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PARTY ORGANIZATION. We distinctly stated that the STAR was not wedded to any particular plan or system in selecting candidates. We do not think the old plan has been satisfactory—at least not to the people if to the politicians. What we aim at is to elevate and purify the mode of choosing candidates, so that pot-house politicians shall not have it all their own way, and the people—the sovereigns—may be consulted. We have no axe to grind—we are not office seekers. Our sole aim is to benefit the country, and to secure better, more efficient representation. It is admitted by all that our State has sometimes been badly represented—has sometimes been cursed with very inefficient officials. We think all good men would be glad to see this avoided as far as it is possible to do so. We do not insist upon any special plan. We are not satisfied with the way the old system was worked. We have thought that it might be improved or abandoned, and some other plan tested. But of this we are not specially careful. If the old plan can be made more efficient and more generally reflective of public sentiment and public preference, then continue it, say we, until a better way is found.

The Wilson Advance is edited by a gentleman who has considerable political experience and real talents for party management. That paper, in its last number, discusses elaborately the subject of "Party Organization."

We are glad to see that its views are not so different from those we have expressed when our position is rightly understood. It discards the idea of primary elections for candidates, and favors the election of delegates by this mode, and says it is the best way that can be adopted. It says:

"It is open to fewer objections and is better calculated to give satisfaction than any other. The Virginia primary elections which have been referred to in order to sustain the proposition to have primary elections for candidates in this State, if we would adopt that State for our criterion, never contemplated a direct vote for the candidates but for the delegates. By that system delegates favorable to some candidate could be chosen, or delegates might be selected entirely untrammelled and free to nominate the best man who might be proposed. Under this wise system, a man could be nominated whose name had not been mentioned and who had not sought the office."

We have to remark that whilst the Virginia plan did not contemplate a direct vote for the candidates, that it practically, as we understand it, amounts to the same thing. Delegates, it is true, were only voted for, but those delegates represented the claims of certain avowed candidates. In the last Virginia election the Richmond and Petersburg papers kept a table of delegates elected, and from time to time published the result, showing how many Hobbies had, how many Lays, how many Holliday, and so on. The STAR never intended to advocate the voting directly for the candidates by name, but only to vote for delegates favorable to some candidates."

Whilst we are glad to see that the Advance and the STAR are not so wide apart as some might suppose, we are not disposed, as we said at the outset, to press our own views, or to insist upon any plan that shall be inflexible and unyielding. We think the Advance very properly and judiciously suggests that the State Executive Committee recommend a general plan that could be adopted in all the counties and be uniform throughout the State. It says further:

"In the absence of any recommendation from the State Committee on the subject, we think the plan for electing delegates from each township, the elections to be held by the township committees, the best calculated to give satisfaction and produce harmony. The delegates thus elected, being well known, and possessing the confidence of their neighbors, when the county convention meets, would be prepared to reflect the will of those who elected them, and, in the event their favorite candidate should be chosen, could vote according to their best discretion for any other name before the Convention. Each township might be entitled to the same number of delegates, say five, but in balloting the township delegates, each only entitled to their relative strength, to be ascertained by reference to the vote in the preceding State election. Under this plan every Democrat in the county would have an equal voice in making the nominations."

These suggestions are wise and intelligible, and we are willing to waive all objections and accept them in the interests of harmony, hoping that if adopted they will prove satisfactory to all, and serve to solidify and invigorate the Democratic party, and

thus contribute no little in perpetuating and rendering effective "party organization."

The thing is to get at the wishes of the people. There is no objection for a township to elect delegates who are not committed to any candidates, if the people so prefer. The point is to secure an exact expression of their preferences and wishes.

WE TAKE NO STEPS BACKWARD.

The STAR has no regrets for having done full justice to President Hayes for his conciliatory and constitutional course towards the South. We should feel humiliated if we had been guilty of unkindness or unfairness towards him when he was walking in the path of duty. We preserved our own self-respect, had the full endorsement of our own consciences, maintained a spirit of fair-dealing and candor towards him, and have no cause whatever to regret our course. Justice, fairness, candor, and honesty would compel us to do precisely as we have done if the early months of his administration were to be repeated with all of the attending circumstances. If Mr. Hayes has broken down and falsified his own promises, it is his own shame and fault. We promised in the outset of his administration to sustain him when he was right, and to condemn him when he was wrong. We defy any one to show wherein we have failed to keep our promise in spirit and letter.

We sincerely regret the failure of the President to carry out his reform policy and to stand by the people in their war with the bondholders. When he merited our praise we bestowed it; when he deserves our censure we do not withhold it. We see nothing whatever to admire in any other course. These are our sentiments now and forever. Nulla vestigia retrosum.

GAINING GROUND.

The bell-punch is making progress and gaining friends every day. Several of the large cities are considering the wisdom of introducing it. The liquor dealers, who have tried its workings, are its staunchest friends. It is death to the credit system. It is a check on dishonest bar-tenders. It makes more per drink than the old way. It is the credit system that has kept many of the small dealers poor. The people of Chicago are agitating the subject with much earnestness. In that city there are 3,000 saloons, selling daily 500,000 drinks. Tax these and nearly a million and a half dollars will be raised. The city is overwhelmed with debt. The Inter-Ocean points to the Moffet Register as the way out. According to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue there is one liquor shop for every 280 inhabitants in the United States. New York State stands first, and leads off with 29,834 saloons, or one for each 200 inhabitants. Pennsylvania has 16,105; Ohio, 14,248. Then, fourthly, comes in Illinois with 10,138 retail saloons and 255 dealers in malt liquors exclusively, making 10,803 saloons. Illinois has likewise 38 retailers, 247 wholesale dealers in liquors, and 148 brewers.

California beats the world. There is a bar-room for every sixty inhabitants, or every thirteen adult males. Why not tax the evil? Everything else almost is taxed. Why not tax the drinks as well? It is the surest, the easiest, the wisest way to raise revenue for the country. We have seen that the saloon keepers who have tried it do not object. The Chicago Inter-Ocean thus puts the case:

"The drinker certainly should not object, if some portion of his earnings spent in this way goes towards educating his children and keeping alive an efficient government. He will no doubt soon become accustomed to the intimation of the little bell, and he will take knowledge as to whether it is duly punched, and punched with care, when he pays to the jugle. The moderate drinker can moralize as he drinks, here four cents for appetite and one cent for common sense and good government. The vicious drinker, as he nerves his arm by a stiff whiskey-straight for some fatal blow, can listen as the little bell rings out, 'Nine cents to inspire the devil within, and one cent to prosecute the murderer's sin.'"

BADLY FOOLED.

The opponents of silver were never wider of the mark than at present. According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the silver dollar is already worth 92 cents. Gold has gone down, instead of up, and is now only worth 101. This, according to Jay Gould's Tribune, is "a lower point than has been reached for nearly sixteen years." Furthermore, there is an immense demand for Government four per cent bonds. Was there ever before such astounding results? Every prophecy of the gold-bugs has come to naught. The precise opposite has occurred to all their anticipations. Silver has made gold fall whilst advancing in value itself. The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an inquiry of Congress, on the 7th inst., states that "all bonds disposed of have been sold for their par value in coin."

LONG BONDS.

The bill that passed the Senate on last Thursday, known as the Long Bond bill, meets with favor even among papers that steadfastly opposed the Silver bill. The New York Journal of Commerce is determined not to favor of anything that the "silver location" may do. It admits that the bill itself is a step in the right way, as it is an effort to popularize Government loans at home. It says: "All judicious measures of this kind should be approved, as bulwarks against repudiation, and as putting the national credit on an immovable basis like that of France. But the Senate also has a clause to stand in the Long Bond bill which can only have the effect to injure the prospect of the four per cent bonds now before the country and vainly seeking for investment. It is proposed to take subscriptions for the long bonds not only in coin but also in United States legal-tender notes at their nominal value, and it is added that 'such bonds are to be issued in denominations as low as twenty-five dollars, to run for fifty years, and to bear interest at four per cent. They are to be sold at all national banks and other designated depositories, where also the coupons are to be payable, and the proceeds of their sale are to be used for the redemption of such redeemable outstanding bonds as bear the highest rate of interest. Brief, this is a plan for raising one hundred millions of the national debt in a popular loan at four per cent, thus effecting a great saving in interest to the people collectively, and affording to individuals an investment for their surplus earnings as convenient and profitable as a savings bank, and far more safe."

We quote these views of the two ablest independent papers of the two largest American cities, that our readers may see with what favor this new legislation is received. The proposed bill will be popular, as it has features that will commend it to the favorable consideration of a large majority of the voters of the country whenever those features are understood. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the bill, is to issue coupon bonds of three denominations—\$25, \$50, and \$100. The amount total to be issued is \$100,000,000. They are to bear interest at four per cent. As the Times says they will be extremely convenient and offer an excellent investment for all surplus earnings. They will be for sale at the different sub-treasuries, at all national banks, and at such post-offices as are now "money order depositories." They will, therefore, be easily accessible, and people can thus make safe investments and get at once interest on their savings. They will thus lend to the Government, and will have the resources of the whole country to make good the bonds. The interest is paid at home, instead of to Europeans who hold the old government bonds. The Baltimore Sun directs attention to one feature that is worth considering, when it says:

"The issue and sale of these bonds is a very different thing from the original proposition of a complex postal savings bank system, with postmasters receiving in innumerable towns in a sparse country and at a great risk on both sides, which would appear rather impracticable, and smacked too much of the paternal government character." It strikes us that this Senate bill is preferable to the House Postal Savings Bank bill. The Postal Savings Bank bill would certainly meet a want in those communities where there are no Savings Banks. Indeed, for that, the people having lost all confidence in such institutions, the proposed Postal Savings Banks would be found useful in almost every section or community. But there can hardly be any use for both the Senate and House bills, and as the bill of the former makes both a popular loan and encourages small savings among the people, it is to be preferred probably. If the small bonds should also constitute a part of the currency in transactions involving moderate payments, they would only be the more popular and useful. The Journal of Commerce, and other papers, say that their issue will affect the sale of other bonds and have a bad effect upon the value of other government securities. The House has referred the Senate bill to the committee of Ways and Means.

The Journal of Commerce denounces the House bill (Postal Savings Bank) because there is an inflation purpose, as one section provides for issuing \$50,000,000 more of paper money to redeem the postal savings bonds. It says:

"Under cover of benefiting the poorer classes, the sharp practitioners mean to put out more greenbacks, and this \$50,000,000 is the entering wedge of still more ambitious and dangerous projects for debauching the currency." One of the other of these bills, possibly both, will pass, but after alteration and modification doubtless. We may mention that the Long

Bond loans are very popular in France. The following from the Baltimore Sun is instructive:

"Whenever a new loan is required in the country bonds of various denominations are issued, and the people, who are so much interested in the welfare of the poor, who care for the demand of the latter for them that the money is not to be expended in the aggregate of the little hoarded savings of the poor, who came forward and invested them in the smallest bonds that were issued by the government. The demand for these popular loans among all classes of the French people, from the rag-picker in the Paris gutters and the peasant in the provinces to the operator at the bourse, was not only a striking evidence of national patriotism, but has had the effect of strengthening the government by making its multitude of bondholders interested in its preservation. It is to a larger extent than many suppose a guarantee of peace and order."

CHARACTER IS PRECIOUS TO EVERY MAN.

Character is precious to every man, who has proper self-respect and commendable aspirations. There is nothing in this world so dear to an immortal being as his reputation and his life. This is but to say in sober prose what Shakespeare has said in verse: "The purest treasure mortal times afford, Is spotless reputation."

It is a serious act then to throw suspicion upon character, or to assail the good reputation of any man.

"He that fishes from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed." Character ought not then to be assailed without grave reason. No man has a right to charge another man with folly or worse unless he is positively assured that the charge is well taken and fully sustained.

A little while ago Chief Justice Smith was elevated to the bench, and the papers of both parties expressed themselves as pleased at the selection. What has he since done to forfeit their good opinion, or to justify either flippant criticism or harsh insinuations? He is held responsible, it appears, in some sense for the opinion of Mr. Justice Reade in the Driver case. He is said to have disappointed his "party friends," and to have shown manifestations of intellectual imbecility or senility. We have never seen the truth of one of Lord Francis Jeffrey's acute sayings more forcibly illustrated—"that good-will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one." Judge Smith is censured roundly because he has not protested against the opinion of the Court in the case of the villain Driver. We do not know whether he holds the legal opinion given by the Court, or not, but he was not in Court, we have seen stated, when the opinion was delivered. If he holds the opinion, we may be sure he has no sympathy with Judge Reade's malice or his vindictive persecution of Judge Kerr. He may hold a different opinion from the majority of the Court, for aught that is known to those who have so freely criticised him.

Chief Justice Smith is beyond all questions a gentleman of very high character. He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and is honored and respected by all who know him personally. He is a gentleman in the best sense of that abused word; is really learned in the law, and possesses varied information. He speaks well and he writes well. He is a man who is controlled by principle and conscientious motives, and is one of the foremost lawyers in our State. His intellect is unimpaired vigor. He is in his 66th year, with fine physical health, and a well disciplined, vigorous mind. He has borne throughout life a high character that has never been successfully assailed. He has the confidence, and deserves the confidence, of the gentlemen of his own profession, and of all other gentlemen who enjoy his personal acquaintance.

The STAR never urged Judge Smith's claims to the bench before he was appointed, nor will it urge his or any man's claims before the next convention. The STAR is not the mouth-piece of any man. If there ever was an office that should seek the man, that office is a Supreme Court Judgeship. It will be a sad day for North Carolina when office-seekers are considered the only qualified persons to hold the scales and wear the ermine. The STAR is for keeping the Judiciary of North Carolina pure and unspotted. We have had enough of political Judges; in all conscience.

We will add, that after our experience as a people the Democratic party cannot afford to make a Supreme Court of less tearing and less ability than the present one. It cannot afford to place men on the bench whose chief qualification is an intense party zeal and devotion. The Supreme Court of the United States, as well as our own, is a fearful example of what sort of justice is dealt out by a Bench of partisans. In the best

times of our State the Supreme Court Judges never dragged the robes of office in the mire and filth of political squabbles. Peter Pindar satirized the political Judges of his times, a stanza of which we will quote:

"When Judges are campaigning go, And let their black robes look so big, What gives their consequence, I trow, Is nothing but a bushier wig."

We need men of the highest virtue and integrity and courage to dare do right, whatever politicians or newspapers may say—men like some "of those simple great ones," of old, who sat for the Temple of Justice to "Poise the scales in Justice equal scales, Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails."

It appears to us that the way to avoid such a disaster as is indicated above, is to select three lawyers of superior judicial minds, of large professional experience, of profound legal and general learning, of high moral character, and of excellent abilities, and without regarding sections or age—whether he is forty or sixty-five, whether from the West, East, or the Centre. If the three best qualified men should live in one section, or even one county, what of it? North Carolina was never more ably represented than when its U. S. Senators either hailed from the same county or adjoining counties. It is a misfortune to make the election of Judges turn upon questions of mere sectional jealousy. We are opposed to encouraging any such spirit. North Carolina will never be great until she becomes united. If the sections are jealous of each other and antagonize each other, there cannot be prosperity. Let us have a genuine State feeling, and that means death to sectional animosities.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

Preliminary Examination Before Justice Marjorie of Ben McAllister, charged with the Murder of Benjamin Smith, in 1874.

The case of Ben McAllister, colored, arrested on Monday last, through the efforts of Constable C. W. Oldham, who worked up the case, procuring the attendance of witnesses, &c., was up for preliminary examination before Justice Harris yesterday, the charges being that of murder and being an escaped convict from the penitentiary. The affidavit, made by a party who was present, was read to the prisoner, and he was cautioned by the presiding Justice to say nothing which would criminate himself.

The evidence hinged altogether upon the confessions of the defendant to different parties, and was to the effect that in November, 1874, while the Great Eastern Circus was performing at Lumberton, Robeson county, the defendant, Ben McAllister, was guarding a portion of the tent, when Mr. Benjamin Smith, formerly a resident of Columbus county, near Whiteville, but at the time clerking for Mr. Isaac H. Smith, at Abbottsburg, Bladen county, went to the side of the tent and attempted to lift up the canvass, when defendant gave him a severe blow, which it was thought at the time had killed him; that he and two other men connected with the show, one white and the other colored, then wrapped Mr. Smith up in a blanket and carried him to a ravine a short distance from the tent and deposited him upon the ground, when the other two men returned to the tent, McAllister remaining with the wounded man with the view, as he expressed it, of satisfying himself as to whether he was really dead or not; that shortly after the two men departed Smith began to show signs of life and retaining consciousness, upon which McAllister recalled the two men, informing them of the fact, whereupon they "made a fish of him." The three men then wrapped the body up in the blanket and conveyed it to an unoccupied house or barn near by, where it was subsequently discovered and taken to Columbus county and interred.

This was the substance of the confession of McAllister to four or five colored witnesses who were examined, having been taken on the stand during a recent trip to Kelley's Cove, Bladen county. He also confessed to having killed a person in Cumberland county some years ago, for which he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, but succeeded in effecting his escape.

McAllister was committed for trial at the next term of the Superior Court for Robeson county, which convenes at Lumberton on the 25th inst. The prisoner, who is a man of medium size, decidedly black, and whose personal appearance, especially his physiognomy, is not calculated to speak in favor of his ability to prove an alibi so far as the murder of Mr. Smith is concerned. He was remanded to jail, to await a requisition from the authorities of Robeson county.

County Commissioners.

The Board met in called session yesterday, and drew the following names as Jurors for the April term of the Criminal Court, which convenes on Monday, the 1st day of April, viz: John Lofin, Evans A. Hewlett, James Elder, Thomas Evans, A. D. Cazaux, B. F. Hall, Jacob Greenwood, Adam Brown, John A. Farrow, Edward S. Gause, Brown W. Hold, Ezekiel Hollis, Nicholas Morris, R. F. Langdon, Jesse J. King, James Richardson, Jos. J. Culler, Isham Quick, George Hall, Charles W. Bradley, Joseph Doane, Arle Bryant, Joseph Mitchell, Jas. M. Gentry, J. H. Borneman, Wm. Bechtman, Alex. Sprunt, David Williams, Richard Price, E. W. Bryant.

The following were drawn for the spring term of the Superior Court, which meets Monday—S. A. Story, Wm. Johnson, Joseph Smith, J. W. Morgan, Alonso Hewlett, D. S. Sauls, F. V. E. Yopp, E. A. M. Gentry, J. H. Borneman, Wm. Bechtman, W. J. Wellogg, Alfred Loftin.

Second week—Arthur Russ, John Marjorie, Leander Moore, Owen Fenell, J. M. Butler, J. F. Ferberger, T. A. Stokes, W. W. Campen, G. F. Alderman, J. A. Duke, Samuel Merritt, John T. Biddle.

Ignorant Colored Man Victimized by Sharpers.

We learn that some colored men came here from Brunswick yesterday with a lot of potatoes for sale, and when they landed at the wharf a colored man, representing himself to be an officer, presented himself and arrested the men for some alleged violation of the city ordinances. They were then marched up the street and arraigned before some self-constituted official, who was styled Mayor, and ordered to pay a fine of five dollars, which they did, and were then released. One of the men subsequently went to a store on Water street, where he was well known, and borrowed two dollars when he capably mentioned the circumstance of the arrest and fine imposed, but the gentleman thought nothing of it at the time. Afterwards, however, he made some inquiries and discovered that the men in question had been arrested and fined out of their money by irresponsible parties, the city officials knowing nothing at all about the matter. When the fraud was discovered, however, the victims had left the city. The merchant alluded to says the colored men are ignorant, but he is confident of their reliability.

Supreme Court.

We learn from the Raleigh Observer that the Justices of the Supreme Court filed opinions in appeals on Monday: State and Florence Cox vs. Robert Brit, from Robeson. Error. Judgment reversed. Carolina Central Railway Company vs. J. C. Phillips, et al., from Catawba. Judgment affirmed. Harper, Williams vs. Sallie R. Wallace, et al., from Duplin. Affirmed. Brunhild vs. Freeman et al., from New Hanover. Verdict set aside.

The defendant executed to one Meyer eight notes, which were passed before they were due to the plaintiffs to secure a debt. The defendant then executed to the plaintiffs four notes, which he alleges were in satisfaction of the old eight, which were to be delivered to him. The plaintiffs say the new notes were not given in full satisfaction of the old ones, but in satisfaction of the plaintiffs' debt against Meyer, with an understanding that the amount of the new notes was to be credit on the old ones. The jury found for the defendant.

Hold: That his Honor erred in failing to place before the jury, with proper instructions as to its effect, the fact which was testified by the parties and witnesses on both sides, that after the plaintiff gave the old notes back to Meyer, the defendant (Meyer) made a new arrangement concerning the old notes, and that they went together to the plaintiff and all the old notes were destroyed by consent.

The following decisions in appeals from this section were filed in the Supreme Court on Tuesday: Alfred Houston vs. A. D. McIlwain, from Duplin. Affirmed. John C. Gay vs. R. S. Nash, from Richmond. Reversed.

Sidney Mason vs. Luke Mason, from Lenoir. Appeal dismissed. J. H. Eason et al. vs. Warren Johnson, from Sampson. Reversed.

Karl Kehlweiler vs. James Anderson, from New Hanover. Affirmed. The judgment in the court below was in favor of the plaintiff.

A New Style Postal Card.

We learn that the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the House has agreed to recommend a bill providing for the adoption of the double-stamp return postal-card. This card is of the same size as that now in use. The two upper corners of the card have each a one-cent stamp affixed.

Decision about Fertilizers.

By act of Legislature of 1876-'77, ch. 274, sec. 8, "No manipulated guano, superphosphate, or commercial fertilizer, shall be sold, or offered for sale, in this State until the manufacturer or person importing the same shall first obtain a license therefor from the Treasurer of the State, for which shall be paid a privilege tax of five hundred dollars per annum." The violation of the above is made a misdemeanor, indictable.

Hold: That the term "import," as used in that clause of the Constitution which says that no State shall levy any imports or duties on imports or exports, does not refer to articles imported into one State from another, but only to articles imported from a foreign country into the United States." And hence a uniform tax imposed upon all sales made in a State, whether by a citizen of the State, or of some other State, and whether the goods sold are the produce of that, or of some other State, is valid.

Hold, also, that the clause in the United States Constitution, that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the immunities and privileges of citizens of the other States," does not give to citizens of other States greater privileges than our own citizens, but puts both on equal footing.

Supreme Court Decisions.

By STARR, C. J. S. C. Phillips vs. M. L. Holmes, from Catawba; judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant. D. D. McBryde et al., vs. John Patterson et al., from Robeson; judgment affirmed. By READE, J. State and James B. Cherr, vs. Wilson and Whitehead, from Pitt; reversed and remanded (2 cases). B. C. Mayo et al., vs. Calvin Jones et al., from Edgecombe (2 cases); judgment in each affirmed. By ROBSON, J. William D. Doughty vs. Atlantic North Carolina Railroad Company, from Carteret; (two other cases with different plaintiffs and same defendants) demurrer sustained in all three of the cases. Reuben Henry vs. W. S. Smith et al., from Anson; motion for new trial refused. By BYNUM, J. R. J. Holmes vs. Joseph Marshall, from Stanley; affirmed.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston is at Raleigh.

Spirits Turpentine.

The Morganton Blade has just entered its third year. It appears to be as keen and well tempered as ever, much as it was when it first flashed before the public eye.

Louisburg Times: Abraham Massenburg, colored, aged 85, took for the wife of his bosom, on the 1st inst., Caroline Fawn, colored, aged 86; all of this county.

There are eleven students from North Carolina at the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward county, Va. Eight of these were graduated at Davidson College.

An intelligent writer in the Charlotte Democrat says quite justly that Prof. Kerr "is the only man who has ever understood the geology of our State, and he only in his youth."

Biblical Recorder: Last week we did not refer to an assault made by Mr. Fletcher Parks upon Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill was dangerously wounded, but has continued to improve, and may recover. Mr. Parks is out of town.

Concord Sun: A mule sold at vendue, in front of the courthouse, last week, for \$5. And it wasn't a poor mule either. He was gory spotted, on a white body, and was very quiet, and was very much excited over a horse race, last Friday morning. It was Reidsville vs. Bunn. Of course Reidsville won. It is said some two hundred dollars changed hands.

Monroe Enquirer: The revival at the Methodist Church is still in progress, but has not been so interesting for the past week. Since our last issue two conversions have taken place. Last Sunday twenty-one joined the church. They were pleased to notice that Capt. C. M. T. McCauley was able to ride up town one day last week. This is the first time he has been seen by the people since last Christmas, and was so painfully crippled.

Charlotte Observer: A gentleman here recently sold a cat to a Baltimore drummer for \$10. It was an educated beast. Mr. J. H. McIlwain is prosecuting his suit for the right to the trademark of the D. & C. brand of cigars, and is as confident as ever of an issue favorable to himself. Brooks, of the Landmark, has gone to Goldsboro to get married, and Ramsay has gone off to help in the election in the western region of the State, near the Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies, yesterday morning.

Wadesboro Argus: The "Davis mine," about ten miles from this place, is being rapidly developed under the management of Capt. James Dastington, who, with some other parties, has leased the mine, and we understand promises to be one of the best in all this country. A shaft thirty feet deep has already been sunk, but it is expected to go at least twenty feet more. The mine is in a region of country rich in its mineral resources, and some scientific persons are of opinion that North Carolina will yield more gold than California. All we need is capital and skill to get it.

Raleigh News: R. W. Best, Armistead Jones, and G. W. Blackall, officers of this defunct insurance corporation, have been indicted in Bertie county for selling money under false pretences. On yesterday a subpoena to attend court in term of Bertie court was served on Eugene E. Gray and Dr. R. B. Hayward. A similar subpoena for Geo. W. Swenson, a partner in the firm, was also served. It is said he had not been seen since he left Swenson. Judge Kerr left our city on Sunday morning and at night delivered a sermon at the Baptist Church at Goldsboro. He is expected to continue his tour of duty in this State.

Reidsville Times: Mr. D. G. Flack, a farmer on the suburbs, made 90 gallons of brandy last year, which sold for \$1.50 a gallon. Judge Kerr delivered a grand lecture last night at a prayer meeting in the Baptist Church on the true dignity of Christian character. Mr. Degroot was knocked down last night and robbed of four dollars. He was going home through the pines. Don't know the robbery, he hit from behind. The Jew Well, now in the penitentiary at Raleigh for manslaughter, might have been pardoned when pardons were the order of the day. He was town marshal at Monroe, N. C., and was only pardoned when he was sent up on, and was the intention of the man was to rob him. Well bore a good character at home, and unacquainted with the laws submitted his case to the penitentiary. Let the Jews petition for his pardon.

Plymouth correspondent of the Tarboro Southern: Ben Smallwood got out of jail a few nights ago by burning through the floor. The day after he was shot on the Long new road by a man named Tetterton, but not seriously hurt. Sunday last he was captured twenty-five miles from his headquarters. The fisheries on the Roanoke are in full blast and doing well. They charge a quarter to look at a shad. It is cheaper for the people here to send to New York and buy the fish that are taken at their very doors, than to purchase from a Roanoke fisherman. Washington correspondent: The ladies of St. Peter's Episcopal Church gave a supper on the evening of the 28th inst. The proceeds of the church supper amounted to \$50. A very interesting feature was a museum of curiosities loaned by Mrs. Leut. Handy, whose husband is stationed at the U. S. Mandan, across sailing in the Mediterranean Sea, and who made the collection from the various countries bordering thereon, particularly the Levant. The Dennis & Snow bank has placed in the U. S. Bank a very good time for fish, either.

She walked along our crowded street, With "Punch" and striped stockings, She wore French slippers on her feet, And was coughing. Oh! 'twas shocking. Gone to get a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.