

THE EAGLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1889.

THE EAGLE will give a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated, for the best original essay or article on farming, stock-raising or mechanics, to be published in the Eagle, and from three to five columns in length. The essay to be furnished by the 1st of Sept'r next. The selection will be made by a committee of three—two appointed by us, one by the Cumberland Agricultural Society, and the third to be appointed by the two thus selected.

THE EAGLE.

With this number we close the first year of THE EAGLE. On the 5th of last August some gentlemen purchased the "Fayetteville News," with its office and material. The name of the paper was changed to THE EAGLE.

On Wednesday the 12th of last August, under the management of the former editor and employees. The present editor arrived here on 16th August, and began his duties in the second number of the paper, issued 19th of August. The parties negotiating for the "News," applied to us about the 1st of August to come at once and take the management of the new paper. Very liberal inducements were offered, and the necessity was urged for an active conservative paper at this place in the Presidential campaign then pending. On our arrival, 16th August, terms were agreed on, and we became a partner with two or three others, in the firm of M. J. McSweeney & Co.

So far the arrangement was to continue a weekly paper, and the chief object was for a paper during the campaign and afterwards, until the 1st of January, and after that, as long as convenient. By the 20th of August it was decided to publish a semi-weekly paper at least during the campaign, and longer if successful. A large lot of new type and material was at once ordered from Philadelphia which arrived here in September. The design was first to have the semi-weekly paper in a separate edition from the weekly—one semi-weekly to issue on Monday, and one on Thursday, and then the weekly, a larger edition, to issue on Friday. On Monday 24th August, we issued the first semi-weekly, and another on Thursday, the 27th and the weekly on Friday 28th. It was found impossible with our labor and material to issue two editions separate.

We then issued two papers a week one on Monday and one on Thursday. The two together were numbered and counted as a semi-weekly paper, and the Thursday's issue had an additional number, and counted as a weekly. The Thursday's paper contained much matter that had appeared in Monday's paper, as our force and type were not sufficient to fill both papers anew. The old Observer was conducted some time in this way. As soon as the new type was received, Monday's paper was made as large as Thursday's. This semi-weekly publication continued thus regularly until 1st January, and only the weekly has been published since then. One number of the semi-weekly was omitted for the Christmas holidays, but another was supplied in January in its place. There were in all 37 numbers of the semi-weekly embracing nearly 41 months; and in the same time and for two weeks previous, 21 numbers of the weekly or Thursday's paper, nearly 5 months. We have had the use of but one direct mail the whole time—the daily line to Warsaw. We began without any prospectus, circulars or agents. The time of a great many subscribers to the News expired in June and July, and only 169 were turned over to us to supply with the Eagle for the balance of their time. The time of near half of these expired in a month or so, and nearly all of them by the 1st of January. For several weeks at first, we received about 100 new subscribers a week, and our circulation has gradually increased ever since, and is now as large as at any one time heretofore. During the whole year we have sent papers to probably 1400 or 1500 persons, though not so many at any one time, as some subscriptions were out before others began. So, independent of the News subscribers, we have certainly received an average of over 100 new subscribers a month for the past 12 months.

We have given employment to five or six men with large families, and as many others without families, in all from six to ten regularly, and permanently. Our current expenses with the semi-weekly paper, were over \$500 a month, and with the weekly paper about \$300 a month. We have met our expenses and will be able to have something besides. We have thus paid out several thousand dollars, among conservatives and radicals, and

now feel encouraged to go on. The money we use, is not like the money of the speculator who turns over the same money every day or month, and thus makes a large aggregate with small means. We get our money once and spend it once, and that is the end of it. It is produced in one way and at once consumed in another way. So our support must be direct, original and active.

Of course our business is small compared with that of the large city papers. We have practiced close economy and fair management to do what we have done. We have not been able to have all the labor and assistance necessary. The editor of this paper has to engage in the drudgery of office work, proof-reading, localizing, collecting bills, reporting, book-keeping, business correspondence, &c., all at once, in addition to reading, thinking, writing and selecting. We have no time to loaf on the streets, and but little chance to form acquaintances in town, or drum up custom. We are also prevented from the delightful

but seldom by that charming, lovely, angelic creature whom we adore. The business men of Fayetteville are too stingy or unable—perhaps some of both—to support their town papers like the interests of the town so much need. If our patronage in and near town was sufficient to sustain us independently, we could devote more time and labor to our paper, and study more thoroughly the town interests. But we are compelled to go abroad for a large part of our support, and lose much time, and incur expense, looking after this patronage and keeping it up. A person with little or no acquaintance and business outside, could not sustain a paper here three months on its own resources. We are glad to have the population of whole counties in active support and sympathy. But would not we have all this support and more, if we were at Raleigh or Wilmington, where the profits of advertising would be doubled also?

We came here a year ago at a week's notice and without preparation to undertake a work entirely new, most laborious and responsible. We knew nothing of printing, and had never struck a lick of editorial work in our life. Almost before we had crossed Mallett's bridge in the edge of town, our future "devil" was darning us for "copy." We had hardly put on a clean shirt before we were called on to read "proof." We had left our law practice right in the middle, and letters and messages continued to flood on us about administrators, bankruptcy, dower, the remnants of imaginary estates, and still the cry was "more copy," new subscribers, and special contracts about nondescript advertisements.

But we have paid our way through, although we spent a few hundred dollars that might have been saved, had we known more of the newspaper business. Capitalists, both of the neck and old fog kind, put in their enormous shares of stock, in the original purchase, and they have not darkened our door with their money or their hideous faces, from that day to this. So financially, we have had to "root hog or die." When we came here a year ago, it was of course uncertain whether we would be with the Eagle more than a year. We had thought we might run the paper awhile, gain a world-wide reputation, marry rich, and then return to our numerous and highly elated constituency at Rockingham, to go to the Legislature a few times, and finally be elected to Congress.

But though our success has not been so great, nor so showy, it has been substantial, and very satisfactory, and in many respects most cheering. The Eagle has become a power in the land, and we are happy to believe that good has resulted from our labors. We are proud to know that our bold, fearless course for the right against the wrong, is appreciated by the public, and that we strike the cord of sympathy in the bosoms of thousands of true Carolinians, although our homes and hearts are subjugated. Our lot is with our own noble, but unfortunate people. Their sorrows are our sorrows, their happiness our happiness. In childhood and youth we shared their glories, the dangers, the wounds, the cruelties of near five years of war. We have also shared with them the troubles, the degradation, the poverty, the despotism, and the pain, of near five years military reconstruction and mongrel government.

While there is prospect to build up old Fayetteville, or to make North Carolina flourish, we shall stay and work night and day for such results. If after all reasonable effort, these objects can not be secured, then in self-defense, THE EAGLE will take his flight in sadness and sorrow, to some brighter and better country. There is now most encouraging hope both for our town and the good old state. We shall stay to cherish and realize these bright hopes. We shall call harder and fly higher. We shall say what we please, and do what we honestly believe to be right. We have established a paper in one year among the poor sand hills, away from telegraphs and rail roads, that is nearly equal in circulation and influence, to the best papers in the state, and far ahead of many that are better situated and supplied. We do ask and expect, an increased patronage from our own business community, and we hope to merit a continuance of that liberal support which a generous public has so freely bestowed heretofore. We have fought for Conservatism against Radicalism, liberty against proscriptive, for liberty and truth against force and fraud. We shall do so still.

ESSAY ON FARMING.—By request we extend the time for the best agricultural essay, to 1st September next. We had named the 1st August, but the busy work season, the discouraging drouth, and other causes, have absorbed the attention of our farmers so much that it may be well to allow the present month of leisure. We have some articles of value already sent in—one from a successful farmer who has made 47 bushels of corn to the acre on poor sandy land. We have the Webster's Dictionary ready to give to the one selected by the committee. It contains nearly 1800 pages, costs \$12 to \$15, and is certainly one of the most valuable works for scientific or general information. We hear of two others who are preparing articles. Maj. Jonathan Evans was selected by the Agricultural Society last Saturday as its member of the committee to award the Dictionary for the best essay. We shall select a suitable man in a week or two.—Send in your articles. The more there are to contend, the greater will be the honor.

SUPREME COURT—RAIL ROADS AND TAXES.—We give this week the opinions of Pearson and Rodman on appropriations to new roads, and also on the powers and limits of taxation. Pearson's opinion gives the substance and whole ground of the decision. We have not room for the opinions of all the Judges, but give Rodman's because he explains the matter more at length, and because he was a member of the Convention that framed the present Constitution, and because to him was specially entrusted the taxation and financial feature of that mongrel document. By this decision rail-roads not in existence when the Constitution was adopted cannot get aid from the Legislature without approval by vote of the people of the State. Tax must be the same on \$800 worth of property that it is on a poll for general state and county purposes to the limit of \$2. For any current or necessary expense, the Legislature may authorize a special tax for county or State. Rail roads in progress of building when this constitution was adopted, and in which the State owns an interest, can receive any money, bonds or aid from the Legislature.

For the creation of any new debt, either state or county, except in ordinary current or necessary expense, no law can be passed without the assent of the people. Counties and Townships may make new debts and special appropriations outside of current expenses, if approved by the people of the county or township. This decision gains but little for the tax-payers. The Legislature can maneuver through almost any tax they wish. We well remember how radicals proclaimed, before the adoption of the constitution, that that instrument would place a final limit and proportion between the polls and property that would bear equally on both in every respect. We now see in practice no such protection. Property may be taxed five or ten times more than ever before and polls nothing. And even in this county, property is assessed at three times its value, and then taxed at three times the former rate, thus making taxes nine times heavier in proportion than ever before. In years past we never attached much importance to the cry of high taxes. We regarded it as the handy pretext of the demagogue. But since corrupt hands have got control of our national and state finances, we are shocked at the wholesale system of plunder, and we are burdened down with enormous taxation—penalties on industry—until capital, energy, and enterprise are demoralized, and almost denied to the community. Two distinct elements of society and government, begin to appear as the result of American republicanism; the one, a helpless tax-ridden peasantry, the other, a set of office holders, a shoddy aristocracy, living on ill-gotten gains, wrrenched by force and fraud from their unfortunate fellow victims and subjects.

CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting for July was held in the Town Hall, Saturday last, 12 o'clock, M. President Curtis occupied the chair. He delivered an able speech in response to a call from the Society. Considerable interest is manifested in the objects of the Society by the farmers of Cumberland, although the meetings have not been so large as they ought to be, considering the importance of the movements of the Society. Heretofore invited to address the monthly meetings, a movement is on foot, under the auspices of the Society, to establish an Agricultural Depot, to furnish the members of the Society with fertilizers, implements, seeds, improved stock, &c., &c., for New York cost and charges. It will be determined at the next meeting whether a Fair shall be held this fall. All the planters, farmers, and merchants of the county should join this Society and assist in accomplishing the great and good work it has undertaken.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—About 12 o'clock, the night of the 2nd inst., the cry of "fire" was sounded through the streets of Fayetteville, and soon the loud ringing alarm bells startled sleeping citizens from their slumbers to look and find the whole vault of the sky illuminated with a bright, red glare that told a fearful tale of conflagration. Rushing into the street, joining the torrent-like crowd, were hurrying swiftly along, were borne rapidly into Hays' store, when it was discovered that the burning building on the south-east corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, owned by Hays and Maxwell, was a store and warehouse for W. Matthews, grocer, was in flames, and quickly being consumed. Although the excited burghers and the firemen reached the spot, the element on the south-west corner, nearly opposite, was also lapped by the great tongue of fire, and in a few more seconds the building was in its rear meeting place. The firemen, both of the Hook and Ladder companies, did all they could to check the monster's progress, and stop his lions in the path of the conflagration; but all effort to rescue the burning buildings from the appetite of the flames was unavailing, and they soon ascertained that they must devote their attention rather to the prevention of communication with other buildings than to useless endeavors to extinguish the element where it raged. To a great extent they were successful in this, as the wooden buildings to the west were guarded from further danger, and the large establishments of Baker and Haigh, immediately north—all of which invited the hungry destroyer to feed on their seasoned timbers—were almost miraculously saved. The Bank of Clarendon building next east of Matthews' store, although a substantial brick edifice, became a victim to the terrible heat generated by the burning of the adjacent element, and, having caught through the second-story windows, it was entirely consumed. The force sent from this building several times threatened to communicate the burning to the store house of John D. Williams & Co.; but powerful exertions to stay the march of the desolating element were put forth, and happily crowned with success.

The loss fell upon the Bank of Clarendon, W. G. Matthews, Ray & Pearce, and Mrs. J. D. Starr. The Bank's loss was total. The Bank of Clarendon, Steele & Co., and Collector Richardson moved their effects from the bank building in time to escape any other disaster than a little inconvenience. Mr. Matthews estimates his total loss at \$10,000; but he was covered with insurance to the amount of \$8,500. The small buildings on the west side of Maxwell street belonging to Ray & Pearce, and Mrs. Starr, were insured for \$100 each—and they were worth about that sum. Williams & Co., sustained a small amount of damage. The Bank edifice, not insured, must have cost \$5,000, but that loss falls upon the creditors of that corporation.

The vault of the Bank, in which a number of valuable papers, among other things a complete file of the Fayetteville Observer, were locked up, was opened Tuesday morning, and we found to have kept its contents entirely safe from the fire of Monday night. It is to be regretted that Mr. Henry J. Marsh, while nobly engaged in assisting to put down the fire, received a painful wound; but we are glad to state that he is recovering from its effects, and that he is past all danger.

AGAIN AT WORK.—The Engineer Corps of the Western Rail Road left Egypt last Thursday to make the survey of the route from that point to Salisbury. This survey, to be made under the direction of L. C. Jones, Esq., assisted by Messrs. F. J. Robinson and Wm. Cain, will probably be completed in six weeks; when it is hoped, the vexed question of location of the extension of our R.R. will be settled, and the work be commenced in earnest. President Jones is still in New York, but his boys on Wall Street; and it is said, will be able to sell them for a comparatively good price.

BUSINESS.—The merchants of Fayetteville, have not been doing a very active business, for the last month; but things are beginning to lighten up now as the summer draws to a close. Turpentine, this season, has not been coming in so freely as at the period of last year; and it has, consequently, commanded fair, stiff prices. The market for spirits is dull, but somewhat improved; while rosin continues to be dull and heavy. There is and has been constantly, an active demand for bacon, which has invariably sold high and readily. Flour too, holds up at good figures, but the low water prices have not been able to stand since the new crop and northern supply has been pouring into market.—Whiskey, strange to say, is inactive—an indication of improvement in the public morals. In the fruit line, water melons have been the principal feature, having been brought to town in great numbers, and commanded paying

prices. Very few apples or peaches can be found, and they sell readily and bring their full value. A supply sometimes as great as at present would find a steady and healthy demand.

THE MERCHANT MILLS IN FAYETTEVILLE.—Yesterday we visited these Mills, now owned and run by our enterprising wide-awake townsman, W. C. Troy. The establishment contains two corn mills, one wheat mill, bolting apparatus, thrashing machine, smut mill, cotton gin, and wool carding machine. All the machinery is worked by water power. We learn the finest of family flour is made here, and the yield of flour from a given quantity of wheat, uncommonly good.—The wool carding department performs as well as we have ever seen. The operation is quick; and the rolls are perfect and beautiful. We learn the patronage of the wool-carding department is becoming large and profitable. Both corn mills have been grinding almost night and day for several weeks, and are still run to their full capacity. Some 200 bushels of corn are ground here every day, and 500 lbs of ground every 24 hours. The flour mill is complete with French burr rocks, elevators, cloths, sieves, &c., as any in the State. Corn, peas, oats, rye, wheat, &c., can always be had here, ground or unground. Hominy, horse-feed, &c., are furnished in any quantity. Persons in the country, can bring a load of wheat and wool, spend the day in town, and return home in the evening with fresh flour and carded rolls ready for use. These mills are in a large three story building near the centre of town, and probably yield more profit than any property of the same extent, in this part of the State. Strict and skillful attention is given to all parts of the business, and 6 to 10 men find regular employment, and the wants and necessities of hundreds of families are supplied. We wish our semi-ex-Local pro tem, may long have success, and continue his efforts to build up our town, and give people bread and employment.

He also runs the Glenville Mills in suburbs of town, at which 75 to 100 bushels of corn are ground daily. His carding machine will make 125 lbs rolls a day. P. S. May he never take too much toll, and may it be many years before the sound of the grinding will be low with him, for in the latter days there shall be two women grinding at the mill, the one she shall be taken, and the other she shall be taken.

Book Notice.—The Comet; or the Earth in its varied phases. For sale by E. J. Hale & Sons.—This truly astonishing book (which rumor attributes to the pen of a distinguished Cape Fear planter, who was once an eminent practitioner in the courts of North Carolina) presents many entirely new, and unique views upon the important and interesting topics of scientific thought, claiming the attention of the leading philosophy of this remarkable century. It treats of the creation, the World before the Deluge, and kindred matters; while considerable space is devoted to prophecies based upon Divine Revelation, and aspires to unfold the grand changes yet to occur in the physical Forms of the Earth. The work contains 550 pages and only costs \$2.25.

Next Saturday we learn the Bill of Injunction by citizens of the county against the exorbitant taxes levied by the Commissioners, will be heard before Judge Buxton. All our people feel much interest in this matter. We presume an appeal will be taken from the decision of the Judge, no matter how rendered, to the Supreme Court, and if so the whole question may be postponed to January when that court meets. But this will not stop the collection of taxes, unless Buxton grants the Injunction prayed for. Should he decide against granting it, the collection of tax, it seems, will proceed, even if the parties appeal. If the Supreme court sustains the injunction, the tax-payers may recover excess taxes paid, provided sheriff's bonds are sufficient. If the judge grants the perpetual injunction and commissioners appeal, we suppose collection of tax will stop till the Supreme court acts. We presume the commissioners have long since re-approved the sheriff's bond, if so this injunction is not the remedy against Buxton's action. We have heard no more of the rumor about Beast Butler's coming as lawyer for the commissioners.

SUEZ CANAL.—This great work is to be completed about the middle of November. It connects the Mediterranean with the Red sea. This isthmus of Suez is a narrow strip of land some 50 miles wide that connects Asia and Africa. After the completion of this canal, steamers and smaller sea-going vessels can pass through here from the East Indies, China, &c., to England, France and even to America, without going around Africa by Cape of Good Hope and thus save a sea voyage of 2,000 or 3,000 miles. The Mediterranean has no tides, and the Red Sea has not much tide, and there is not much difference in the level. The chief difficulty seems to be the valley or basin surface on the line of the canal between the two seas.

There was perhaps once a lake here which has dried up into a desert. It is said all this expense is being repaid with water from the Mediterranean. English capitalists began the work some time ago under difficulties, and are now working under assistance or protection of the French Government. There is some dispute however as to right of way, duties, &c., with Turkey and Egypt. This route will shorten distance one half and expense one third. The ocean telegraph, the Pacific rail road, and the Suez Canal make so far, the grand steps of Progress of the Nineteenth century.

DISTRICT M. E. CONFERENCE AT CARTHAGE, &c., &c.—We understand from a gentleman who returned to Fayetteville on Monday, that the Conference was a very interesting and important one to the Church. It convened on Thursday last, Presiding Elder Adams occupying the chair. Over a thousand persons were at Carthage in attendance. Rev. Dr. Craven delivered a very eloquent and effective address before the Sabbath schools. The friends of Rev. Messrs. Guthrie and Mann, both of whom are well beloved by the Methodists of this place, will be glad to learn that they have preached and lectured in their usual happy style to large and interested audiences. The religious fervor manifested by all who were at Conference was gratifying; and is a testimony, to the zeal of the ministers in this district. The generous hospitality of the citizens of Carthage is mentioned in glowing and grateful terms by our informant. Messrs. Henry Lilly, Beverly Rose, and Thos. J. Jordan were delegates to the Conference from the Fayetteville Church.

The Carriage Manufactory of Tyson, Jones & Co., at Carthage, we learn, is doing well; and that with other manufacturing establishments, is putting life into the usually quiet village. The Superintendent Mr. W. T. Jones is a Fayetteville man, and his energy and enterprise reflect credit on his old home. The crops in Moore are promising; Cotton very good, and corn parched, but coming out wonderfully under the influence of heavy and refreshing rains.

A GREAT PUBLIC NEED.—The experience of Monday night teaches us that our Fire Organizations need more and better machinery. The Engine of the McLean Company, although in the hands of skilful firemen, was unable to perform effective service, and the Bucket Company from lack of buckets was kept from being thoroughly efficient. We hope, our citizens will take the matter of obtaining a new engine, and a supply of buckets and other machinery, into earnest consideration, and respond liberally to the efforts of the Mayor, Johnson to raise funds for that purpose. We are glad to learn that a persistent endeavor will be made by them and others to secure money both by subscription and by giving concerts and entertainments, the proceeds of which will be applied to that laudable end. We need another thing: On the occasion of fires, the Fire Wardens should give competent direction, and citizens, not connected with Fire Organizations, should give an enthusiastic co-operation. The idea that work at fires is for the benefit of Insurance companies is selfish, unpatriotic, and disgraceful. Fire from insured buildings may destroy the town, as it was destroyed in 1831, and impose desolation and ruin upon our people. Besides, even on those who are insured the inconvenience of being burnt out, entails heavy loss, and damages the business of the entire community.

THE EMPEROR MISSING.—Jersey was heard talking to himself the other day in this manner, while sitting on the end of an old plank, biting his whiskers: "I'll just be darn'd if I ain't perfectly happy. I don't own a thing in the world, pay no taxes, have better livin' than I ever had before, and am gettin' first rate pay. Durn'd if I care how they way the river runs, with all their injunctions, and Leagues, and 2 1/2 per cent."

ECLIPSE.—A total eclipse of the sun will occur in this section on 7th inst., next Saturday evening, between 5 and 6 P. M. caused of course by the moon coming between this part the earth and the sun. The eclipse begins 58 seconds past 5 P. M., and ends 51 minutes and 18 seconds past 6, lasting 1 hour 50 minutes and 20 seconds. The eclipse will become total 24 seconds past 6 and continue so 2 minutes and 8 seconds. The moon changes Aug. 7th at 53 minutes past 4 P. M. (Raleigh time). The sun sets on the 7th at 53 minutes past 6, so the eclipse ends but a few minutes before sun set. We hope the evening will be fair. Those who do not see this eclipse can wait till the next time, as it will come again in 200 years.

FOR THE EAGLE. Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4. A member of the Fire Departments would call upon the citizens, through the Eagle, to urge upon the Mayor and Commissioners the great necessity of having new hose for the Engine, and to fit out the Bucket Co. for active service. Look at the service rendered at the fire Monday night in saving Williams' Haigh's and Baker's property. By saving those one fourth of the town was saved. Had there been good hose the Clarendon Bank would never have burned, and had the Bucket Co. been fitted out, the two buildings west of Matthews' would now be standing. The Bucket Company has solicited subscriptions for two weeks and have raised but half what they need. Remember that your house may be the next. We would further ask the loafers who go to fires and never work, if they ever think of home. Lazy crowds stood idle and never gave a helping hand while old gentlemen like A. A. McKethan, Sr., Dr. Robinson and others worked the whole time. Long Grabs give them fits and oblige the Firemen. A BOY IN RED & BLUE.

FAYETTEVILLE AND FLORENCE RAIL ROAD.—On last Monday evening, according to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of our citizens was held in the town Hall, to hear and consider plans for building a rail road from here to Shoe Heel depot in Robeson County. A. A. McKethan, Sr., was called to the Chair and John Shaw appointed Secretary. Col. W. McL. McKay, President of the F & F R R, addressed the meeting ably and at length on the subject of this road. He had direct and reliable information from capitalists in New York, that they would grade and build the road as soon as citizens would subscribe \$75,000 to be paid in four installments between the beginning and completion of the road. T. S. Lutterloh, E. L. Pemberton and E. J. Lilly were appointed a committee to prepare caption and terms of subscription, and submit to the President and Directors who were requested to then solicit subscriptions. This committee will report to-day. We suppose they will ascertain who it is that makes this liberal proposition and the ability to carry it out, and also they will fix such terms for the stockholders as to be responsible only as far as the work will be done. Our people will subscribe the amount when they are certain the arrangement is bona fide and secure to the road. We never saw more interest manifested. The final purpose is to extend a great central through road from Florence or Columbia by here towards Norfolk—perhaps by Goldsboro. There is reasonable hope for this—and we say, God speed the glorious work! As soon as we learn the merits of this new proposition, we shall devote ourselves to this the best, the safest, and most profitable railroad project for Fayetteville. It would be the best road for all the middle country between the Cape Fear and Pee Dee. It would be, when extended, the connecting link on a direct route through the centre of the South-Atlantic states from New York to New Orleans. It would avoid or shorten the elbow, or acute angle, now made by Wilmington on the circuitous line of the W. & M. R. R. and the W. & W. R. R. Fellow citizens, the thing looks like it may be done. We feel good. When this grand link is made, then farewell Journal man, farewell Bernard, farewell Sol. Bear, Hans & Co., Adrian & Vellers, Worth & Daniel, Willard Bros., Williams & Murchison and Justice McQuigg! Fayetteville ye city of "goobers" and "rosam" with your "yaller" fever and nigger government. Fayetteville will be the place.

WEL CHAS. & RUTH R. R.—The stockholders having heretofore accepted the amended charter, met in Wilmington on 29th ult., to reorganize. R. H. Cowan, S. J. Person, H. W. Guion, W. L. Steele, B. I. Sumner and A. R. Holmes, were elected Directors on part of the stockholders. R. C. Badger, as deputy for the Governor, announced Wm. Sloan, W. A. Smith, John L. Brown, John F. Aydtlett, S. P. Sherrill, James McDonald and Joseph S. Cannon, as State directors appointed by the Governor. C. L. Harris, Supt. Pub. Works, was also present and claimed the right to control and represent the State's interest, and the conflict between him and the Governor was renewed as at recent rail road meetings at Newbern and Salisbury. Harris appointed as State Directors, G. W. Logan, J. H. Neff, D. L. Russell, Alfred Dockery, T. M. Smith, Dickson Ingram and G. Z. French. The discussions and animated proceedings lasted two days.

The Stockholders recognized the appointees of the Governor. The six directors of Stockholders, and the seven of the Governor, elected Wm. Sloan of Charlotte, Pres. B. S. Guion General Supt. C. J. Cowles, Sec'y & Treas'r for Eastern Division and V. A. McLee for Western. The present remaining officers will continue. The seven directors appointed by Harris organized also, claiming to have a quorum, and elected Alfred Dockery, President. The question as to who are the legal state directors is to be tested in the courts. The next meeting of Directors will be in Charlotte next September. The new Pres't and Treasurer, are radicals, as are all the directors appointed by the Governor and by Harris, and very few of them have stock in the road. The six elected by the Company are conservatives, live near the road, own stock, and are high-toned business men.

RAIN! RAIN!—We have had for several days fine showers, and the river is now navigable for all our boats. Late corn and crops in swamp land are doing finely.