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POLITICAL ETHICS.

We mentioned that Mahone's desertion to the Republicans afforded unmixed satisfaction to his new allies. By his action he betraved the true interests of the country. He identifies himself with the party of corruption, that has so much abused the South. He gives the Garfield Ads ministration a full sweep, and henceforth the "course of empire" is to be directed solely by the friends of a strong Government, Senator Beck thinks that it may be better for Garfield to control everything, as he will thus have the credit for all that is good and the responsibility for all that is bad.

But this consideration will not relieve Mahone in the least from the Nor will be escape the censure of all just men, although his conduct with such high "the powers that be." It is almost amusing to read the editorials of the Stalwart organs. They think Mahone is right both in political ethics and personal obligations. They pretend to believe that he is practicing only a high morality when he betrays one party to give party supremacy. They say he is a Democrat and cannot act with Bourbons. That is to say, he is agreed with the latter in many great principles, else he cannot be possibly a Democrat of the slimest sort, and he holds but few opinions in common with the Republicans, but it is much to his credit to cooperate with the latter -to sell out bag and baggage, and to go back upon his professions in the first instance. They call that "political ethics." They must have a work on moral philosophy made to order to suit just such cases. But the organs abase Senator Hill very roundly for pouncing Mahone, accusing him of coarseness and vulgarity, and brutality and "plantation And all this simply Hill drew him outmade him show his hand, and held up in a proper light the conduct of a man who would profess Democracy while betraying it into the hands of the enemy. If he had deserted to the enemy during the war, whilst professing attachment and devotion to the Confederate cause, his conduct would have been on a par with that pursued by him in politics.

It is not denied that Mahone has had an understanding with Garfield. The Radical organs do not deny that Mahone acts for a consideration. Here is the way the Philadelphia Press states it:

"It makes it no worse to call it a bargain. Possibly it involves an understanding regarding the administrative positions of the Senate, and not impossibly one regarding appointments to the Federal service in Virgiois. As to the former, it is no worse for one man having the voting power to determine patronage, to use it to suit himself, turn out all the employes of the Senate, when they attained a majority, in order to put in their own men.

So there was "a bargain," and what sort of a "bargain?" It must have been this: Says Garfield to Mahone, if you will vote with the Republicans in organizing the Senate, and thus give them the control, I will give you the dispensing of all Federal patronage in your State. That is what the organs call high political ethics. As long as it is the Democracy that is betrayed and sold out it is all right-a very pure and hightoned act. It only becomes political death by lynching, which we copied could not afford to enter upon a especially at so small pay. The

with them whose ox is gored. The Republican party is not only New Mexico.

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corrupt but it is hypocritical. Has it not for years been slandering and denouncing the South because of a proposition in the States to compromise the iniquitous, unjust, and dishonest debts of the carpet-bag governments? Has it not professed to entertain the greatest contempt and dislike for all forms of repudiation? And yet it takes gladly to its warm and palpitating bosom the little Virginian who sells out for a consideration. Mahone represents the Virginia repudiationists. He is the acknowledged leader of the repudiating Readjusters. Even a paper of the type of the Philadelphia Press admits this. It says:

"On the other hand, it cannot be forgot-ten that the particular doctrine on which Gen. Mahone has secured his success in Vizginis is one with which the Republicani

That "particular doctrine" is re pudiation. It says squarely: "Gen. Mahone has made his fight in his State professedly on the issue of repudia-

And yet the Republicans hug this leader-the grand Mogul of Virginian repudiationists-and say to him in his desertion, "well done, thou good and faithful servant." It is for the Republicans to reconcile the honest voters of their party to such a course. It will be very difficult to make it appear the right thing to make bargains with a man who owes his success "on the issue of repudiation." The Press is constrained to whilst insisting that Mahone has illustrated admirably "political

"The party cannot sustain the public faith in the Nation and nurse repudiation in a State. Such compromises are far-reaching in their influence, and wherever it reaches that influence is vicious and un-

But all of this is well enough so Mahone succeeds. He was only using the debt question, say they, to break down "the overbearing political despotism of the Bourbons," He only used, quoth the Press, "the debt question" as "a means to attract popular support." He succeeded, and it is all right, provided he will not carry out in the future his repudiating plans and become a "sure enough" enemy to "the honest payment of the

The organs say now they will not go with him if he pursues to their legitimate ends his repudiating theories. But this is all talk. If it is no cessary to have Mahone's support in pertain measures he may go the ful length of repudiation and it will be all right with the Radicals. But the probability is that the time will come when the Republicans can dispense with Mahone's help. The Philadelphia Times says:

"Another change or two in the Senate will make Mahone of no account, and then his partners in the present bargain will turn him adrift with the same pleasure with which they have now sought his aid."

On the other hand Mahone must be sustained by Garfield or he will be powerless in Virginia. Without "the cohesive power of public plunder his followers might disintegrate. So Federal patronage is necessary and Garfield is the man to give it.

By the River and Harbor bill North Carolina obtained \$330,000. This was a good thing for our State. It was needed and it was secured. The importance of the improvements in the Cape Fear river is now recognized by leading Senators of both parties. We mentioned before that North Carolina is indebted mainly to the efforts of Senator Ransom for this generous appropriation. His personal popularity with members of both parties in Washington is such that we may bope that with a Republican Senate our State and its important interests will be neither neglected nor ignored. A prominent Republican in Washington recently saw for himself to whom our people are indebted for the liberal governmental aid, and said he thought General Ransom deserved a column editorial in recognition of his valuable services. He is none the less appreciated although his name is not so often in the public prints. A quiet, effective, intelligent, pertina-W. Ransom in the United States Senate. - state the make more svi

is alive and well and is at Silver City, schools of a large State ought to be pay them as well as the school fund examiner, to take effect from and af-

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1881

We published yesterday a synopsis of the school law passed by the Legislature. We promised to publish the text of the bill as adopted finally, but not having seen it we availed ourselves of the synopsis as it appears in the Raleigh News Ob-

The bill that passed is an improvement on the bill as first reported. It is not perfect, but it is vastly better than the old school law in force heretofore. We give the Legislature all due credit for what it did. There is really an awakening in behalf of education. The intelligent people of the State have taken hold of the very important matter in earnest, and we may hope now that there will be steady sdvance from year to year. There is much to do and much to learn before North Carolina will be up to the measure of duty. But

there are many encouraging signs. All real friends of popular education may thank God and take courage. The STAR did not favor the plan of rescribing an uniform series of text books for reasons given before and unnecessary to be repeated at length now. We believe it is a mistake. Twice in the history of North Carolina have Northern publishers paid handsomely or offered to pay to have their text books introduced in the common schools of this State. We are opposed to giving men a monopoly. It is best, we have no doubt, to leave it to the county boards, and we hope yet to see that system adopted. But the Legislature thought otherwise, and we can but hope the State Board will act cautiously, intelligent. ly and fairly in the selections made. But, we are constrained to say, that is our belief that it will prove but densome to thousands of parents and will not give the general satisfaction that the other plan would have done Why the choice was given to the State Board we are not informed. The Superintendent of Public Instruction clamored for it, we believe. but unless it was urged and adopted because it would give more centralized power to the State

Board we do not know why it was preferred to the plan to distribute the power of selection throughout the counties. But time will show whether a centralized power is hostile or beneficent. We may expect that an advanced opinion will vet abolish it. Other States, in which educational systems have been perfected much beyond ours at present, have tried and given up a general series of text books for a whole State. There is no sound reason, as we understand it, why a million and a half of people shall be forced to

accept a set of books selected by a few men who do not choose after an intelligent and thorough test of the books. All teachers know that the value or defects of text books are more surely known after trial in the We are much gratified that the Le-

gislature after refusing to give the Superintendent a clerk and providing for his travelling expenses in part, reconsidered and voted a sum for each. We think it would have been more liberal and practical to have simply paid him for the legitimate expenses incurred in travelling on official business. The sum, \$500, provided in the bill, will not be enough if the Superintendent is thoroughly efficient and active in the discharge of his duties. If he does not keep in the field a great deal then he will not expend the amount allowed. He ought not to be required to travel for a day at his own expense upon a salary of \$1,500 a year-a very contemptible consideration for the most important office in a great and progressive State. No strong man, thoroughly equipped for the work, will ever take the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at the present salary. A hundred second, third or fourth-rate men would be glad to take it at \$1,200-perhaps less. An office requiring the rarest of one qualified to teach arithmetic excellent speaking, thorough know- | and writing toiling for \$15 a month, | to push on the work they have so adwhat he aims at. North Carolina is ledge of all of the, best methods of and clothing and maintaining himsure to be well served with Matt. teaching, unflagging energy, intense self. It is absurd. No such teachers enthusiasm—can never be filled pro- can be found in many districts. But perly until the salary is made equal we must hope for the best. We It turns out happily for Mr. Frank to its high claims. A man of the right think it an error to have a third J. Wright, that the account of his stamp-if such an one can be found- grade class of teachers at all, and immorality when a Republican turns a week or two since, was untrue. The really great work at less pay than he others are all right, but some juditraiter and sells out to the "enemy." Herald contained the report and the could make at his regular calling, cious friends of education would What a wonderful difference it makes scene was in Colorado. Mr. Wright The Superintendent of the common have preferred but one grade, and to

dignity and value as that of Governor or Chief Justice. When the ablest men only fill that office it will be so regarded, and the pay will be commensurate with its claims. But can it be so filled without the proper pay? We think not.

We regard it as fortunate that the office of county examiner was abolished and that of county superintendent substituted. The pay-\$3 per day-when engaged in his duties, is about right, we suppose. It was proposed first to pay \$2. But the objection was that qualified men would not serve at that price. The general provisions under this head seem to us to be excellent, and we cannot doubt that the change will prove most satisfactory and beneficial.

We did not approve of the proposition to set aside annually \$100 for each county to encourage the holding of teachers' institutes. This requires an outlay of nearly \$10,000, and strikes us as unnecessary. If the teachers of a county desired to hold an institute of the kind referred to they could do so very easily without much cost, if any, to themselves. They are to be benefited, and they could very well afford to ride a few miles to attend one. Whilst hesitating an drefusing to make the great Superintendency effective and potential, which \$1,000 additional would have done, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to forming teachers' asociations that the teachers ought to form themselves and without expense to the people. This is the way it strikes us. We shall notice other features of the law.

ANOTHER GLANCE AT THE COM-

MONSCHOOL LAW. The levying of 121 cents instead of 20 cents as the first draugut of the bill required, on every \$100 of property, is in accordance with the necessities of the situation. It could not have been more without serious detriment to other interests under the circumstances. The bill provides that if the sum raised by this tax, fines, &c., shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each district in each county for a term of four months that then the county board of education shall levy a speoisl tax to meet the deficiency. This is precisely as it should be according to our judgment. It guarantees at least one school for each district for four months in every year. This is a very great advance on the six weeks terms of the past.

There is another improvement deserving of special mention. The whole cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses is to be met by the school committeemen, to be paid out of the school fund of each district. We hope the school committees will endeavor to improve the school facilities in this very important direction, and make as far as possible the children comfortable. The houses ought to be warm and secure, with sufficient windows, and a stove would contribute in the winter months to the comfort of the pupils

Thus far the money is provided for four months' schooling. Next there must be cosy, neat, comfortable school houses. Then, and of great consideration, there must be qualified teachers. How does the law propose to supply these? First grade teachers receive \$3 a day by the month. The bill appears to leave it undecided whether they are to be paid for the school days only or for the month as a whole. The pay is a very decided advance on that formerly given, and is about right, we suppose. Second grade teachers get \$2 a day, and third grade \$15 a month. The Indian said "poor preach, poor pay." It will be poor teaching that will be done for \$15 a month-50 cents a day. Think of an educated person fit to teach young children-the hardest imaginable thing to do well -receiving 50 cents a day. Or think an officer of as much responsibility. | will allow.

We are glad the Legislature provided in a special act to sell the bonds belonging to the school fund and to distribute the proceeds. The News-Observer save the school fund will receive this year about \$130,000 from the distribution, and that the entire school fund will reach a half million dollars. We would suppose this to be too small an estimate.

The Legislature has also provided \$4,000 for at least eight Normal Schools-four white and four colored -each race to have \$2,000. There have been two schools in operation for several years-one white, Chapel Hill, and one colored, at Fayetteville. These are schools for the purpose of instructing teachers. short session of active work is de voted to giving instruction, by tho roughly trained teachers, to other teachers with less advantages. are believed to be very beneficial by those conversant with their workings. They are regarded very highly in the North, and much good is thought to have resulted already from the experiments that have been made in North Carolina.

Would you believe it? Already it the talk that the Western North Carolina Railroad is to become the property of the State again. We hope not. After the extra session of the Legislature at a cost of \$20,000 and the confident assertion that a sale had been made -- a sure enough, bona fide. unmistakable sale-we hope no such mistake will occur. News was that the elephant had been sold. Does nobody want the elethe character and ex-

S. B. Borden has been appointed storekeeper and guager for the Fif North Carolina District.

The bungling manner in which Jim Black was executed at Marion, S. C., on Friday, alluded to in our telegraphic columps yesterday morning, shows the importance of having a law like that which Gen. Manning, Sheriff of this county, tried to get through the last Legislature, providing that all executions should take place at the State Penitentiary under the direction of men experienced in the business. It is terribly revolting to read of such cases as that in question, the result of inexperience on the part of the person corrued with the unpleasant and responsible duty.

By the way, Jim Black, who doubtless

deserved hanging, owed his fate in a measure to the vigilance of one of our colored deputies-Simos A. Richardson-who ar rested the murderer in this city and got the eward of \$100 offered for his capture.

Foreign Shipments. The foreign shipments for the past two days comprise the Swedish barque Orion, for Granton, Scotland, by Mesers. Alex Sprunt & Son, with 5,500 barrels of rosin, and the Norwegian barquentine Nordensk iold, for London, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 2,488 barrels of rosin.

Shipping in Port. Yesterday there were 58 vessels in the port of Wilmington, classified as follows: Barques-17 Norwegian, 5 German, 8 Swedish and 1 Danish; total 26. Brigs-1 Swedish, 2 Norwegian and 1 British; total 4 Schooners-22 American and 1 British; total 28. Besides which there are a number of smaller craft under 60 tons burthen steamers, etc., not usually included in our marine directory.

> synopeis of the school Bill. Raleigh News-Observer.

The most important act, next to hat submitting prohibition to the people, passed by the General Assembly, is, without doubt, that proiding for public schools. It is too ong for publication by us entire, but we print below a carefully prepared statement of its provisions, which will, perhaps, serve a better purpose, as far as the general reader is concerned, than the publication of the act in full. It is, we learn, entirely acceptable to the excellent and flicient Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was in a great measure prepared by Major Finger, one of the most thoughtful, intelligent and thorough of our public men, and Merritt, to whom the people are so greatly indebted for continued efforts n behalf of the cause of education. It aims to establish our public schools on a broader and more enduring basis, and its adoption is highly creditable to the members of the General Assembly, as it marks an era in the history of our State. From now onward let us pursue the path so nobly marked out for us by the present Senators and Representacombination of gifts-ready writing, and English grammar and geography tives of the people, and ever strive mirably begun.

1. The act provides that the State

Board of Education shall recommend a series of text books, which shall be used in all the public schools of the

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and substitutes therefor the office of county superintendent of public in-struction, who is to be elected on the said first Monday in June, by the county board of education and the board of county justices jointly. The county superintendent is required to examine candidates who desire to teach, and pass upon their qualifications; to visit and inspect the public schools in the county; to advise with teachers as to the best methods of instruction; to suspend teachers for want of qualification, neglect of duty or improper conduct, and notify the school committee of said suspension, stating the cause; to distribute blanks to school committeemen and teachers; collect school statistics, and receive reports from teachers heretofore made to county treasurer; to countersign all orders on county treasurer for school moneys in payment of teachers' salaries; to hold and conduct teachers' institutes and to exercise general supervision over the public schools of his county, and to report the school statistics annually on the first Monday of December to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. For these duties he is to receive a compensation of \$3 per day for each day engaged to be paid out of the unapportioned school fund of the county: Provided That he shall not receive in any one year more than five per centum of the entire amount of the school fund of the county.

4. It requires that the school funds of the county shall be apportioned on the first Monday in January in each year, and shall be based on the actual amount of money in the hands of the county treasurer, and not on the amount levied on the tax list, as under the old law.

5. The county board of education may annually apportion \$100 out of the public school moneys to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. and where it is deemed practicable or advisable a number of counties may unite in one institute.

6. The school year is changed so as to correspond with the county fiscal ear, and will therefore end November 30 in each year.

7. Twelve and a half ceuts is levied on each \$100 valuation of property for school purposes, and if this, with the capitation tax, fines, etc., shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each district of the county for four months in the year, then the county board of education is required to levy a special tax to meet the de-ficiency. Said special tax is to be distributed by the county board under such rules as in the judgment of said board will secure a four-month school in each district, as required by article

9, section 3, of the constitutions 8. Additional safeguards are thrown around the collection, handling and disbursement of school moneys, and school committeemen are required to take deeds for all school house sites acquired by them, which must be regularly probated, recorded and de posited with the county treasurer for safe-keeping. Blanks for said deeds are to be furnished to the said committeemen by the county school au-

thorities. 9. School committeemen are authorized to pay full cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses instead of half the cost, as provided in the old law, this cost to be paid out of the school fund of the

district for which the house is built. 10. Certificates from county superintendents will be valid in the county where issued, for one year from date, and no teacher can be employed who does not produce a certificate of proper date from the county superin-

11. First grade teachers may receive \$3.00 per day, second grade \$2.00 per day, and third grade \$15.00 per month for services. No teacher can be paid for a less school term than one month.

12. The State Board of Education is required to apportion on the first Monday in August all the school

moneys in the State Treasury. There is also a special act passed by the General Assembly requiring the State Board of Education to sel during this year the United States bonds belonging to the school fund, and to distribute the proceeds, together with the distribution school fund now in the hands of the State Treasurer, to the several counties of the State, on the basis of school population. This fund to be distributed received the hearty support of Mr. this year will amount to about \$130,-000. The entire school fund for the year will probably reach half a mil-

lion of dollars. In addition to the appropriations made in 1877 for normal schools at Chapel Hill and Fayetteville, section 5 of the act passed at the late session of the General Assembly making an appropriation to the University appropriates \$4,000 for other normal schools, \$2,000 for white teachers and \$2,000 for colored teachers, providing that not less than four schools for each color shall be established. The location, organization and management of these schools are under the supervision and control of the State Board of Education. From the ope-State for a period of three years, and until otherwise ordered, the State the cause of education in every locality of the State, because with better ration of these normal schools we 2. It provides for travelling expenses of the State Superintendent, not to exceed \$500, and for a clerk—ship to his office at \$600.

3. It abolishes the office of county effects in North Carolina. Let us ter the first Monday in June, 1881, all so earnestly desire.

Spirits Turpentine

— Greensboro Patriot: Mr. Max. J. Gorman is not connected with the Patriot in any capacity whatever, and has not been since the evening of March 14th.

— Shelby has had an \$1,800 fire. The Charlotte Observer says: A storehouse and dwelling belonging to Mr. S. J. Green, was consumed. On neither of these was a dollar of insurance. The stock of goods in the store was, however, saved A Mr Fer-guson lost the stock and fixtures of his resguson lost the stock and fixtures of his res-taurant valued at \$1,500, on which there was no insurance. The building belonged to J. C. Gidney & Co., on which there was an insurance of \$250. The fire reached the store room occupied by Messrs. J. A Sum-mers & Son as a furniture store, and then caught an adjoining dwelling occupied by Mr. L. H. Camp, all of which were estirely consumed. Mr. Camp saved all his furniture and Messrs. Summers & Son saved all their furniture, tools and lumber.

- Charlotte Observer: Yesterday morning Mr. John Vugel, on opening his merchant tailoring establishment, discovered that during the night it had been entered and robbed of about \$150 worth of made-up clothing. —The liquor men here are discussing the question of calling a convention in view of the prohibition election in August. Goldsboro, they think, is the most eligible place. The object of the convention will be organization for the campaigo and an official expression of their position, and other matters incident to the election. — The North Carolina Mill Stone Company, whose works and quarries are at Parkewood, Moore county, North Carolina, and who have a branch store in this city, have just received here two portable mills from their works. These mills are neat in design and of first-rate finish, reflecting credit on the manufacturers. The company now have extensive shops and a capacity of one portable mill per day. The stone is acknowledged to be of a superior quality, especially for grind-ing corn meal. The company have only been in operation since January, 1880, and

- Charlotte Observer : We are likely to have two telegraph offices for some ime longer. Rufus Hatch, who owns 500 shares of Western Union stock, has begun proceedings against the consolidation, as has also the French Cable Company. There is reason for believing that there will be some further developments with regard to the ownership of the Western North Carolina railroad within the next few days.

— Messrs. W. J. Best, the Western North Carolina railroad purchaser, Jun Gatling, attorney of Raleigh, and Jno Henderson, attorney, of Salisbury, have been in the city since day before yesterday in close consul tation with Msj. Dowd and Judge Eure. What their business is has not been made public, but it is thought to be the beginning of the fight which Best threatened sgains the Richmond & Danville railroad, or his pertners in the ownership of the Western North Carolina railroad, -It seems hardly probable that the road can be completed to the Tennessee line and to Pigeon river by the 1st of July, however extensive the operations from this time forth. If, as is well known these conditions are not complied with, the property reverts to the the provisions of the contract Such an event is greatly to be deplored, for the very reason that influenced those who advocated the sale. - Oxford Free Lance: Next

week we propose to have a word to say upon the merits of the proposed county of Vance. The present indications are that it will be killed at the ball t box. - The Presbytery of Orange will hold its 222d stated session at Chapel Hill on Wednesday, the 13th of April. - On Monday last the Mayor was occupied all day hearing testimony in the case of Dicy Burwell, charged with an attempt to kill her hasband with a maul. The defendant was Mr. R. L. Hunt has sold to Prof. Jasmund of the Horner School, his large and hand-some residence situated just on the suburbs of Oxford, for the sum of six thousand dollars. Mr. H. will build on another lot. -With the retirement of Col J. S Amis rom the Board of Directors of the Insune Asylum disappears the first, last and only representative the county has had to Democratic State government or any part North Wednesday night, and brings the gratifying intelligence that all the necessary iron, the engine and the rolling stock for the Oxford & Henderson Railroad has been purchased. He assures us tust it is his intention to get to active work just as soon as laying the iron.

- Lumberton Robesonian: Robeson and Columbus counties get two Senators instead of one, and therefore the people of Robeson will hereafter be represented in the Senate by one of her own citizens. - The road law was left unchanged, although a determined effort was made to keep them up by an indirect sysby the Board of Township Supervisors. It ceed, as it was unwise and burdensome in many of its provisions —The Revenue bill is a decided improvement over the last and we think will commend itself to the people. - Rev. D. A. McRae has just returned from Texas, where he has been doing Evangelical work for some time. - Shoe Heel items: There will be perhaps 2,000 tons of guano delivered at this place this year. — During an altercation with one Evans, last Monday night, J. C. Fuller received a painful stab in the left breast. — We learn that another steam saw mill is to be erected by Messrs. Shaw & McNatt a short distance above this place. - Shoe Heel-Tilden-Quhele-Shoe Heel.-Here we are back where we started from six years ago. And here we propose to remain for two years more unless the Governor should be kind enough to call an extra session of the Legislature. —
There have been 38 bales of cotton received in this market since last report. Total re-ceipts up to March 12th, 5,996 bales. This is over 1,000 bales more than the entire receipts of last year.

- Raleigh News-Observer: There are no less than 359 grain distilleries in North Carolina. — This has been the best season for theatricals Raleigh ever now on detail in charge of a military academy in Bolivia, has been publicly compli-mented by that government for his services. Lieutenant Lemly is a native of Salem, N. - We are glad to learn from a Chapel Hill correspondent that Mrs. Cornelia Phillips will not permanently remove her residence from Chapel Hill, with which the has been so long identified, and which she has so greatly adorned. After a visit to her brother in Washington City, and to her daughter, who is pur-uing her art studies in New York at Cooper Institute, Mrs. Spencer intends to return to her old - At 7 o'clock last evening, as John Hubbard, keeper of the county work house, which is about six miles from the city, opened the door of the building, there was a rush of prisoners from the interior, and in an instant be was knocked down and traman instant he was knocked down and trampled on by the flying men. All were negroes, the names of three being Frank Cotten and Frank Smith, both of Raleigh, and Leonard Rand. The names of the others were not learned. Before the last man had gone many yards from the door, Keeper Habbard, who is a one-legged man and was a Confederate soldier, recovered his footing, and, grasping his shot-gun, fired at Leonard Rand, the rearmost prisoner, the load of shot taking effect in the head and causing instant death. The other fugitives escaped.