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AN INTERESTING CORRESPON DENCE.

One of the acts by which the paternal government has endeavored in the past to increase the loyalty of the South, and to excite a deeper reof justice and courtesy to the "subjugated rebels." Our own State has been a sufferer at the hands of the haters, and the gentleman who now occupies the Chair of the Chief Executive has been a special victim, having been on more than one occasion the recipient of such favors at the hands of the dominant party in the North as enemies only accord to

The following decidedly rich cor respondence is good reading for the times. That Pennsylvania Don, we doubt not, wished in his heart that he had not sent that brief letter of The letter of Gov. Vance very handsomely and properly puts the cayenne in the cup of insolent and unaccommodating officials. Read and enjoy. We copy from the New York Herald of March 27:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1877. To the Governor of the State of North Caro-

Sir-I respectfully request that you will

furnish this department with a complete set of the reports of the Adjutant General of your State for the years 1861-6 inclusive, for use in connection with the official records of the war of the rebellion for publication. Express charges for the same will be paid by the department. I am, your J. D. CAMEBON, Secretary of War. obedient servant,

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Feb. 5, 1877.

To the Honorable J. D. Cameron, Secretary Sir-Your letter, asking me to furnish

you with a complete set of the reports of the Adjutant-General of this State for the years 1861-6 inclusive, has been received. It would afford me great pleasure to comply with the request if any mutuality

could be infused into the transaction. In 1865, one month after General Sherman had issued his proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities and forbidding the further seizure of property in North Carolina, the letter books of the executive of this State were seized at Greensboro, and placed in the War Department at Washlogton, where they now remain.

Permission has been asked again to return them or to obtain copies for the State archives, which has been persistently refused. My predecessor, Governor Worth, on one occasion sent a special messenger to Washington with an urgent request to be permitted to make a copy of a letter from those books, to be used in a law suit pending in our courts wherein the State was interested, which reasonable request was refused. In 1871, while I was in Washington seeking admission to my seat in the United States Senate, a slanderous article appeared in the Daily Chronicle charging me with cruelty to the Federal prisoners confined at Salisbury. The refutation of the calumny was contained in certain official letters recorded in those books. I went in person to the War Department, stated my object, and asked permission to copy two letters which contained my full vindication, and was refused on the ground, as

was assigned, that no copies would be given without the authority of Congress.

And yet last spring when I met my competitor, Judge Settle, who was the Republican candidate for Governor, I found him supplied with an armful of garbled and mutilated copies of these same official letters, certified as true copies by yourself as Secre-tary of War, with the great seal duly at-

I applied to Congress, believing that body would feel it beneath the dignity of a great Republic to suppress the truth in order to oppress so humble an individual as myself. A resolution which would have

effected my object was promptly passed by the House of Representatives and was as promptly laid on the table in the Senate.

Under this state of things, therefore, I should deem myself wanting both in self-respect and in appreciation of the office which I have the honor to fill, were I to comply with your request.

comply with your request.

Were it otherwise I should gladly furnish you the required documents, first, because it would afford me real pleasure to extend this or any other official courtesy, and, sec-

VOL. 8.

cause I would be proud for the world to know how faithfully the people of North Carolina struggled to maintain the cause, whether right or wrong, in which they considered their mghts and honor to be involved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedi-THE LATE BENJAMIN JOHNSON. We begin to believe that the

papers have at last found bue very old man, who had passed his hundredth year considerably. There was no record of his birth, but there are facts and incidents that go to establish his very old age. Although a stated, there is not a single case of record where an English hobleman everattained to his hundredth year : there is not a single instance in which an insured person ever reached his centennial anniversary, although for two hundred years life insurance has prevailed, and hundreds of thousands of select cases have held policies There have been tens of thousands of Methodist preachers and but one centenarian among them all. In England, where the birth record of children is preserved, it is extremely rare to hear of a person as old as one hundred years-probably not over one in thirty millions. Among the countless lawyers who have lived in America but one has lived to reach his hundredth year, and he is still living. We do not think there is one recorded instance of such advanced age in the legal annals of the British gard for "the best government under empire. It is such well-known facts the sun," was to refuse certain acts as these that render it highly improbable that people of more than a hundred years are often found in the United States. We have never been able to discover but one other well authenticated case of a centenarian in North Carolina before Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Alston, of Granville, who died some thirty years ago, lived to 103. She has descendants living in Granville, Warren, Raleigh and other

> points. But to Mr. Johnson. Mr. O. S. Johnson, grandson of the late Benj. Johnson, supposed by the papers to have been the oldest man in North Carolina, says his grandfather had been a plough boy for several years, and was well up in his teens when Cornwallis passed thro' that country on his way to Wilmington after the battle of Guilford Court House. If this was so, then he may have been 110 or even 115 years old. The following story gives an air of probability to his extreme age. The Alamance Gleaner gathers the fol-

lowing from the grandson: "One circumstance fixed the memory of the passage of the British troops very firmly in the mind of young Benjamin, so firmly in fact that it remained fresh tal the day of his death. It was this: When the British were passing his father's, in all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' young Ben ran out to the road to see them pass, clothed in the long shirt worn by boys in those days, until they were nearly grown. His father, unfortunately for Ben, was that day splitting and drawing hoop poles, and being an ardent rebal himself, was incensed at the interest his boy Ben took in the troops of the enemy. So, as soon as they had passed, he took one of his hoops, and not allowing the long shirt to be much in his way, he proceeded to take the admiration for British soldiers out of young

The editor of the Gleaner, writing to his paper from Pitssboro', adds the following interesting account of

"Physically he was a very powerful man, and weighed as much as two hundred temperate, never using tobacco, but al-ways taking his dram regularly, though

never known to be drunk. "His life was one of activity and industry, and in all the heavier lawers of the farm he was said to have had no superior, and few, if any equals. When he was rather an old young man he married a young girl, about 1800, and with her lived up to 1865, when his wife died in her eighty-fourth year. Her age was accurate-ly known. This couple, who for so long a time lived together, had nine children, and one of the younger boys has just stepped in to see me, and tells me that he was twenty-one last January. I am writing in Pittsboro, and it is court, which accounts for the presence of the descendants of this very

"The children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchil-dren are scattered over the States, and how many there are, and their whereabouts are unknown. The old man Ben's grandson is stepping around, quite active, bragging about his own grandchildren.
"Only a short time ago the old man was able to mount his horse and ride to Egypt,

a distance of six miles. "He was always a good Demperat, and went regularly to elections, which no doubt contributed much to to that quietness of conscience and peace of mind so essential

to long life.

"Old people have no doubt that the age of this old man at the time of his death was at least one hundred and ten years, and the confident opinion is that he was one hundred and fifteen."

very old people we score two for this century in North Carolina, viz: Mrs. Alston and Mr. Benjamin Johnson. We will add others when the proof is WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877

State agents of the "Carolina Fertilizer," have been instructed by the masufacturers to add five dollars per ton to the recent price of that fertilizer. It is now strictly in order for careful calculators to determine whether the farmer or the manufacturer pays the license tax imposed by the Agricultural Bill.

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA -NORTH CAROLINA AND ITS

GREAT MOUNTAINS. We confess to very great astonishthorough sceptic in regard to the ment when we read the report of that ordinary "cock and bull stories," we eminent cographer, Professor Guy, it will land you. You will find the are not disposed to reject well at of Princeton College, New Jertested case. As we have before sey, upon the mountains of North Carolina. It was published as far back as 1866, and appeared in the Asheville News, but it somehow escaped our attention at the time. No one can read the number of mountains measured by Professor Guyot, and the altitude of many of them, without a feeling of wonder. He will not refuse to accept the head lines of | than in any other of the thirty-eight. this article as correct. We have heard men of other States, gentlemen who had seen much of the beauty and grandeur of European scenery, say that no where on the American continent, except perhaps among the Rocky Mountains, could there be seen such sublimity and wildness combined with silvan perfection and pastoral loveliness. We have no doubt that in Transylvania and two or three other counties, there are to be found finer scenery and more entrancing bucolic pictures than can be found elsewhere on this vast Continent. But to Prof. Guyot's figures.

> mountains. Of this number the lowest is some 2,500 feet, and the highest is 6,707 feet. There are 54 mountains over 6,000 feet in height; 45 mountains over 5,000 feet, but not as much as 6,000 feet; and 15 mountains over 4,000 feet, but not as much as 5,000 feet high.

We copy the haight of some of the tallest mountains, several of which are higher than any peaks on the Atlantic slope, or indeed than any peaks this side of the Rocky Moun-

THE COURSE STREET, AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	HE SAL
Big Craggy	6,090
Bull's Head	5,935
Craggy Pipacle	5,945
Potato Top	0,393
Mt. Mitchell	0,082
Mt. Gibbs Stepp's Gap—the Cabin	6 100
Me Halland (as Canalan)	6 409
Mt. Hallback (or Sugarloaf)	0,400
Black Dome (or Mitchell's High Peak	6 707
or Clingman of State Maps)	6 259
Dome Gap	6.672
Hairy Bear	6.610
Bear Gan	6.231
Bear Gap. Black Brother (Sandoz of State Maps)	6,619
Cattail Peak	6,511
Cattail Peak	6,380
Dear Mount, North Point	6,233
Long Ridge, South Point	6,208
Middle Point	6,259
North Point	.6,248
Bowlen's Pyramid, North end	6,348
Blackstock's Knob	5.055
Yeates' Knob	6 120
The Cold Spring—summit of Roan	0,153
Grassy Ridge Buil-Northeast contin- uation of Roan Mountain	6 990
Roan High Plast	6.206
Roan High Bluff	6,306
Double Spring Mountain	6,380
Richland Balsam, or Caney Creek Bal	Sire of
sam Divide	.6,425
Chimney Top	.6,234
Chimney Top	.6,076
1 Lone Balsam	.0.780
Enos Plott's Balsam-1st Balsam N	entrant
Jones' Balsam, North Point	6,097
South Park	6.055
South End	6 000
Brother Plott	.8.246
Brother Piott	6.278
Rocky Face.	618,6.
The Pillar Head of Straight Fork o	f in the
Oconaluftee River	.6,225
Thermometer Knob	.6,157
Raven's Knob	.6,260
Tricorner Knob	.6,183
Mt. Guyot, (so named by Mr. Buckley	0.00
in common	6 200
Mt. Henry	8 447
South Peak	6 200
The True Brother—highest or centre	1
Peak.	.5,907
PeakThunder Knob	.5,682
Laurel Peak	.5,922
Peck's Peak	.6,232
Mt. Ocoana	.6,135
In D that had an A state of the Charles of the Law and the Control of the Control	E OGG

It will be seen that the Black Mountain, or Mitchell's High Peak, is the highest of all, being 6,707 feet. Balsam Cone, of the same Black Mountain chain, is next, it being 6, 672 feet high, only 35 feet lower than Black Dome.

Before a North Carolinian goes sight-seeing from home, is it not, well that be should first visit the mountainous parts of his own State?

These mountains contain a vast deal of precious metals and minerals that only need the delying and finish-So in our own trustworthy table of ing hand of man to make them known to the world, and to bring millions of money into the State.

More railroads and more capital, and then the outside world will begin to know something of North Carolina.

Messrs. DeRosset & Co., of this No where under the sun is there more of variety of climate, soil and production within the same area, than is to be found within the borders of that tract of territory marked on the maps as North Carolina-a sort of terra incognita to the great por-

tion of the American people. If you will take a rule and measure from the extreme end of Currituck county to the extreme end of Cherokee county, and then holding the end of the rule at the Currituck point turn the other end North, you will be astonished to find whe distance between these points in North Carolina is equal to the distance between Currituck and Lake Champlain. Within this territory you will find a greater diversity of soil production and climate than you can find within any other one State of the Union. By referring to the U. S. Census, you will find a greater variety of productions in this State

Why then should any North Carolinian leave his home to seek his fortune elsewhere? Why should he go out among strangers to find that which lies at his door. The same industry and economy that will obtain success abroad will bring him opulence at home. We say to you, stand by North Carolina. Do what you can to develop her resources, to maintain her honor, to restore her prosperity. This is indeed a pleasant land in which to live, and labor and wait, and in which to die at the appointed time. God has been merciful to you in casting your lines in such pleasant places. Stand faithfully by your old mother.

Her's is indeed a goodly heritagea land of noble men and of pure and lovely women. "The sun as he walks the heavens in his diurnal round" looks down upon no fairer or dearer spot, nor more blessed home-for here the glory of his beams is rivalled by the" sweet and mellowed "light of humanity, and love" that is shed throughout our favored borders. Go where you may you will find no more delightful home. Seek the world over for a clime more favorable to health, for suns more genial and fructifying, and for nights of more unclouded beauty and splendor, and you will seek in vain. "It is a land of corn and wine; it is a land of gold and gems; it is a land of flocks and herds, of orchards and meadows; it is a land of good morals and steady habits," a land where civil side by side; where virtue is esteemed and honored, old age is reverenced, and the marriage relation is held as sacred and blessed; a land of simple manners and frugal babits, where an unpretending but generous hospitality is dispensed, and where

blemished honor is held as the very flower of virtue. THE LETTER OF HON J. J. DAVIS We have known the Hon. Jos. J Davis from his earliest manhood strictly and essentially nonpariel. noxious gases that are generated by ital. the political cesspool, and where it is difficult for a good man to remain incorruptible and sober. What as true and intelligent a Representative of North Carolina has to say, is worth

the people are "not forgetful to en-

tertain strangers;" a land in which

noblest work of God," and where un-

considering. The editors of the Raleigh Observer addressed him a letter asking him for his "views on the political status," and especially with reference to the the House of Representatives in regard to the Army Appropriation Bill at the approaching extra session of

from his patriotic and very sensible letter. He says:

"With regard to the army appropriation bill I have only this to say:—the army has been improperly and illegally used to control the States of Louisians and South Carolina. The military should always be subordinate to the civil power. This is the doctrine of civil liberty; this is the doctrine of the Democratic party; and it was the

the military shall cease. You ask,. connection: "Ought the House to way to the President or ought it to st firm?" I will answer this question by ing another: "Is this a despotic or a publican government? Is it the government of the people or of one man?" Is in England, it is the right of the Communication or withhold supplies. In country the House is the immediate representative of the sentative of the people, and the Constitution confers upon it alone the power to originate bills for supplies. I trust the next House will be true to its constitutional duties, true to the rights of the people, and that it will 'stand firm' in the right."

We presented similar views in our issue of several weeks ago. We are glad to be in accord with the judgment of so excellent and intelligent a gentleman.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

In steering on the Dead Sea of inanity and political stupidity and rant it is pleasing to the eye to rest now and then upon some island that is clothed with verdure and fruit. Now and then we are gladdened with such

The papers have recently contained a conversation between Alex. H Stephens and Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish. We clipped it for publication, but it was crowded out. Mr. Stephens' views are eminently wise and statesmanlike, and they appear to have had a due influence upon many thinking people in the Northern States. The Philadelphia Telegraph has been so impressed with the wisdom of Mr. Stephens' talk that it hes improved the occasion to draw contrast between the two policies represented by the distinguished Georgian and Secretary Sherman. It places Mr. Stephens "head and shoulders" above the Ohio Secretary "in all that goes to the making of a publicist." Sound thinking men generally will indorse this position. Mr. Sherman represents the Destructives, whilst Mr. Stephens represents the true Conservatives. But let us quote

a paragraph from the Telegraph, a Republican paper: "Now, this representative Southerner says that home rule and a riddance of carpet-bag officeholders is absolutely needed in the States in question, and that until those States are so reformed fine words concerning their "liberties" amount to nothing. It matters nothing whether such a course will or will not offend the prejudices of any class in the North—what the administration has to decide is simply whether Stephens, ex-rebel as he is, or Sherman, too loyal Republican as we know him to be, best represents Southern needs. I wise or just view, what the South has done liberty is dearly cherished and the laws are obeyed; a land where the school house and church spire stand in the past goes for nothing. We have agreed to shut that volume of our history—for if not, all the present regime is absurdity. But that volume being closed, and the government proceeding on the supposition that all sections have equal rights, those rights must be inviolably assured. Nothing can be plainer, and President Hayes will win support exactly in proportion as he keeps in unison with the evident truth."

We publish Hon. John Young Brown's letter in regard to the promised policy of the President. Let al of our readers be sure to read it. It settles the question in dispute that "an honest man" is regarded as "the Hayes' friends solemnly pledged for him that the Southern States should be permitted to govern themselves, and that the troops should be withdrawn from the South. If Hayes does not stand by the promises of his friends, Matthews, and Foster, they He is one of the purest men on earth, are sacrified forever upon the altar of shame, and Haves himself-well, he We can trust him even in Washing- is sacrificed too. The case is absoton, where the very atmosphere is lutely too plain to be shirked or exfilled with mephitic exhalations and plained away. Brown's letter is cap-

> Feats of Marksmanship Again-North A gentleman of this city having seen the articles which have recently appeared in

the STAR in reference to feats of marksmanship, comes to the front with a few which have come under his own observation. On one occasion he was in pursuit of a covey of partridges, and while following them up to get a good chance to shoot them a large hawk made a strike among them, and a successful one, too, for he course that ought to be pursued by mounted into the air with a partridge in his claws, and after flying about fort yards with his booty our friend fired, bringing him to the ground, and cooped at the approaching extra session of Congress.

Mr. Davis replies at length. We propose to copy a few paragraphs

Mr. Davis replies at length we both bawk and partridge. Mr. Thomas J. Lee, of Iredell county, he says, killed seven deer at three shots, four at two and three at one discharge of his piece. The three killed at one shot were at a distance of sixty yards by actual measurement. The "Lone Star" can now hide its diminished lustre by taking a back seat in the shooting firmament.

> The Western N. C. Railroad. We are informed by Mayor Canaday that at a meesing of the new Board of Di-Catawba county, was elected Treasurer of

NO. 23 Hon, John Young Brown, wky, publishes the following nces under which Judge Mat and Hon. Charles Foste the President to a pacific and ntional Southern policy. The of Messrs. Foster and Matwe have already published. LOUISVILLE, March 28. ho says: Herewith I publish the let

B. Gordon and myself. The circumstances attending their origin are in brief as follows: On the 26th of February last I sent by a page from the House of Representatives to the Senate chamber for my distinguished friend, General Gordon, and he came over in a few minutes. I told him I wanted an interview with Hop. Charles Foster, at which I desired his presence. I outlined to General Gordon what I intended to say to Mr. Foster, and he said he would, with pleasure, accompany me. We found Mr. Foster in the room of the Committee on Appropriations. No one else was present. During the interview I told Mr. Foster that I had been, as he knew, against all dilatory motions; had in a speech advocated he inflexible execution of the Electoral bill; had stated in a Democratic caucus that I would so vote if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the vote was approved by my udgment; that I felt under obligations of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was, feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the Electoral bill, but to the majority of the Commission whom he had agreed to trust. I told him that I had received dispatches and letters from home, from cherished and trusted friends, conveying most emphatic remonstrance against my course; but that with my convictions about the question, if a petition signed by every voter in my district would be sent to me requesting me to support dilatory motions, it would not by a hair alter my purpose. I said further to him that there was but one thing which would change me, and it was if I thought that my voting to complete the count which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, I would be aiding directly or indirectly in perpetuating the usurpations of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, I would reverse my action, and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill, regardless of the consequences and calamities to the country as I believed they would be. I furthermore told him that if I changed my position I knew of several prominent gentlemen who would join me, and if at that critical hour, when the daily and nightly scenes, surpassing by far in wild excitement and vio-

said he believed this. I have the highest respect for Charles Foster. I believe him to be an honorable gentleman, and I told him that it was my confidence in him that had brought me to him. He represented the district of Mr. Haves. He had just made a manly and patriotic speech, in which he had said that under Hayes, if inaugurated, the flag shall float over States-not provinces, over freemen-not subjects. I referred to this speech and told him I had come to request of him written assurances that if Hayes was inaugurated he would restore home rule in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina; that the people of these States should control their own affairs in their own way as free from any intervention by the Federal authorities as the State of Ohio. This conversation was long and earnest, I told Mr. Poster that I wanted to make no bargain; no agreement; that I scorned the thought of it; that I

had declined a re-election to Congress; was voluntarily withdrawing from political life; wanted no office that a President would give me, and that my object was unselfish, but I desired a written assurance from him that the policy of Mr. Hayes would be as indicated and from him, specialsatisfactory to my friend, General was when it was completed that the Gordon, and myself. Indeed, Mr. shove pleasantry occurred in the town of Halifax, Captain Simmons letter just received from Mr. Hayes being then clerk of the county court thanking him for the speech to which I have alluded, and endorsing it. He offered this letter to General Gordon and myself to read, but we declined it. He agreed to give me the desired letter, and said he would also request Hon. Stanley Matthews to sign it. He promised to meet me at my rooms. He came about midnight,

and said by reason of his interview to another, could make it apparently with General Gordon and myself he cease beating, and perform other wonhad that evening procured a meeting | derful tricks with the organs of his rectors of the Western North Carolina Railroad, held on Thursday, Mr. James Wilson,
late a Representative in the Legislature from
Burke county, was elected President, and
Mr. S. M. Finger, late Representative from
conclusion of the conference these whom stated to us that they had gentlemen had expressed great satis- never witnessed any thing so wonder-faction at what had been said to ful before.

surances I have given you. noticed the original letter on desk, and said: "Sign this also," he replied: "Certainly, with As I was leaving he called me back, and told me that Presiden Grant would, as soon as the count ter of Hons. Charles Foster and Stanwas completed, issue a certain order ley Matthews, addressed to Hon. John to General Augur, in Louisiana. He requested me not to mention this fact for several days, but expressly gave me permission to make any use of the letters I might desire. The order referred to was issued by President Grant. I gave copies of the letters to Messrs. Levy, Ellis and Burke, of Louisiana, and to General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, with authority to use them whenever they pleased When I saw that the Democratic victory so fairly won was lost, my deepest concern was for my suffering Southern countrymen. To contribute to their deliverance from bondage was a passionate aspiration of my heart. Had I believed that the policy of Mr. Hayes, if inaugurated, would not relieve them from hateful and unrepublican supervision by the army and the further plundering and oppression by men alien to them in birth and sympathies, I should have never voted as I did. Hon. Charles Foster secured the inauguration of the President. But for his speech and these letters the result would never have been reached. The conversation and contents of the letter were made known to many. The confidence of the Democrats in him and in his authorization to say what he did composed representatives, and doing what they believed was right amid the storm that was waging around them, and in the face of the earnest remonstrances of their constituents. If a few had faltered the panic would have been general, the work of the Commission would have been fruitless, and before this time in my opinion, a hurricane of war would have been excepting over the land. Hope deferred has sickened the hearts of the Southern men. I do not understand nor do I appreciate the delay of President Hayes. He ought not to hesitate. The whole country expects this great and good work at his hands; passionate men are heaping invectives upon the heads of those Democrats who voted to stand by the Electoral bill. This pains me, but causes no regret for my action. In conclusion I will say that I have full faith in the fulfilment of the assurances contained in the letters of Messrs, Foster and Matthews. They are honorable men. I cannot believe that they would attempt deliberate deception. They are the intimate friends of the ence anything ever witnessed in the President. They know his views, legislative history of the country, the and expressed them in these letline of the Democrats who were votters. An honest construction of ng to execute the law should be their language means that the broken, it would result in a stampede autonomy of Louisiana and South among them, and Mr. Hayes would Carolina should be restored. It is imno more be the President than he possible that the President, under all Mr. Foster) would be. Mr. Foster circumstances, in view of his own utterances and the promises of his friends, can refuse at once to make

> sponsibility for consequences, what-ever they may be, will rest upon President Haves. (Signed) JOHN YOUNG BROWN

> > Anecdote.

Louisiana and South Carolina as free

as Ohio, and have the flag float over

States, not Provinces, over freemen,

not subjects. If done, the peace and

prosperity of the Republic will be se-cured. If not done, the whole re-

[Roanoke News.] The Richmond Enquirer relates an anecdote of Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, and our friend Captain James Simmons, of this city. Our cotemporary says that when Mr. Clay came to this State, Mr. Moore was selected to make the address of welcome, and having prepared it, he stated to Captain Simmons that he wished to submit it to him. Said the latter, "I being a man of culture and literary attainments, you wish to see what impression it will make on the cultivated." "No," said Mr. Moore, "I wish to see how it will strike the vulgar mind." These may not be the exact words, but are in substance. It was not, however, on the occasion ly by reason of his very intimate re-lations with Mr. Hayes. His reply to Mr. Moore was selected to prepare all this was frank, full, earnest and the Whig address in 1844, and it town. We have often heard Captain Simmons laugh over the incident.

> A Curiosity. Weldon News. 1

A darkey was in town yesterday who was a great curiosity. He could transfer his heart from one position