

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BARRY & BERNARD, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. JOHN D. BARRY, WM. H. BERNARD.

Office No. 41 Market street. WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 30, 1865.

AGENTS FOR THE DISPATCH. MAJ. A. M. CAMPBELL, Fayetteville. WM. H. McLAURIN, Laurinburg. C. L. CHESNETT, Magnolia. COL. E. R. LILES, Lilliesville, Anson County. ROBT. M. HOUSTON, Marlow C. H., S. C. CAPT. V. V. RICHARDSON, Whitesville. A. ROWLAND, Lumberton.

Captain A. D. CAZAC is authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements or orders for job work for this office.

TO ADVERTISERS. Parties sending advertisements for insertion in the Dispatch must, in all cases, specify the number of insertions desired. We cannot hereafter receive advertisements marked "fill for" without a special agreement in every case. Those of our patrons who have advertisements now in the Dispatch marked "fill" will please advise us as to the number of insertions desired.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Judge CALDWELL who is among our most learned jurists and best men, and in fact one of the "noblest Romans of them all," in his charges to the grand jury while he was one of our Superior Court judges, took occasion to impress upon them the purity of the ballot-box. There, he used to say, rested the safety of the Republic. Corruption there was corruption at the fountain.

Freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom in any and every sense depended upon the sanctity of that ballot-box. There men were expected to deposit their ballots as freemen.

What, think you, would that venerable jurist say now, if he was told that the freemen of North Carolina, before they could be considered as loyal or indeed honest—although they have already sworn allegiance to the United States Government—must vote for Mr. HOLDEN for Governor of their State, and that they could not be allowed to vote for the man of their choice.

Shame, shame, upon such doctrine! The elective franchise under such circumstances is a farce, and those politicians who are now seeking to deceive the people by the advancement of such arguments, or rather threats, are but undermining the principles of that liberty which the Old North State was the first to declare her determination to establish on this continent.

These attempts at deception, which we regret to say the leaders of the Holdenites are making every day to secure if possible the election of their chief, shows that they have not only but little pride and confidence in our people, but also that the only object of their desires is securing the election of Mr. HOLDEN over Mr. WORTH. How utterly regardless are they of our best interests! How they trifle with our State honor! How careless of our future welfare.

We put it then to the free voters of the State, whether, if during a canvass for Governor, the leaders of a party and the organ of the head of that party, seek to deceive them—to delude them into conduct which would tear down the very freedom which for so long a time has been their only safeguard—whether that party or its chief representative can be trusted in the administration of the State Government. If, in the campaign it is sought by them to deprive us of that privilege of voting, which is not only a safeguard to our liberty, but a preventative to even an approximation to military despotism, what guarantee have we that, should the reins of State Government be once placed in their hands, they would not use it to the advancement of their political ends. Ambition has been the fault of Mr. HOLDEN, as has a desire on the part of his friends to rule at any sacrifice of State pride, been an object for which all good citizens should exert themselves to defeat, as they have successfully done before.

Let Mr. HOLDEN lay aside that ambition which teaches man to serve himself first and his people afterwards. Let him follow the example of the great and good men of our State who have lived for the advancement of their State's glory, who have sought to elevate North Carolina first, and wait quietly until North Carolina saw fit to elevate them—not "watch and wait" for every opportunity which may occur of seizing the highest office in the gift of the people—of spending one whole life time with no other object in view. Better, Mr. HOLDEN, that you should let the office seek you and not you the office. Most patriotic men, not too much blinded by party zeal or personal ambition, have done so heretofore, and we see no reason why you should not now do the same thing. "Watch and wait" as long as you choose for opportunities to jump into power, but you must destroy your record or make a better one in time to come. Then, and not until then, will you receive favor and honor at the hands of that honest people in whose midst you have lived all your life.

If the principle announced by your supporters be correct, that unless they vote for, and choose you Governor, North Carolina will not be admitted into the Federal Union, why not issue the order and have it obeyed? Why go through the farce of an election? No! Mr. WORTH will be equally acceptable to President JOHNSON as Mr. HOLDEN. The days for the suppression of our opinion or of exercising a choice have passed, and those who assert those contrary are the bitter enemies in our midst, who, should they fail to succeed, would be willing to rise to place and power upon the ruin of their kith and kindred.

Members of Congress are already beginning to arrive at Washington, in view of the approaching session.

It is said that when BENEDICT ARNOLD, the traitor, during the revolution of 1776, was in France, a stranger, who simply knew that he was an American, told him that it was his intention to visit the new republic, and asked for letters of introduction to some friends, which might benefit him in his travels.

"Stranger," replied ARNOLD, "I can truly say I haven't a friend upon the earth." "We were very much reminded of this circumstance upon learning by our telegrams of Saturday morning concerning Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE, of Tennessee. He was formerly a Senator in the United States Congress, late a member of the Confederate Congress, deserted the Southern cause in its bitterest and most trying hour, crept into the Federal lines, was by the United States government shipped to Europe, finally permitted to return, received a cold welcome from the people of Tennessee, went to New York to practice law, and upon the oath of allegiance being tendered him declined taking it on the ground that "his connection with the late Confederacy rendered it impossible." Where he will go next we don't know. "Strangers, I can truly say, I have not a friend upon the earth."

THE ELECTION. We have conversed with gentlemen, who have been up the line of the Charlotte Railroad and North Carolina road, and who assure us that after a careful observation, they are satisfied that Mr. WORTH will teach Mr. HOLDEN as memorable a lesson as did Gov. VANCE in 1854.

A friend who has thoroughly canvassed this county during the past week, and who ought to know, assures us that he has not met a single HOLDEN man since he left Wilmington. Precious few here.

It appears that thirty-four members elect to the Georgia State Convention had not been pardoned or, rather, were excluded from the amnesty of the President. Gov. JOHNSON wrote the President on the subject, and the latter determined to pardon the whole number which he has done.

Correspondence between the President and Gov. JOHNSON—ALL MEMBERS TO BE AMNESTIED.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., October 21, 1865. Several of the members having been elected to the Georgia Convention who were excluded from the amnesty, Gov. JOHNSON wrote to the President and received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1865. "GOVERNOR JOHNSON: Your letter of the 6th was received. Send a list of the members elected to the Convention in order that pardons may be issued and the amnesty oath may be obtained by the members." "W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary."

Thirty-four members are already elected who require pardon, and they are the ablest men elected.

Extract from speech of Hon. Josiah Turner. "If you can forgive a little more on a subject so replete with grief and sadness, I will relate what occurred between Dr. Thomas Warren and Gov. Vance, when the Dr. visited the Governor in prison in Washington: "How came you here?" said the Dr. to the Governor. "Governor—'I am here for debt.'"

DOCTOR—'Debt? Yes, and security debt, at that. 'Holden pledged the last dollar and the last man' in North Carolina to make secession good, and I went his security. Holden failed, and they are making the debt out of me."

THE GOVERNOR'S CARD WHEN HE CANVASSED FOR THE CONVENTION, MAY 4TH, 1861. To the voters of Wake County: FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for a seat in the approaching Convention. My opinions are in favor of the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and I do not deem it necessary to set them forth at length. The old Federal Union is dissolved. The President of the late United States, is at the South to inaugurate the principles of the South. I need only say that I am with North Carolina and the South, and for resisting to the last extremity, the usurpations and aggressions of the Federal Government.

W. W. HOLDEN. "I told you in February that I would resist all attempts by the Federal Government, under any pretences whatever, to maintain the Union by force. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, calling for troops to make war on the South, dissolved the Union, as far as we are concerned, and summoned every true Southern man to arms. "It is idle to speculate about the past. The proclamation referred to, as by a stroke of lightning, made the North wholly North and the South wholly South. There is no issue for us for discussion. We are now in a defensive of our rights and liberties. I am for a union of the South for the sake of the South, and for all constitutional liberty that yet remains. Elected to the Convention, I will vote to disannex North Carolina from the old Federal Union, and I will also vote to make North Carolina a member of the Confederate States."

MR. REAGAN ADVOCATES NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN TEXAS.—HON. JOHN H. REAGAN, late Postmaster General of the Confederate States, while confined in Fort Warren, wrote a long letter to the people of Texas, in which he urges them to give entire submission to the Government of the United States, recommending the abolition of slavery, and the extension of the privileges and protection of the laws to negroes upon the same footing as the whites, allowing them to testify in the courts, and finally suggests to them to fix an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary, a property test for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, without reference to race or color.

EX-POST FACTO WARRIORS.—Said General Jeff. Thompson a few days since: "The only persons in the South who wish to do any more fighting, are those who didn't do any when they had a chance." It is the same in the North. The most valiant and blood-thirsty men since the war are those who, during the contest, refused to go into the army. It is the home guard that calls for executions and persecutions for the maintenance of martial law, and for continuing a condition of war after the proclamation of peace.—Albany Argus.

EXECUTION OF CHAMP. FERGUSON. Conduct on the Scaffold—His Last Moments—What He Had to Say.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 30, 1865.—Champ Ferguson was executed at noon to-day, at the Penitentiary grounds just outside the city. He died game on the gallows, evincing no emotion until the rope was placed around his neck, when his face turned very red, and broke out into profuse perspiration, attended with strong quivering of the lips. He stood composedly on the drop some twenty minutes while the charges, specifications and sentence were read by Col. Shaffer. He nodded recognition to several persons in the crowd, and shifted his position in an impatient manner while the sentence was being read. To some specifications he inclined his head in assent. To others he shook his head. That about Elam Huddleston caused him to say, "I can tell it better than that." When the speaker read, "To all of which the prisoner pleads not guilty," he said, "I don't now."

After a prayer by his spiritual adviser, he was then asked if he had anything to say before proceeding with the execution. He replied, "Nothing to say particularly at all. No, I don't think I have."

The noose was here placed around his neck, and then, for the first time, he gave signs of emotion, and his face blushed to a deep scarlet. The perspiration broke forth profusely from his face, and his lips closed with a convulsive quiver. The realization of his awful situation seemed to have flashed over his mind in all its fullness, overpowering his fortitude.

Colonel Shaffer wiped the sweat away, and the prisoner gradually recovered his equanimity.

"He expressed himself as much opposed to having anything placed over his eyes, when a handkerchief was called for. Then he volunteered the statement: "I don't know some things in those specifications. But I don't deny anything I ever done."

For a moment or two he seemed to be repressing an impulse to make fuller remarks. After a brief pause, he added: "I want to be sent to my family. I don't want to be buried on this soil."

After another pause, he continued, in an excited tone: "Don't give me to the doctors. I don't want to be cut up."

Here Colonel Shaffer answered: "You shan't, Mr. Ferguson."

A short silence followed, when the prisoner again spoke. "I want to be put in that thing," pointing to his coffin, and taken to White county, where I can have my family around me. If I had only had my way, I wouldn't have been here. Whenever you are ready, I am done. My last request is to be sent away with my wife."

His last words were: "O Lord have mercy on me, I pray thee."

At seventeen minutes to 12 o'clock the drop fell, and life was extinct in sixteen minutes.

Proud, Brave and Noble. The following article is from the New York News.

Proud, brave, noble—without a tarnish upon her banner, without a blemish upon her fair fame, respected at home and honored abroad for all the many qualities that have been developed in peace or war, the South rests from her struggle, with the prejudices of fifty years, and the education of a century moving the hearts of the people, she dared the perils of a revolution, encountered all its sacrifices, suffered its agony, and without stint gave men who lived great lives and in death are not forgotten. She failed, and her sorrows will become as cold as kings of a grand and peerless line. She stands before the world to-day, not humiliated, but depressed, not conquered, but cast down. A new life opens to her view. Brought by force back into the Union from which she had severed herself as by the voice of one man, she finds presented to her new conditions of political existence. The old fabric of society is undermined and in ruins. Old institutions that gave her wealth and power and contributed to the prosperous greatness of the common country, are gone forever. As a nation, the South starts afresh. She commences under another lease of existence; and under a system with which she is unacquainted, the aggressive, impatient spirit of the North demands that she shall at once and without restraint succumb to the new relations that have been created by the war. We believe that she will. Before the South there looms up the forest of a mighty future, that will give shade to those who may reap the harvest. But the seed must be planted now. By the voices of their living and dead, the people are called upon to work now while the day lasts. Great duties are to be done; tremendous responsibilities are at stake. The men who hereafter represent the thoughts and interests of the South must be, and have been, true to her in head, and heart, and hand. They will come to Congress, they will be called upon to mingle their influences, social and political, in the current of the Union; but those influences should illustrate the South, or nothing at all.

We want earnestness, truth, reality; and when a brave man who has fought, be it morally or physically, through this war in behalf of his cause, and conscientiously comes forward acknowledging his defeat, and pledging himself to future support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, we would rather see such an one standing upon the floor of Congress to express the will of his people, for occupying a station of honor and trust than all the so-called "loyal men of the South," so plainly called by their master's word, in whom God has breathed the breath of life. We say therefore to the people of the South, elect to your public offices your best citizens—not those who have played the hypocrite during the war and the traitor since, but men whom you have tried in the fire and not found wanting—men who have sealed their devotion to your cause and shared your weal and woe. Let no arbitrary power of sword or bayonet, or threat of radical politicians deter you in this, a sovereign right. Go into the Union and vote. You will come to the doors of Congress as a Union party, and you will be admitted as such; or, by the grace of God, there will be schisms in the ranks of your enemies, that will scatter them to the four winds of heaven. We want, likewise, men as well as true. The issues demanded to arise in the halls of national legislation, demand young fresh thoughts and vigorous brains. The era is one of reform, the spirit of the age is progressive, and to foster its good or combat its evil, will require the brightest and bravest intellects that illuminate the South. For a while they may be surpassed. Obstacles may be thrown in the way of their election, or acceptance, but let the people persevere. Change, if absolutely necessary, the object of your choice, but yield not one jot or tittle of the right which the law of the land confers, and before many months have elapsed it will be discovered that if the South be true to herself, the majority of the people of the North, whether known by one political name or another, will be equally firm in the assertion

and maintenance of a free government. With this co-operation secured, the South will once more feel throbbing within her veins some of her ancient glory, and rising from the dust, she will enter the race that is set before her, and win, perhaps a nobler triumph than any of which she now dares to dream.

The Marriage Relation Among the Freedmen in Alabama. The following ordinance was adopted by the recent Convention of Alabama in relation to marriage between freedmen and freedwomen:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, That all marriages between freedmen and freedwomen, whether in a state of slavery, or since their emancipation, heretofore solemnized by any one acting or officiating as a minister, or any other claiming to exercise the right to solemnize the rites of matrimony, whether bond or free, are hereby ratified and made valid, provided the parties are now living together as man and wife; and in all cases of freedmen and freedwomen who are now living together, recognizing each other as man and wife, be it ordained that the same are hereby declared to be man and wife, and bound by the legal obligations of such relationship.

Be it further ordained, That the issue of such marriage or co-habitation are hereby legitimized, and shall be held to the same relations and obligations from and to their parents as if born in lawful wedlock.

Be it further ordained, That the fathers of children born without the father and mother having lived together as man and wife, or when they have heretofore lived together as man and wife, and have ceased to do so, shall be required to take care of such children as in the case of bastards, under the laws of this State, and such laws on this subject as may be hereafter enacted by the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That hereafter freedmen and freedwomen shall be bound by the same laws of intermarriage, and be required to conform to similar ceremonies, with the exception that they shall be required to give bond in marrying, as in the case of whites, until otherwise enacted by the General Assembly.

Be it further ordained, That the General Assembly shall be, and are hereby invested with full powers to provide for the maintenance and support of the freedmen, and women and children of the State of Alabama.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, President of the Convention.

Gunpowder, Shot and Percussion Caps for the South.

The regulations under which gunpowder, shot and percussion caps for sporting purposes may be sent South, have been decided on at the Custom House, and many permits to make shipments of these articles have this morning been issued to powder merchants and manufacturers of this city. The number of applications that had been approved in the permits granted up to one o'clock this afternoon, was about one hundred and fifty, and new applications were coming in constantly. The maximum amount of ammunition which may be sent to one person in the South, is 500 pounds of powder, 5,000 pounds of shot, and 100,000 caps. Nearly all the orders were small, comprising from five to twelve kegs of powder, with shot and caps for it. No danger is apprehended from the shipment of these invoices. The shot is all the kinds known as "birding," no buck-shot will, for the present, be permitted to go. There is no powder in the South, where, formerly, so large an amount of it was used in hunting; and as game has vastly increased since the beginning of the war, and provisions are very scarce, the inhabitants will depend, to a considerable extent, upon game for their food.—N. Y. Post.

MR. STEPHENS IN LYNCHBURG.—The Lynchburg Virginian, of yesterday, says:— "Hon. A. H. Stephens, who reached here Saturday evening, spent the next day and night (Sunday) in the city, for the purpose of rest and recuperation, being too feeble for continuous and protracted travel. He was called on by a few citizens during his stay, who had an interesting interview with him. Mr. Stephens is hopeful of the future of the country, thinks the South will get her rights in the Union, and expresses confidence in the justice, wisdom and magnanimity of the President, after an interview with him. He thinks the Southern delegation to Congress will be admitted, such men as Senator Willson, of Massachusetts, having expressed themselves to him as being in favor of it. Upon the whole Mr. Stephens thinks far better of the prospect ahead than many persons had allowed themselves to hope for. He left yesterday morning for his home in Georgia, accompanied by his brother, JUDGE LINTON Stephens, who has been sharing his incarceration for six weeks."

LECTURE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN COLUMBIA.—A colored "gentleman," from Boston, held forth on Monday afternoon in the colored Methodist church, to the freedmen of Columbia, upon negro suffrage. A quarter was charged for each admission. A large number of men, women and children attended, and the Boston "gentleman" must have taken in a considerable sum. The lecturer, we suppose, demonstrated very conclusively that suffrage would greatly enhance the happiness of the African race. One of the audience, after the lecture, was heard to say, "Nex quarter I go to spend, I'm gwine to de theatre or circus. Don't ketch me at no more quarter dollar Boston nigger shows. Talk better dan he can myself. Votin' aint gwine to poke bread down a nigger's mouf.—Columbian Sun."

The lady who was recently married to Gen. Hooker, is described as a woman of noble beauty and address—quite as likely to make a lasting impression for personal loveliness and grace as her younger relative. Some years ago she visited Europe and was in London awhile. Of the impression she left there one little incident tells the tale. An admirer of the Duke of Wellington sent him some cases of Longworth's Sparkling Catawba. He wished to know where so delicious a wine was made. "Cincinnati," my Lord Duke," was the reply. "Cincinnati!" rejoined the hero of Waterloo, "Ah! that's the place Miss Grousbek came from."

An action has been brought against Moses Hanger, a well known farmer in Fayette, Indiana, for giving employment to a negro, in violation of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of that State, which prohibits the emigration of persons of color. The case was tried before a magistrate, who imposed the minimum fine of ten dollars and cost. The case will be appealed, it is said to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A man named Buller, residing at Berne, was in the habit of training dogs to perform tricks, and sometimes cruelly ill-treated them. A few days since he brutally beat a little dog which would not obey his order, and while doing so one of his large dogs sprang forward, seized him by the throat, and bit him so severely that he died on the following day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two French Bishops—those of Marseilles and Vannes—have lately become insane. An Indiana female was fined one cent for coining her defamer. The Earl of Strathmore had his life insured for a million dollars. The Monitor newspaper sold in Paris for one million of francs.

A French cargo at New Orleans paid \$115,000 in gold as duties. An Englishman is living on the top of a mountain 6,000 feet high, in Austria. Wife beating is one of the popular offences in Nashville.

ROKER A. PRYOR is about to start an evening paper in Baltimore. It is said the fall of the waterfall will prevent the thinning out of many a horse's tail.

A man in London killed himself for grief at a quarrel with his sweetheart. A Vienna miser has left two million francs to the Pope.

Generals HOOD and HUMPHREY MARSHAL are on their way to Washington. The entire State debt of Tennessee, actual and contingent, is \$25,277,406.

It is reported that the cholera has made its appearance in Brooklyn, New York. A fashionable opera cloak costs as much in New York as a farm in Illinois.

Cotton stealing and highway robberies are rife in Savannah, Ga. It is said that FERNANDO WOOD will be a candidate for the mayoralty of New York.

It is said that Maine is now building fifty-five per cent. of all the vessels constructed on the Atlantic.

The French occupation of Rome will soon cease, and Poland will shortly be relieved of martial law. General GRANT has recommended the discharge of all major and brigadier generals in the volunteer service who have not been disabled.

Suits for the recovery of money due the government by Southern postmasters have been commenced by the Post Office Department. Major General FRANKLIN talks of resigning his position in the army and accepting the presidency of the Colt's manufactory, at Hartford.

At a Welsh watering place a number of young ladies in "Zonave bathing dresses" swam through the figures of a quadrille. A woman residing near Pittsburg, Pa., has just been arrested for the murder of her three children.

The cholera is declining on the Adriatic. It has followed the track where fifth mostly predominated—a warning to American cities.

SHARP'S rifle company, at Hartford, shut down their works Saturday night. It is not known when they will resume.

The close carriage belonging to the estate of the late President, Mr. LINCOLN, has been sold in New York for nine hundred dollars.

The Sieck, of Paris, calculates that there are in Europe more than two millions Catholic Free Masons.

Two thousand men and women get free instruction, daily, in music and painting, at the Cooper Institute, New York.

There is to be another World's Fair at Paris in 1867. The building in which it is to be held will cost \$6,000,000.

Brigadier-General R. D. MUSEY, is about to resign the post of Military Secretary to the President, and also leave the service.

Colonel DICK JOHNSON, the veritable person who killed the celebrated Indian chief, TACUMSAY, died suddenly at his residence in Douglas county, Ill., on Saturday night last.

Gen. TERBY is about to marry a Richmond Miss of eighteen, beauty, wealth, &c. Mrs. TERBY says there will be a muss if he does. She is not living in Utah.

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN apologized to the Fenian Congress, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for "the misfortune of having been born in Massachusetts."

The Columbus Enquirer is informed that the rice crop in Georgia will be almost an entire failure, owing to the fact that the negroes have wasted too much time in idleness.

Chief Justice CHASE left Washington, Wednesday evening, for New York, to be present at a meeting to be held there for the purpose of re-organizing the Christian Commission.

A tournament, for the benefit of Mrs. MCFORD, whose husband was executed at New Orleans in 1862, by order of General BUTLER, came off near Whiteville on the 19th inst.

Mrs. WARD BECHTER will read her husband's lectures this winter. WARD probably lets the lady lecture in public to keep her from lecturing in private.

The sums collected in the Catholic churches of the Baltimore Diocese in aid of the destitute in the South amount at present to \$11,348 88, and the generous work is still going on.

There are sixteen thousand blacks in Memphis, and of this number the Memphis Delta estimates that from twelve to fourteen thousand will be objects of charity this winter, and that thousands will starve.

At the competitive declamation at Cambridge, Massachusetts, last Saturday, open to all applicants from the new Freshman class, the first premium was awarded to a student who lost his arm serving as a captain in the Confederate army.

It is stated that a new paper is to be started in New York under the auspices of the National Bankers' Express Company, on the plan of the London Times. The patronage of the National Banks in the country is said to be already secured, and a capital of \$2,000,000 to be invested.

The Emperor of Morocco consents to the telegraph in his dominions. If he knew as much about it as we do he would let the telegraph alone and stick to his morocco. "There's nothing like leather."

Major ALFRED M. BARBOUR and Mr. RICHARD W. BIRCHETT, of Prince George, left Petersburg over two months to attend to some business in the South, and have not since been heard from. Any information concerning them will be gladly received by their friends, through the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The new Opera House, in Paris, is to be opened in March, 1867, ready to receive the crowd which will visit Paris at the time of the Universal Exhibition. The work is being pushed forward with activity, and after the 1st of March, 1866, the painters and sculptors detailed for the decoration will take possession of their allotted departments.

JOHN O'REILEY, formerly a member of the First Georgia (Confederate) regulars, but hailing from Louisiana, was found dead in his bed at the Lancaster House, Bristol, on Monday morning last. The deceased was suffering from consumption and Asthma, and was on his way home from a Northern military prison, where he had been confined for two years.

As the steamer Queen, from New York, was unloading at Liverpool, the dead body of a man was found stowed away among the cargo. The body was naked, and the clothes were discovered tied up in a bundle near the body. There was blood about the spot, and the indications were that the body had been placed there with the knowledge of those who stowed the vessel. A verdict of "found dead" was returned.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The hostile attitude toward each other in some parts of South Carolina of the whites and blacks is represented as assuming a phase threatening serious results, unless the difficulties be speedily adjusted. Especially is this the case along portions of the coast and on the sea islands, where the negroes have been established on the abandoned plantations, subject to the control of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The planters, who, now that the "rebellion" has been crushed, are anxious to regain possession of those lands, allege that the freedmen are allowing them to go to ruin, do not raise enough for their own maintenance, are totally neglecting preparations for next year's crop, and yet refuse to give up possession. It is principally with the object of endeavoring to adjust these difficulties, as we have heretofore announced, that General HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, is now on a visit to South Carolina.—New York Herald.

DAVIS ASKS FOR A TRIAL. [Special Dispatch to the Public Ledger.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—I hear that the coming of JEFFERSON DAVIS has expressed a desire that his client may be accorded immediate trial. The desire comes originally from DAVIS, who, it is said, has declared that he has "no fears for the issue," and that therefore the government will win him a great favor by arraigning him at the earliest possible moment.

In this connection I will say that the recent favorable change in his every-day life was mainly the work of the President, and at this hour he has almost everything that he could ask save liberty itself and the presence of his family about him.

SALE OF OIL PROPERTY IN WEST VIRGINIA. The Parkersburg Gazette records the sale of HANDELSON & Co's oil property, to B. S. COMPTON, of Michigan, and other parties at Buffalo and Milwaukee, for \$400,000, including \$200,000 cash and the balance in thirty days. The Gazette says: "The property consists of 1,514 acres of land next adjoining and north of Petroleum Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, embracing all, or quite all, of Oil run and its waters; a portion of the waters of Laurel Fork of Goose creek, beginning about three rods from the New Mounts farm well, all of Altam Cave run; thirty-six producing wells, seven engines, horses, blacksmith and cooper shops, &c."

ELECTION OF BISHOPS. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its session last Monday night, elected the following Bishops: The Rev. GEORGE M. RANDALL, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Colorado and parts adjacent, with jurisdiction in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. The Rev. M. A. DEWOLF HOWE, as Missionary Bishop of Nevada and parts adjacent, with jurisdiction in Nevada, Utah, Aramingo, and New Mexico. The Rev. CHANNING MOORE WILLIAMS, as chosen Missionary Bishop to Japan.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A gentleman was robbed on the public highway, four miles west of Suffolk, on Saturday, of the horse attached to his cart and a purse containing over two hundred dollars. The audacious thief rode off on the horse, leaving the cart standing in the road, and subsequently sold the animal to a Mr. PARKER, near Suffolk. The accused party is represented as a young man, tall, slim and decked off with badger whiskers.

DEATH OF A "FAST YOUNG MAN." The Paris papers record the death of the Duke de GRAMONT, at the age of thirty-one years, known as a very wealthy and "fast" young man of that city, and who, in the last ten years, fought no less than seven duels. His brother was one of the passengers who perished in the ill-fated steamer Arctic.

General BETHUNE has not been further interfered with about BLIND TOM since the attempt to take him away at Cincinnati. We observe that Tom is performing before large and wondering audiences at Philadelphia.

An order was on Wednesday promulgated from the War Office, under which all the forts in the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac excepting 160, and all north of the Potomac excepting ten, are to be forthwith dismantled, the barracks and other structures sold, and the territory occupied delivered up to the owners. It is understood, however, that all the proprietors of the sites of these forts, who are willing to take the buildings in full satisfaction of all damages done to their land, are allowed to do so.

A son of JOHN BROWN has just made a speech, in which he urges the negroes to arm themselves and insist upon ridding the South by force. President JOHNSON has just made a speech in which he urges the negroes to go to work and leave their political future to Providence.

General CANBY has confiscated two Mobile steamboats for "having refused to transport officers of the General Government travelling upon official duty, coupling that refusal with expressions of disrespect and disloyalty to the Government of the United States."

EMERSON ESTERIDGE has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him before the Military Commission at Columbus, Ky., and is now at his home in Dresden, Tenn.

There is to be an increase of the capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of £200,000 to 160,000 shares of £5 each.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. By consent of the people of Rockingham, and the unanimous agreement of all the presbytery from whom we have heard, we hereby announce that the next session of our Conference will be held in the city of Raleigh, commencing on the 6th of December next.

D. B. NICHOLSON, C. F. DEEMS, N. F. KEID, W. BARRINGER, PETER DOUB.

Baptist State Convention. The next session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will be held at the Church at Forestville, seventeen miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, and will commence on Wednesday the 1st of November. The usual courtesy—return ticket free of charge—will be extended to the delegates by the officers of the Railroads of the State.

FOR SALE. MY DWELLING HOUSE, TWO LOTS, OUT HOUSES, STABLES, CARRIAGE and WOOD HOUSES, situated in the best locality of the city, corner of Dock and Second streets, will be sold for less than their value FOR CASH, if sold immediately. GEO. MYERS, C. D. MYERS, Agent, Nos. 11 and 13 Front street. oct 17

W. H. LIPPETT, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST. Always on hand a full and select supply of PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c. Prescriptions accurately and neatly compounded. No. 55 Market street. P. S.—Store open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Persons wishing prescriptions compounded at night will please call at my residence on