books of any civilized country on this globe a body of laws so minute, so searching, and bristling all over with penalties and fines and forfeitures as do these laws. Mr. Thurman thought the danger to this country was whether the longest purse should carry elections, and this danger exists more in the North than in the South.

Mr. Lamar also addressed the Senate, saying he would have something to say upon this question of the adoption of resolutions when they are ready for action. At present he wished to remark upon a single point submitted by Mr Blaine. He regretted that a statesman so distinguished, in looking upon this recently dislocated member of this great American empire, instead of regarding it anxiously for those great interests that effect this great country through the long track of coming years should have concentrated his whole gaze upon its simple attitude of party relationship that nothing should have struck the gentleman except that particular partisan feature which affects the ascendency of this political party and the other—organizations that are unknown to the constitution and outside of the laws of this land. But, sir, the gentleman's remarks were directed exclusively to those parties, and with no intent whatever to utter a bitter retort I cannot but feel the regret that one of such resolute purpose, of such tenacious and such daring ambition and such great abilities should have so narrowed his mind as to give to party what was meant. Denying positively Blaine's assertions that the South has disproportionate power in this government the Senator said that before the vote was over he would show that no negro vote has been suppressed in the South. I will demonstrate that this political phenomenon which is the subject of so much discussion and misrepresentation is a phenomenon that would occur in any free society and that it has been brought about by the agencies which intelligence and virtue and society and the other agencies of civilization always bring upon the classes that are ignorant and debased.

But, sir, assuming all that the gentleman says to be true: that there are in the House of Representatives 106 Representatives elected by means that are not what he considers legitimate, let us see where we stand in this position. Now, sir, what interest of the North, what interest of this country is endangered by it. Sir, with a united vote of the South she stands a powerless section in this government; she is an impotent majority, unable to protect a single Southern right, or to defend a single Southern interest. But, says the gentleman, under the operations of these amendments the South has representation not in proportion to the constituency which is represented, and the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Alabama have twice as much power, or more than that, or twice she number in some of the Northwestern States which he mentioned. Mr. President, every member of that population entitled to vote ought to be counted. You have no right to draw the line between the black and the white and assume that the black man, because he did not vote the Republican ticket, is therefore a suppressed voter. But I call attention to the fact that if we are to embark upon a system of legislation and political movements in order to adjust representation and political power in this government according to constituencies the principle may operate further than the gentleman thinks.

What is the population of the State of Maine? I believe it is 625,000. It has been diminishing within the last twenty years, I cannot now recollect, but perhaps it is 623,000. Take that of Vermont, both solid as represented here, and yet the State of Maine has as much power in this government with her 600,000 people as New York with her 5,000,000. I mean this government, not in this chamber. Gentlemen correct me by saying in this chamber. No sir, they have got the affirmative power of legislation this day; 625,000 men, women and children in Maine are equal to 5,000,000 in the State of New York. That is not all, but as the gentleman has vouchsafed advice to Southern men on this floor and outside in all spirit of fairness and equality, I will speak to New England people and tell them that in my opinion the direst foe they have got on earth is the Representative or Senator, whether from their own section or any other that will kindle this fire whose subteranian flame will liquify the foundation on which the proud and free commonwealths are now rearing their aspiring heads. Sir, the Senator is fishing in troubled waters upon this subject, and when you come to compare questions of this kind, you will find that changes of a more radical and fundamental nature will be necessary in order to adjust representation in this country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lamar's brief remarks in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds made a few remarks, and there was some colloquy between himself and the Senator from Massachussetts, as to the interpretation of a portion of the latter's remarks. After which the resolution and amendment was laid aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the patent laws.

The House passed a bill reported last year from the Committee on Commerce to regulate inter-State commerce. The bill makes it unlawful for any person to engage in the transportation of property from one State to another or to or from any foreign country to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from one person than another for like and contemporaneous service. It also makes it unlawful for any person so engaged to allow any debate or drawback on shipments made by them or enter into combination with another carrier to prevent the carriage of property from being continuous; and prohibits the pooling of freights. A discussion on commerce to-morrow on the bill to provide for the distribution of money was received under the general award.

J L Gibbs and two other witnesses were called, and testified to Britt's having stated that he had evidence to show Senator Conover's complicity with the transaction, and that he, Britt, could drive him out of the Senate any day.

Mr. Britt, upon being recalled, made a general denial of these statements.

Hewitt's labor committee heard Mr. Cohen, leader of the recent disturbances in this city, to-day, on the relation of capital to labor.

The House appropriation committee completed the pension bill to-day. The amounts recommended are equal to the department estimates. The Indian appropriation bill will next be prepared.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of D. Eagon to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Florida; and N. E. McCarthy to be postmaster at Calvert, Texas.

The committee investigating the Hot Springs omission examined J. J. Brooks, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury. He gave Britt, the secret service employe who made the report in the case, a very bad character, and said he never believed the Senator had anything to do with the omission; he had soon become satisfied it was purely accidental. He submitted Britt's daily reports to show that Senator Dorsey's name was mentioned but once and then incidentally and not in connection with the alleged abstraction. If he had given instructions to investigate Senator Dorsey and Mr. Atkins the report of the result would certainly have been required of Britt.

The Indian transfer committee to-day heard the testimony of Wm. Stickney of Washington, secretary of the Board of Peace Commissioners, in opposition to the transfer. He quoted from remarks which he understood had been uttered by Generals Sherman and Sheridan to the effect that the Indians must be punished, they must be dealt a hard blow, and that they must be wiped out, etc. With such ideas in the minds of our prominent military officers, Mr. Stickney said it appeared to him that the transfer of the bureau was equivalent to the extermination of the Indian race. He did not question the capacity of the Indians to support themselves, if properly managed, and in general terms, he predicted the bad results in the event of the transfer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—HOUSE.—On motion of Patterson of Colorado, the Senate bill, providing for holding the terms of the circuit and district courts for the district of Colorado, passed, after being somewhat amended.

Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill be referred to the committee of the whole, and made the special order for to-morrow.

OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

What The Powers of the Old World are Doing.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Pesth to the *Times* says a temporary block has occurred in the negotiations for a definite Turko-Russian convention, Turkey insisting on the insertion of provisions stipulating that Russian evacuation shall proceed simultaneously with the surrender of places ceded to Montenegro.

Reuter's Madrid correspondent denies the statement that the Spanish government has proposed to Germany collective anti-social measures.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—A semi-official statement published here asserts that the reconstruction of the Turkish Ministry is an indication of favorable progress in the negotiations for a definite treaty. Russia only desires a full and complete peace in conformity with the treaty of Berlin.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 257 to 185, rejected the order of the day expressing confidence in the ability of the government to maintain order with liberty.

The fast line east on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning killed two men in a run of thirteen miles. Michael Gormar at Huntingden, and Theo. Keith at Union Furnacess.

CASUALTIES BY THE STORM.

Railroad Bridges Damaged or Washed Away—Tracks Washed Out—Losses in New York, Pennsylvania, New England. Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—One of the butments of the Barrett suspension bridge was carried away at nine o'clock this morning, cutting off communication with Pike county, Pa. The entire structure will probably be destroyed. The loss to the company owning the bridge is very heavy. The river has risen about twelve feet, the highest tide known for years.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT, Dec. 11.—An accident occurred last night on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad, two miles south of Bartonville, caused by culverts being undermined by the recent heavy rains. The express train, consisting of a locomotive, baggage and passenger car, was precipitated into the steams instantly killing two persons and seriously injuring others, one fatally.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The bark Kundsoig, from Richmond, is anchored at Jack-in-the-Basket. She experienced heavy weather off the Western Isles, and was obliged to jettison seven hundred hogsheads of tobacco and three thousand staves.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Telegrams received from the interior of the State this morning report no material damage by the floods. The rivers are now generally falling. At Allentown, however, Lehigh river is still reported fifteen feet higher than usual, and the whole lower portion of that city is under water. Residents of the submerged districts have removed their effects to safe quarters.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 11.—A serious accident on the Montreal railroad occurred last evening at Sewall's Falls in consequence of a wash out caused by the rain of yesterday evening. The through train to Montreal, consisting of smoking, baggage and mail car combined and passenger and pullman cars were passing over, when the engine and tender were precipitated down an embankment about 150 feet from the road. The baggage car struck into the side of the wash out and telescoped into the passenger car next behind. Seven persons were injured, none fatally.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Freshets are reported at various points throughout the State. There were much damage done at Elizabethtown, and many families were obliged to leave their homes. A great many cattle were drowned. Several bridges have been destroyed. The iron bridge and over sixty feet of embankment, just north of Point Henry on the line of the New York and Canada Railroad, was washed away.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 11.—The Susquehanna river at this point is twenty-two feet above the low water mark and rising rapidly. The flats between here and Kingston are submerged and the dwellers therein have been compelled to abandon their homes.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Dec. 11.—The through express freight train from Boston with two engines went into the river near Wentworth, where the trestle was swept away. No one was seriously injured.

BATH, ME., Dec. 11.—There is the heaviest freshet known for years. The railroad depot is surrounded by water and the track through the village is submerged to the depth of three feet.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A Pittsfield dispatch says the bridge on the Boston and Albany road at Huntington was swept away by the storm on the Housatonic railroad.

There is a washout at Cornwall.

At Loominster great damage was done by the giving away of the dam. A large number of washouts is reported from various places in New Hampshire and Maine in which the Grand Trunk and Boston & Concord & Montreal and Maine Central railroads sustained heavy losses.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The largest and most damaging freshest in the Rondout and Esopus creeks ever known. Five houses in Eddyville floated away. Two schooners, three sloops, McCausland sectional docks, five barges and a large number of canal boats laden and light are either piled on North and South docks or sunk. Damage not yet known. The docks are submerged, and everything not secured floated off. Some lives are supposed to be lost on the Dunker boats but nothing is certainly known.

The Dodson Case.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December. 11.—In the Dodson matter at New Castle, to-day, Mary Eliza Howard, colored, testified that Jones brought her from Chestertown and compelled her to dig for the bodies of babies which he said was buried in a swamp. She found nothing and subsequently he acknowledged that the story of murdered children to be a fabrication of his own. Jones admitted to Dodson that he deserved to be whipped, whereupon Vinsent and Newcomb punished Jones. A number of other witnesses testified that Jones' veracity was very bad.

In the Dodson case this afternoon a number of best citizens testified to previous irreproachable character of prisoners. After argument by counsel the case was given to the jury at 7:40 o'clock and at 8:20 they returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were released and congratulated by friends. Jones will be released to-morrow.

Louisiana Political Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Gen. Moran, Dr. Scruggs, Jackson Buard, Jas. C. Johnson, Wm. R. Hart, Sr., J. B. Rochel and Washington Cockfield, all of Natchitoches Paris, charged in an affidavit by J. R. Hornsby with conspiracy to prevent the affiant by force of intimidation and threats of bodily harm and injury from giving his support in a legal manner towards preventing the election of J. Madison Wells for Congress at the October election, appeared before Commissioner Lane to-day and gave bail in $2,000 each for their appearance before the United States Circuit Court. Scruggs talked freely about the matter and says the whole difficulty amounted to nothing more than that Hornsby, who makes the affidavit, was told he must either stop making inflamatory speeches to the colored people or leave the parish.

Shorter Telegrams.

Moses Bloom, a Chicago operator in provisions, has failed. It is believed he will eventually settle.

The condition of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice of England, is satisfactory to-day, says a cable from Darmstadt.

Wm. T. Gibbs, Editor of the Gloucester county *Democrat*, of Woodbury, N. J., is missing, and much anxiety is felt for his safety.

A cable from Prague says, Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince Austria and Hungary, shot himself slightly in the head with a pistol.

George T. Terrell, Joseph H. Wilson and Nelson Campbell have been appointed revenue store-keepers and gangers of the Fifth district of North Carolina.

The will of Louis A. Godey was admitted to probate to-day in Philadelphia. It provides that Godey's Lady's Book will not be sold, but continued and published by his sons.

A monument has been erected by the Masons to the memory of Dr. John Dove, which was unveiled in Hollywood, Richmond, with imposing Masonic display. The State debt question is receiving much attention by the legislature.

The postponed sale, by the receiver, of the effects of McKillop & Sprague's mercantile agency took place in New York today. The amount realized was about $25,000, which is to be divided among the creditors, representing $350,000.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, Washington that the closing by the government of Mexico of the Mexican frontier ports of Mier and and Camargo, near the Rio Grande, on the 8th of August last, will not prevent the exportation of Mexican products from that country.

Proposed Impeachment of a U. S. Judge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar Association held yesterday to take action in a new effort being made to secure the impeachment proceedings against Judge Blodgett of the United States District Court, an address was adopted and signed by an eminent barrister in the city and forwarded to Representative Harrison, Washington.

How It Stands in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A complexion of the city government is as follows: Nine out of the twelve aldermen, the street commissioner and all of the school commissioners are democrats, while the common council stands 39 democrats to 33 republicans.

That New Radical Dodge.

New York Sun, 10.

There are now five members of Congress elected from the State of South Carolina. A bill was introduced in the House yesterday to reduce the number of members from that State to two, representing the white inhabitants, and leaving the colored voters without representation. The measure is a Republican one, and the reason given for it is that the colored voters are not allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, and that, in proportion to the number of white voters, the State has an undue representation in Congress. The bill will not be passed, it is merely intended for the use of the Republicans in debate.

The Board of Education met in Raleigh, Tuesday. President Battle's report on the Normal School was full and gratifying.

NOTES SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

The gin house of Mr. K. J. Tyler, near Aikin, was burnt recently.

The Edgefield *Advertiser* is publishing portraits and sketches of distinguished South Carolinians.

The Sumter *Southron* says the gin house of Maj. R. B. Cain, with some cotton belonging to colored people, was burned on the 2d inst. Supposed to have been an accident.

Marion *Star:* A very highly respected young man, Mr. David Gibson, 19 years of age, was killed in our town in front of Mr. H. Cronhiem's store, last Saturday afternoon. The deceased was thrown from a cart attached to a runaway horse.

A bill amending the divorce law has passed the House, and will, doubtless, as it ought, pass the Senate. It changes the present law so that there is one cause of divorce, and makes it unlawful for divorced persons to marry again during the lifetime of either party.

Asheville *Pioneer:* An interesting revival of religion is in progress in this place. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists have linked shields, and jointly assail the fortifications of satan, and hold meetings together. At the Methodist church this week and the Baptist next. The church is crowded nightly.

Batesburg *Monitor:* On Tuesday morning last, as Mr. Wm. Rushton was passing along the road near Mr. Ben. Rushton's, he was set upon by three negroes, named Pierce Griffin, West Anderson and Henry Campbell, and beaten until they left him lying in the road nearly lifeless. All but Griffin were arrested, and jailed.

The Radical editor of the Asheville *Pioneer* has this to say about the State Canvassing Board: This importation of all that is mean and devilish in politics—the emanation of a lot of conspirators, thieves, cutthroats and political pirates—the nest egg of dissension and infamy, willed to the Southern people by carpet-bag vultures and political wolves evolved by the demoralization consequent of war and its tendencies; this, etc., etc., etc.

Marion items from the *Merchant and Farmer:* A little four year old son of Mr. R. P. Ellerbe had a cart body to fall on him last week, crushing his thigh terribly.—— Mr. Dozier, who was wounded by Mr. Kirkton last week, is pronounced out of danger. Kirkton has been released from confinement.—— At the election for Intendant and Wardens for Marion, held on yesterday, Jas. Stackhouse was elected Intendant, Dr. D. S. Price, Morris Clarke, S. C. Whitehearte and J. M. Smith, Wardens.

NOTES NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Raymond is booked for Charlotte Friday night.

There will be a concert at Ashboro Institute on the 19th.

Miss Thompson played "Jane Eyre" in Charlotte Monday night.

Charlotte is again agitating the matter of a United States Court room and post office.

The Friends of Temperance held a concert at Shoe Heel last Thursday, says *Robesonian* Shoe Heel local.

The whipping post, wisely observes the Hillsboro *Recorder*, meets more demands than any other mode of punishment.

Charlotte *Observer:* On Saturday, at the Duffy mine, in Gaston county, a miner named Jarret Simpson, while timbering his tunnel, was struck on the head by a large rock falling from overhead, knocking him down and inflicting serious injuries.

Hillsboro *Recorder:* We observe that the new Baptist Church at Durham is finished, and the new Methodist Church is approaching completion. The tall steeple is lifting itself heavenward and is a graceful and imposing finish to an otherwise handsome building. We notice also the continued erection of new dwellings. Durham is daily expending its proportions The population is now not far from four thousand.

North Carolina Presbyterian condensed: Some twenty persons were added at the Fall communion to McPherson church. Rev. G. M. Gibbs is pastor. One addition to Black River chapel, Rev. K. McDonald pastor. Twenty-three additions at Mt. Pisgah, Harnett county, and sixty at Barbecue, of which church, Rev. James McQueen is pastor. Including a previously reported meeting the accessions in his three churches foot up one hundred and twenty.

Asheville *Pioneer:* Quite a ripple of excitement was created on the public square in this place, on the morning of Thursday last, caused by the wailing of a woman for the loss of her child, a female, eight months old, which had been forcibly taken from her and carried off. The young woman's name is Louisa Patton, and lives about four miles from town. The child is illegitimate, the fruit of a misalliance with one Goode Cole, a reputed Methodist preacher, who has just changed his base of operations from these parts to Tennessee According to the mother's statement, this man Cole, with a grown son, came to the house where she lives, on Thursday morning last, and threatening her with drawn pistols, forcibly took the child from her arms and departed. A warrant of arrest for the kidnapper was issued by Justice Sawyer, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

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