GOLDSBORO, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1879.

VOL. XV.

New Advertisements.

GET A GOOD FIT!

OLSSON. Fashionable Tailor.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. Would inform the citizens of Goldsboro and surrounding country, that he is pre

pared to guarantee entire satisfaction to all who want a good fit in a Suit of Clothing. From his long experience in the busi-ness as cutter of a large Philadelphia house, and more recently at Raleigh, he is prepared to guarantee a good fit and entire satisfaction, and make to order the latest styles of business and dress suits, and at the very lowest prices.

Cutting and repairing done at reasonable rates.

O. OLSSON,
feb3-tf
Opposite H. Weil & Bros. School Notice.

CAPT. W. S. BYRD, A. M., will open his School in Mount Olive, on Monday, 'he

Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks, FROM \$8 TO \$20-INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, \$1. This School affords every facility for acquiring a good, sound practical Educa-

The Principal makes Mathematics, both pure and applied, a specialty. Having graduated in one of the best Commercial Colleges in the United States, he is fully competent to instruct in Double Entry Book-Keeping and the Collateral Branches of the Science of Accounts. Students charged from time of entry t the end of Session No deduction made except in case of protracted sickness. January 25, 1879.

Spanish Chufa.

300 Bushels, saved clean and sound, expressly for planting, for sale at \$3.00 per bushel, \$2.00 per half bushel, \$100 per peck, shipped in strong bags, delivered free on board of cars, or at Express office, at Magnolia. Order early, and get good seed, lower than ever sold before. Send money by registered letter or P. O. Money Order, on P. Office at Kenansville. Any information desired in regard to the cultivation of the crop will be cheerfully given. Address R. H. BROWN. Hallsville, Duplin Co., N. C

SCHOOL BOOKS

Stationery. Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks A full supply at greatly reduced prices

New Boot & Shoe Shop. The undersigned beg to inform the citizens of Goidsboro and the surrounding

country, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on a first-class Boot and Shoe Shop, and may be found in the corner room of the Cobb Building, where at all times they will be any discription, and do all sorts of repairing, AT LOWEST PRICES,-lower than ever offered before in Goldsboro, and in har r.ony with the present low price of everything else.

We are both practical shoemakers of many year's experience, and guarantee entire satisfaction as to styles, fit and prices. In repairing we make invisible Patches a specialty.

All work promptly attended to. J. P. WEDDON. WM. SULLIVAN.

Wholesale Liquors. E. M. Lehman, GOLDSBORO, N. C.,

Importer and Rectifier of Wholesate Prices. Not presuming to make any broad asser-

tions, excepting those to which I am justly entitled or claim-but I can say withou hesitation that I keep as good and as Pure Rye, Bourbon and Corn Whiskies, Apple and Peach Brandy!

as any Liquor Dealer in North Carolina not excepting some of the Wilmington dealers (on the Cape Fear) who claim to be triumphant and put off on the unsophisticated dealer, all patent Barrels and Brands. "IT AIN'T RIGHT " But just give me a call and try our "CHALLENGE RYE," Pare and Original, and you will not be deceived. Call and examine our fine stock of Cigars. Also Agent for Ale and Lager Beer. E. M. LEHMAN.

 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} YOU WANT SOMETHING GOOD

Christmas. GO TO

A. H. KEATON'S. Where you will always find a full supply of

Family Groceries & Confectionery

such as bulk meats, bacon, lard, gilt-edge butsuch as bulk meats, bacon, lard, glit-edge but-ter, selected cream cheese, flour, meal, large and small hominy, rice, buckwheat, sugar, all grades coffee, all grades, roasted Rio and Lag. coffee, best brands, soap, starch, lye, potash, allspice, pepper, soda, baking powder of all kinds, molas-ses, vinegar, and oil, cakes and crackers of all kinds at bottom prices.

CANNED GOODS. such as fresh peaches, tomatoes, cherries, strawberries, pineapple, lima beans, corn, lobsters, oysters, sardines, Wilson's corn beef, pig's feet and tongues, brandy peaches, pickles, catsup, pepper-sauce and horse radish. Plain and fancy candies of all styles and variety, nuts of all kinds, raisins, one-quarter, one-haif and whole boxes, citron, minced meat, jellies of all kinds, extracts, all flavors, figs, Malaga grapes, pears, apples, prunes, currants, cranberries, oranges, iemons, cosoanuts, preserved ginger and peaches, dried apples and peaches, onions, Irish potatoes and codish, anuff and tobacco, all grades of tin-ware, wooden-ware and crockery.

Thankful to a generous public for past patronage, I hope by fair dealing to continue to merit the same. Remember that full weight and measure will always be given. These indebted to me will please come lorward and settle up.

Respectfully,

nov. 28-tf A. H. KEATON.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro and surrounding country that he is now prepared to furnish them with Lumber from pines that have never been bled, at very short notice and at satisfactory prices.

Orders left at the store of Messrs. Baker & Broadhurst will receive prompt attenion, who are authorized to contract. JOHN F. HUMPHREY. Feb. 25, 1878.-3m

Poetry.

THE HERO'S GRAVE. Where yonder mountain lifts its sunny head 'Mid nature's loyliest wilds, the traveler see The unpretending grave of one who led His people on to victory and peace.

No sounds unholy mar his peaceful sleep Near where you foaming river rolls his wave; All nature breathes, or seems to breathe, a deep And settled calm around his hallowed grave. Ye need nor marble bust nor storied urn
To keep his memory or his deeds in mind;
In every loyal breast, where'er ye turn,
A fitting tribute to his worth ye find.

In times that tried the very soul, he made
A record centuries can not efface,
And more through love than fear or favor swayed
The rude but honest fathers of his race.

The storms of winter how less fiercely round
The humble dome that guards his sacred mold
With greener verdure summer decks the ground
Their rarest tints the autumn months unfold

When Spring returns to cheer the frozen earth She breathes her holiest benediction here, And conscious of the spot, she cheeks her mirth And dews the soil with many a precious tear. He sleeps in reace, beloved of all who claim, By birth or blood, his country as their own; There is not on the page of Time a name That hath a nobler sound, a richer tone.

Miscellany.

200,000 POUNDS.

I shall never forget the uncomfortable position that I found myself in through too free a use of that unruly member, the tongue. I was a young fellow then, clerk in a London bank. My father was an officer in the army, and he often told us boys that setting each of us up in some business or profession was all he could ever do for us, as the scanty pittance he would leave behind him must belong sole! to my mother and sister. But my brother and I were energetic and hopeful. So long as each day brought us enough to satisfy our wants, we reckoned little of the

One bleak, cold, January morning, 1 was greatly surprised on my arrival at the bank, to find my father pacing up and down before the building. I was not living at home just then, and his presence there made me fear lest something was wrong. 'Philip,' he began, 'are you in time?

Can you spare me three minutes?' 'Yes, sir,' I replid, 'for a wonder I see am ten minutes earlier than I need be. What is the matter?

'Do not look so startled,' he said. Nothing is wrong. You know Mr. Fo3-

'Oh, you mean the half-crakled old man who is awfully rich, and is my godfather, as well as cousin, thirty times removed?" 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Well, last night received a letter from him, after years of silence, in which he asks after you. And he read me the letter.

'What a queer old boy!' I exclaimed. 'What does he mean?' for I did not exactly understand it.

'Mean!' cried my father excitedly, enatching the letter from me, and crushing it into his pocket. 'Mean--why, to make you his heir, Phillip-his heir!' 'Whew!' said I, blushing; 'that's a good

'You must apply for leave and go off at once,' said my father. 'Strike while the iron's hot. It's a splendid chance Phillip, splendid! Use it well and your fortune's

So I thought, applied for leave, and set off for the Paddington Station soon after, with my ears ringing with a legion of instructions for pleasing old men, given me by my fellow clerks. The only one I could clearly remember was to rise whenever he came into the room, and then eschew every comfortable arm chair for fear he should want it. I felt bursting with importance, and actually treated myself to a glass of hot whisky and water at the refreshment

'Hello, William!' suddenly cried a

'Why, Jack, what brings you here?' replied, recognizing an old friend.

'I'm going down to Gloucester,' said he. 'Where are you off to?' 'Oh, to such luck !' I said. 'I'm off beyond Hereford, to humor an old gen-

tleman. 'What?' said Jack. 'Come along, and I'll tell you all about it,' said I. 'Second-class. Yes, all right.

After we got settled in our places, an old man got in. He was poorly fixed, and had a green shade over one eye, while his other looked weak and drooping. grunted our strong disapproval at his entrance, and made mutual grimaces, but as his blind eye was towards us, they were doubtless lost on him. As the train moved off I told my story, which you know al-

'Well done, Phillip. Your bread is buttered for you!' he exclaimed, when he had heard me to the end. 'What a glorious chance! Man alive, I wish I was in your shoes, that's all!'

'Yes, yes, my boy. All right!' I exclaimed. 'Well, it's a shame if I don't secure a good smoke before the light of my pipe goes out in obscurity. Do you object to smoke, sir?'

This latter question was addressed t the old gentleman in the corner, who appeared a curious mass of seedy old coats. railway rugs, and newspapers.

'I do object very much,' was the old gentleman's gruff reply.

'Very sorry, sir,' said I. 'I'll keep my head out of the window, then. Shame seizes me when I recall this incident. In lieu of attending to the old man's wishes. I coolly lit my pipe, and though I knew the wind would blow the smoke right into his eyes-though I heard him growling with rage-I puffed on heedlessly. I should be sorry to be so rude, now, but you see I was young and

very excited. The short January afternoon was drawing to a close, and very soon after we were dependent on the lamp that hung from

the centre of the carriage roof for light. ADDRESS.

Whether it was the old man's example who had gone to sleep, or the monotonous noise of the train as it speeded along, or that our powers of chattering were exhausted. I know not, but anyhow we too began to feel inclined for a nap. But we found the lamp an intolerable nuisance,

with its incessantly flickering light. Bother it! Can't we blow it out?" exclaimed.

'Not if we cracked our cheeks.' But I've notion!' cried the ready-witted Jack. 'Hand me the old boy's hat.' 'What for?' I asked, as I handed him

the article in question. It was worn and rusty, but well brushed and well shaped. 'To make an extinguisher of,' said Jack; and so saving, he fitted it on to the lamp, making the globe act like the bald head of the owner of the hat. It fitted to a nicety, and so tightly as to keep well in its place. The arrangement answered splendidly, and not a glimmer of light was to be seen.

When the train stopped at Swinden we awoke, and rushed out of the carriage to get refreshments, quite forgetting our fellow-passenger and his hat. On returning we found they had both flown. The train started, and when we arrived at Gloucester, Jack left me. I had a cold, lonely journey to my destination, a little station just below Hereford. When arrived it was nine o'clock; a dark, raw night; I was very sleepy and tired. For some moments I could not find my portmanteau; then my hat box was missing, and while I was searching, the guard was exclaiming about the delay of the train. At last it was all found, the guard whistled, the train moved off, and I was left standing on a little country platform, in a

'Any cabs or flys to be got here?' I asked the station master.

'Dear me, no, sir,' was the reply. 'But we can get you something down in the town. Where is it to, sir?

'I want to go to Mr. Fosberry's of Cas tle Hall,' I replied. I paced the wretched little station till the conveyance came, with my mind full of the coming meeting. I asked the driver how far we had to go.

'How far, sir,' said he, 'Oh, only about four miles.

I got in, and we bowled along the dark narrow lanes. After half an hour's drive we entered some handsome iron gates, and drove into what seemed to me, in the dim light, a very extensive park. The whole aspect impressed me with the idea of a grand estate. And I questioned the

driver on the subject. 'Indeed it is a big place, sir,' said he 'It's about fifteen miles around the estate. Eh, Mr. Fosberry's very rich. People do say he has two hundred thousand pounds to leave, if he has one penny, besides this

property. Soon we were at the house.

My driver jumped down and pulled the bell. The peal resounded through the house like the clang of a triumph. A footman in livery flung open the door, and I was admitted into a hall glowing with light and warmth, and then shown into a large, brilliantly-lighted drawing

A moment later and the tall footman reappeared. He apologized for his maser's non-appearance, and requested me to obey the instructions of a note which he handed me from a massive silver salver. I tore it open and read:

MR. PHILLIP FOSBERRY WILLIAMS: The next time you travel by rail do not smoke nor annoy old gentlemen; do not make the infirmities of age and seeming poverty your laughing stock; do not tel your friends of your great expectations; do not speak of your old crack-brained relatives; do not make extinguishers of old gentlemen's hats; do not be slangy, vulgar and insulting to strangers; do not nourish vain hopes of inheriting me, and finally, do not lose any time in leaving forever the house of your old 'fireworks' of a fellow-traveler. PHILLIP FOSBERRY. P. S.—I enclose £20 note to pay your

* * * * * * How I got out of the house-how got back to the station, and spent the night in a wretched inn-how I returned to town and told to my enraged relations my woeful tale, wherein I played such a sorry part-how my abject letter of apology was returned unread-I cannot tell. I only know old Fosberry died worth the £200,000, leaving his niece sole heir ess, and that I quarrelled with Jack Evans about it, nor have I ever spoken to him

COLD WEATHER STATISTICS. In view of the great severity of the present season, a summary of the statistics prepared by the philosopher, M. Arago, covering the last four centuries in

Europe, and printed in the Paris Advertiser of 1835, will be read with interest cold was from 18 to 20 centigrade degrees below zero. In 1172 the Po was frozen fort by the State to foster and aid the from Cremona to the sea; in 1234 loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic in front of Venice; in 1305 all the rivers of France were frozen over; in 1314 it was possible to travel from Denmark to Lubeck and Dantzic on the ice. In 1334 all the rivers of the Province and Italy were frozen; at Paris the frost lasted two months and interest of the State upon which rests twenty days. In 1468 it was necessary to every other interest. I speak of these break up the wine in Flanders with hatchets in order to serve it out to the to this cry of false economy. soldiers. In 1544 the same became requisite in France. In 1594 the sea was frozen from Marseilles to Venice. In 1657 the for the support of the county governments. Seine was entirely frozen over. In 1750 The whole amount of tax collected form Mediterranean, from Marseilles to Genoa, were frozen. In 1617 shops were estab-

1744, 1766, 1788, and 1820.

GOVERNOR JARVIS' INAUGURAL shown by the same report to support the

for the following copy of Governor Jarvis' tax for school purposes \$327,143.04 and excellent inaugural address: Fellow-Citizens :

A time-honored custom requires that I should, on assuming the duties of Chief Executive of the State, give some expression of my views on public affairs. In vielding to this custom to-day. I shall as brief as the subjects upon which I shall touch will permit. As I am simply filling out the term of an Administration which was begun and continued so well, it will not be my purpose to address a General Assembly formerly, which is in posses-

sion of so exhaustive a message from my predecessor. Yet, as I speak to-day, at their request, and by their courtesy, as well as in accord with my own inclinations, I will make some suggestions intended for their special consideration. Government has its blessings and its burdens. Good laws properly adminis-

tered constitute its blessings, the taxaation necessary to its support its burdens. How to make its blessings as great and its burdens as small as possible should be the constant study of all to whom the people have committed their interests, either as makers or ministers of the law. This study should embrace the substance as well as the shadow, and if it is as searching as it should be, it will not disdain to look carefully after the little matters. In fact the little things should receive the special care and attention of the public official. It is here, in my opinion, that pay. those who wish to practice economy and lighten the burdens of the people can be most successful. And yet because of their seeming unimportance these little amounts are so often overlooked or indifferently examined. It is too often said what is a hundred dollars to a great government like the United States, or ten dollars to a great State like North Carolina, ar a dollar to a great county likeand yet it is the aggregate of these very items that swells the disbursement accounts of these governments to their millions, their hundreds of thousands and their thousands. The time was when in making contracts for the government, the agents exercised the same care and economy as if he were spending his own money. Then we had true economy and the burdens of the people were light. Now, with some, it has become unfashionable to stand on a few dollars and undignified to look after

tempts it, is by some called penurious and laughed at as an old fogy. The people are as much interested in how their agents perform their duties as they are in what they pay them. And the retrencher whose purpose is to serve the people and not to make a little cheap notoriety for himself, will devote himself earnestly and impartially to the work of publishing to the people how the public official does his work as well as what he is paid. If he is proved to be faithful in the performance of all his duties, cautious and prudent in his contracts and always on the lookout to save every dollar for the people he possibly can, the people ought to know it. On the other hand if he is found wasteful or extravagant or indulgent or corrupt or in any way unfit or unfaithful, it ought to be known and published. For after all this question of practical retrenchment and economy rests with the people. They choose the officials. Upon their choice turns the whole question. If they choose proper men they secure practical economy. Therefore it is that the people are entitled to know the whole truth; what a man does as well as what he gets, so that when they

these little things, and the man who at-

vants they may act knowingly. The public mind has recently become greatly excited upon this question of re trenchment. It is no new question with me. I have been laboring for it for ten years, I have studied it, talked it, and practiced it. Under its banners I have called the people to rally. I have worshipped at its shrine, and I believe it is for my devotion to its cause that I am today so richly rewarded. It will always be one of the cardinal principles of my political creed and must be of my political party with which I act. But I want the substance and not the shadow, the genuine

come to make their choice of public ser-

and not the false. false economy that stops the wheels of rogress, undo what has been done to the State to educate the rising generation. These are great interests upon which depend the future greatness and glory of the State. A wise statesmanship in my opinion demands that there shall be no decrease in the appropriation for the Normal and common schools. It would be unwise to strike down the Department of Agriculture or to paralyze its energies. In 806 the Rhine was frozen over; the This department was created but two years ago. It was the first organized efgreat agricultural interest. That its workings should as yet be imperfect and its benefits but dimly seen is not surprising. But when the plan of its operations are better matured and the farmers have taken hold of it more cordially. I hope to see great benefits flow from it to the farming matters because they have been attached

The property of the State is taxed for the support of the State Government and tax collected from the same property as long been deferred.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News \$1,024,459.39. Add to this the county county purposes than for State purposes. The people pay annually nearly a million

of dollars more to the counties than to the State. Where the burden is heaviest is the place where the burdened most needs help. But the relief given here cannot dollar saved here is worth just as much to to them by palpable facts. One of the chief items of expense in

these county governments is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers cost paid by the coun ties embrace small amounts but the aggregate is great. I will here make these suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the taxpayers without any detriment to the public good. First by simplyfying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often is it the case that a Solicitor in the hurry and pressure of | State, the court fails to put in his bill a "not" a "said" or an "aforesaid" with which our Bill of Indictment bristles so frightfully. Witnesses are subpœned and attend from court to court: official fees and cost accumulates, and when the trial is had the Bill is squashed or Judgement arrested. The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a big bill of costs to In our empoverished condition the pro- protection, in all their rights, of the strong

We need a statute which enacts, "That determine certain petty cases upon proper crowded State dockets. But it ought to | Carolina policy and a North Carolina be expressly forbidden for the county to pay any cost incurred in any trial before any Justice of the Peace, where he takes final jurisdiction. Third. By making it mandatory by statute that, in a certain class of cases, the Solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury ment to direct the Solicitor so to do. The tendency of the legislation in this State since the war has been to create a large number of new statutory offences to protect private rights which were formerly edressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury crop by tenant before rents and charges have the cost to pay. Then too, when a man resorts to the criminal law, as is often the case, to harrass and annoy his neighbors, and it so appears to the court,

the tax-payer ought to be protected against the cost in such cases. I think these modifications in our system of admistering the criminal law, coupled with a rigid scrutiny of every bill of cost to be paid by the county before it is allowed, will save to the tax-payer an average of one thousand dollars to the county per annum. In some counties it will be more, in many less. If I am correct, this will give a net saving to the people of \$94,000 every year. But if I am too high in my estimate, and it should be reduced one-half, then it will amount to

This question of costs paid by the counties in proceedings in criminal cases is of much more importance than one, who has never investigated the subject, is likely to suppose. But add to this the \$115,000 paid annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crime of the country is eating up the property of the country." The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax-payer and the re-

It is the part of wisdom and sound economy to make this crime contribute as taxable value of the property of the State, hustled across the line by a party prepared they alleged, had left Washington county much as possible to develop and increase and it may be done. Is it not perfectly while in the act of holding such a conUpon the return of Messrs. H. and I cannot and will not yield to this cry the value of that property which it so clear that any one individual no matter in versation, and they tell of a man who they had in charge a horse, mule and heavily taxes. And for one, I desire the declaration to go forth now to all men help the farmers and cripple the efforts of | that they will find it to their interest as well as their comfort to live by honest toil and labor. The man who commits crime expecting to live in idleness while in the custody of the law, will, so far as I am concerned, find he has made a great mistake. If he never knew what hard work was the State will teach him. I have no patience with crime or idleness, and a provision of law to hire out persons by county authorities, who commit crime and will not voluntarily work to pay for it, will, in my opinion, tend to lessen crime and relieve the burdens that rests upon

We have already accomplished enough with this convict labor to teach us that if properly used, we can make it an important factor in developing the wealth and resources of the State. With it we have slowly but steadily climbed the mountain side, filling here an immense gorge, and there making a huge excavation, till a splendid passway has been made for the locomotive, where but a few years ago the way was impassable for man or beast. With it we have removed barriers that ers and every enterprise of their own State. rose up in our way mountains high, and the Seine was frozen for thirty-five suc- property for State purposes including the when they were too high to be scaled, we cessive days. In 1709 the Adriatic and tax for the support of the Asylum for the bored through them. With it the engi- keep one down because it may outstrip Insane, for the Deaf, the Dumb and the neer passing under the backbone of the another ought to cease, and as the devoted Blind and the Penitentiary, was, as shown | mighty Blue Ridge will, in a few days. tablished on the Thames and finally, the by the last Auditor's report last year, appear on the western slope to make glad Seine was entirely frozen over in 1742, \$434,232.45. The aggregate amount of the hearts of those whose hopes have so

several county governments proper was hope to see pushed forward as rapidly as sion to myself on this occasion. In my possible, there are other enterprises for childhood I read about the Governor of the development of the wealth of the North Carolina, and invested him with we have \$1,351,603.42 tax collected for State in which this labor may be benefic- the highest honors that befall mankind. ially employed. The railroad from Fayette- As I toiled and labored on the little farm ville to Egypt in which the State has a by the side of the sea in noble old Currilarge interest claims our attention. The tuck, I wondered if it were possible for States interest in this road should be se- me ever to reach that high and exalted cured and then the road with the convict position. labor extended up the fertile valley of the | The prospect then seemed gloomy, but be so easily shown to the relieved, and hence this broad field for retrenchment is, 1, fear, too much neglected. And yet a labor extended up the fertile valley of the Yadkin into the rich mineral deposits of the Northwest. When this is completed the lessons of honesty and integrity the force may be withdrawn and with it taught me by a pious mother and a holy Episcopal church, Raleigh. , fear, too much neglected. And yet a the force may be withdrawn and with it taught me by a pious mother and a holy extend the road from Fayetteville to Wil- father, aided by devoted and generous the people as if it could be demonstrated | mington, thus giving railroad facilities to | friends and favored by a noble and chivalincreasing the wealth and prosperity of goal of my youthful ambition, and am ball was removed. the sections through which it passes, about to enter upon the discharge of the There are several lines of projected rail- duties of that office which then seemed so way on which this may be profitably em- far away out of my reach. Now it is mine ployed. Thousands of acres of lands in by the free gift of the peeple, but I still the eastern counties through which the think it is an honor of which the greatest

there are certain principles of business ambition is to meet these responsibilities and State policy that ought to be observ. as to merit the approval of the people. To will be kept actually at work and never al- unreseverdly dedicated. All that I do lowed to be idle. The great work upon shall be done with an eye single to the which it is most likely to be employed public good and with entire impartiality. will not be completed in years to come. The humble and the weak shall have the cess of construction and development will arm of the law. The strong and the necessarily be slow. What we do now mighty must obey its mandates. And in Anders, residing near Beatty's Bridge every Bill of Indictment which charges in ought to be so done that those who are to all things so far as in me lies, I will try was totally words sufficiently clear, without regard to direct and control years hence may wisely to so discharge my duties that the people a severe loss, estimated at \$800. form, the offence for which the defendant | build upon the foundation laid by us. But | will feel as little as possible their loss of is to be tried, so that he can know the above all it ought to be used to enrich the great man who to-day surrenders into charge he is to meet, shall be held by the North Carolina, to build up her cities and my hands the important trust they comcourts to be good." Second. By giving towns and to make more valuable her mitted to him." Justices of the Peace power to try and lands by constructing lines of travel and ways of transportation which tend in that complaint, so as to largely reduce our direction and which conserve a North

I very much doubt it thesse end can best be obtained by farming out the convicts by legislative enactments. When it is done in this way there is no power that can change it till the Legislature meets again, although there may be manifest without endorsing thereof a prosecutor, reasons why there should be a change. A and that the judge shall have the power | better plan it seems to me is to organize in all cases and at any time before judg- a Board of Internal Improvements which may be composed of certain State officers and certain members of the now existing Boards which may be done without any extra cost to the State. Give this Board sole power to farm out convicts for the best interest of the State under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by to live stock, entering upon lands after law. Such a Board will be free from local being forbidden to do so, removing or de- influences and I have no doubt can make stroying mortgaged property, removing better contracts for the State than is secured by the present system. This board are paid, and the like, are some of them. | can also hear and determine all complaints The public are not interested in this class | as to treatment of convicts or alleged failof cases, and the counties ought not to ure in compliance with the terms of the

A common interest, and a common pa-

triotism require every citizen of the State to contribute all he can to the development of her resources, and the increase of her wealth. Did I say a common interest? Yes. It can be demonstrated upon the simplest principles of political economy that the farmer in Currituck is pecuniarily nterested in an increase in the value of lands of Cherokee. The poorest tax-payer in Buncombe is interested in seeing Raleigh grow to be a great and wealthy city. Raleigh in seeing Beaufort and Wilmington put on a new era of prosperity, and all in seeing Charlotte maintain her steady step to wealth, and what is true of these world that has two mayors, two city sections is true of every other section and governments, police, &c., and that is taxed its people. The taxable property of the in two States. The line between Tennes-State as shown by the last report of the see and Virginia is in the centre of Main State as shown by the last report of the see and Virginia is in the centre of Main on the bank of Tar river, about six miles Auditor is \$146,370,493. To raise enough street, and it gives rise to many funny above Washington, on Friday last, nearly money from this property for State pur-poses requires a tax of twenty-nine and couple need no coach-and-four, put, arm-one arm was gone and the flesh was torn two-thirds cents on each hundred dollars in-arm, step across Main street and are decomposition that it was impossible to worth of property. Now suppose by con- wedded. The fugitive commits a crime structing highways that lead to our own in Virginia, goes to the pavement on the As she wore a No. 7 shoe, it is concities and towns, by encouraging our own other side of the street, and talks defiantly people in their efforts to develop the to the officer on the opposite, who has a manufacturing interests of the State, by warrant for his arrest. A stumble or a fostering our own trade and commerce too bold disposition will sometimes, howand by a just and equal system of valua- ever, bring him to grief. Several in- their way to Bay River, to serve some tion, we could in a few years double the stances have occurred of fugitives being legal papers on a Mr. Robinson, whe, o pay half as much tax on the same property then as now, for as you increase jeering the officers on the other side, but, the value of the property to be taxed, the unfortunately for him, some more lawamount of money to be raised remaining abiding citizens tilted the boxes, and board of trustees to state that the same, you decrease in like proportion when he reached the ground, to his ex- to the Legislature for aid for a norma

patriotism not only requires the construction of our lines of communication, so that they lead to our own cities and towns but they require that our people shall patronize them. While I am free to admit that the trade and commerce of the State cannot be controlled by legislation without injury to many of our best citizens, I at the same time insist that if the shipper in Raleigh or Charlotte can get an outlet on our own coast on as good terms as he can by a route that tends to build up the cities and towns of other States he is in duty bound to give North Carolina the prefer-

So when our people can buy at home as cheaply as they can abroad they ought to encourage their home merchants, their home mechanics, their home manufactur-All petty jalousies and rivalries between individuals and sections which tend to children of one grand old mother, we ought to labor together, to help each other and to make her prosperous and

In addition to this great work which I I hope I will be pardoned for an allu-

a large portion of our people and greatly rous people, I have to-day reached the moor-foul now wings his weary flight, but and best of men may be proud. Although need the canals which can be cheaply con- it comes by indirection and by what some structed, by this labor to make them con- may call accident I think it none the less tribute rich harvests to their owners, and great. I am aware of the fact that while third year, in very feelble health. much to the aggregate wealth of the this position confers upon me such great distinction, it at the same time places But in the employment of this labor upon me great responsibilities. Now my It ought to be farmed out where it this end all that I have and am shall be

> The delivery of these remarks was in expected. They will be re-sentenced at terrupted by frequent applause, and at their conclusion the Governor elect received the hearty congratulations of the to grasp his hand being Governor Vance.

A PRINCESS' WEDDING PRES-

ENTS. Among the wedding presents which Princess Thyra, of Denmark, received, the most costly was a complete garniture of diamonds from the emperor of Russia; the most beautiful a jewelry case from Danish ladies; the most curious an enor- many ever saw. mous kringle, or wedding cake, from the mous kringle, or wedding cake, from the baker apprentices of Copenhagen. The edy company concluded that it could defy iewelry case consists of a restagular box, made of silver inlaid with gold and emaille, mounted with bands of sapphires, and bearing on the top of the lid the name of ed in the penalty of \$20, which amount the princess in large diamonds. The box was after awhile paid over. rests on the necks of four dragons with diamond eyes and teeth, and ugly enough | Peck is in Greeesboro, holdi brought to the palace an hour before the bakers, who were most cordially received his tastes run in that direction by the queen, and shown the other wedding presents. Meanwhile, the young bride entered the room in her bridal attire. The subdued but nevertheless audible exclamations she answered with a quick little laugh, and promised the bakers that morning at her breakfast table, and, according to old Danish custom, every one belonging to her new household should have a piece of it.

A CITY IN TWO STATES. Bristol is perhaps the only city in the store boxes within six feet of the line.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives palld faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, nactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy checks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

Grape Culture and Wine.

menced, but a few years ago, in a small way, to make wines from currants, black- Charlotte. They there keep a boys' school. berries, and other fruits. He now controls large vineyards, from which his fam-ous Port Grape Wine is made, which chemists and physicians say rivals the world for its beneficial effects on weakly

GREAT REDUCTION-In Durham Smo king Tobacco. Reduced to 60c. a pound, at Griffin Bros.', under Gregory House, in Post Office.

† the book, by some means she did not fall immediately under the pillar and receive its full force, or she would more than likely have been instantly killed.

STATE NEWS. Ex-Sheriff Albert Murry, of Alamance,

NO. 41.

died suddenly last Sunday of paralysis. Fifty vessels arrived at the port of Wilmington during the month of Jan-

The Press says a man lighting a cigar set fire to some bales of cotton in Hickory. and there was a few minutes danger of a lestructive conflagration.

The Economist regrets to learn that Cecil Pool of Elizabeth City was wound-

ed in the leg by the accidental discl of a pistol which he was bandling. A very successful revival of rel whole neighborhood was affected by its in

fluence, and the accessions to the Bap

church were very large. Hillsboro Recorder: Capt. James Waddell is at present on a visit to his aged father, F. N. Waddell, Esq., who,

A man named Cook stabbed a negro three times, in Morganton, a few days since. He is about to die. The difficulty occurred about a banjo. The States-ville Landmark gives this information. Harry Worthen, of Shelby, was wound

ed, by the accidental discharge of pistol while getting into a buggy near Dysartsville, McDowell county, on Friday last the ball ranging down from the thigh to Wilmington Review: On the night of Thursday, the 23d instr, the barn with the whole of its contents, of Mr. F. J.

The Durham Plant learns that the Supreme Court has refused to grant a new trial to the Chapel Hill burglars, and adds: "This is nothing more than every

the next term of Orange Superior Court. The Shelby Aurora says Fred Martin a negro, was lodged in jail in that place, distinguished gentlemen around, the first last Monday, for attempting to commit rape upon the person of Canzada Pursley, a negro girl living at Mr. A. Earls, in Cleaveland county, as they were returning from church last Sunday evening, the 2d

Statesville Landmark: Mr. Jacob Wallace returned from a trip to Florida last week and brought a little pet along with him-a young alligator. This amphibious and curious animal has been creating some excitement among the natives, it being the first that a great

the law and the county authorities by giving theatrical exhibitions without paying the required tax. The members were brought before Esquire Scott and mulcht-

Raleigh Christian Advocate: to frighten away any thief who might ap- ference of the M. E. Church in North proach the shrine. The kringle was Carolina. Dr. Fuller, of Atlanta, Ga. is there also. The doctor has a wor ful tact at stirring up the colored peop wedding by a deputation of five young against the whites. What a pity that

Concord Register: A bill passed the Senate last week giving increased criminal jurisdiction to magistrates. It does not meet the approval of the people, and while it has some favorable features, that portion of it which relates to sexual debauchery, should condemn it in the House. the kringle should be served the next The evil in the measure outweighs the good, and we trust the House

Raleigh Observer: Myers & Sneed have filed a bill in the chancery court of Shelby county and in the United States District Court, asking the appointment of a receiver for the city of Memphis. W. M. Sneed is a North Carolina lawyer, and a descendant of Chief Justice Henderson. He is a young man who went West a few years ago and has won great success at

the Memphis bar. Southerner: A woman was found dead ascertain whether she was white or colored jectured she was colored. She evidently

Washington Press : Messrs. Hornthal and Johnston, of Plymouth, passed through our town some days since, on of negro. We presume they would also have taken Robinson, but he died within five minutes after the service of the papers.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard is requested by the Forest College has not made application the amount each hundred dollars worth of that property has to pay.

But this common interest and common

The amount each hundred dollars worth treme mortification, he found that he was in the other State.

School to be held there, because by so doing Baptist principles, which are opposed to all union of church and State, would be violated. Wake Forest is a Baptist institution, and by asking State aid its trustees think that in some sense it would be favoring a union of church and

> Raleigh News: It may not be uninter esting to give some facts in regard to the Roman Catholic Church in this State and in this city. In Raleigh there are 150 Catholics, while in the entire State there are about 1,800. There are 7 priests and 11 churches and chapels. There is one Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey, one of the largest producers in the East, commenced but a few room and wine. dictine Fathers, situated 10 miles from Rockingham Spirit: Little Honora Worley, daughter of the foreman of our office, came very near being killed on Wednesday evening last. She was playworld for its beneficial effects on weakly and aged persons. For sale by Drs. Kirby & Hill.
>
> Converge to the piazza at home when one of the large heavy pillars to the piazza suddenly gave way and tumbled over, striking her on the head and knocking her senseless to the floor, bruising her head in a

> Dr. Spicer begs to inform the public that his new Drug Store, in the MESSENGER building, is now opened, and he solicits a liberal share of patronage. †
>
> General Grant, accompanies by Mrs. Grant, their son Fred and a few others, left Paris on their way to India.