

A CORRECTION CORRECTED. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Montreal and subscribing himself "Theodore Hart," opens his letter thus:

"The New York World published a letter headed 'Four North Carolina,' from one of its Democratic correspondents. This letter, teeming with abuse of Republican carpetbaggers, etc., lays the blame of the financial dishonesty of the State to the action of Northern men in the use of bonds issued by the Legislature to aid railroads, &c. It is a well-known fact that the railroad men who got these bonds, and the authority of the State to issue, were North Carolina citizens."

Now who is this peripatetic Hart? He says further on in his communication that he "made a tour of the State in January and February, visited the capital and had letters of introduction to some of the highest people in the State." Wonderful Hart! surely somebody knows something of what he came here for and who he is. Was he a lobby member of the Legislature—a partner of Kames—or some other man? We would like to have the pedigree and history of this critical tourist—this gentleman who knows so much of the "financial dishonesty" of our State—this retailer of "well known facts" concerning operations in railroad bonds by "North Carolina citizens."

"Theodore Hart," be he whom or what he may, makes the statement broad-facely that the men who procured the issue of these fraudulent railroad bonds were North Carolina citizens, thereby leaving the inference to be drawn from the connection that they were native North Carolinians. How much of a North Carolinian was Milton S. Littlefield, the man who paid \$240,000 for the carpetbag-negro Legislature that authorized the issue of these special tax bonds? How much of a North Carolinian was Abbott, and how much was Heaton?

But "Theodore Hart," whoever or whatever he is, proceeds still further in his black business of slandering our people. He declares that there is not "the slightest disposition on the part of the tax-payers to meet any State obligation," that "the elections of the State were held with the distinct understanding, by the Democratic party, to oppose any legislation or provision for the State debt." Now every reader of the MORNING STAR, every intelligent citizen of the State, knows these statements are untrue. It is a vile slander upon the good name of an honorable, high-toned people to assert that they are unwilling to make an effort to meet their just obligations. And it is a foul calumny that any election was ever held in North Carolina in which there was an understanding, "distinct" or otherwise, that the Democratic Conservative party was to oppose provisions for arranging the indebtedness of the State. Perhaps we owe an apology for so warmly nailing this spurious com from an unknown man to the counter. But when we speak for the honor and good name of our unspotted old commonwealth, we naturally grow indignant at her unscrupulous assailant. We are not able to pay the mountain of debt piled up by the cormorant Radical party—it was conceived in fraud—it should not be binding upon the people who had no part in contracting it. Let the creditors of the State show a generous spirit and agree to a liberal scale, and no people in the world will more willingly exert themselves to their utmost than will the people of North Carolina to pay their honest indebtedness. (Invincibility) should not be expected of us; the right thing and the honorable thing we will do.

"But the judgment of the country will be but slightly affected by the warmth of the tributes of personal friends," says a Western Radical paper of Mr. Schuyler Colfax. Very Right. Not all the "benders" of all the "Christian" population of South Bend, nor all the Presidential white-washings in creation can reverse this unerring judgment of the country.

Moral Morton descending on the necessity for Arcadian purity in elections and guiltless Carpenter sarcastically rebuking the hypocrites of the Indiana Senator, was truly a spectacle for angels, Senators and the Credit Mobilier.

An action was recently entered in a London court against Prof. Huxley, by a tradesman who claimed that the trees which the Professor had planted damaged the plaintiff's house.

Queen Pauline, mother of the King of Westphalia, died Monday.

John Torrey, the distinguished botanist and chemist of Columbia College, died Monday evening at his residence in Fifth street, New York, in his seventy-fifth year, after a lingering illness of a pulmonary character.

John Torrey was born in that city in 1798, and after leaving school attended the lectures of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his medical diploma in 1818. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in the Military Academy of West Point. In 1827 the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city induced Mr. Torrey to accept their Professorship of Chemistry and Botany, which chair he occupied with great success until 1855. In 1850 he also became Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and only relinquished it in 1854 when he was appointed by the Government Chief Assayer in the United States Assay Office at New York. During his long life Prof. Torrey became celebrated in the scientific world, and was considered in Europe to be the foremost of American botanists. His first work was a catalogue of the plants to be found in a radius of thirty miles around New York, published in 1819. The following is a list of his later works: Flora of the North and Middle States, 1828. Compendium of the foregoing work, 1828. Cyperaceae of North America, 1836. Flora of the State of New York, 2 vols., 1843-44. Botanical Reports of the Various Land Exploring Expeditions of the United States from 1822 to 1838. Appendix to Dr. John Lindley's Introduction to Botany, 1831. He also edited, with Dr. Asa Gray, the Flora of North America, New York Times.

OBITUARY.

PROF. JOHN TORREY, M. D. & LL. D. Prof. Torrey, the distinguished botanist and chemist of Columbia College, died Monday evening at his residence in Fifth street, New York, in his seventy-fifth year, after a lingering illness of a pulmonary character. John Torrey was born in that city in 1798, and after leaving school attended the lectures of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his medical diploma in 1818. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in the Military Academy of West Point. In 1827 the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city induced Mr. Torrey to accept their Professorship of Chemistry and Botany, which chair he occupied with great success until 1855. In 1850 he also became Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and only relinquished it in 1854 when he was appointed by the Government Chief Assayer in the United States Assay Office at New York. During his long life Prof. Torrey became celebrated in the scientific world, and was considered in Europe to be the foremost of American botanists. His first work was a catalogue of the plants to be found in a radius of thirty miles around New York, published in 1819. The following is a list of his later works: Flora of the North and Middle States, 1828. Compendium of the foregoing work, 1828. Cyperaceae of North America, 1836. Flora of the State of New York, 2 vols., 1843-44. Botanical Reports of the Various Land Exploring Expeditions of the United States from 1822 to 1838. Appendix to Dr. John Lindley's Introduction to Botany, 1831. He also edited, with Dr. Asa Gray, the Flora of North America, New York Times.

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

Whitelaw Reid is becoming very popular in New York.

"Bill Arp" is to write a new book, and have it illustrated by a Georgia artist.

A Virginia writer says Robert E. Lee, Jr., will be the next Governor of that State.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, having declined a peerage, has accepted the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Tribune thus speaks of the Southern poet: Mr. Timrod was unquestionably a man of genius, perhaps not with the highest endowment of creative power; whose faculty of expression, though rare, and often exquisite, did not rise to the full level of his thought and insight; but whose profound sympathy with Nature and the aptness with which he clothed her suggestion in imaginative forms gave ample proof of the genuineness of his poetical temperament, if not of his consummate mastery of the instruments of poetry.

When General J. B. Gordon was sworn in as Senator from Georgia, some amusement was created by Vice-President Wilson at first inadvertently putting to him the iron-clad oath prescribed for ex-Confederates. When Mr. Wilson read "you solemnly swear that you have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States" a very perceptible smile was visible on the faces of many, both on the floor and in the galleries.

In the confusion of the last hours of the session and the quarrel over the increased pay business, the legislative and executive appropriation bill, as finally passed, doubled several of the items. One of the most striking is that there are two appropriations made for the salary of the President. The usual amount of \$25,000 per annum was first inserted, and then when the increase was decided on, the appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose was also made. Grant of course claimed the bigger sum.

The documents sent here from South Carolina, alleging bribery and corruption in the election of Mr. J. Patterson to the United States Senate, are accompanied by a petition from many citizens, including a number of members of the Legislature, asking the Senate to investigate the means by which he was elected. The petition alleges that, prior to the election, Mr. Patterson openly avowed that he intended to use money to be elected, and that he would spend \$50,000 for that purpose, and after the election announced that he had spent that amount. Accompanying the petition are several depositions of members of the Legislature, to the effect that they were approached by Patterson in person, or by his agent, H. G. Worthington, and directly offered money, varying in amount from \$500 to \$1,000, for their votes for Patterson as Senator.

Late information from New Orleans, received on the 11th is quite interesting. The charge of violating the enforcement or Ku-Klux act brought against the parties concerned in the attack on the Kellogg police stations has been formally withdrawn by the United States district attorney, who doubted the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the matter. The parties were therefore remanded to the jurisdiction of the State courts, and all that furnished security were released. An executive committee for the city and for each parish of the State was appointed to keep up a thorough organized resistance to any recognition of the Kellogg government, and both city and country members pledged themselves and their constituents to resist any and all payments of taxes to the Kellogg government. Intimations were received of a willingness on the part of Kellogg to again open negotiations for a compromise, but it was unanimously agreed to make no compromise which would leave Kellogg in the gubernatorial chair.

Three malignant cases of small-pox have occurred at Manassas.

The railroad engine house at Fredericksburg was blown down Sunday night.

The dwelling of James E. Schooler, in Stafford county, was burned Friday. Furniture saved.

The construction of a street railway in Alexandria will be commenced on the first of April.

The crew of the brig Ida, which recently put into Hampton Roads in distress, arrived in Norfolk on the 11th, and will be paid off and discharged, as they are disabled in consequence of their limbs being festered.

Mr. Rachel Swares died in Sumner last Friday, in her 72d year.

A case of small-pox occurred at Mill Creek, eight miles from Columbia. A man by the name of Patrick Van Tolge had a complaint with facial eruptions Tuesday, that the Southern Statesman says was a case of small-pox. Charles Marshall and Martha Neal were also infected.

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STAR BEAMS.

The age of lies does not seem to be over.

A woman in Iowa is clamorous to be made State Treasurer.

The President has subscribed \$100 and Vice President Wilson \$50 toward the Greeley monument.

Mary McCann died Monday, in Philadelphia, from injuries received by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

With all our newspapers in the United States, it appears that we have only one newspaper to every 5,653 inhabitants.

Geo. H. Holt, of Nashua, N. H., broke through the ice in the Merrimack river, on Sunday, and was drowned.

Fifteen feet of snow has fallen in Kennebec Valley the past winter, the greatest amount in any one winter since 1859.

One Obrey jumped from a train on the Boston and Main Road, near Old Orchard Beach, on Saturday, and lost a leg and one hand by it.

The boiler of Clark's saw-mill, at Cobcook, Ontario, exploded on Saturday, killing three men and a boy, and seriously injuring two others.

Prof. Liebig, the great German chemist, says he is convinced the day is coming when American beer will drive German beer from the market.

The body of the man who threw himself under a freight train on Saturday evening, near Salisbury, Md., has been identified as that of George W. Hall, the murderer of Miss Shockley.

Mamma—"And if poor mamma had not recovered, and had gone away from her little Georgy forever, what would he have done?" Little Georgy—"I don't know, Ma, but I guess me an' Jimmy Goggins would have gone skating!"

Mary Harris, the girl who killed the treasury clerk, Burroughs, a few years ago, for breach of promise of marriage, and whose trial and acquittal created such a sensation throughout the country, has gone hopelessly insane.

Three Albany young ladies attempted to find from a female friend the secret of a valentine, by doctoring her with ether, under the impression that under its influence she would respond to any interrogatories that might be put. The more ether they administered the more uncommunicative she became, and it was a hard struggle for the doctors, when called in, to save the girl's life.

What we claim is, that wages for the same work, whether done by man or by woman, shall be the same. All talk about the less cost at which women can live, as a good reason for defrauding her, is simply the cruelty and the impudence of the stronger party. It is true the prices charged for woman's board are usually less than those charged for men's board, and it is equally true that the comforts and accommodations are usually in proportion to the price. Moreover, there is no reason why women should be kept at the starvation point; no reason why they should not have money to spend upon little luxuries and upon indulgences not absolutely necessary; no reason why they should not secure a certain degree of elegance as well as comfort; and if they are of the weaker sex, then there is all the more reason for recognizing their weakness by paying them something more instead of something less. The device of cutting down their wages upon the plea that they live at less cost than men, was hit upon by those who were willing to make money out of their helplessness, and it has been made effective for shameful swindling ever since. Looking at the subject, therefore, in any light, and all its bearings, the conclusion is irresistible: The same wages for the same work, whether done by masculine or feminine hands.

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