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Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WERK Y STAR is as follows :...

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50 6 months, 100 50 GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

The whole Presidential question rests upon this pivot-whether the Commission has the legal right to go behind the decisions of the Returning Boards? If the Commission decides to go behind the returns, then either Florida and Louisiana will be given to Mrd Tilden, or they will be thrown out, and the number of votes in the electoral college having been thus diminished, less than 185 will elect, and, consequently, Mr. Tilden will be declared elected. If, however, the Commission should resolve not to go behind the returns, then it appears to us that the one vote of Oregon will be necessarily given to Mr. Tilden, and he will then have 185 votes, the number necessary to an election in a complete college.

That the Republican line of attack or defence, whichever it may be considered, is as indicated above, is apparent from the speeches of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Stoughton, and, especially, of Mr. Evarts. They all assume that the action of the Returning Boards is final, and that neither the Congress por the Electoral Commission have any right or warrant of State. Arkansas is a case in point. law to investigate or disturb the said action. The Domocrats, of course, repudiate and oppose vigorously any such statement of law or assumption of finality. Mr. Field, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. O'Conor made very able arguments in contravention of such position, and insisted that the certificates sent up did not deprive them of the right to inquire into the grounds upon which the returns were based, and that it was competent to offer evidence of illegality and fraud.

But Mr. Stoughton thought very differently. Here is his position as defined by himself:

"The statute of Florida created a Returning Board, having capacity to certify the number of votes cast for electors, and to certify who were elected, and if that Board performed its duty, however mista-ken, however clouded with error, however (if you please) tainted by fraud, and did scertain and did declare how many votes for particular sets of electors had been cast, and did certify and declare who were the persons who were elected electors, that

ends all inquiry here.'

Mr. Evarts argued from the same stand-point, insisting as to the absolute finality of the certificates, and that the Commission could not go behind those certificates to uncover or ferret out any rascality or fraud. The Herald, in an excellent article upon "The Republican Ground Before the Electoral Commission," in commenting upon the position taken by the counsel for the Returning Boards, thus tersely and truly expresses the sentiment of every honest and fair minded man in America:

"Whether the legal point be well taken or not, it is abhorrent to every idea of jus-

It remarks farther to do all all "When so able a lawyer as Mr. Everts is driven, by the exigencies of a desperate case, to contend, in the face of the country, that a State certificate can override a

plain prohibition of the Constitution of the United States, and that an Electoral College, consisting entirely of Federal officeholders, may cast the electoral votes of a State, shielded by a State certificate against scrutiny, the public will get a bad impression of the cause which requires such desperate advances? perate advocacy." ... If lo nellous

We may add, if the Commission should decide for Mr. Evarts and his able associates, will it be possible for | right demand that this great questhe right-thinking portion of the peo- | tion shall be properly, thoroughly, bales." half wall to need W .. il. ple—those who are actuated by print honestly inquired into. It is only by After making some estimates not There ought not to be any difficulty gurated. There ought not to be any difficulty gurated.

ciples of right and fairness, to have

any confidence in the justice of Sa-

preme Court tribunals, or in the hou-

esty and impartingly of Congressional

Committees? It politics blind men so

that they are unable to distinguish

between right and wrong, fraud and

fairness, rescalify and honesty, then

politics need very greatly to be re-

formed, and the less a man "tackles"

them, the better for his morals and

We hope that the final rendering

of the Commission will be such as to

satisfy the convictions of a large ma-

jority of the intelligent, virtuous and

just people of the United States, and

that it will vindicate their own claim

to fairness, integrity and ability.

Judge Black is represented as saying,

a few days ago, that he did not care

who the fifth Justice was, as no man

who has ever performed a judicial

duty with a show of fitness or pro-

priety, will shock the common sense

and common honesty of the nation

by deciding that a fraud is as good

as the truth merely because it comes

We will briefly summarize some of

the reasons why the Commission will

be constrained, as we believe, to de-

1. The Supreme Court of Florida.

a court composed exclusively of Re-

publicans, decided against the action

of the Returning Board. The Com-

mission will consider this point. They

cannot afford to be more partisan

than the Supreme Court of Florida,

and to ignore the action of that body.

given them to go behind the returns.

The Herald states this point thus:

2. The Commission has the power

But both Houses have made an une

uivocal assertion of their right to go be-

hind the certificates by appointing commit

tees of investigation to take testimony in all

the disputed States. It would be more

than idle, it would be preposterous, for Congress to order such investigations if the

mere certificates are binding and it has no

authority-to question their validity. Con-

gress interpreted its own powers and deci-ded against Mr. Evarts in advance by ap-

pointing those committees of investigation,

and it has explicitly transferred to the Com

mission whatever powers on this subject it

past offers good grounds to justify

the Commission in going behind the

certificates. The Republicans have

more than once assumed and exer-

cised the same power when they had

a majority in both branches of Con-

gress. Then they said that the ob-

jection of either House was sufficient

to throw out the returns from any

In 1873 the returns from this State

were thrown out by a Radical Con-

gress, and that, too, without any solid

grounds for doing so. The returns

were rejected because the State seal

was lacking. The fact was, the law

of Arkansas did not require the use

of a seal, and so the certificate was

his second term, the same thing oc-

curred as to the votes of several

States. The Congress threw out the

votes of Louisiana, and two or three

other States. It went behind the re-

turns to do this. Why not do the

same thing now? If valid then, why

4. The Joint Commission itself

adopted a rule, marked fifth, that

would indicate that it purposed to go

behind the certificates. The rule pro-

"Applications for process to compel the

attendance of witnesses or the procuring of

written or documentary testimony may be

made by counsel on either side, and all

process shall be served and executed by

5. All lawyers know that the Su-

preme Court of the United States has

time and again decided that the

rulings of the State Courts must be

regarded as final and conclusive in all

cases arising under their own Consti-

tutions and laws. In Florida, the

Supreme Court, composed exclusive-

ly of Republicans, has decided as to

the irregularity and illegality of the

action of the Returning Board. That

decision, according to the highest le-

gal tribunal of the United States,

must be accepted as final and con-

We cannot pursue the topic far-

ther now. Our space is up. The

country believes that the existing

laws give every facility necessary for

determining whether the Hayes elec-

tors were legally and fairly elected

in the State of Florida. They be-

lieve that honesty, justice, fairness,

the Marshal of the Commission or his dep-

When Mr. Lincoln was elected to

perfectly regular.

not valid now?

vides:

3. The course of Congress in the

wrapped in the forms of law.

cide to go behind the returns:

VOL. 8.

such an inquiry-by such an investigation, that the real result can be as certained who has been duly, legal-ly, fairly elected President and Vice President of the United States. The Washington Union in commenting upon Mr. Evarts strange and demoralizing proposition that it is better to submit to fraud than to have a remedy for fraud, says very force-

The common sense of the American people—the common instinct of honesty which makes good men of both political parties desire that their candidate, if he comes into office at all, shall come in with clean hands and an untainted title—revolts at any such proposition. The power to see that only the true and legal votes of persons duly appointed to exercise the office of electors are counted mass reside somewhere. When the Constitution says and the votes shall then be counted, if means votes —legal votes not sourious, fraudulest, or logal votes not spurious, fraudulent, or punterfeit votes which are no votes at all any more than a counterfest com

The Constitution doubtless means more than a mere numbering or enumerating of "the votes" when it uses the words "to count." The use of "count" when the Constitution was framed, authorizes the idea of looking into, inquiring into, examining scrutinizingly. This is the meaning of the word in law dictionaries, and in the old pleadings in equity, as we learn from a distinguished member of the Wilmington bar.

THE USURY BILL A LAW. The Usury Bill, of which we gave an analysis soon after it passed the Senate, yesterday passed the House on its third and final reading by a vote of 57 aves, 38 navs. There were twenty-five members who did not vote. The law now is six per cent. interest, or eight per cent. by special contract. If more than thi is charged the lender forfeits the interest, and in case the interest has been paid, the borrower may bring an action within twelve months and recover twice the amount of the interest. This law places all on an

The New York Financial Chronicle states that a very important turn has taken place in regard to cotton. For several years the supply of cotton and cotton fabrics has been greater than the demand. Hence, prices have been ruinously low. But the turn has come at last, and now the cotton of the great staple is larger than the production. The

equal footing-banks and private in-

same may be said of cotton goods. We are glad to see such an announcement. We have long insisted that, although cotton was no longer king, the South had it in its power to enthrone it again. This would depend upon the wisdom of the cotton planters. If they raised more consumption than was required for the world's consumption, or indeed as much as was required, then it was certain that the great staple would rule low, and its culture would not be profitable. The Financial Chron-

"In September last we called attention to the fact that, during the previous two years, twenty-seven months production of our mills had gone into actual consumption or export, so that in August, 1876, there were smaller stocks of cotton goods held by producers, jobbers and retail houses, in the aggregate, than there were two years before by at least three months' production. They had gone out of market and were inisible to the trade. They had been distributed to actual consumers and by export. We then indicated the increased and increasing demand for cotton fabrics, and the advancing prices, which are now clearly visible, by suggesting the evident impos-sibility of producing in 1876-7 so large a supply of goods as went into consumption alone, in either of the seasons 1874-5 or

"The cotton growing and cotton spinning interests are never far apart. They both of late have been on the rising grade, after long descent, which carried cotton lower in currency than its gold price in the average of three years before the war, and cotton goods 2 to 4 cents per pound lower than the lowest at the same period. Low prices always extend consumption. This s especially true of cotton, and is produced not alone through the increased demand for cotton goods, but also by enlarging its uses, permitting its substitution for other materials, as we showed, in our article of September 30, had been done in the United States in the past season. It is with such facts, then, we have to deal in determining the sufficiency of our present cotton supply.

"Assuming our crep to be 4,500,000, that the Egyptian crop is 50,000 bales less, and that the supply to Europe from India will be 200,000 bales less than last year—(this last item being problematical, as we never know what India will turn out under the influence of price)—together they reduce know what India will turn out under the influence of price)—together they reduce the supply of the season 419,000 bales, compared with 1875-6, the deficiency of supply being felt chiefly in Europe, the effect on price everywhere. There is believed to be a material falling off this season in the average weights of bales. Its average of the whole crop is, of course, not yet known, but comparisons of the first half of the crop at various points indicate that it will exceed ten pounds per bale on the whole. At that rate the loss would amount to 100,000 bales of 450 pounds each; call it 81,000 bales. of 450 pounds each; call it 81,000 bales. "As above said, the supply (excluding old stocks) for this season in the world appears to be 419,000 bales less than in 1875-6, on the crop figures assumed. The difference in weights raises the loss to 500,000

stated, which every one interested in the cotion trade or manufacture should scruting tize closely before accepting, the season's supply of cotton (exclusive of stocks) promises to some short of that is 1875-18 by 5000 (00 bales, and the contimption to use increased by 575,000 bales, which it used, must be drawn from the stocks.

The Senate, doubleois odhmori awarb. dotton planters to jump at any con dusion and upon the strength of such an authority as we have given or of any other, to risk larger farming operations in the hope of realizing larger results—f. e., higher prices.

Our theory is this: When the grop short that is to say, when there is a general short crop—it is best for the farmer, because he receives more money for the small crop than he does for the large one. It is a well known fact that the smallest crop grown in the United States since the war fetched more money by some eight millions of dollars- than the largest crop fetched.

So our theory is, if the South will make not more than 3,500,000 bales, it will receive more actual money than if it made 5,000,000. The true policy for the South to pursue, is never to raise more than three and half millions bales, and devote all the extra labor and expense necessary to make the excess of cotton the million or million and a half bales additional-to the cultivation of a diversity of crops. In other words, to cultivate only two-thirds of the area now devoted to cotton, and devote the remaining third to the raising of cereals, root crops, &c. If this were done for a term of years, we are confident that cotton would average from 30 to 40 cents a pound for a raw article.

LET A SHEEP AND DOG LAW BE

One of the most intelligent farmers in the county of New Hanover was in our office a week or so ago. when he said he was beginning to raise sheep on a larger scale, hoping that a dog law would be passed and the protection of sheep be secured, but if the present Legislature adjourned without passing such a very necessary law, that he should dispose at once of what sheep he had and of course abandon the idea of more extended sheep-raising. What is true of this gentleman is true, of thousands in North Carolina. Without a law to protect the sheep it is simply impossible to make sheep-

raising profitable. Did men who become candidates before the people for the Legislature ever really investigate the subject of sheep raising-what a tremendous source of profit it is to any people who pursue it intelligently? Did they ever really make any calculations as to the immense cost of the useless dogs of a State? We have not a doubt that the dogs of North Carolina in what they consume and destroy, cost enough annually to pay off one tenth of our State indebtedness. And yet men who profess to be qualified as law-makers for the people—a most responsible and important position surely-and to know what the people need, and how to invent plans and devise means for the material and intellectual advancement of their constituents, fail to understand or appreciate one of the most important measures they could possibly adopt. A dog law would be great and positive blessing, and would save annually hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of North Carolina. We will give you

some facts presently. Why have not legislators considered this important subject before and provided such enactments as were necessary to promote and stimplate the raising of sheep? Have they been ignorant of the vast advantages arising from this mode of in-If they are fit to represent intelligent people, they ought to have manright. If they are really qualified to legislate for the good of a State of more than one million one hundred thousand people, they ought to understand the great value of sheepraising, and the magnitude of the nesk and Judge Campbell caphasing gob

poverty and highs taxes and jour heavy burdens, and yet we voluntasatisfied that every dog in North Carolina costs half as much as a man what a dog eats, but what he de stroys. If to this we were to add what he granger estate it is a stranger of find out that a dog costs as witch as

It is downright, sheer cowardice in Acempt from a burden il tean beat, and dog law. It must be this or gross gnorance. b. Waithink it nos greditable to our intelligence as a people, ago been upon our statute-book. good dog law would prove a source of profit to the State in the revenue that would arise from the tax. If a man wishes to keep a dog, he should be made to pay for, the dear laxury. In estimating the importance of the uestion, we must consider:

ent less than two handre starge rever

I. The value of wide spread sheepraising, like that of Ohio, for instance, North Carolina is admirably adapted to basturage and sheep-raising. There is scarcely a county that is not spedially adapted to it.

2. The cost of dogs in feeding them. 3. The value of the sheep they actually kill.

4. The great injury they inflict. upon the State in repressing or alto-gether preventing successful sheep taising We wished to lay before our readers some statistics, but we must defer them until another day.

We print with pleasure, the letter of Senator Troy in reference to an Agricultural Department for our State The letter was not really intended for publication; but it so fully explains the point in question that we think it ought to appear.

Senator Troy shows that we were led into an error; and, with equal clearness, we think, shows that our mistake was a very natural one, on account of the peculiar shape in which the bills were presented.

We are heartily glad to find that the Legislature will meet the demands of the people on this import-

SOUND DOOTRINE.

Hon. Henry Watterson made a very sensible and effective speech on the Electoral Commission. He is the able editor of the Louisville Counter-Journal, which, under his management, is one of the best papers in the United States In Mr. Watterson's speech referred to, be indulged the following strain, that is well calcule by the confession boog lob ot vd el

filt used to be urged that the soldiers of the two contending armies in our sectional war would be able to make a speedy and lasting peace if they were given the oppor-tunity. The same may be said of the whole people. If the people of the South could traverse the pleasant high ways and byways of New England, it they could behold the admirable public and domestic economy that prevails there, if they could have per-sonal knowledge of the still more admirable hospitality and gentality which warm the true New England heart, they would re-cognize in the mingled obstinacy, narrow-ness and good will of the New Englander much of their own exuberant spirit of promaintain it to be true that wherever the New Englander has gone South with a fair purpose he has encountered au honest welcome and has found a race of men and women kindred to his own. There is no sectional line, air line or water line in this country, East or West, or North or South, which marks off distinct and separate spe-

J. MADISON WELLS. Mrt James Madison Wells, who carried Louisiana in his proket, made the following proposition: 112)

"For one million dollars the vote of Louisiana can be secured to Tilden and Hen-dricks. The manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the Returning Board who may favor such result, it may be necessary to elect two of three members of the Board to reach what we want, the details to be agreed upon; the money to be paid in instalments, say one fourth when the fifth member is elected, one fourth when one member resigns and another is elected in his place, and one-fourth when another re-signs with another elected in his place, and the balance when the certificates are given."

For whom did this unprinciple fellow dast the eight wetes ? To Hor Rutherford B. Hayes, is the response. And yet he is the rascal who is the recipient of John Sherman's eulogy, and has the confidence of his party. vestment? Are they moral cowards As Sherman is a representative man of or mere shams and demagogues? his party in the North, so his friend Wells is a representative man of the thriving carpet-baggers in the South: liness, and independence to dare do The man Wells favors is perfectly willing to wade chin deep in corruption if he can only rest his weary earcass in the Presidential chair. He knows all about the corruption and fraud, and still has the effrontery and meanness to seave I ame housely elected, and I believe I shall be inan-

tates, 109 years of age. He served 18 narried at the age of 45 years, and has een a faithful member of the Baptist shurch for the last fourteen years of his life. We would be glad if our correspondent would furnish the record of Mr. Lausberonle birth, if it is accessible sissocially od To

The Chamber of Commerce of this city have recommended Cept. L.B. Grainger, as one of the Directors of the Western Diorth Carolina Raffroad, "The recommendation equivalent to his appointment, and will ive general esticaction. Capto Grainger's udfilications for this position are so fully known and recognized, as to make it unecessary to refer to them here. For some ime past he has served with great acceptafilty as one of the Receivers of the Caroine Central Railway rand flads W . sev

The proper management of the Western North Carolina Railread is of vital, impor tance to the commercial interests of Wilmington, and we feel sure these interests could find no more watchful or capable ad oeste than Isaac B. Grainger.

Robbed and Murdered.

A correspondent, writing us from Timnonsville, S. C., under date of Friday, February 9th, says: "This morning, about day, Mr. Wm. T. Hill, of this place, was aroused by his dogs barking, and as he went out of his back steps was shot through the head and instantly killed. His corn house was found broken open and robbed We are in a great state of excitement, a this is the third person killed here lately.

England has about 100,000 miles — The heavy snow drifts have de-stroyed thousands of partridges in Berks

ounty, Pa., during the winter. It is announced that the insurance companies propose to rebuild the In-dianapolis Academy of Music rather than

ay the insurance thereon. - A magistrate in London has decided that the playing of a large organ in a house daily for five hours is an intolerable nuisance, but not actionable.

-The court room in St. Louis 1 nfested with thieves, and the other day the vercoats of two lawyers were relieved of heir contents, while another had his bead

- Forty thousand dollars is the stimated annual increase of the grand fi brary of Paris. The whole number of vol ames now in the library is, by the latest re

- The narrow gauge roads are gaining favor throughout the whole coun-try. Several are being built out of Cincinpati, and over ninety milesare already surveyed and will be built this year in Indiana. - A San Francisco newspaper

says: "Hungry journalists are too plentiful just now by an overwhelming majority. Too many young men just escaped from the colleges desire to instruct the musses."

The elegance of a gambling saoon in Nevada is not in harmony with the rude habits of the gamblers, and as each tes he is handed a card on which is printd. "The carpet cost \$4 a yard please use

- The superintendent of the Davenport (Iowa) schools is a young woman, a teacher of long experience, and those schools, it is said, were never in a more ef-ficient state than under her rule. She has been elected President of the State Teachrs' Association.

- Sad strait of a Waterloo he oine: Mrs. Eliza Greenwood, formerly a ivandier of the British army of 1815, was ed of her rooms in Greens street, Jersey City, Friday, and sent to the alms-house. She fought beside her husband at the battle of Waterloo until he fell riddled by French bullets.

TWINKLINGS.

- Some unprincipled newspaper has gone behind the returns and counted a little Christiancy who does not exist.... The question of the houre "Is Mr. J. Madison Wells a vassal or a peer

- The Reform Club of Worcester. Mass, to which "rich or poor, high or low black or white" were at first invited, he voted to reject colored applicants for mem bership. The vote stood 79 to 33.

And if so, what is he going to de about it?

Wever saw such weather in Minnesota before." We have heard this statement a great many times during the past week, but not half as many times as last winter or the winter previous. Fair C-1

"David Dudley Field is especially offensive," say the Hayes organs And the reason is because David Dudley field is a master in the use of the scalp He is literally disemboweling the Republian party. It hurts. It au of vianores i

- When history comes to vindi cate President Grant, it should take care to get in Gov. Wells glowing tribute—"the greatest of living generals." An opinion from the Governor as to Gen. Sheridan's of the impartial historian.

- Mrs. Lelia S. Kyle, wife of Jas. W. Hyle, of Baltimore, has recovered the are now before the committee and sum of \$3,000 from Robert J. Stater, won will no doubt pass. by the latter at various times from Kyle at fare and roulette. The case was tried in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, and able counsel was employed on both sides

— The closing hours of the Mississippi Legislature, which has just adjourned, were marked by the colored Republicans on the floor of the two houses
rising and pronouncing sentiments of the
most commendable character in favor of
the economical and just government of the
Democrats.

Democrats

A Virginian who went west to become a Californian, writes back from the sariferous State! "Some wof un who have come out have succeeded but only by the most persistent economy, self-desial and hard work, which, if exercised at home would invariably prove as profitable. This State is now overstocked with habbe of every description, and menting it impossible to get work at any price." will assume the state. He started well up, but hadn't the nerve to endure to the end.

The State Grange convened at 11 o'clock freeterday. Worthy Master sequit Mills presiding. One hundred and would fifty members are present. No businessing nessions importance was transacted. duced in the Senate by Col. Holt, for the relief of the State Agricultural Society. A committee from the State Agricultural Society and State Grange will meet at neon to perfect a plan for the establishment of the Department of Agriculture. We take the following from the

> The report of the committee relative to asking a loan from the State of \$15,000 was debated at length, and the vote on the question resulted o North Poly and colonie to

The report of the committee on Copperative Associations was read

and adopted.

The committee having in charge lie sabject of a Grange organ reonted progress and asked further

imesol are used garab bas blad to exeming session.
The report of the committee on Department of Agriculture was read nd odnsidered | Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6,7,8 and 9, were adopted, but ection 9, relative to recommending of the General Assembly that fertilzers be taxed, created considerable liscussion, Messrs. Pelkal Thigpen, French, King, Alexander and others participating in the debate. Section 10 was passed with the preamble.

[Special dispatch to the News.] GOLDSBORO, Feb. 8-12 M.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION. The Grange met this morning at 10 o'elook.

A resolution raising a committee to take steps to establish an organ for the Order was adopted.

The permanent headquarters of the State Grange were removed to The following is the list of officers

lected for the ensuing year: Master & B Alexander, of Meckenburg: Overseer, N. B. Whitfield, f Lenoir; Lecturer, F. H. Pemberon, of Cabarrus; Steward, D. H. Armstrong, of Pender: Assistant Steward att. E. King, of Onslow; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Grant, of Northampton; Treasurer, Dr. D. W. Benbow. of Guilford: Secretary, J. E. Porter, of Edgecombe; Gate Keeper, Walt. Wharton, of Gullford; Ceres, Mrs. S. B. Alexander; Foreman, Mrs. N. B. Whitfield; Flora, Miss Eugenia Robinson, of Cabarrus; Lady Ass't

Mrs. H. E. King. Adjourned until 3 P. M. Tied LATER.

3 P. M.—Colonel L. L. Polk, of Anson, was elected a member of the Executive committee for the long term; Colonel Cheek, of Warren, for the short term. At 4 o'clock the installation of the newly elected officers took place.

There was nothing of importance at the night session. The Grange adjourned sine die.

LETTER FROM SENATOR TROY.

SENATE CHAMBER. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 9, '77. Mr. W. H. Bernard.

DEAR SIR:-I see an article in your paper of the 7th inst. in which you express regret that the Agricultural Department bill had been laid upon the table in the Senate, and as it was on my motion you got the idea, I

Before recess, prior to the inauguration of Governor Vance, I introduced resolutions calling on Professor Kerr for all information in his possession that would be useful in the enactment of such laws as would meet the requirements of sections 17 and 3 of the Constitution in the establishment of an Agricultural Department. Some days ago I introduced a bill on the subject, and also introduced a resolution in the Senate providing for the appointment of a oint committee to consider the matter of the establishing of the Department, which committee was to consider the Governor's message, together with a memorial from the tate and other agricultural societies of the State, together with the Trustees of the University. My resolution was adopted and sent to the House and was adopted; and about that time some person in the House introduced a similar resolution which came into the Senate just after the committee had been announced on my resolution. As there was no use for the second resolutions, they were aid upon the table, and in that way ou were led into error.

Our committee had a meeting today and had Hong K. P. Battle and others before us. Next week will visit Chapel Hill in connection with the matter. The State Grange has appointed a committee to confer with us on the subject, and I have hopes of great success in the premises; and my bill for the establishing of the department of Agriculture, also another one to create an experimental station in order to provide for proper analyses of fertilizers to protect farmers from fraud in their purchase, will no doubt pass.

Our committee consists of W. C. Troy, Maj. Finger, T. D. Johnson, Senate. Col. M. McGehee, J. S. Hen-derson, V. V. Richardson and Pur-nell of House Branch.

we Lam sir, yours, &c., saaq binos danon vin W. C. TROY.

Rev. Jacob Watson, the oldest Baptist preacher in Alabama, died at the residence of his son, in Tuskegee, on the 19th ultimo. He was nearly ninety-seven years of age, and had been a Baptist minister forty years.