EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE WASHINGTON, Fet. 10, 1876. DEAR JOURNAL : It is most difficult while here to select such matters among the thousands of interesting features which daily present themselves, as will prove most interesting to readers, or to speak of them with the consideration they merit. I find, by an association with Senators and Representatives, and from close per-

sonal observation, that OUR DELEGATION IN CONGRESS stand deservedly high, and their real worth and rank are not fully appreciated at home. This is so in keeping with the traditional modesty of our State, and it is so characteristic of North Carolinians to look beyond the limits of their own State for great men, that it is not to be wondered at. If I should say that we are sadly war t ing in State pride, I might justly offend the patriotic sensibilities of our readers, but that we are criminally deficient in its proper expression is mostrue. It is too frequently the case that inferior men from other States are pushed forward to prominent positions before the public by friends and by the press in their State, and North Carolina joins freely in the chorus, while her own public men are ne glected. It has gotten too much the fashion for us to look elsewhere to find our heroes. When our representative men are brought in contact with those from other States, I find that we have nothing to fear from the result, but much to be proud of.

It is indeed gratifying to find in what very high estimation our representatives in Congress are held. In both Houses the

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occupy conspicuous positions, and there to deliver the annual address before is not a more influential or more able the Literary Societies, an invitation delegation in the Capitol. The Jour- the more to be prized from the fact NAL has so frequently given its esti- that it is the first under the reconmate of these gentlemen that there is structed University. How well the really little left to be said in their bo. duty will be performed, those who are half. Indeed very recently the press familiar with the literary acquirements, elsewhere have waked up to the merits and graceful oratory of our Represenof some of them and are rendering a tative well know.

Senators. The senior Senator.

GENERAL RANSOM. has taken rank with the feremost men Senator has the same personal influwhole country regards him with af-

duties, and every interest of his State liamentary body of the country. While he is acknowledged to be one of the often claim the attention of the Senate. He prefers to exercise his influence otherwise, and the very great success individual reputation. He is sure to his words will benefit his people and his country.

is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers, and most attentive and industrious members of the Senate. Always present, frequently engaging in the the respect of of his fellow-Senators. and he is always listened to with mark-

During the recent discussion upon few questions to Morton, that neutralized the poison which that vindictive fiend was attempting to instil into the hearts of Republicans of the Senate. This has brought upon Senator Merrimon the bitter attacks of the administration organ here, which will be accepted by North Carolinians as conclusive evidence that he is doing good and valuable service. His posi tion in the Senate or at home cannot be compromised by attacks from such

a quarter. I shall speak of our

REPRESENTATIVES more at length hereafter. It will suffice to say now that all occupy such positions as tolrender them true repre-Scales and Vance are especially busy than his Democratic opponent. In with their committee work, being each 1874 the D mocratic candidate received in charge of important committees. 1,465 votes more than his Radical optheir committees again at night. The real work of Congress is done in the committee rooms. Much that we hear and read is merely the ornamental part of legislation.

The recent speeches of MESSES, WADDELL AND ROBBINS have not only attracted the attention of the House, but of the entire country. I learn that these speeches, with that of General Banks, and probably Mr. Kellogg's, of Pennsylvania, are to ntive Committee, and distributed through the North by tens of thousands. These gentlemen are receiving hundreds of letters from all sections of the Union, especially from the the shores of the Pacific in the month ( North, thanking them for their patri- of June. In Oregon the Democratic otic utterances, and assuring them | candidate for Governor was elected in good in restoring kindly feelings be- by a majority of 550. In 1872, howtween the sections.

Among others I copy the following, one from Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana,

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1876. Hon. Franklin Landers - Dear Sir: I regret that I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Waddell of North Carolina, so that I might directly hank him for the exquisite speece which he made yesterday on the Centennial bill. It is almost perfect in its style, and faultless in its spirit. The Democrats are delighted with the speech. Will you express my thank-to him? Truly yours. Truly yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS. The next, addressed to Major Robbins, reads as follows:

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1876.

Hon, William M. Robbins: My DEAR SIR: Your speech of Jan uary 26th on the Centennial appropriation was very timely. I lost my eldest son at Fort Wagner, where he was "buried with his niggers," and twelve years have not much softened the bitterness of the sacrifice; when, however, I know of a Southerner who really has at heart the peace and welare of the country, a trong feeling of cindness for him makes me more tol erant towards those with whom he has ssociated. You need have no doubt that your words have done much good n a thousand Northern homes, and hat many a father, mother and sister eels more kindly towards the South

han they did a month ago. When we contrast the benefits w derive from the patriotic utterances of real soldiers-to the hurtful uses t which the ridiculous ravings of Mr Toombs have been applied, we cannot too much thank our gifted friends for their timely speeches.

I will write of many questions of interest hereafter and of impression which several of the leading public nen have made upon me. The ques

THE PRESIDENCY is beginning to attract much attentio and is one of the absorbing topics of conversations. I shall jot down my observations hereafter.

Colonel Waddell has just received a letter from the committee of the Dialectic Society of the

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No one can visit the Senate chamber THE COMING STORM-THE Sounds of political warfare are beginning to be heard in the land. The of that body, while his bearing, ur- two opposing armies are well-nigh banity and individual magnetism have ready to leave their camps and take attached men to him of every shade of position in battle array against each opinion and from all sections of the other. Busy preparation for the great country, and I doubt if any other inevitable conflict is everywhere going on. The leaders are in earnest council ence. In conversation with men of the and with watchful eyes scan the scene most antagonistic views and the most of what they know must be the most widely differing prejudices, I find all eventful campaign ever witnessed in have a kindly and a complimentary tais country. Everything indicates word for Senator Ranson. "North that the struggle for the possession of Carolina should be proud of him," said | the executive branch of the Federal a distinguished New England Senator Government just now beginning will, to me a day or two since "and the ere its close, call into requisition every resource of each party. Nor if we would, could we escape the con-He is constant in his attention to his flict. The fight must be fought. Nor can there be any drawn battle. One is watched with a jealcus eye and at side or the other must sleep in victory tended to with an untiring industry. on the field. The time has come when Our State could possibly have no bet- an appeal to the people, the sovereign ter representative in the highest par- people, must be made; the time has come when public servants must give an account of their stewardship to us best orators of the body, he does not | who are their masters. And in view of their extravagances, their frauds, their ignorance, their incompetence, their oft-repeated outrages upon the cannot be avoided nor even delayed. have ended the battle will have been lost and won. Here and there along

which has attended his efforts proves most cherished rights of citizens, the orthat he has not, at least, sacrificed any | deal through which the men now interest of the State, however much in the public Federal service have to he may have left undone to add to his go, is a terrible one; but for all that it be heard from whenever he believes Before the ides of November shall the line skirmishers are already being deployed in the broad light of day, for it is an open fight in which the whole world knows the very time and place when and where the first gun will be discussions, he is doing good service fired and may be spectators of its oft for North Carolina. He commands changing currents. The first preliminery skirmish will take place amid ice and snow in the State of New Hampshire ere the March moon shall have waned; for the election in Texas on Tuesthe admission of Pinchback, he put a day next will bear mainly on home issues. But though the fight will be fought on a frozen field it promises a hot time to those immediately engaged, for the New Hampshire election has every prospect of being interesting as well as close. Both parties, it is said, have put excellent men in the field. The Hon. Daniel Marcy, the Democratic nominee for Governor. must be a rare man, for the most par-

tisan journals find it impossible to say anything worse against him than that he was a peace Democrat during the war. They say frankly that his moral character is without blemish, and that he will call out the full strength of our party through his great popularity. In 1873 the Radical candidate for sentatives of their State. Generals Governor received 2,007 votes more

And indeed this is true of all. While ponent. In 1875 the Radical caua guest in the same house with Colo- didate received 172 votes more ratio of increase in our expenses. The nents are the organs of the northern, nel Waddell and Major Roboins I find that his Democratic opponent. government can never again be admin- eastern and Pacific slope monopolists, that they are compelled to hurry from In addition to this, the law of New breakfast to attend to committee meet. Hamshire requires that to be elected, the nearer the Democrats can come to mous franchises they have obtained. ings, and frequently, after a session of a candidate must receive a majority of the restoration of the old figures the the South, and a vote in favor of it is she at once accepted, and returned an are compelled to attend a meeting of a body of temperance reformers who vote, a thousand to two thousand strong, first on one side and then on the other, renders doubtful, beyond

all calculation, the result in that State, But scarce will the fight have ceased in New Hampshire when, after a few scattering shots in Rhode Island. it will be renewed in Connecticut an the showery month of April. But there the result is not doubtful, for the parties are unequally matched. The Democrats having carried the State be published by the Democratic Exec- over all opposition in 1873 by a majority of 3,363, in 1874 by a majority of 1,822 and in 1875 by a majority of

> The next guns will be heard from ever, Grant carried it by a majority of

Kentucky next, that "dark and venison because it ish deer.

Ithaca, New York, as fair samples of step o the front, but it will be in the log days and when the sun is a meridian height and with overwhe ming olds with a democratic a jority of over 5,000, the radic la and no charce in Kentucky on the

first Monday in August next With the coming of September the firing begins to grow brisker and to be come more general. California, Maine and Vermont become engaged. In Vermont the die is already cast, and against us. In Maine there is a possibility of success, but a strong probability of defeat. The result in Cati- growing out of the Special Pax boldfornia, no man can tell.

In October the cambat thickens urtil there is fighting at so many points ed for public services and for unsullied and in such great numbers that it could be called the batt e were it not for the greater and grander conflict Virginia wheel into line on our side, nd Indiana, too, while Iowa and Neoraska, with its small squad, will ake position against us. Butit is in Ohio that the heaviest fight

ng in this combat will take place-an

will come the inevitable hour when was appointed Minister to England. every gale that comes, whether it sweeps | where he negotiated a treaty for the East or the West, will bring to the was recalled in 1869. eager cars of auxious men, the clash of resounding arms in the grand political fray. And then when the bright sun comes out next morning-and the bound, however, to say that in elevasmoke shall have cleared away and tion of spirit, in a sincore desire for the strife and din of battle shall be the total restoration of fraternal feelhushed and all nature shall have put | ing and unity between the once warring on that look of innocent, peaceful, se- parts of the Republic, Mr. Davis' let- individual share in the "intimidation rene calmness she so delights to exhibit | ter is infinitely superior and infinitely | and bribery" business, the world will after some great convulsion-we trust more creditable to him, both as a it will shine upon a country no longer statesman and a man, than anything discordant, dissevered and belligerent, that has recently fallen from such anbut upon one into whose every wound a tagonistics and critics of his as Mr. Democratic administration shall stand | Blaine." ready to pour the wholesome balm of good government, of just and wise laws honestly and faithfully executed. this is the United States Senate about

OUGHT MR.IDAVIS HAVE KEPT

The Charleston News and Courier

"As we have said a thousand times, the character of her people are assailed. Silence is held to be a form of assent; shall sit mum-chance when their people are unjustly attacked and wantonly abused would find, if their wretched policy could prevail, that the South, ical Louisiana Senate to restore the in default of a defence, would be de- Returning Board, which would be an clared guilty of every infamy that instrument in the hands of the Kellogg malace and partisanship can invent. faction to defeat the will of the people The North can bear the truth, as the in the coming elections, has aroused time to talk of equality and union. it is stated that a Committee of the Equality that is limited to the North, House are now gathering evidence and Union that is to confer no rights preparatory to the impeachment of upon the South, are not worth asking Kellogg and Antoine. If the Senate for or having. The people, we believe, persists in its demand for the Returndesire real equality and true union, ing Board, the House will bring arwith all the the words imply; but if ticles of impeachment, which will de the bread that they give the South is facto suspend both Kellogg and Anonly a stone after all, we can put it to toine, when the Speaker of the House no better use than to hurl it at the first | will become acting Governor.

VATIONAL PROGRESS IN EX-

and Tyler, \$26,418,459, of Polk, with mill. the Mexican war, \$53,801,569; of Tayfor and Filmore, \$44,078,156; of Pierce. \$60,533 838, of Buchanan, \$72,291,119; of Lincoln, \$1,212.911,270; of Johnson, istered as cheaply as it has been, but who are endeavoring to hold the enor reform and retrenelment go head.

CLOSER AND CLOSER TO GRAVE.

towards not only Bristow, but Pierre- thanked him for his kindness in so do- contraction; its postponement until the that such sentiments are doing much | 1872 by a majority of 631 and in 1874 | pont, Jewell and Fish as well, which precludes anything like friendly intercourse.

"The rich," said a Duteuman, and the other from a leading citizen of | bloody ground" of a former day, will | mutton because it ish sheep.

DEATH OF REVERDY JOHNSON The announcement of the death of Hon, REVERDY JOHNSON, perhaps the fo en est jurist in America, will be ound in our telegraphic columns this morring. Since his recall from Engand Mr. Johnson has devoted himself with great assiduity to the practice of uis profession, and during that time ha-been brought with especia prominence before the people of No th Caro-ina by his appearance in the Federal Courts at Raleigh as counsel for the plaintiffs in cases against to e State Mr. Johnson belonged to "the old chool," who were equally dis inguish

purity in private life. Mr Johnson was born in Annapolis. Md., May 21, 1796. He was educated so soon to follow. Georgia, with her at St. John's college in that city, and sixty thousand majority, and West at the age of 17 began to study law in Prince George's county, in the office of his fether, who was chief justice of the judicial district of which that county was a part. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore. He has devoted much o his angagement that in any ordinary cam- time to the arguing of cases before the paign would of itself, considering the United States Supreme Court, In number of the combatants, the hot- conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris ness of the contest and the importance he reported the decisions of the Marythe resu't, be called a grand land Court of A; peals, known as "H rbattle. But in a State with over 600 - ris's and Johnson's Reports" (7 vols., 000 voters, in which a candidate is 1820-'27). In 1821 he was elected a elected one year by a majority of \$17 State Senator for four years, and in votes and defeated another year by a 1825 re-elected. In 1845 he was chosen majority of 5,544 votes, who is wise a United States Senator, which offi e enough to foresee the result? How be resigned in 1819 on being appointed slight and how many the causes that by President Taylor Attorney General may make a loss or a sin of 10,000 votes of the United States. On the succesn a poll of 600,000! Beauregard's sion of Mr. Filmore after the death direction to his troops was to go to of President Taylor, Mr. Johnson rethe heaviest firing, and as the same signed that office, and resumed in Ba'principle applies in political warfare, timore the practice of the lav. In 1861 says the Messenger, "a more honert we may expect to see men and money he was a member of the convention in and conscientions gentleman and a pour into Ohio where there will be the Washington which tried to prevent the truer friend to what he conceives to be biggest of big guns and the heaviest of outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he the best interest of the pople, does heavy firing. Great will be the cons was again e'ected to the United States of reside in the comm onwealth Senate, and was a member from 1863 And then with the ides of November | to 1868. In June of the latter year he toor from the North or the South, or the settlement of the Alabama claims, which was rejected by the Schate. He

MR. DAVIS' LETTER. The New York Sun says: "We are

The Philadelphia Times say : And which cluster memories of Clay and Webster and Calhonn and Benton and Wright: the Senate that must admit a characteriess adventurer, whose elecomes squarely up to the support of tion has been declared a fraud by both ex-President Davis in the controversy branches of Congress and is so accept that is going on as to the propriety of ed by the civilized world, simply be any utterance on the part of the great | cause the majority may become a michampion of the Lost Cause. After nority by the infamy of its own memexpressing its gratification that the bers. It is feared that Bruce and letter of Mr. Davis in reply to the cal- Spencer and West and Dorsey and umnious charges of Mr. Blaine was Patterson may be expelled upon overwritten and published our contempo- whelming proof that the only title they have to their seats is the offspring of unblushing fraud, and that anti-Rethere is no earthly reason why the publicans may take their places, there-South should not defend herself when fore Pinchback, whose title is an already adjudicated and pronounced fraud, must be admitted. Is this the and they who insist that Southerners Republicanism upon which the nation will be called to pass judgment in the Centennial year of 1869?

The attempt on the part of the Rad South can; if neither can, this is no the indignation of the Democrats, and

Chattanooga is excited over the dis covery of iron ore in considerable quantities in Cameron Hill, an eleva-The following figures show the enortion in the immediate outskirts of the mous speed with which we are travel- city. The surface indicated four veins ing on the road of governmental ex- of red fosiliferous ore, varying from penditure. Washington's administras four to fifteen inches thick, with tion spent, the highest year, \$4,350,658; stratas of shale, from four to ten the administration of John Adams, inches thick, lying between. At one \$6,480,166; of Jefferson, \$7,414,672; of point in the bank they have cut down Madison, with a foreign war on his and exposed a solid vein of ore twelve hands, \$30,127,686; of Mouroe, \$16,- feet thick, and the bottom not yet 300,273; of John Quincy Adams, \$13,- reached. One thing certain, there are 296,041; of Jackson, with Indian wars millions of tons of ores in this hill that Van Buren, \$37,243,214; of Harrison iron. It can be mined for fifty cents a ton officials must be ! ton, and is in ganshot of the rolling

The Baltimore Gazette says: Nearly every leading paper in the South and Southwest advocates the passage of \$387,683,198; of Grant's last year, the bill to aid the Texas Pacific rail-\$294,029,329. These figures tell their road, and there is scarcely a public own story. To be sure, as the Balti- man of any consequence in that pormore Gazette says, we have grown in tion of the Union who does not stand wealth and population and our territo- upon the same side. As a matter of ry has been expanded, but the devel- simple justice to the South the bill opment bears no proportion to the ought to be passed. Its only oppobetter will it deserve at the hands of a vote in the interest of the people and the people. Let the work of economy, against the railroad rings. Let us have free trade in rai roads.

Geroge Merris, whom Judge Steele. The friends of ex-Assistant Secre- of New Orleans, recently sented and to tary Sawyer, says a Washington city be hanged, come to the bar whistling dispatch, assert that he will prove at and laughing. The Judge said, his approaching trial for complicity in "George, you have been convicted of the Parkman-Brook frauds that his the murder of Sarah Jones. You course in that matter was prescribed pleaded guilty twice, but I insisted by an imperative order of the Presi- that your case should go before twelve er has interviewed forty-five out of would be at the same time assi-ting dent. It is also stated that Grant has citizens of your county. Have you the sixty-one Democrats in the Ohio made practicable frauds in a number anything to say why the sentence of Legislature. The following is the of similar cases that have been investi- the law should not be passed upou platform to which they express themgated by Bristow by similar interfer- you?" Morris smiled and said in a selves favorably inclined: ence. This is alleged as further clear voice, "I agree with you, and No National Banks of issue. The action; that the resolution had accounting for the changed relation am now prepared to receive the full notes of the United States to take the between Grant and Bristow. The extent of the law, which I know is place of the notes of the banks as rap-President has, however, assumed a death." After Judge Steele had senmanner of highly polished politeness tenced him to be hanged, Morris Bill; no forced resumption which is tained.

> The Ha tford Times hears of a small infant who lies been named flation," but a sound and sufficient clared lost. Macbeth by his afflicted parents be-I eat cause he murdered sleep. Anything so far as possible, permit the wants of at night, at eight o'clock, at the

The skull of an Aztec, with a glass ve firmly fixed in its rocket, has been found in Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The New York Journal of Com erce thinks that the proposed new iff is the best measure which he een before Congress luring the las dozen years.

Mrs. Kirby, a widow lady of Calc vell county, in this State, recently los eigh' chi dren by diphtheria in suc mick succession that four were burie

A good ex mole to governors wh emper justice with too much mercy has been set by Governor Ludington of Wisconsin, who, when importune ecently to pardon a criminal, refused sying: "I believe the decisions of ar courts, arrived at after full and air hearing, should not be interfered with, except upon the most grave considerations." A Western reporter declared that

Bishop Haven spoke of the Harpers, of New York, as 'men who did not care for anything as long as they made money." The Bishop denied this alle grion. But now comes the reporter foresaid, who caims to be a Metholist elergyman, and offers to prove, by competent witnesses, that the Bishop has told a "whopper." The question having been raised in

Missis ipp: a: 'c who wou'd be Goveror in case of the successful impeachment of Ames and Davis, the Calcasew Messenger answers by citing law and oree dent, which leads to the concinion that Hon. J. M. Stone would be Governor of Mississippi, "than whom "

The Republican journals make the point that if Toomps tells the tout about intimidation and bribery, Gordon, who denied such allegatious, must have spoken ignorantly or falsely The touth of the matter, says the Au gusta Constitutionalist, is that the State of Georgia was lawfully deliv er d from Radical plunderers by a fair lection, and will be kept in the hands of the white people by similar meaus. if Gen. Toombs will specify as to his

A Washington special to the Bult more Gazette says: "Secretary Fish i ndignant at the publication to the elfeet that S ienberger, Parson Newma and Colone! Keim were represents tives of the State Department abroain any capaci y. He says no personhave been appointed as inspectors of consulates by his department, and it any have been appointed under special leri lation he has no knowledge of it they did not report to his department The question now arises, who did appoint them, who paid them, and what service have they rendered?"

Mr. Thornton, the Bricish Minister

says that in his opinion the investigation will relieve Mr. Schenck of the charge of any wiliful intention to de lade the British holders of stock in the Emma mine. As to the propriety of a minister permitting his name to be used in connection with speculative schemes that is another question which public judgment may or may not condemn. Quite recently he had been called upon by citizens of Ebg land to furnish information as to the advisability of inve-ting in proposed at the Great Falls, just beyond the District. He had refused to express any opinion whatever upon the subect, leaving the subjects of he Majesty to dispose of their idle capita

The Washington City correspondent f the Baltimore Gazette says: "The act of 1836 requires all the departments to be kept open for the transaction of public business eight hours in winter and ten hours in summer. This law has never been repealed, although it has been practically inoperative from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The average length of daily service which the average man can endure, with safety to himse!f and profit to his employer, in a sedentary occupation, has long since been determined, and six hours is the settled period. This is the number of hours of labor now re quired in all the departments, but this s nominal only. The Treasury De partment is really open for the trans action of public business only five hours, and there are few persons em 296,041; of Jackson, with Indian wars millious of tens of ores in this hill that pleved there who labor that long." and other disturbances, \$30.868,164; of will yield from 45 to 50 per cent. of What delicate people those Washing

Senator Christianey, of Michigan has set the go sips agog by marrying young Treasury girl who has not yet turned her teens. The Senator is in the 65th year of his age and is the father of six children. His wife died within a year. The blandishments of Washington society seem to have been toc much for him, and this morning, after an acquaintance of less than a month, was married to Miss Lillie Lugenbeel, who up to within a week igo was an employe in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department. It is related of the engagement ring to a suitor who had her promise of marriage in Georgia. Having done this, she urged the states man to make no vexatious delays, inasmuch as she auticipated that the diservice for New York city.

A reporter of the Cincinnati Enquir-

idly as may be. Prompt repeal of the Resumption business interests of the country will

safely permit. currency, equal to the wants of trade; such legislation by Congress as will, on motion, the club adjourned to meet trade to determine its volume.

BULES OF

The News of last week, says: A neeting of the Savannah Jockey Club was held at the Pulaski House las evening when, after the transaction of the routine business and the announce ment of the entries for to day's races Colonel Owens presiding, stated that he was compelled to bring to the potice of the club a very unpleasan affair that had occurred at the track after the close of the races. He stated that whilst taking the entries for to-day's races out of the box, Mr. Berton, of Barton, Modinger & Co., slip ped two entries into the box, and wa detect d. That he at first denied a out subsequently admitted having done so, and stated in excuse that he had iour of coing had expired The president desired some expression of pinion from the members present

tlemen. Resolved, That Messrs. Barton Mediuger, by the act of Mr. barton, in placing an entry, surreptitiously nto the entry box this day, after the entries were c'osed, and while th president was naming the entries frawn from the box, was guilty of rand, and, as we are determined ace upon pure and honorable princi ples so far as we can control it. Resolved, That Messis, Burton & Mediager, with all horses owned or contributed by them, and all riders in their imploy, are hereby ruled from mr crack, and the Secretary be in tructed to see that their budges b eturned at once, that were issued to

ecid d before taking action upon to esolution to invite Messrs. Borton & explanation as they could of the Atter a short while Dr. McFarland

ther tary, who went in search of so parties, returned with them, when one! Owens stated the case. Mr. Barton apologiz d for his con-uct, and at t dethat he knew he did groug, but dis mined any intention of an that we can'd find witnesses to ove that the entres he had slipped ato the box had been written out long before the hoar for closing, and that was known that he intended to make

Mr. Medlinger denied any knowledge f to mater, and stated that he was inder the impression that Mr. Barton and made the entries at the proper

The parties then retired and further

preme court which is fixed by the constitution itself. ager, who was apparently innocent article 13, and forbids calling a conelled to suffer, and this subject occavention without first consulting the oued some discussion. After some w comments from Colonel Lamar, the stated that he had known Mr Me linger for ome time, the following amendment to the above resolution was

nile it feels a bounden duty to enrce the rnling against the stable of desses Barton & Medinger, desires express a belief in the truth of the atement of Mr. Medinger that he ransaction Adopted. The News Wednesday, says: A meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club | years.

was held at the Pulaski House last vening, at 8 o'clock, Vec-President Octavus Cohen in the Chair, and a full ie reading of the minutes the Secreary read the summary of the day's aces to be run to-day. Colonel Lamar made reference to dren soing to the same school, and

rom the course Messrs. Barton & good some effort would be made race. thereby Mr. Medinger, who was genraity believed to be perfectly ignorant f the act of his partner, could be in esolution as it now stood Mr. Mediner was probibited from running hi erses on any track in the country, and as toe Club had expressed their oufidence in his prob ty, if possible nd consistent with the rules of the Inb. some measure should be devised elieving him of this onus, The speak, r vas not aware of the nature of the ropositi n that would be submitted, ont in order that the parties who now ed it under deliberation might bring before the meeting to-night for desate, he, as one who voted in the affirmative on the original resolution, loved that a notice be recorded that e action of the club on that matter rould be reconsidered at the meeting his evening. Some discussion ensued.

by the general assembly. After the reading of the minutes, the from the constitution. This section nnouncement of the result of the was the old republican gerrymander lay's meeting, and the programme for of the house of representatives, and o-day's races, the President desired the people can do without it. o know if there was any business to presented for the consideration of term of office now existing under the

table of Barton & Medinger, for de

Capt. Wm. Hone then, with a few favorable prefatory remarks, submitd a memorial from a number of gen- article, and substituting others in their emen asking that Mr. Medinger be place, except section 7, 9, and 13. This Colonel Owen- called Mr. Octavus istrates as under the old constitution.

character of the club should be main-

Resuming the chair, Colonel Owens put the motion to reconsider the action of the club before the meeting, when, No "repudiation," no "unlimited in upon the vote being taken, it was de-No other business being presented,

Pulaski House.

The Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin says: John Allen, an old gentleman who has the Savann h Jockey reache the remarkable age of one bundred and four years and five months, passed down the river on the steamer Ohio Sunday morning. He was born October 9. 1771, at sea, during a voyage from England to America He left his home near Greenville, North Cirolina, on Tar river, and walked to Huntington, West Virginia, being very nearly a year on the road. During his long tramp he accomplished from one to four miles per day, and subsisted principally upon charity, having only twenty-three dollars when he left home. He was never married, has a good English education, is intelligent Is now offered again for sale, and we call the attention of the Planters to and has an excellent memory. He chews tobacco, and enjoys his cup of coffee every morning. He says for ag d persons he would recommend as a diet, buttermils, corn bread and mush and milk. He ren.e abers to have seen General Washington on several occasions. Once in North Carolina he heard ipon the subject. him tell Josiah Wooten, who was op-After some desultory discussion, th blowing re-olution was offered, and posed to the constitution as then framed, that if the instrument should pa sage was urged by several genbe broken, there could never be as

good a one, and in the name of the rising eneration, never to interfere with it. He was ten or twelve year. of age when he heard this conversa ion, and he says he will Lever for, e' Vashington's impressive manner of speaking. Mr. Allien was very kindly treated by the office s of the boat, and specially by Mr. Ed Norton, the lerk, who gave him a free passage and money enough to supply his presnt needs. He was on his way Shelbyville, Indiana, where some of his r latives reside. Constitutional Amendments

" United States to the state, to ed-

neational purposes; and all swamp

2ud Amendment strikes out section

7, article 3, and substitutes a section

roviding for the establishment of a

ureau of agriculture, immigration

nd statistics, and the protection of

3d Amendment adds to section 25,

erticle 1, that secret political so-

a free people and should not be

4th. Amends section 10, article 3,

by providing that the governor, with

the advice of the senate, shall appoint

5th, Abrogates and amends section

15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows

several counties except that of the su-

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of

7th Provides for submitting the

amendments to the constitution to the

people, at the polls, Tuesday after the

providing that no discrimination shall

be made to the prejudice of either

13th Fixes the pay of the members

of the General Assembly at \$4 a day

and 10 cents mileage, and limits the

session to 60 days. If the session is

prolonged beyond 60 days, members

15th. That section 29, of article 2, is

amended to allow the general assembly

to change the time of holding elections

16th Strikes from the constitution

section 4. of article 2, which is the old

epublican gerrymander of the senato-

17th Reduces the number of su-

preme judges from five to three, as our

18th Declares that the judicial power

shall be vested in a court for the trial

of impeachments, a supreme court, su-

perior courts, courts of justice of the

peace, and such others inferior to the

supreme court as may be established

19th Establishes the supreme court

20th Strikes section 8, article 2,

21st Forbids vacating any office or

22nd Provides for the election of

udges of the supreme court and supe-

rior court, by general ticket, or vote

of all the people, but allows the gen-

general ticket to district elections.

eral assembly to change the mode of

electing superior court judges from

23d Requires 12 months' residence

n the state, and 90 days in the county,

before a man can vote, and excludes

felons and ex-peritentiary convicts

from holding office or voting until re-

stored to citizenship by due process of

val by the legislature of any

indee of the superior court: for men

tal or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the

supreme and superior courts by the

ame reason. Appeal in case of re-

movar is allowed as in other cases or

25th Provides that article 7 of the

constitution be amended by adding

that the general assembly shall have

power to change, modify or brogaste

any and all of the provisions of the

dlows the legislature to appoint mag-

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of

thereef shall be elected in such a man-

Amelioration and Cure.

A melloration of the symptoms of a disease in

course one desirable object of medication and there are, no doubt, palliatives which pos

in too many instances, however, delude the

not only relieve, but if persistantly and regular ty taken, cume the maladies to which they are

allows the legislature to appoint mag-

for the general assembly.

rial districts in 1868.

fathers had it.

constitution.

st Monday in November, 1876. The

all offices whose appointments are not

eties are dangerous to the liberties

ands, fines, &c., are to be used for

urposes of education.

heep husbandry.

people at the polls.

tolerated.

1st Amendment: That section 4, article 9, be stricken out and two new ections be substituted. The section be stricken out is in regard to lands iven to the state by congress and the edinger, who were in the hotel, to ppropriation of fines, penalties, &c. spear before the meeting and give The section to be substituted gives all unds and proceeds of lands, given by

senssion ensued, the feeling of the otherwise provided for. embers bong that the rules of the inb must be rigidly maintained in the general assembly to allot and dishe interest of honest and fair racing. and the resolution being seconded, tribute all judicial power among the Regret was expressed that Mr. Me-

offered and adopted : amendments will pe ratified or rejected Resolved further, That this club

dinances for the information of the 9th, Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four

from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the 11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of races, and announced the entries in the November. 12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black chil-

he passage of the resolution ruling

when, nothing further offering, the meeting adjourned. The News, of Friday, says: A meetng of the Savannah Jockey Club was eld last evening at the Pulaski House, istrates as under the old constitution. lolonel George S. Owens, President,

Col. Lamar arose and addressed the necting at some length on the subject f his motion the previous evening in reference to the consideration of the action of the club in ruling off the ected fraud on the part of Mr. Bars on. He stated that Mr. Medinger had dissolved connection with Mr. Barton and was anxious to auction off the horses composing his stable, but would be compelled to do so at serious lisadvantage, if not relieved from the an imposed by the resolution of the ub. He urged that inasmuch as the lub had exonerated Mr. Medinger rom any complicity in the fraud, and ad relieved the trainers and drivers om the odinm attached thereto, thus llowing there to accept other service, hat any measure for the relief of Mr. Medinger, whom he knew well, and was inexperienced in the business and whose capital was largely invested the stable, should be favorably en-

Cohen to the chair, and, taking the are, spoke at length on the subject, the peace over civil actions founded While expressing due sampathy for on contract, when the sum does not Mr. M dinger, he considered that it exceed \$200; and allows the justices carded Georgian might come here and would be derogatory to the character make trouble. The Senator and wife of the club to receind its action of the cases. left Washington immediately after the | meeting on Monday evening; that in | 28th Adds the following new section relieving Mr. Medinger, in accordance to article 4: "In case the general aswith the m movial, and facilitating the sembly shall establish other inferior advantageous sale of his stab e, they | courts, the presiding officers and clerks Mr. Barton; that the fraud complained of was entire'y inexcusable; that the scribe." club had before it no additional information or mitigating circumstances than when the matter first came up for passed by a full meeting after due deliberation, and should be adhered to. as it was essential that the dignity and

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