

MORNING STAR.

Thursday, January 19, 1871.

Obituary notices, tributes of respect, &c., are charged half advertising rates, paid for in advance of publication. In all cases, full advertising rates will be charged.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE MORNING STAR IS LARGELY INCREASED SINCE THE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

The *Argus* *Advertiser* says that the action of the railroad companies in regard to that city last week agreed upon a schedule which will make the time between New York and New Orleans seven days instead of nearly six hours, the present time making a number of twelve hours for passengers. The new schedule will take effect on the twenty-second of this month. As before stated, the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Bay Line routes are opposed to any change in their schedule, but a committee, says the *Chronicle*, has been appointed to confer with the President of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, and ask him to make his trains leave Richmond two hours later so that passengers will not have to lie over night in New Orleans. The railroad companies consent to this change, the line will then make arrangements with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. In other words, the annoying delay at the capital may be avoided.

A FERTILE MINE.

Justin McCarthy, the newspaper editor, agreed, not long since, to publish the *Mesara*. He forty-fives short articles for their periodical. The stories were to average four thousand words each, or about four columns of *Newspaper*, *Weekly*, or *Bazaar*, and his compensation for each was one hundred dollars. He is said to have written the forty-fives in forty-five days, at the end of which time he received the forty-five hundred dollars. During the time he was engaged on them, he was also engaged writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, the *Galaxy*, the *Standard*, and several family papers, besides lecturing constantly, composing a book on *America*, and reading the newspaper pulp of his various societies.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The *Richmond Daily Compiler* says an *affair* of moment comes up this week to visit the *White House*. General Blake, who is to speak here on the evenings of the 18th and 19th, is of Southern birth, and a member of the Devereux family, of North Carolina, and niece by marriage of the late Gov. and Dr. Rev. Leonidas Polk. She was educated at the North, and was for a few years a Miss *Lucille Devereux*, the belle and beauty of New Haven. Early married and widowed as Mrs. Wusted, she was leader in social circles, and made for herself a reputation as the "Rockford" of Rockford, &c. Since her second marriage as Mrs. Blakely she became prominent as a leader in various philanthropic and benevolent movements, and has for the first time assumed a political rôle.

THE BEST OF LIBERTY.

The *Washington Star* thus closes a tribute to Governor Powell Clayton of Arkansas, who, it is said, has been fixed upon as the Radical candidate for United States Senator from that State. "Probably (says the *Orion*) no man in Arkansas is more popular than those who participated in the insurrection."

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

Governor Swayne is the third Governor in the connecting line of States to denounce the interference of the Federal authorities in the late State election. He says:

"There were on the day of the last general election in this State persons at or near the polls in Appoquinimink Hundred and several other voting places in this State, claiming to act as marshals under authority from the Federal Government, and assuming the right to interfere with the lawfully chosen election officers in the discharge of their duties. I recommend the passage of a law making such an offence a felony punishable with the forfeiture of the right of suffrage, with such other penalties as the Legislature may deem expedient and proper, and the application of its provisions to all who may secure, solicit, or encourage the perpetration of such offence."

PRECAUTION.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, after a full hearing on Saturday, in their final presentment, suggested, among other things, in view of the recent calamity in Richmond, the propriety of the passage by the City Council of an ordinance compelling the owners of proprieors of large hotels and manufacturing buildings in which operatives are employed, to provide suitable fire escapes for the protection of the lives of their guests and employees. Other cities seem disposed to prove by the importance of Richmond.

CHISELING JOHN BROWN.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the young sculptress, has returned to Rome. She takes with her a commission to chisel a life-size statue of John Brown for the Union League Club, New York. It is thus that "loyalty" and "patriotism" will beget a fanatic who carves a life-size statue of a fanatic who wants to burn her women and children butchered.

A BOSTON VESSEL.

A Boston vessel, advertised for the slave market, had for some time been waiting to procure a passenger list, without avail, and the voyage had been abandoned for want of passengers. It is a matter for general consideration that the people are getting to be cautious about their names when descriptions of horrors lying around loose in some inhospitable waste or wild-

desert are not before them. "Look before you leap" should be the motto in place of advice about to command respect.

The Dying Speech of a Condemned Murderer—A Woman to Young Men.

Jeremiah M. Gandy, a negro, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the hands of the hangman on the 13th inst., at the town of New Madrid. The *St. Louis Republic*, in an account of the execution, gives the speech of the condemned man which concludes with the following warning to young men:

To the men and women of the young men and boys, I would say a few fare-well words. Look at me. I am on the scaffold, about to be launched into the other world. What has brought me to this? Let me tell you and let these words ring forever in your ears. It was whisky and the carrying of firearms. Whisky and the bearing of pistols have ruined me. If you do not want to be imprisoned, and in the end brought to the scaffold, don't drink liquor, don't carry firearms. When I am gone, gentlemen, think not hard of me; every person that I have injured may forgive me, and beg the merciful God to forgive me. Boys, don't keep bad company; I bid farewell to everybody.

JOHNSON'S WEEKLY.

The Western Railroad.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad Company was held in Fayetteville on the 5th inst., and D. G. MacRae officiated as Chairman. The meeting was called to consider the amendments proposed by the present General Assembly to the charter of the company, and we learn the amendments were unanimously accepted, and the chairman delegated to proceed to Raleigh to inform the Governor of that fact. The meeting adjourned until the 11th inst., and will on that day proceed to elect a President in the place of Andrew Jackson Jones, a Board of Directors in the place of those appointed by Gov. Holden, and a Treasurer to supersede the late Senator from Montgomery county, one Jehu Davis, a carpet-bagger from New Jersey. We congratulate the stockholders of the Roads and the people of Fayetteville at the prospect of getting rid of these carpet-baggers and carpet-baggers.

Andrew, with cousin John McDowell and Col. Richardson, two of his Directors, were in the city on Friday and Saturday last endeavoring to get the advice and assistance from the railroad to enable them to retain their places. They were met by the gentleman representing the Stockholders and their plans frustrated.

The Governor very properly referred the charter and the proceedings of the Stockholders meeting to the Attorney-General, who gave his opinion on Saturday that the whole proceedings were in accordance with law. The removal of Jones, the last of these railroad Presidents who have been hanging the bonds of the State and ruining her credit, is certain.

Monroe's Political Vision.

The Lexington (*Ky.*) *Statesman*, of the 8th inst., says:

"The Hon. C. M. Clay called at our office yesterday, and stated that in his speech at Richmond he has abandoned none of his life-long principles, nor will he abandon them until all men, white and black, are equal before the law. He opposes Grant because he does not think he has ever been in sympathy with the Republican party. He opposes the introduction of troops into the State, because he thinks that they will only act as irritants, and not help the restoration of peace and order. He told the colored men that if they were placed on an equality before the law, then they could "decide on other subjects, and their interest would be the same as those among whom they lived. Until they were so placed before the law, he would advocate their being kept separate and distinct. He would support only such men for the next Presidency as Greeley, O. F. Adams, Gov. Morton, and Mr. Chase, who had always been strong on the slavery question, and were now in favor of giving the influence of the Government to Cuba, as far as the law of nations would allow in favor of abolishing slaves in countries and throughout the world. His desire is that the South should not be divided, and that neither party should rely upon them for popular favor now."

Federal Interference in the Delaware Election.

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TIGHIE'S BOAT.

Gen. Lee's War.

In his lecture at New Orleans, Gen. Pendleton, of Lexington, Va., said:

A few hours before the closing scene at Appomattox C. H., Gen. Lee sent for Gen. Pendleton to have a private conference on the desperate condition of affairs. In that conference Gen. Lee stated that "from the first taking into consideration the limited means at our command and the unlimited resources of the power that opposes us, I have never believed we could succeed, unless under Providence some foreign power should lend us assistance." It was to the interest of foreign powers to do so, I believed it was their duty. While realizing fully the tremendous odds against us, and all the difficulties against which we would have to contend, I felt there were great principles to be maintained, a holy cause to be defended, and determined openly to contend for it.

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