

Hotels of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half when paid for steadily in advance. At this rate 25 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

There is a general movement among the railroads of the country. New and startling combinations are the order of the day. Great incorporations are becoming more gigantic. Monopoly is on the increase. This will be the final upshot of all this is more than we can foresee or foretell. New railroad lines are being planned and many are in course of construction. Just in proportion as the railroad lines multiply and railroad monopoly grows should be the increase in the agitation of improving and opening up all possible water routes.

The question of water transportation is destined, we cannot doubt, to occupy a larger part of public attention than ever before. The whole subject of water versus rail transportation will be examined to the bottom and all the important factors evolved. Wilmington is surely concerned much in this question. It is possible, and one of these days it will be done, to open up new water routes that will add to the commerce and importance of our little city. If Wilmington does not resolve to stand still or deteriorate, she must be up and doing; she must conduct every possible way of increasing her commerce. With twenty feet of water on the bar so that ships of 4,000 or 5,000 tons burden can come up to our wharves and take in their cargoes, and with the Cape Fear and all its tributaries made available to the utmost extent for the purposes of transportation, Wilmington must grow in population and increase in her commerce. Then there must follow the factories of various kinds.

Some new views, some old views, but abandoned unwisely, are coming to the front again about the superiority of water transportation. The question once started will not down at the bidding of railroad kings. Wilmington may sleep, but other towns and cities, and many large communities are fully awake and at work. Water transportation is far cheaper than rail, and that fact alone will give it the prominence before the country that it deserves. In the Richmond State we find an instructive editorial relative to this very important subject. It says:

"We had quite come to believe that even the great Mississippi river had lost most of its uses since that broad stream and its tributaries had been tapped by so many lines of railroad from the East, all bringing the West at least two thousand miles nearer its market; but we now find to our surprise that not only is grain being carried from St. Louis to New Orleans by towed barges for three cents a bushel, which is one-half the cost of five years ago, but that it can be shipped through by the route on steamers to Liverpool from St. Louis at less cost than the rail route from Chicago to New York. In other words, wheat can now be carried down the Mississippi, brought through the Gulf and carried up the Atlantic coast and across the ocean to Liverpool for twenty-five cents a bushel, which means American grain at Liverpool ten cents lower than heretofore, and which also may account for the recent sudden decline in railroad freights at Chicago."

Let the water routes be opened, and then let there be fair competition between water and rail. Both will be found serviceable and indispensable. It will be a blessed day for Wilmington when water communication is established in every direction possible.

There is said to be a grand dress parade of worlds going on just now somewhere over our heads. Nothing like it has been seen for ages. Astronomers are now regarding the great event. The New York Sun says:

"A long imaginary line drawn from the earth to the sun and projected right onward for millions upon millions of miles, the planet Jupiter, beyond that the ringed planet Saturn, and still further out the planet Neptune, will be ranged almost as if they were strung together. Between the earth and the sun, Venus is swinging into line, and beyond the sun, and between it and Jupiter, little Mercury is also approaching the line of march. But before these two legions will have joined the celestial dress parade, the great planets will have already broken ranks to proceed in their circling about the sun."

The conjunction will cease this week some time.

**THE TWO IRISH PARTIES.**  
In a speech in New York by Mr. Patrick Rodgers, just from Ireland, the following is reported by telegraph:

"Mr. Rodgers further said the Irishmen had been instrumental in bringing the Liberal Ministry into power, and yet the Ministry which had been so deeply trusted had brought in a coercion bill. He argued that it was useless for the Irish to attempt violence, as there are 45,000 soldiers, not to mention the police, in various parts of Ireland."

We copy this to make a few comments that may throw some light upon the present outlook of affairs in that island. Mr. Rodgers scarcely speaks fairly when he refers to the Gladstone Land bill as a "Coercion bill." That may be the view taken of it by the extreme men—but by men who follow Mr. Dillon's lead; but there is a larger number of intelligent Irishmen at home and in England who take another view of the Land bill, and whilst not regarding it as perfect, they regard it as a great step, nevertheless, in the way of genuine and much needed reform. The truth is all fair-minded men must acknowledge that it was a great responsibility assumed by Mr. Gladstone when he reported that bill. There is no other British Statesman but John Bright who would have been willing to have reported a bill as advanced beyond all other bills, and in face of the fate of the Eviction bill.

That the Land bill has much merit is apparent from this fact; it has caused a breach among Irishmen. There are two parties now—the Dillon party and the Parnell party. Dillon denounces the bill as a snare and a delusion, and he beseeches the Home Rulers to oppose it in Parliament. That is, because Mr. Gladstone cannot give them all they ask for, as he is so very peculiarly circumstanced, they will have none. Their attitude is—"Give us all or none." Is this wise? Is this a common-sense view?

But Mr. Parnell takes a wiser course. He says the bill goes a great way toward giving the Irish people all that they need. He does not believe the bill to be perfect or all that he would like for it to be. He says it is weak in parts, but it is an advance; it promises good to the Irish, and, therefore, he advises the Irish members to vote for it. He is opposed out and out to the emigration clause, and it is very natural that he should be so. He is right in this probably. Give the Irish rest, better laws, justice, and Ireland will be all they desire. Meath and other districts offer every advantage to the crowded districts like Connaught. Mr. Gladstone is doing all he can do situated as he is.

Mr. Forster is not doing what he promised to do. But this cannot be said of the Premier. He tells the Irish that the House of Lords shall not throw out his Land bill as they did his bill restraining evictions. It is understood that if the House of Lords does this that Parliament will be dissolved at once, and an appeal made to the country. This thought alarms the Tory Peers. They know that the people at heart mean to be just.

The Peers did a vast deal of harm by their rejection of the Eviction bill. The following gives information as to the course of landlорds, the progress of evictions, and the bearing of Mr. Forster, the Irish Secretary. The Philadelphia American says:

"The Irish landlорds, as was expected, have taken advantage of the Coercion Laws to begin the eviction of such of their tenants as have not, from whatever cause, paid their rents in full during the past two years. In March the number of evictions rose to 215, as compared with five-fold in one month; and, under the pressure furnished by the prospect of the Land bill becoming a law, a still greater increase is expected. The League members reminded Mr. Forster of his pledge given in August, that, in case the power to evict were used unnecessarily, he would take measures to put a period to it, or at least would refuse to ratify the instrument of injustice. But Mr. Forster's attitude of mind toward the Land Agitation has changed since August from sympathy to impatience. Then he gave the League aid and comfort; now he sends its more ardent members to jail and refuses to tell them, or even Parliament, what their crime has been. Then he, of his own accord, called the attention of Parliament to the great number of evictions. Now he refers to them only when there is a decrease, and was brought only by the taunts of the Leaguers to announce the great increase in the month of March. He now assumes that, where rents have not been paid, the farmers were quite able to pay, but refused so to do under advice from the Land League."

The Land bill ought to be adopted. Reforms come not in a day. Get this now, and after awhile Ireland will secure other ends.

Now that W. H. Vanderbilt and the venerable Peter Cooper are taking the World's Fair project in hand, there is good prospect of there being one. Mr. Cooper is reported as saying that it would be a great disgrace, not only to the city of New York, but to every business man in America, if the affair should prove a fizzle.

The unveiling of Admiral Farragut's statue in Washington on Monday was quite an event. It is the work of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, and of heroic size, being ten feet high. The total cost is \$20,000. Grant and Sherman say "it is first rate." Posterity will decide. It is a little singular that the civil leader of the late war, Lincoln; the General who had confessedly as much genius for war, (some thought more) as any Northern General, Thomas; and the sailor who is acknowledged by every Northern man to have been the naval hero on the Northern side, Farragut, were all Southern. Lincoln was a Kentuckian, Thomas a Virginian, and Farragut a Tennessean. The *Atlantic Monthly* claims that Farragut is the greatest of all naval commanders except Nelson. Here is the short outline sketch that was placed in a copper box and imbedded in the pedestal of the statue:

"David Glasgow Farragut, the first Admiral of the United States Navy, was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 5th day of July, 1801. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, December 17, A. D. 1810. He served during the war between Great Britain and the United States, declared A. D. 1812, and in the war between Mexico and the United States, declared A. D. 1846. He served with great distinction in the defense of the National Government during the war of the Rebellion, A. D. 1861 to 1865. He received successive promotions in recognition of his valuable services, and on July 25, A. D. 1866, he was commissioned the first Admiral of the United States Navy. He died August 14, A. D. 1870, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after devoting a lifetime of great honor to the service of his country."

"A grateful nation now erects this statue to his memory."  
"A. D. 1880."

The old ingrate, Dawes of Massachusetts, has been punished gloriously. We are so very glad. Sorry he did not catch it heavier. The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondent says that "the utter demolition of the blood-curdling, burning-factory romance of Mr. Dawes by Mr. Jonas caused a marked sensation in the Senate. Poor Dawes presented a pitiable spectacle, as with flushed face and deprecatory tones, he attempted to shuffle out of the humiliating condition in which he had put himself. But he failed utterly, and he stands convicted before the country of retailing as false and malicious a calumny as was ever uttered against the people of any State of the South."

Now let the next heavy liar come to the foot-lights and begin another slanderous yarn.

Doubtless our readers would like to know what is the outcome of the Barnside bullying in the Senate. The following from the Washington Special to the Charleston News and Courier dated 22nd, says:

"Senator Barnside took occasion to-day to make the *amende honorable* to Senator Butler for words spoken in debate on Wednesday. The conduct of the Senator from South Carolina on that day has been highly commended, yet with judiciously refraining from the unparliamentary language which the case seems to justify, Senator Butler, it is understood, lost no time, outside of the Senate, in requesting a retraction of the offensive language, if it was meant to be so, or else a public statement on the floor of the Senate that it was not so intended."

Senator Butler received graciously the apology.

In a paragraph yesterday we referred to the fact that the three men who had been so distinguished on the Northern side were Southern born. The Richmond Dispatch is to hand with some very timely reflections from its Washington correspondent on the same subject. It is too good to be overlooked, so we give the most important part. The writer says:

"And so, as an ex-rebel, walking around Washington, come across the statue of General Thomas, and remember that he was known as the hardest fighter of the Union army, and then turning his steps a few squares westward approaches the Farragut statue, he perhaps may be pardoned for soliloquizing: 'Farragut gave them New Orleans and Mobile, Thomas gave them Franklin and Nashville; and, besides these, there is Winfield Scott, who gave the prestige of his name and fame in the beginning of the war to the cause of the Union, and he too is perpetuated in bronze by a grateful country! And so it happens that out of five men whose genius and patriotism in the late war have been deemed worthy to be set up in monumental brass by a grateful country here in its capital, three are from the South—two from Virginia—while only two, Meade and Rawlins, are of Northern birth, and they lesser lights on the pages of history. Of other wars but two military heroes have been thus honored, and they are our own Washington and Jackson."

The four outgoing steamers from New York on Tuesday left 58,730 letters.

We have read recently the full text of Senator Lamar's speech delivered on April 1st in the Senate. There is no man in Congress who can make as finished a speech as the Mississippi Senator. Some may equal him in broadness of view, in logical acumen, in splendor of eloquence; but take him altogether, there is no man who can put up a speech that is as compact, as logical, as elevated in thought and diction; as well arranged, as classical, tasteful and appropriate as Mr. Lamar. We have long noticed this in his speeches. The speech referred to is admirable. It is unanswerable. Dignified, courteous, it is all the more keen, incisive and damaging to the adversaries. His comments on Dawes were in the finest taste and yet as sharp as any acid could be. His defense of the South was truthful, earnest, elevated, eloquent. The last paragraph deserves to live beside the closing paragraph of Webster's reply to Hayne. We have given it before, but here it is again:

"I belong to that class of public men who were sectionalists. Every throb of my heart was for the disunion of these States. If that judgment for the force of the steam engine I have made to-day it is due to candor and to you to admit it. I confess that I believed in the right of secession and that I believed in the propriety of its exercise. I will say further that it was a cherished conception of my mind, that of two great, free republics on this continent, each pursuing its own destiny and the destiny of its people and their happiness according to its own will."

"But, that conception is gone; it is sunk forever out of sight. Another one is in its place, and by the way it is my first love. The elements of it were planted in my heart by my father; they were taught me by my mother, and they were nourished and developed by my own subsequent reflection. May I tell what it is, sir? It stands before me now, simple in its majesty and sublime in its beauty. It is that of one grand, mighty, indivisible, free republic upon this continent, throwing its loving arms around all sections; omnipotent for protection, powerless for oppression, cursing none, blessing all! [Applause in the galleries.]"

**COTTON MILLS—THE OUTLOOK.**  
Whilst the Senate is at dead-lock, the Nihilists are planning their schemes of plunder and assassination, and Northern Stalwarts are revamping old falsehoods concerning the South and reaching out for new ones like old Dawes did after that Massachusetts fellow who could not tell the difference between a cotton gin and a cotton factory, the Southern people in some of the States are pushing business in new channels and are beginning a live cotton mill campaign. This is very cheering. Our Southern exchanges bring almost every day some account of the formation of a new manufacturing company or the starting of a new factory. We must stop to note some of these recent enterprises. They are full of hope and incentive. We wish North Carolina to do likewise.

At Gaffney City, South Carolina, \$40,000 has been subscribed for a cotton mill. Within a few days \$85,000 has been subscribed in New York City for the Enterprise mill at Augusta, Ga. The Elberton (S. C.) Gazette says:

"We announced a few weeks ago that a small cotton factory would be put up in Elberton. We now believe that one will be put up in town and another in the country—that Elberton county will have two cotton factories in operation within a year. A \$50,000 factory is in contemplation in the lower part of the county, and the stock is all taken but \$15,000, and this will be taken in a short while. The factory contemplated in Elberton is to cost about \$35,000—not less—to be run by steam, and the buildings are to be so constructed as to allow of an enlargement at a small expense."

A mill has been started at Orangeburg, S. C. Already \$250,000 of the stock has been taken to double the size of the Enterprise factory referred to above. A factory is to be started at Columbia, S. C. There is a new factory in York county. The Charleston News says:

"Mr. Boyd, a capitalist of Providence, R. I., is in Georgia in behalf of several New England capitalists, and is prospecting for the best place in the State to erect a large cotton factory."

North Carolina is not standing still. The cotton manufacturing outlook is hopeful. If there is no boom there is progress. We copy from time to time in our State news column such facts and figures as we see. The truth is North Carolina manufacturers keep their successes to themselves. What profits they make they never tell, and thus no encouragement is given to others to engage in similar enterprises. The only sign is that certain cotton milling men grow rich. When there is a failure it is certain to be published. In Randolph county two more cotton factories are to be built. But here are still other encouraging facts.

A cotton mill with \$300,000 capital is to be begun at once in New Orleans. It is to be ready for work by December, 1881. Here is the description:

"There will be 10,000 ring spindles, 60 36-inch combination cards and 300 36-inch looms. It is proposed to spin No. 18 yarn, and weave oesburgs, shirtings and other goods adapted for the Southern trade. The capacity of the mill is designed for a consumption of 5,750 pounds of raw cotton per day."

A Corlis engine of 300-horse power will drive the machinery, and 450 operatives, including females, will be required in the various departments."

At Rock Hill, S. C., there is a new cotton mill just beginning to operate. It has 3,000 spindles, and by the end of the year will have 6,240. This is to be run by steam. Sixteen miles from Rock Hill is Fishing Creek Factory, in course of erection, and to be run by water.

**THE UTILIZATION OF A GREAT WIND INSTRUMENT.**  
The New York Times has another of its humorous editorials, this time on the Keely motor. An exhibition was given to a number of admiring friends and it was declared a perfect success. Mr. Keely "vivified his motor power with a tuning fork." The Times ridicules the idea in a ludicrous way. It rejects the "vivifying" process, but says Keely revealed his secret none the less. The great benefit that is to arise from the long talked of new motor will be seen in a very startling and new direction—in the complete utilizing of all of the corner players in the land. Their wind is to be used for great business purposes. Heretofore the wind wanted for corner men has seemed to militate against the doctrine of the correlation of forces, for it has not been "converted into something else."

The Times inquires with due gravity—"What becomes of the enormous energy which he blows into his brass instrument? It is not converted into heat, or motion, or electricity, or anything else of a satisfactory nature. To all appearances it is totally wasted. The corner player is thus popularly regarded as one who wastes an immense amount of force that is never converted into anything."

But happily for science all this will be employed hereafter for the benefit of the human family, and a great revolution in propelling vessels, &c., is expected. Whilst the electricians are experimenting on the "light of the future," Keely has been at work on the motor of the future. But hear what the Times has to say and you will see at once what a great thing has been done in Philadelphia for our people. Says the New York paper:

"The Keely engine is run not by a glass of water, or by an unworkable motor, but by the energy of the tuning-fork, and the value of Mr. Keely's discovery lies in this, that it gives us the means of utilizing corner players. If a tuning-fork, no matter how large it may be, will set in motion a large Keely engine, there is no doubt that a corner, when played by an eminent virtuoso, would drive the engines of an ocean steamer, and drive the sailing force, no matter how unnumbered—including the death of many sensitive dogs—to the human race will henceforth prove an inestimable blessing. We shall build vast ships supplied with Keely engines, in the engine rooms of which corner players will be chained and compelled to ceaselessly play the 'Turkish Patrol.' The energy of the corners will be converted into motion in the cylinders of an ocean steamer, and driven by this mighty force, the ships will cleave the billows and indulge in other and appropriate nautical games."

**RANDALL VERSUS ROBINSON.**  
The STAR never believed that the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Robinson in the Durham county matter was correct, in accordance with usage, or with the teachings of the best parliamentary writers, such as Cushing, Mell and Jefferson. We had never heard of such a ruling, and we thought at the time that it ought to have been denounced from one end of the State to the other. Mr. Charles E. Parrieh, a lawyer of Hillsboro, and a man of sense, of character and of decision, and a gentleman of considerable Legislative experience, addressed a letter to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, late Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, relative to Mr. Robinson's most extraordinary and unjustifiable ruling. Speaker Randall has replied, and says:

"From the date of its adoption to the present time, and without exception, been held in the House of Representatives that when a bill has been laid on the table and a motion to reconsider that vote has been made, and that motion laid on the table, the bill can only be reached by a motion to suspend the rules or by unanimous consent."

"The decision of Speaker White in the Twenty-seventh Congress, that a motion to reconsider a vote by which a bill is laid on the table is not in order, for if entertained it would lead to interminable confusion by piling up motion upon motion to reconsider, and that of Speaker Boyd in the Thirty-third Congress, that the laying on the table of the motion to reconsider was conclusive against a further motion to reconsider," were sustained on appeal by overwhelming majorities, and have never since been either questioned or controverted."

"This is the common parliamentary law as laid down by Cushing, (see paragraphs 1,264 to 1,273 inclusive, and also paragraphs 1,440 to 1,453.)"

**HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**  
A Lecture and the Discussion it Evoked.

The lecture before the Historical and Scientific Society at Library Hall, on Monday night, by Mr. R. H. McCoy, on the subject of "Wilmington As It Is and As It Should Be," which was listened to by a good and appreciative audience, was not lengthy, but contained much food for earnest thought and consideration. He pointed out many of the salient points which tended to retard Wilmington in its growth and prosperity, and also suggested means by which the retrograde movement might be checked and finally overcome. For instance, he thought that the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick ought to own jointly the ferry between the two counties and establish it as a free ferry, thereby opening to Wilmington a very rich and fertile country, especially for truck gardening, etc. He adverted to the great need of a judicious system of immigration to assist in the development of our resources, and contended that the large landed proprietors should cut up their lands into small farms and dispose of them at reasonable figures to industrious immigrants.

The speaker threw out many other good hints and suggestions, and at the conclusion of the lecture the subject matter of the same was declared open for discussion. Mr. Henry Nutt called the attention of the Society to the fact that he had been reliably informed by intelligent Europeans that the climate and soil of Wilmington and its vicinity was specially adapted to the profitable cultivation of the grape. It had also been brought to his attention that the geographical situation of Wilmington, its climate and soil, were the same as those of Bordeaux, France, the greatest grape-growing and wine-making country in the world, and he contended that the culture of the grape ought to be encouraged by our people, on the ground that it might be made a great source of wealth to the community. He said that fruits of all kinds could be raised profitably in our immediate section, and it was well known that all the fruits grown in this country were sweeter in taste than those grown anywhere else.

Mr. Alex. Sprunt also stated that he was well acquainted with the locality and climate of Bordeaux, and it bore a very great resemblance to that of this immediate vicinity; that it resembled it in a two-fold sense, inasmuch as it was the great rosin country of Europe, and the current that was nearly almost the same. He stated that he thought our citizens should appoint a committee to procure the immigration of ten or a dozen good men from Bordeaux to settle here and experiment in the culture of the grape.

Mr. Nutt remarked that he had raised the Malaga grape here, and that it yielded heavily and the fruit was larger and finer than any he had ever seen, and that he had known others to do the same. Mr. Kidder said that he had tried the experiment with some of the foreign grapes and had not been so successful; but he had never given the matter the attention that he thought it deserved. In the course of the discussion it was mentioned incidentally that Mr. L. A. Hart had, a few miles below the city, a very fine vineyard, from which he made annually a large quantity of excellent wine, and he also made a champagne which had won obtained some celebrity throughout the country; but that he cultivated only the native grape.

In the course of the pleasant discussion of the evening Mr. Nutt brought to the attention of the Society a matter which, as he said, was not kindred to the subject under discussion, but which he thought ought to be explained. He had been informed by Capt. Gabrielson, of the United States Revenue Cutter *Coffey*, that at sea, about six or seven miles from the Fryling Pass Shoals, there were spots in the ocean of considerable dimensions that were as clear as crystal; that when the water was calm fish could be seen swimming and objects lying on the bottom at the depth of thirty feet. No member present being able to explain the nature of the phenomenon Mr. Nutt was appointed by the President to deliver a lecture on that and kindred subjects at the meeting of the Society in June.

**Dredging the Cape Fear River.**  
Proposals for dredging the Cape Fear river below this city, which have been advertised for by Col. Craighill, Engineer in charge, were opened in his office in Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, as per advertisement. The following are the bids received, with the names and residences of the parties, and price per cubic yard:

National Dredging Company, Washington, D. C., 97¢ cents.  
Geo. C. Forbes & Co., Baltimore, Md., 98¢ cents.  
Morris & Cummings' Dredging Company, New York City, 98¢ cents.  
G. H. Ferris & Co., Baltimore, Md., 14¢ cents.

This would indicate that Messrs. Ferris & Co. will be awarded the contract, provided they are able to come up to the requirements laid down in the advertisement, though we have no definite information to that effect as yet. They are experienced contractors in the business of dredging, and it is not likely that they would have sent in a bid if they lacked the ability to carry out the contract in all its essentials.

**Sunday School Convention.**  
A Sunday School Convention, under the auspices of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, is announced to be held at Asheville, beginning June 23rd, and continuing in session three days. In the published list of speakers appointed to deliver addresses on special subjects, we notice the name of Rev. J. B. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city.

**Spirits Turpentine.**  
The cholera is playing destruction among the children and boys in lower Northampton.

**Roanoke Patron:** An altercation between Bag, Farrell, colored, and his wife, took place near Ridge Square, on the 14th, in which the husband received a dangerous wound from a knife in the hands of his wife. We are reliably informed that Capt. T. D. Boone, of Manassas Neck, Herndon's regiment, has been tendered the position of President of the Chowan Baptist Female Institute, at Murfreesboro, N. C., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. McJowell.

**Reidsville Times:** There should be little mercy for seducers. They should be made martyrs, their victims, or else the law should whip them naked through the land. There was a sad sight at a poor old farmer's house, in this county, about six miles out, last Friday—his daughter, in the arms of a mother's affections, and no one to go to her aid, except an old colored man who was induced to go to her. They laid the child dead on a box. Her poor old father, his wife dead, was lying in bed shaking with chills, and crying, "Take it away from me, take it away from me, and sister sat huddled around the fire. No physician and no means to pay one."

**Mr. F. H. Busbee** recalled a singular circumstance in connection with the Henry Berry Lowery gang, which was related to a correspondent of the *Atlanta Constitution* in Raleigh. A few days ago, "an Amnesty bill was passed by the State intended to give pardon to men engaged in certain political feuds. In order to prevent the probability of its being stretched to embrace the Lowery gang, they were excused by name. In reciting the members they omitted one who was a desperate outlaw, covered with crime, and for whom there was a reward of \$5,000. He was shortly afterwards captured and his captor collected through Dorchester, a University of Georgia boy, the \$5,000 reward. He then pleaded the Amnesty act and was released under it. The man having no money, the captor was obliged for the purpose of officially turning him loose again."

**Goldboro Messenger:** A sad accident happened Thursday evening to little Harry Freeman, son of Mr. W. H. Freeman. In falling off the fence he broke the left leg. We learn that Miss Brooks, an ever excellent class composed of forty-five young ladies, gents, misses and boys, have been invited to present "Little Golden Hair and Three Bears" in the city of Newbern, and will probably accept of a room at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Sr., father of our countryman Willis Cole, Esq., and a highly respectable citizen of Johnston county, died the 16th inst., at the good old age of 86 years, of a life well spent.

**Charlotte Observer:** The history of the Charlotte firemen is closely associated with the 30th of May celebration, and it is proper that they should be the movers in the matter, as heretofore. Rev. J. H. Theobald will preach the dedication sermon in the new Baptist church at Whitaker's Station, on the Air Line to-day. North Carolina is the only State whose electoral vote was cast for Mr. Hancock, of Illinois, in 1860. All the other States voted for Hancock, of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding he himself voted in New York. A gentleman just from the western part of the State, says that the road to the new terminus of the Carolina Railroad is being vigorously pushed. He met coming down thirty car loads of iron going to the front. Posters were up, inviting laborers for the Ducktown branch \$1 per day, and the road was being pushed to finish the road to Paint Rock in four months.

**Raleigh Visitor:** The Raleigh News-Observer is to print a 42 column weekly. The Charlotte Observer prints a 50 column one, but the Goldboro Messenger caps the climax with 53 columns. After the returns stopped coming in the Raleigh News-Observer will be the largest paper it makes its weekly 55 columns. At her residence in this city, at 3 o'clock this morning, Mrs. E. M. West, aged about 75 years. She was the widow of the late John T. West, Esq., of the city of New York, while crossing Broadway, fell and the wheel of a heavy truck passed over her head, necessitating the amputation of two of her fingers. We are glad to announce that she was doing well at last accounts. Suppose the State of North Carolina had a first-class, energetic man of business, who would take the Castle Garden, in the city of New York, whose duty it should be to lay before incoming immigrants the various inducements offered by the people of our State, the fertility of our soil and the geniality of our climate, and to send out to the thousands who daily land upon our shores their course southward?

**Statesville Landmark:** The land whereon the new American gem, known as "Hiddentite," was first found, and from which it has since been gathered, was that of Mr. J. W. Warren, of Sharpe's township, Alexander county. After having leased the mineral right in the land to Prof. W. E. Hidden, Mr. Warren has sold to him the whole property and has himself bought a place adjacent, from Mr. I. N. Sharpe. The mineral rights in the property, and was in Statesville, Tuesday, with handsome specimens of mica, rutile and crystal quartz. The mica is a continuation of the mica found in the mineral lands recently bought from Mr. Lacey by Mr. Jacob Lentz and a Pennsylvania company, and is of excellent quality. Mr. Warren has also found monazite upon his farm, and specimens of the mineral, "Hiddentite," has been picked up on the surface of the ground on the line between him and Mr. J. B. Burgess. Iron ore has also been found, and the property promises well for the development of the same. Mrs. G. W. Grobe, of this place, left here last Monday to join Miss Louise Clarke, the Southern abolitionist, at Wadesboro. She will accompany Miss Clarke, for a season, as pianist.

**Oxford Torchlight:** Hon. A. S. Merrimon failed to put in an appearance at the prohibition meeting held at Keap of Reeds on the 18th inst., and the large crowd which had collected at that place to hear him were badly disappointed. A previous engagement prevented his attendance.

We are glad to hear that the position of County Superintendent. However small the pay may be no office can be left unoccupied. Tobacco is selling at lively rates in the Oxford market. We never saw the like of the golden leaf. It will bring a big price and our farmers continue to bring it in. The Oxford Turpentine Club are making large arrangements for the 3rd annual hop at Ozark, on May 16th. Over 500 persons have been invited to attend the affair. The best music has been secured. We regret to learn that Mr. William H. Cawthorne died at his home in Fishing Creek last Thursday afternoon. He was deceased was about 50 years of age, and was a good and useful citizen. Rumor says that the Rev. Mr. Gilliam, who recently connected himself with the Homeopathic Church, will give up his position as pastor of a Catholic school. Dr. Taylor's sale of town lots last week was largely attended and about twenty lots were sold at high prices. Oxford is "booming!"