#### EDUCATIONAL.

#### Patronise your own Institutions. THE Exercises of the Concord Female College, at Statesville, will be resumed the 1st of September next.

Board, fuel, washing. \$15 per month. Tuition in regular classes from \$2,50 to \$5.00 per month. Music, Drawing. Painting. &c., extra at

moderate rates; payment half in advance for term of four months, ending Dec. 23. For further particulars address E. F. ROCKWELL. Statesville, July 9:-3m

State-ville Bale leademy.

### J. H. Hill, A. M., PRINCIPALS. THE FALL TERM of this School will open on the 6th of September, and continue sixteen

( Primary ..... \$ 8 00 Classical Department,...... 16 00

For further particulars, address the Principals July 30, 1869. 20—2m July 30, 1869,

# THE NEXT SESSION WILL COM-

mence on the first Monday of September. The entire expense of Board and Tatton wid be from \$100 to \$110 if paid in advance. Each boarder will turnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. For inly 2, 1869-2m J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro', N. C Greensboro', N. C

#### Pleasant Grove Academy. Male and Female. THE SEVENTH SESSION WILL COM

mence on the 9th of August next. Course - English, Classical, Mathe

matical. June 25, 1869

RANK LIN ACADEMY. -The I first Session of this Academy will com-meace on the first Monday in August ensuing. Pupils can enter at any time and be charged from The rates of that on will be as follows: \$7.50 at the end of every month.
. No pairs will be pared to give pupils a thorough training in all the tranches usually taught in a first

The Academy.

The Academy is located in a healthy and moral community in Franklin Township four miles from salisbury, on the new road to Mocksville.

Board can be had in respectable families from 7to L. H. ROTHROCK, 8 dollars per month. June 25, 1369, -25:3m

# M. C. Map and Gazeteer.

HE SUBSCRIBER HAVING Purchased the entire Copy-right Plates, &c., of the above Works and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State, at an early day, offers to active, business young men a good chance I offer three-fourths of a map, in shares of five or teu counties each. This new map will be about five feet by four; illustrated border, handsomely engraved, counties, railroads, post offices, mines, mountains, &c., &c. A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, office and school in

Specimen copies ready about the 1st Septem Terms accommodating, address with 2 stamps REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,

Uninersity of Worth Carolina-Agricultural Course. THE SPECIAL COURSE of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts will begin on the Tactics will not be given until later in the sea

33-3t S. POOL, President. BOOKS FOR MAGISTRATES and TOWNSHIP CLERES.

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Forms for Magistrates, as contained in act of Assembly to provide forms in civil procedure before Mag-to record proceedings of all meetings

of Township Trustees. Price in Store, \$2.50. By mail. . . . . . . . \$3 00 ORDER BOOKS For orders of School Committees, off

County Treasurer -in course of preparation. Blank Summons, Executions, State Warrants. &c., \$2,00 per 100 and \$1.00 per quire, sent free of postage.

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PROFESSIONAL.

#### M.H. PINNIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LEXINGTON, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE in the courts of David son, Forsythe, Guilford, Alamance and Rando ph counties :

Hon R M. Peytson, C. J. of N. C., Raleigh. " E. G. Reade, Associate Justice, Thomas Settle. " Hon, John Kerr, " " " " " " " J R McL an, Greensboro, N. C.

" Thomas Ruffin, Jr.,
" J. M. Clon I, Dobson, N. C. January 29, 1869.

Dr. I. W. JONES,

H AVING located in Salisbury, offers his
Professional services to the public, Office on Council Street, opposite the Court House and part door to she Law office of Hon. Burton | Craigh. May 29, 1880 at

### LEGAL NOTICES.

# State of Worth Carolina,

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1869. W. M. Wilhelm and wife Arabella, J. E. New son and wife Margaret, Augustus Gray and wife Mary, and S. R. Harrison-Plaintiffs. ACAINST

D. Lindsay, Trustee of Caroline Hampton dec'd., James Tansy, Trustee of Simpson Wilson, Margaret Tansy his wife, and Chas. A. Wethero, - Defendants, Petition for Sale and Partition of the Lands of

the late Margaret Wilson.
It sppearing to the satisfaction of the that W. D. Lindsay, Jas. Tansy. Margaret Tansy and CA Wethero, defendants in this proceed-ing, are non-residents of this State, it is Ordered, That publication be made weekly, for six succes-sive weeks in the Old North State, a newspaper published in Salisbury. N. C., summoning each of said defendants to be and appear at the next intermediate, 12 00 term of our said court to be held at the Court House in Lexington on the 2d Monday after there to answer or demur to said petition, or One half of the above charges is required in the same will be taken pro confesso and heard

witness, L. E. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office in Lexington, the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in April, 1869. Edgeworth Female Seminary. L E JOHNSON, C. S. C.

Order made and issued Aug. 23, 1869. 34:6w:pr.fee:\$10.

### SUMMIONS.

E. Nye Hutchison & T. J. Sumner, Plaintiffs AGAINST John E. Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Z. B. Vages and Robert F. Hoke, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

You are hereby commanded to summon | Rowar Courty | Superior Court, | John E. Brown, W. J. Brown, Z. B. Vance and | Elizabeth Jenkins, Administrator of Wm. Jen-Rebert F. Hoke, if to be found in your County, personally to be and appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held The North Carolina Ore Dressing Company, Defor the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in Septemplaint. Herein lail not, and bave von then and here this Writ.

Given under my hand and the seal of the anid Court, at Salisbury the 24th day of July, A. D., 1869. A JUDSON MASON, A. D., 1869. Clerk of the Superior Court for Rewan County Daplicate of this summons issued to Bun combe for William J. Brown; to Mocklenburg r Zebolon B. Vance, and to Mitchell for Ro ert F. Hoke. A. Judson Mason, C. S. C.

#### Worth Carolina, | In the Superior Court ROWAN COUNTY, In the Superior Court AGAINST.

JOHN E. BROWN, WILLIAM J. BROWN ZEBULON S. VANCE and ROBERT F. HOKE, Defendants It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit filed that the defendant Jous E Brown above named, is not a resilent of this State-that his residence is not known and can not after due diligence be ascertained, and that after due diligence he cannot be found in the State—that a cause of action exists against him in favor of said plaintiffs, the grounds of which appear by the sworn complaint-that he is a proper party to this action, and that the sum none and complaint herein were filed in the Superior Court of Rowan County on the 24th lay of July, 1869

ORDERED. That the summons herein, a copy of which appears above, be served as to the said John E. Brown by publication of the same in a newspaper styled "The Old North State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once State," published in the city of Salisbury, once State, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once Salisbury, "Published in the city of Salisbury, once Salisbury, "Published in the city of Salisbury, "Published in the city of Salisbury, "Published i in each week for six weeks.
Witness, A. Judson Mason, Clerk of the Su;

perior Court of Rowan County, at office in Salisbury, the 28th day of July, 1869. A. JUDSON MASON, C. S. C. 30-6w (pr fee \$18.)

North Carolina, Superior Court.
Caldwell County. Spring Term, 1869
Construction of Will.
J. R. Wilson, executor of James Blair, dec'd

AGAINET W. A. White and wife, Naney M. White Avey Selena Pool. Avey Selena Isenhour, by W. A. White, Guardian. Benjamin Steele and wife Elizabeth Steele, James Barnes, P. G. McCrary and wife Martha McCrary, Emma Barnes by G W Barnes, Guardian, Sarah Isabelia Fortner, by Adeline Fortner, James R. Barnes, by his pext friend. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction

of the court that James Burnes, P. G. Mc-Crary and wife Martha McCrary, Emma Barnes by G. W. Barnes, Guardian, defendauts in this case are non-residents of this State: Therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Old North State," a newspaper published in Salisbory, N. C., notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Superior court to be held for the Moses L. Holmes, Rentern J. Holmes, Ephraim. county of Caldwell, at the court house in Lenoir, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to answer the complaint of plaintiff filed to the clerk's office, or judgment will be taken ex parte as to

Witness R. R. Wakefield, elerk of our said court the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in March. 1869.

R. R. WAKEFIELD, c. s. c. 31—6w—[pr fee \$10)

GOING WEST.				
MILES	Salisbury,	ARRIVE. 3:35 A. M.	3:05 A.	
13 -	Third Creek,	4:12	4:17	
25	Statesville,	5:17	5:22	
32	Plott's	5:57	5:59	
38	Catawba,	6:29	6:34	
50	Newton,	7:22	7:27	
60	Hickory Tavern,	8:07	8:22	
70	Icard.	9:02	9:07	
80-	Morganton,	9:47		
	GOING E	AST.	,	
	COR A TRANSPORT	ADDIVE	7.745	

1.17	Attended	07977-00	m. 10. 1	
80-	Morganton,	9:47		L
	GOING	EAST.	100	
MILI	Morganton,	ARRIVE.	3:30 ;	
10	Icard,	4:10 P. M.	4:15	,
20	Hickory Tave	rn, 4:55	5:10	
30	Newton,	5:50	5:55	
45	Catawha	6:43	6:48	-
	Plott's	7:18	7:20	
48	Statosville, -	7:55	8:00	g.Ji
67 -	Third Creek,	9:00	9:05	10
89	Salisbury,	1012	10000	12

### LEGAL NOTICES.

### INJUNCTION. Worth Carolina, | Superior Court.

Moses L. Holmes, Reuben J. Holmes, Valen tine Mauncy. Ephraim Mauney, B. B. Roberts and D. A. Davis, Plaintiffs, AGAINSP

Imos Howes and the North Carolina Ore Dressing Company, Defendants.

State of North Carolina: To Amos Howes and the North Carolina Ore

Dressing Company-Greeting. In obedience to an order from Hon. John 1. Cloud, Judge of the 8th Judicial District of M. Cloud, Judge of the orn Judicial District.

Special notices will be cura this State: You are hereby commanded to re-higher than the above rates. frain from working, or in any manner using higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the same rates with other advectises. Plaintiffs complaint, either by yourselves or ed at il ments. before the Judge of our Superior Court at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 28th day of a September next, then and there to show cause why the injunction shall not be continued till udgment be rendered in this action:

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that after due difigence the defendants cannot be found within the State, but that defendants are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the court that service of this order for injunction be made by publication for six weeks in the 'Old North State" newspaper, i ommanding the defendants to appear at the ime and place designated, then and there to 5 show cause why an injunction shall not be granted till the judgment be rendered in this

Given under my hand and seal of said court this July 30, 1869. A. JUDS IN MASON, Clerk Superior Court for Roseon County.

To the Sherif of Rowan County-Greeting. Worth Carolina. | Superior County. 31-6w-(pr fee \$12) kins, Deceased, Plaintiffs. AGAINST

> fendant. SUMMONS It appearing upon affidavit that the defend ant is a foreign corporation, and there is no of county of Bowan at the Court House in Salis-

this 30th day of July, A. D. 1869. A. JUDSON MASON. Clerk Superior Court for Roman County. 31-6w-(pr. fee \$8.)

Worth Carolina. SUPERIOR COURT. Spring Term, 1869. Caldwell County. Elizabeth A. Estes, Attachment. against James H. Collett.

In this case it is made to appear to the satstaction of the court that the defendant James ii. Coilest resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Old North State." a newspaper published in Salisbury, N C, for six weel's successively, notifying the defendant that he be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the county Caldwell at the Court House in Le noir, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demor, or judgment pro confesso will

R. R. WAKEFIELD, c s. c.

31—Cw—(pr tee #8.)		
Morth Carolina,	SUPERIOR COURT, Spring Term, 186	
Michael Spainhour, use of Elizabeth A. Estes, against		

James II. Collett, J In this case it is made to appear to the sat-James II. Collett. istaction of the court that James H. Collett resides beyond the limits of the State: It is there fore ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Old North State," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six week successively, notifying the defendant that he be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the county of Cald-well at the Court House in Lenoir on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in August, next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken

against him. Witness R. R. Wakefield, clerk of our said court at office the 8 h Monday after the 3d Monday in March 1869. R. R. WAKEFIELD, c. s. c.

Manney, Valentine Manney, B. B. Roberts

and D. A. Davis, Plaintiffs. AGAINST Amos Howes, and the North Carolina Ore Dressing Company, Defendants.

Sammons to the Defendants. It appearing to my satisfaction upon the affidavit of the Plaintiffs that the Defendant Amos Howes is a non-resident of the State and that the North Carolina Ore Dressing Company is a oreign corporation, having its principal office of business beyond the limits of this State; and it further appearing that a cause of action exists against the deendants in respect to whom The service is to be made, and after due diligence the defendants are not to be found within the State, and that the cause of action arose lication be made for six weeks in "The North State" newspaper notifying the defendants to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in September next, then and theres to answer the complaint of the Plaintiffs, which was filed in the office of the c'erk of this court on 30th of July, 1869, or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 26th day of July, A. D., 1889.

30-6w (pr Re \$10.)

# The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY LEWIS HANDS Editor and Proprietor.

BATES OF SUBCRIPTION. ONE YEAR. payable in advance. ... \$3.00 without unforescen easualties, must be large. 10 Copies to one ddress..... 20,00

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Column.	58 00 10 00	50 00 30 00 130 00

# PROPPECTS OF THE CROPS.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark N. J.) Advertiser writes from the August reports on the growing crops received at the Department of Agriculture. It appears that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, in the East; West Mischie Karomaka Arthret Arche Merce

Given under my hand and seal of said court production; puts the figure s nearly as low gao, Wi-consin, and Minnesota, rate 2000 30 per cent, below; lowa twenty per cent,; Missouri, Kon-ticky, and Tennessee, tha per cent. The New England States range from ten to fifteen per cent. below; New York twenty to twenty-five per cent.; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Missasippi, and Tennersee, ten per etc. and South Carolina thirty percent, below. Texas promises twenty per cent, better yield them last year, with an increased acreage, as noted; and Kansas and Arkanias ten per cent, better

than last year.
In few of the larger States will the increase of acreage make up for the decrease in general con lition, while in several of the largest corn-growing States the acroage has been resisced from last year, owing to the very unfavorable string bence it seems hardly possible that a corp equaling that of last year can now be made un most favorable future, while the indications are that the yield of the season will fall conside bly below that of 1868. Drought has done much damage in some sections, succeeding the exces-sive rains, which had previously retarded the growth of the crop. Favorable weather hence-forth, with late fall, may do much for the general yield; but a short corn crop appears inevi-table. Illinois and Indiana produced about one fourth of the crop of the whole country last year, and now threaten to reduce their product twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. Ohio, lows, Mi souri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which raise one-third of the crop of 1863, promine an error of yield of from ten. to awenty per cent. The season, which has been unpropitions for this great national crop, has, however, proved favorable to most others, and though the corn be cut short, there must be an abundance in the land.

INCREASED COTTON CROP. While all the cotton States except Georgia and Florida reported the condition of the cotton erop in July as considerably below the average of the coron of 1868 at corresponding date, nearly all now report an improvement upon those estimates, and several of the more important cotton regions report the condition as better than in August of last year, the weather having been generally propitious and the injury by the worm comparatively inconsiderable, though there is no lack of apprehension of damage from the latter. Mississippi, the largest producer of this scaple, with an increase of ten per cent, in acreage, re-ports the condition fully up to that of last season at that date. Georgia, condition equal to last year, with fifteen per cent. increase in acreage: Louisiana, ten per cent. bester in condition and fifteen per cent. increase in acreage; Arkansas and Texas report condition above average, with twenty per cent, increase of acreage in the former and thirty per cent, in the latter State : and Florida, condition above average, with twentyfive per cent, increase in acreage.

On the other hand, North Carolina reports the

condition five to ten per cent, below last year, though the increase of acreage, ten per cent, balances the loss. Tennessee a one, reports decreased acreage, and also reports condition ten per cent, below last year. Alabama, with eight per cent. increase in acreage, places the condition of the crop ten per cent. below that of last year.— South Carolina makes the worst showing, reporting the condition twenty-dve per cent, below he crop of last year, but with ar seven to ten per cent, in acreage, in view of the uncertainties of the weather, and the danger of damage by insects, to which the crop is subject, it is yet too early too-timate the production of the year with any degree of certainty; but it is reasonable to anticipate, with an average inin this State, relating to real property situate crease of acreage equal to fincen a creat, a in this State, it is therefore ordered that publication of the control of the reached 2,500,000 bales; and there is nothing in the present prospect to discourage the present expectation of a considerable increase, which can alone be prevented by some signal disaster from weather or destructive insects.

LARGE POTATO CPOP. With quite a large increase in the area planted in potatoes, this crop promises a largely i-creased yield over the product of last year. New York and Pennsylvania, which produce nearly if not quite one-third of the entire crop of the

cent, less promising than last year at the same date, with a decrease of seven to ten per cent, in servage. North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kenthek; have put in an acreage six percent larger than in 1868, but report the condition as five to ten per cent, below last year: Maryland and bulluna report an average arcage and prospect; Himois and Ohio, five to ten per cent, decrease in a reage, and about five per cent, decline in

The spring-sown wheat is generally yielding well, though in some sections it falls below an average. In Illinois the returns indicate a product thirty to forty per cent. below last pear's crop. In the Northwest, however, the yield is reported much better, as also in the New England States and in Northern New York, where the spring varieties are grown. The resalts of the wheat harvests, both fall and spring varieties, though not yet estimated, were approximated, and will doubtless be found to conderably exceed the yield of 1868. The spring grain is not yet all garnered. Buckwheat appears promising everywhere, with about an av-

Should the drought now pervading many sections of the country long continue, the growing crops may fall considerably below present anti-

bury, on the 3d Monday in September and snswer the complaint for said Plaintiff a copy of which is filed in the Superior Court office.

If the said defendant shall fail to answer the said complaint during the term of said complaint during the term of said complaint as demanded in said soil writ.

Some of the said said writ writers and said said writ.

Some of the said said writ writers and a race, they were industrious and frugal, and inenious in many handierafts," Upon the question of Chinese Importation Mr.

> what it means. It is not a question of a few Chimmen here and there, or of many Chimmen here and there, in branches of labor which are comparatively unimportant, or which, for any cause, are not sought by white men. But the question which troubles us, which we have to consider, which we must meet in this election and after it, is the question of a systematized, if dollars. The receipts of the road now from translations are comparatively unimportant, or which, for the question which troubles us, which we have the question of a systematized, if and after it, is the question of a systematized, if bringing here the laborers of China in such nambers as practically to supplant the white labor of whole country, beginning first in this city nd State, and supplanting it here as absolutely as it is possible for one form of labor to supplant

many, turns his face to the West, and following rich the capitalists of distant places. the sun, finds himself on the shores of the great dge to us here of his fitness to become a citiof the United States. They prove his interest in the country. They prove also his dispo-sition to ally himself with it—to acquaint himself with its policy and with the principles of its institutions. You cannot say that of beings imported in the mass like a fierd of cattle, and it is liesed that these Chinese people have been, and is understood they are to be hereafter on a giantic ante. I say nothing at present of the harge, doubless not well unfounded, that many them are brought here not only without km wiedge of where they are going, but even against their will and in some sort of servitude. Under the enormous sthunlus of a great system importation we shall have results very far beyoud those from any movement of immigration. We shall see the Chinese brought among us in a very short time by hundreds of thousands, and after no long period by millions, through the country at large. We are struck by the case and frequency with which great numbers are mentioned, and men talk of 'laving down' these people in masses—just as if it were tlaying down' so many buchels of wheat—of 'laying down' 5,000 Chinamen here, 'laving down' 10,000 there, and

50,000 at another place, and 100,000 at another place. And there is no impossibility about it.

Our opponents, while chamoring for Chinese laies of China, to the Mauritus, to British Guiana. On arrival at the cloisture they had some diffi-and to Trinidad—on the South American coast—a voyage, as you will perceive, taking the three points together, as long and as difficult, proba-sanction of the Bishop to their admission. At her

neith, ten per cent, better, and ten per cent, more acreage; Indiana, a slight increase in acreage, and ten per cent, advance in condition; Iowa, ice no treelve per cent, increase in acreage, and as much better incondition; New Jersey, twelve per cent, alove last year; Maine, Vermont, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are the only States which report decreased average, and the crop, without unforescen casualties, must be large.

TORACCO.

The tobacco crop is not producing so great a yield as last year. Virginia, the largest producer, reports the condition as ten to twelve per cent, the game of the training as a standard the Hindoo emigration in 1359—at the rate of 250,000 to half a million a year. Then, my friends, what be comes of your State of California? Your whole population is 500,000 men, women, and children, and in one year you would be buried under an Asiatic avalanche. In one year, with an importation of 500,000 added to the Chinese population of 500,000 added to the Chinese population already here of 60,000 to 80,000, the novelty will be, in some parts of your State, to see a white face. From her vast awarms of 350 to 400,000,000, China could, without feeling the loss, throw upon our shores ten millions of able-bodied men—two millions more than all the able-bodied males in the United States. What

whole community has a right to criticise these Roads, and as interested as all most be in cheap and rapid transportation, both of persons and property, a tair discussion of this subject can do injury to none. In alluding to a particular Road nothing is intended for that road which is not applied to the others. The cost of a ticket from Wilmington to New York is twenty-four dollars. The distance is six hundred and thircipations, but the probabilities favor a generous general harvest for the year 1869.

SENATOR CASSERLY AND THE CHINESE.

SENATOR CASSERLY AND THE CHINESE.

The press of the Atlantic States have freely quoted Senator Casseriy, of California, in extravagant eulogy of the Chinese. That gentleman has given a posteript, which contains the creament the remark imputed to him that "the Chinese over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the creament over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the creament over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the creament over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the creament over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the creament over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the contains the creament over same road does not exceed one dollar, and the contains the contains the contains the contains the contains the content of the contains the content of the contains the contain ty miles. The cost of a ticket from Wilmington to Weldon is ten dollars. The distance is

difference between the transportation afforded is in the character of the car in which the two are carried. The passenger requires nothing but Lyon the question of Chinese importation Mr. his seat; no handling, no storage, no responsibility, and yet pays ten times as much as the barrel. We know there should be a proper all lowance for the accommodation afforded the that it means. It is not a question of a few passenger; but that it should be ten times as vel, we are satisfied, does not exceed, if it reaches, the half of that amount. What thinking person does not know that, if a man could go back and forth over that road for three dollars, the cars would be filled, and that receipts would be up to the amount stated? In the way of another. That is the question we have to face —a great question; great in its proportions, great in its censequences; in short, in my judgment, the greatest question, the most momentous problem, of the time. In the first place, the mode of introducing these laborers is extremely objectionable. It is not an immigration, but an importation. These people do not come here of their own free will, prompted either by a spirit of adventure, or, if that were conceivable, by any interest or atta honest to our institutions. That timerest or atta hment to our institutions. That of course is entirely out of the question. The Chinese know as much about our institutions as the great bulk of our people know of the Chinese language, and that is just as near to nothing as it is possible. When an immigrant from Ireland, from England, from Frances or from Germany, these language, and the Wass and officers. If the Railroad managers can throw satisfacpublic, he is prompted by a purpose and an elligence which of themselves form some shall be glad to give them the use of our columns .- Wilmington Journal.

A HORRIBLE STORY. A NUN IMMURED IN A POLISH CONVENT

TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

The police magistracy of Cracow lately re-

Our opponents, white chamoring for Chinese labor, tell us that there is no possibility of bringing a very large number here because of the difficulty of finding the great amount of shipping required. In this way they would quiet your they would, but I think scarcely now. However, they thought it best to have his aid, which apprehensions. They seem to forget the history of the movements of similar labor classifier method of the movements of similar labor classifier method of languagest and of languagest labor to flag portation, but of immigration merely, from Hindostan of a race smalogous to the cooling of the Manager of the bly more so, than the voyage from China to the magistrate informed the sister who received these shores. Yet I discover that in 1859—the them that he had come here to see and to speak latest figures that I could find—that emigration had grown in a few years to over 102,000 men, 33,000 women; total, 135,000 emigrant cool es then have hastily retired with another sister, but transported in one year to those three points was prevented, Dr. G bhardt, the majistrate, orthe field they offer are quite inconsiderable compared to California and the Pacific coast, and very insignificant compared to the United States.

Let the importation once be started, with a suf-26th day of July, A. D., 1889.

26th day of July, A. D., 1889.

A. JUDSON MASON,

Clerk Superior Court for Rowan County.

A. Judy of July, A. D., 1889.

Clerk Superior Court for Rowan County.

Country, report an increase of three to pre per the timportation once be started, with a sufficient demand to sustain it, the American enc.

It is the timportation once be started, with a sufficient demand to sustain it, the American enc.

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disproportionate charges for the carriage of persons and freight have ever been unexplained and inexplicable to us. As public carriers the

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

bodied men—two millions more than all the able-bodied men—two millions more than all the able-bodied males in the United States. What wonder that people here are agitated and disturbed?"

This is just and orthodox. The Labor Convention at Philadelphia expressed the opinion of this nation. The subject is not exaggerated in importance by Mr. Casserly. It will occupy a prominent place in politics in this country.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

The difference which has always been made by the Raitroads of the South between the rates charged "through" and "local" travellers, and the same difference equally observable between "through" and "local" travellers, and the same difference equally observable between "through" and "local" freights, as well as the difference charges for the carriage of personnel of the carriage of personnel of the same difference equally observable between "through" and "local" freights, as well as the difference charges for the carriage of personnel of the carriage o

manded the nun Barbars into another cell to be clothed and cared for. As the poor nun retired she asked if "she was to be led back to her grave again." The abbess seemed quite unwilling to obey the ecclesiastical order. She evidently thought that in sparing the nunnery a scandal she had done a work pleasing to God. The father confessor of the cloister ventured to say that the humuring of the nun had been known by the Church authorities, which both the Bishop and the prelate indignantly denied as an utter falsehood, and the former suspended both him and the abbess at once from their offices. The nuns tried in their turn to excuse themselves. nuns tried in their turn to excuse themselves,

complishment of their purposes. They after-ward attacked a Jesuit institution where there is a rumor that great cruelties have also prevailed. The moral we draw from this horrible story is that monasteries and numeries must be hrown open to the free inspection of the civil

WRISKEY SETS A BUILDING ON FIRE. Whiskey arts a Building on Fire.—About one o'clock yesterday a fire was discovered in a building formerly occupied as a carriage shop on Hargett street, near the residence of Mr. Jeff. Fisher, and on the land belonging to the estate of the late John Fort, deceased.—Capt. W. W. White, John J. McGuire, and others, who were near, rushed to the spot and put out the fire before any serious damage was done, nothing but one workbench being destroyed.—Mr. Frank O'Donnell admitted setting the house on fire, and was arrested and taken to jail by officer Rrbert Crawson. O'Donnell is a quiet industrious citizen when sober. He had been on a heavo two week's bus, and for a day of two on a heavo two week's bus, and for a day of two had been fighting the demons of deterium tre-mens; and doubtless set the fire in self defence, The true verdict is whiskey did it.

HIGHLY FIGURATIVE.-At a colored meet-HIGHLY FIGURATIVE.—At a colored meet-ing Sunday, we learn that a brother in his prayer prayed that "God would come down on horse back and ride through the congregation," while another prayed that "Jeremiah would come down with a sledge hammer and break these flints." We do not recollect of evering Jere-miah called upon before to perform such a feat, and are persuaded that those making such requests did not want to see either one of these personages in such character. We must pray believing that whatsoever we ask shall be given us" or else our prayers are an abomination in the sight of God. We would suggest that our friends use simple words and figures that they understand themselves, otherwise, they may ask for something they know not what, and fyr things that would be injurious.—Fredericke.

# POLITICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The Louisville Journal says: The word "Conservative" does not give a very graphic or truthful description of the elements of the South which have been throwg together ceived an anonymous letter stating that a num had been immured in a neighboring cloister since 1848, and begging that justice might be done to her. The name of the num is Barbara party relations. They are not Conservatives. the where she was found. The numbery where she was immured lies in one of the prettiest faulourgs of Cracow, near the Botanical Gardens, a favorite resort of the citizens. Little did they fancy that within these cloisters a scene was being enacted which, if described by one of our sensational romance writers, we should regard as the offspring of a diseased fance. They are Liberals, and Liberalism is their style and quality. They had better let Con-servatism slide. It smells of dry bones and dead language.

A western paper relates this story : -Descon B., of Ohio, a very pious man, was noted for his long prayers, especially in his fami'v One Monday morning the deacon and his wife were alone, as was his custom after breaklast, a prayer was offered. There being an unusual amount of work that day, the deacon's prayer was short and seizing his hat and milk pail he sta ed for the barn, His wife being de did not notice his absence, but suppose him to be still engaged in prayer. On b return from milking he was surprised find her still kneeling He stepped up i her and shouted 'Amen,' when she imme diately arose and went about her work

A Connecticut couple who he