The Weekly Star.

M. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprieto

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, June 1st, 1877.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter, Masters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

GEORGIA FARMING. We showed, some time ago, tha cotton could be made profitable at an average of 91 cents net. At 121 of 15 cents, with good farming, it would pay most encouragingly. We used to hear-not many years since-success ful planters declare that they could not afford to grow cotton for less than 15 cents, and that at 121 cents it was simply a losing business. That depends on the farmer. Some men grow rich making cotton at the average prices, whilst others get nearer and nearer to bankruptey

But we wish to avail ourselves o some figures and facts in the New York South. That paper says that i can be established that cotton in Georgia can be made profitable at 8 cents or less. It thinks, such being the fact as to Georgia, that the planters of other States can make it profitable at the same prices. It then gives the following estimate:

COST.

	and the second second
One mule	\$75
75 bush. corn at 60c	45
Plow and repairs	10
Hire of one hand	75
Food-121 bush. corn at 60c.,	
150 lbs. bacon at 9c	21
Int. on value of land-15 acres,	The Republic Line
\$100	7\$233
CREDIT.	
5 bales, 500 lbs. each, 2,500 lbs. (moderate yield), 8c	200
100 bush. corn made	60
Fodder	20
Cotton-seed(say 170 bush.) at 15c	25
Peas	-10
One mule	75

Showing a profit on one hand of But the above is merely an estimate, calculated on a basis of only fifteen acres, of common land to the hand, while the practice is to give a hand from twenty to thirty acres to be planted in cotton, corn, small grain and general farm produce."

-\$395

Plow, say..... 5

besides oats, potatoes, etc.)

It next gives an actual result. A faithful, industrious freedman cultivated 25 acres near Atlanta. Here is the account stated:

9 bales, 4,000 lbs. cotton at 10c. (it probably brought more)	2400
300 bush. corn at 60c	180
Podder, 2,500 bundles at 1c Oats, worth.	4
Cotton-seed, 270 bush., worth 15c. per bushel, say	4
Making a total of	668

Leaving profit on one hand of\$527 There would also be plows, etc., left. make one or more hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, raise a few hogs, and keep a cow, etc., with but little extra labor and expense, except for fattening the hogs. The cotton-seed was not sold, but could

have been, at the above estimated price, for oil, cow-feed, planting, or to be used in The estimate first given is based on the least favorable conditions admissible—a small quantity of ordinary land, with imperfect tillage, and no fertilizer.

From either the hypothetical case or the actual instance, it would appear that cotton can be made profitable in Georgia even at 8 cents, a low figure. The South closes its article with these reflections:

"With the better educated labor gradually appearing, deeper and more thorough tillage, the cultivation of less land, using improved implements and utilizing as a fertilizer what is now allowed to go to waste on the plantations, we venture the opinion that cotton can be profitably produced for seven, if not for six cents per pound. It is be-lieved that the day of high priced cotton has passed, and all who plant for over ten cents a pound will be doomed to grievous

We would, not, however, by the above figures, encourage our planters to grow cotton now, or at any time, at the expense of making an abundance of bread and meat, and food for stock. The independent farmer is he who keeps a well-filled crib and barn and smoke-house and dairy. The European war will continue for some months doubtless, and he will be a prudent farmer who makes more than enough grain and other products that will support man and beast during the year 1877.

Leach. His visit to Washington is Pennsylvania to poison some fifty suspicious, although it is said to have | workmen. The Baltimore Sun has "no political significance." New the following: parties are like poets-born, not made. We do not believe, we must have the candor to say, that Gen. Leach is in Washington upon any such Quixotic errand as he is credited with. He never saw the day since he became a man that he was lacking in judgment and shrewdness, He knows there is to be no election in North Carolina for eighteen months, and that it is altogether premature to talk of new combinations now. If he meditates a coup d'etat next year, he will scarcely train his powder and fire his match now.

We purposed referring at length to the long letter of Senator Morton, of Indiana, recently published, in which he states his views upon the political situation with elaborateness, and giving an analysis of what he says. But upon reflection we do not think the game worth the candle. It is known by all newspaper readers that Morton never speaks or writes without misrepresenting the South, and showing his inveterate hatred of its people.

He gives us to understand that he will after a fashion give Mr. Hayes a quasi support, and advises Republicans to behave themselves. But no one has any confidence in his sincerity, and every one expects him to pursue his old selfish policy co-operating or not as his own interests are involved for the time. He is not satisfied with what the President did in South Carolina and Louisiana, believing that he ought to have used the soldiers in sustaining Chamberlain and Packard. And still, while indicating that such should have been the course of the President, he thinks it would have ended in disappointment and defeat. The effort to uphold two governments upon the points of bayonets would have been futile but constitutional. Such is the

wisdom of Morton.

The wily Senator's letter may teach the South one lesson, give one encouragement. It is this-first, to keep up a thorough organization that the great principles of civil liberty and constitutional government may be preserved; and, second, that there is too much hatred, sectional bitterness and repressed tyranny in the Republican party to offer any safe and desirable refuge for one who has been reared under the instructions of true statesmanship, who loves his country better than party, who would do justice to all sections and to every race, and who would maintain inviolate the letter and spirit of the Constitution formed by the united wisdom of our political forefathers.

The following from the Baltimore Gazette is just and apposite:

"Here and there he pays a back-handed compliment to Mr. Hayes, but besides the undying hatred toward the South, which runs through the whole letter, he declares in terms that the main argument of conciliation upon which Mr. Hayes founded his Southern policy was an 'argument of expediency, not of right and justice.' This is intended to place the President before his party and the country as a trimmer and a trader in expedients; to hold him up to the scorn of every man who loves honesty of conviction, manliness of character and fair play. This is one of the strong aims of the letter, and this is one wherein it will fail. Mr. Hayes has adopted the only policy which right and justice dictated, and the only one which could have sat-isfied the people. It is labor thrown away for Mr. Morton to profess to give even a half-hearted support to the President's policy, and to declare that he wishes it well He does not wish it well. His own letter contradicts him. He appeals to the war passions of the North, rakes up and reiterand assails the whole people of that see tion. He warns the North against the 'solid South,' and makes a passionate ap peal for a solid North to oppose it. By argument, misrepresentation and fervid declamation he seeks to array section agains section, restore the color line, and tear open once more a fast healing wound. Mr Morton forgets nothing; learns nething."

EXECUTE THE LAWS.

We watch the vindication of law in Mississippi with singular interest. Thus far Gov. Stone seems to be afraid to "stir the matter" of the Kemper county outrage. We trust the matter will come to a judicial hearing speedily, and that the guilty ones will receive such punishment as their crimes demand and the law applies. If this is not done the State will be injured, and the South too. for its enemies will seize upon it as an evidence of Southern barbarism and lawlessness.

Two revenue officers were killed in Lee county, Virginia, and the Governor of that State, Kemper, declares derers are hunted down and punished good to the distillers or Southern commisas they deserve. Well done. That is the true course—the only course to preserve order and maintain a good name.

But the South is not the only scene of violence. The North, that boasts so highly of its civilization and frowns so contemptuously upon the and outrages than are ever perpe-We await further news from Gen. days ago an attempt was made in

"It is a deplorable thing that there should be States in the Union in which political passions and personal hatreds run to-day as high as religious passions and hatreds ran in Massachusetts when a mob of civilized people burned a house over the heads of helpless women, and drove them in headlong flight for their lives, or when enlightened and refined Philadelphians burned down churches; and as a contemporary ed down churches; and, as a contemporary remarks, if the rioters in Kemper county, Mississippi, get no more punishment than was ever inflicted upon these dastardly incendiaries, it will be another striking and painful illustration of the malign and depainful illustration of the malign and de-structive influence of extravagant partisan and sectarian policy upon the conduct and character of communities commonly repu-ted civilized. But the cure of such evils is not to be found in fresh invasions of the law and of local government at the South. That section of the country has not been as quiet for years as since the inauguration of

Mr. Hayes, and its general good conduct ought to secure it from premature imputasition to keep the peace and abide by the policy of reconciliation. The Chisolm policy of reconciliation. The Chisoim out of a personal or family feud of long standing, such as was in former times of requent occurrence in that section, and having only a remote connection with politics, and so far as this connection went Mr. Chisolm was unfortunately as blamable as

On Friday last the blue and the gray mingled harmoniously at Portsmouth, Va. It was Decoration Dav. and although a Confederate memorial celebration, the United States troops performed their part handsomely. The graves of the soldiers of both armies were decorated alike without partiality or distinction. The Baltimore Sun says:

"Friday, the United States marines from the Gosport navy-yard and the war-ships Monongahela, Franklin and Yantic partiripated with the Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton military companies in observing the Confederate memorial day. The occasion was the most imposing ever held there, and thousands thronged the cemeteries. R. C. Marshall, grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, delivered the oration, and Col. Joseph Forney, son of John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Press, comnanded the troops."

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

We are glad to note that a decided decline has taken place in breadstuffs. Corn is down to an average of about 60 cents-some selling as low as 581 cents for June delivery. The decline since Saturday is 31 cents. Wheat has steadily declined from the high price it reached some weeks ago. In Baltimore, on May 26, Howard Street Superfine sold for \$7.50; Family, \$8.50, and choice Family at \$9.50. The stock in the Eastern markets is small, owing to the extreme dullness. If the stagnation continues long there must be a still further decline.

The victory of Gen. Miles over Sitting Bull at Little Muddy Creek will contribute towards bringing the Indians to terms. He had four killed and ten wounded, whilst the Indian loss must have been considerable, as they left fourteen dead behind, and they, no doubt, as is their custom, carried off all they could. Four hun dred and fifty ponies were captured. besides two hundred saddles and much plunder. It was a surprise and a stampede. Fifty-four lodges were captured.

The Richmond State thinks that the number of votes cast in Virginia will be very much less hereafterthat it will diminish one-fourth, possibly one-half. The cause of the reduction will be the failure to have the necessary poll-tax receipts. In Norfolk, in 1875, the vote polled was 2,233. The vote in 1877 was 843. A reduction in whites of 798, colored

Corruption raged so long in the South during the reign of the carpetbag governments, that the half is not yet known. Our South Carolina exchanges have recently made known that a Republican printing company at Columbia, S. C., actually paid \$50,000 only three years ago to buy up the Chamberlain Legislature to pass certain appropriations for the benefit of the company. Next.

Lowering the Standard of Mosius.

The action of the New York inspectors of rosins, in recently lowering the standard of quality, thus creating much annoyance and confusion in the trade, without any apparent advantage to be gained by the change, is forming the subject of no little comment here as well as elsewhere. Messrs. W. H. Winslow & Co., of Boston, in a communication to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of New York, refers to this matter as follows: "The naval store inspectors of New York, we are informed, are this year putting forth standard samples of rosin, which in the lighter grades are a full grade below those established by the usage of the past two or three years, thus utterly that he will see to it that the mur- confusing the trade, without doing any sion houses, as buyers will insist—as they have a right to do-upon getting the same quality of rosin as heretofore, without regard to what letter may this year be forced into use to indicate it. In short, if this movement have any results at all, it will be to throw discredit upon the whole system of New York lettered grades, and put us back where we were before this system of grading was established. Moreover, South, often witnesses greater crimes foreign markets will not accept any such changes, and the result will 'be continual trated in the South. Only a few difficulty and claims for allowances from

abroad, as well as from home consumers. Under these circumstances we respectfully call upon the New York Board of Trade, and the Supervising Inspectors of Naval Stores, to avert the evils we have indicated by prompt and public action tending to re-store the grading of past years."

Quarterly Meetings. Third round of appointments, as made by Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for the Wilmington District Methodist Epis.

Church South:

Wilmington, at Fifth Street. June 9-10
Magnolia, at Carlton Chapel. June 16-17
Waccamaw Miss. at Pine Log June 16-17
Bladen, at Center. June 28-24
Whitesville, at Fair Bluff. Je 30-July 1
Onalow, at Gum Branch. July 7-8
Kenansville, at Richlands. July 14-15
Elizabeth, at Bladen Springs. July 19-20
Cokesbury and Coharie Mission, at Hopewell. Aug. 4-5
Clitoton, at Hopewell. Aug. 11-12
Wilmington, at Front Street. Aug. 18-19
Topsail, at Rocky Point, (District Copference). Aug. 23-26

Wilmington, at Fifth Street. June 9-10

Mr. J. J. Garrett, an old news paper at Henderson, but more latterly of Baltimore, was in town yesterday, and informs us that he will shortly start a new paper at Hendersonville, in this State.

Dr. J. M. Lyle exhibited in our office some very fine specimens of peculiarly striped mica from a mine which he is operating near the top of Bald mountain. Maj. W. H. Higdon has recently opened a mine on his farm, near this place, and though he has not penetrated far beneath the surface the specimens exhibited indicate that he has discovered a valuable mine.

— Torchlight: We learn that Mr.

E. H. Hicks had eleven sheep killed by dogs on Friday night last. This is a great loss to Mr. Hicks, And is there no relief for our farmers against the ravages of worthless dogs?

Worthless dogs? Church South:

We learn that A. R. Black, Esq., has recently made some rather remarkable discoveries at his place on Middle Sound. Just east of his residence there is what was once an old field, but which, perhaps, has not been under cultivation for the last century or two. Some of his men had been digging in this field, when a few human bones were uncarthed. This fact arouse Mr. Black's curiosity and caused him to prosecute his investigations, which finally resulted in his discovering two trenches about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards apart, literally filled with human bones, their position and appearance suggesting the idea that a battle had once been fought there and that these treuches contained the dead which had fallen on both sides. As there is no mention in history of any battle ever having been fought in that locality, it is difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the matter, and in fact the bones, though undoubtedly human, do not present the appearance of having belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race. The fact of the remains being found mingled to gether within such narrow confines forbids the supposition that they are the contents

of any ordinary grave yard. In this connection we would mention the fact, which has come to our knowledge through one of the old settlers in that neighborhood, that many years ago the skeletons of a man and horse, apparently ust as they had fallen upon the field, were lug up in this same locality.

County Commissioners' Meeting. A special meeting of the Board of Count Commissioners, in connection with the Frustees of the various townships, was held vesterday morning for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform scale of valuation of personal property, in accordance with section 3d of the Machinery Act. The Trustees present were A. R. Black, Esq., of Harnett township; J. G. Wagner, Esq., of Masonboro township, and S. Van Amringe, Esq., of Wilmington township; A. J. Graddy, Esq., of Cape Fear, and Stephen Keyes, Esq, of Federal Point, being absent, not having received the proper notifi-

The assessment was made and adopted and the Clerk was instructed to furnish each assessor of the several townships with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting. The Board then adjourned to meet in egular monthly session on Monday, June

4th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Got Further."

On Saturday last a colored prisoner was aken from Burgaw to South Washington, Pender county, and locked up in a room in the second story of the Court House, the further precaution being taken to place hand-cuffs upon him and chain him to a desk, in order to leave, as it was thought, no opportunity for him to escape. He remained thus confined during Saturday night and Sunday, it being the intention to send him to this city on Monday morning's train. That morning, however, when the officer went to look for his prisoner he had disappeared, having broken the chain and wrenched one of the handcuffs lose, and then let himself out of the upper window and escaped, with the other handcuff still attached to his wrist. Up to last accounts the slippery darkey had not been recaptured.

The sermon of Rev. E. F. Marable, a the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, was a forceful, logically arranged and impressive discourse, based on the words of our Saviour, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light." The leading idea of the sermon was that the propagation of Christianity had been retarded more by the false teachings and impure lives of Christian teachers and professors than by infidel assaults and pantheistic and materialistic philosophy. The sermon was decidedly thoughful, and evinced careful preparation. In the discussion of his second proposition we thought he would run counter to the wise teachings of Bunyan's immortal allegory, but he avoided the collision to a great extent as he approached the close.

The Singular Discovery on Middle The discovery of whole trenshes of hu man bones on the plantation of Sheriff Black, at Middle Sound, alluded to in our paper of Tuesday last, has very naturally elicited considerable comment hereabouts In a conversation with Mr. Black yesterday he informed us that the land at his place, previous to its purchase by him, had been in the uninterrupted possession, or under the control and management of the Moore family for over one hundred and fifty years, and that during that period, as is positively asserted by representatives of the family now living, there have been no bodies buried in the particular locality referred to. The bones, from their somewhat peculiar formation, are, in the opinion of Sheriff Black, evidently the remains of Indians, and Dr. M. J. DeRosset, of this city, has promised to examine the collection of bones and skulls, (some of the latter in a fine state of preservation,) when further light will doubtless be thrown upon the subject, and some satisfactory conclusion be arrived at to what race they belong, a facts of interest concerning them.

The facts in our former statement, i may be proper to say, were not obtained from Sheriff Black personally, but he informs us that they were in the main correct, and he promises to give us further interesting and important information relative to these singular deposits at some

We gave a brief statement yesterday of the killing of Nathan C. Clay land, at Charlotte, by tames P. Wi son, in August, 1854, and how th latter had just voluntarily surrender ed himself. He has just been tried at Charlotte, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years in the county fail. The Charlotte Observer contains a report of the trial. We copy a part:

He was arraigned according to the asual form of law. The bill of indictment set forth that James P Wilson had, on the 14th day of August, wilfully killed Nathan Clayland by shooting him with a pistol. During the reading of this the utmost silence pervaded the whole room, notwithstanding that it was filled to its atmost capacity.

Solicitor Montgomery, on the part of the State, informed the Court that when he first knew of the intention of Mr. Wilson to surrender himself for trial, he went to the friends of Nathan Clayland and of his family, and stated the fact to them, and further informed them that if they would aid him in procuring the witnesses, he would prosecute the case to the best of his ability, as required by law. He found no one disposed to prosecute the defendant. It was a rather remarkable fact that all the eye-witnesses to the killing were now dead. He, however, had two witnesses who knew something of the occurrence.

James Fox, colored, and James Alexander were then sworn. The former was put upon the stand and testified that he saw the deceased and the prisoner enter the room of Wm. Quinn, (the store on Trade street now occupied by Nisbet & Bro.), and in a short time thereafter heard the report of a pistol. He next saw the prisoner come out, get on his horse and ride off.

James Alexander testified that he was with the deceased during his last illness. He had heard him say that the prisoner shot him, and that he did not wish him prosecuted for it. He was defended by Col. H. C.

Jones and Gen. Rufus Barringer. Mr. Wilson returns to his home shattered in mind and body, but with the sympathy of the entire community. He has led a temperate and industrious life. He fought through the whole war in a Texas regiment, and distinguished himself on many fields of battle. For deeds of bravery he was raised from a private to the captaincy of a company, and received other marks of favor from his commanders. He is now forty years of

Judge Key at Charlotte.

The Postmaster General made speech at Charlotte last Friday. W. give a paragraph or so. What he says is worthy of attention because of the position he holds. We copy from the Charlotte Observer's report

"The position I occupy is a very

anomalous one. A few months ago, to

the best of my ability, I was can-

vassing in Tennessee, urging the elec-tion of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presi-

dency of the United States, and now

I find myself, to my own surprise, and I have no doubt to yours also, a confidential officer and member of the Cabinet of Rutherford B. Hayes. But, as previous to that election. find myself a Democrat still, and you can readily understand therefore that occupy a very embarrassing and anomalous position in a political point of view. When the proposition was made to me-when I was requested to become a member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, my inclination was to decline it, and I have no doubt a great many of the people of the South thought I would do so. A very little reflection, however, brought me to a very different conclusion. I thought that when the President of the United States extended his hand to the people of the South through me, it was my duty to receive that hand, lest millions of the South might be the sufferers, whereas, if I made a mistake, there would be no sufferer but myself, and, as announced at the time, as is well known throughout the whole country, I accepted the position in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, with the simple intention of assisting the people of the South if I could, to regain something of the ground that they have lost during the last few years. The President required no promise or pledge of me, I went into his Cabinet without any instructions, and as independent as any member of it, and was received into his secret councils. and would have been in his council to-day had I been in Washington City. This was a most extraordinary confidence on the part of the admiuistration, and one which I will never betray. This position is of course embarrassing, yet it is my duty to assist in supporting and building up the administration if I can, rather than seeking to destroy it. As the President says, I take it, that there no difference whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat; he serves

- The Macon Advance says of the mics mines in that country! We have been shown many specimens of mica within the last few days, all of the finest quality. Mr. A. S. Brysun has a mine on Thorn mountain, which is said to be unsurpassed both tain, which is said to be unsurpassed both for the quality and quantity of the mica. Dr. J. M. Lyle exhibited in our office some very fine specimens of peculiarly striped mica from a mine which he is operating near the top of Bald mountain. Maj. W. H. Higdon has recently opened a mine on his farm, near this place, and though he has not penetrated far heneath the surface the specimens exhibited indicate that he has discovered a valuable mice.

his party best who serves his country

horne to the ministry.

A Wedding that Didn't Come Off. Raleigh Observer.]

Time-Wednesday, 23d inst.; place -Goldsboro. But in this as in many other cases, there was a "slip between the cup and the lip.

It seems that one John G. Godfrey wooed and won the hand and heart of a young maiden, sixteen years of age, of the above named town. The engagement lasted for some time, and last Wednesday night was the time when two hearts were to beat as one. The family with whom the young lady resided prepared a handsome supper, the friends of the bride had arrived to witness the ceremony, the minister was on hand, the bride had adorned herself with her wedding garments, "all things were ready" for the consummation of the nuptials, except the bridegroom, he didn't come worth a cent; an hour passes, the excitement is intense; the spell is broken; the announcement, the bridegroom cometh, brings the expectant crowd to the front, but the Lothair hath not on his wedding duds, which increases the excitement; he seeks the bride, and with tears in his eyes, informed her that he is a married man already, and cannot marry her; he had not lived with her for seven years and was under the impression that that length of time constituted a divorce. but on consulting a lawyer was informed that it did not. The indignant young lady took off the engage ment ring which he had given her, threw it in his face, told him to git, and, seizing a broomstick, by a few well directed blows caused the scamp to beat a hasty retreat. Served him

The Democracy and the President [Raleigh News.]

We can never forget that Presi dent Haves reached the exalted station which he now occupies, through the instrumentality of the most unblushing frauds; but we deem it the height of folly to molest or hinder him while he contributes to the welfare of the country.

Lord Halifax is recorded as having said, "A doubtful title makes a good king." We do not say that Mr. Hayes is making a better President than Mr. Tilden would have made, even though confronted as he must inevitably have been by an adverse North | morrow on its way to the head of the road and a hostile Senate; but we are disposed to believe that President Hayes, with a doubt on his title, is a much better President for the South than if he had come to the White House with an undoubted title and an overwhelming electoral majority; for the simple reason that his anomalous political position, owing his office to the tricks of a minority instead of the votes of the majority, compels him to pursue the path of Right, of Justice, of Peace, of Conciliation; he dares not follow the lead of them who elected him.

We believe in the good old maxim give the devil his due. Personally Mr. Hayes is acknowledged on al sides to be a clever, upright and amiable gentleman, disposed to do what is right; and with us he shall have full credit for whatever of justice, of fair dealing and of statesmanship he may display while occupying the seat to which the people elected Samuel J. Tilden. The masses of the Southern people, we believe, have for Mr. Hayes personally none other than kind feeling and sincere respect. Mr. Hayes is not the Republican party, and we can uphold his hands with our moral support without endorsing the manner of his election, or the party that elected him, or the principles or the conduct of that party. In maintaining an attitude of this kind towards the President, Democracy neither compromises its principles, stultifies its record, nor impairs its strength in the least.

Grand Array of North Carolinians, [Raleigh Observer.] Mr. McGehee speaks of the Hillsboro bar in 1827, when Governor Graham made his debut in the Superior Court. Of the twenty-six present, there were Thomas Ruffin, Archibald D. Murphy, Wilie P. Mangum, Francis L. Hawks, Frederick Nash, George E. Badger, Wm. H. Haywood and Bartlett Yancey. It would be hard to find such an array of talent in any court of the great cities of the country, much less in a small town of one or two thousand inhabitants. Two of them . were afterwards Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, five Judges of the Superior Courts, three Senators in Congress, one the most eloquent pulpit orator in the country: and then the young aspirant for forensic fame, subsequently Governor, Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Navy, &c., &c. Of the eight first named, it is a singular fact, men-tioned by Mr. McGebee, that five years afterwards, in 1832, not one remained at that bar. Several of them had been made Judges, and one of them had gone into the ministry, leaving assured eminence in one profession for greater eminence in another. They all, except Mr. Yancey, lived to old age-upwards of 70and all have passed away .- Edward J. Hale.

Ordinations at the Cathedral. Bishop Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond, Va., acting Archbishop of Baltimore, yesterday morning, in the Cathedral, conferred degrees in Holy Orders on about forty students who have been studying for the priesthood at the Seminary of Sulpice. Among those ordained deacons was John Lynch, of Richmond .- Baltimore American, 26th.

- Charlotte Observer: Taylor Mc-Lean, John O'Neil, John Davis, Richard Wicks and Yank McGill, who constituted "the club," and were banded together to rob the citizens of Charlotte, have all been convicted and sentenced to five years in the county jail (meaning hard labor on the A. & S. Railroad.)

Spirits Turpentine.

ge at thirty miles an hour on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Two colored perons, Alfred Satton and Maggie Gant, ran way, and Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Murfreesboro, spliced them on the cars. But we are "jubus." Woodson, about that "thirty miles an hour"

A correspondent of the Welden we writing from Northampton county s. We don't have much crime since chibition of the sale of liquor. I think it would be a good law to prohibit the sale of liquor everywhere in the State; think there would be less crime and more energy everywhere in the country.

- Raleigh Observer: Twenty-one convicts arrived at the penitentiary yesterday. The sheriff of Jackson brought a receipt for one delivered at the head of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Sheriff Nowell, of Wake, sent over nine as the first instalment of Judge Strong's contribution, and the sheriff of Forsyth brought in eleven. Verily the railroad work goes bravely on.

- Rev. Cornelius B. Riddick President of Los Nietos Female College, California, has had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by Rutherford College, N. If extraordinary powers as a preacher and fine culture entitle one to be made a Doctor of Divinity, then we know few men who are as much entitled to the degree as Mr. Riddick. He is a native of Hertford county, N. C.

- E. City Carolinian: Last even ing, as Mrs. Detrick and child, accompanied by Mrs. Hill, were returning from a short drive, their horse scared on the Long Bridge, backed against the railing, which gave way, and the horse, buggy, the two adies and child, all fell into the water Several men near by went to their rescue and saved them from drowning. A narrow

- Danbury Reporter: Judge Kerr brought many Forsyth sinners to repentance last week, and will give some in this county the benefit of his attention next week. Evil doers find very little favor in his Court, and his manner of awarding iniquity will tend to suppress lawlessness and crime in this section of country. Impartial justice "and a heap of it" is the only hope of the country.

- Milton Chronicle: The convicts engaged to work on the railroad have arrived, and are now making the dirt fly. We understand that the smallest man in the gang will pull down 175 pounds. Chief Engineer Temple, who has no superior as a narrow gauge railroad builder, has charge of the engineer corps. Croakers and a smart sprinkling of wise prophets in these parts at a great discount.

- News: One thousand tons of iron for the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad have been received at Portsmouth. and will pass through this city about tofor which it is intended. Only twelve miles are to be laid to effect a junction of the Raleigh & Augusta road with the Carolina Central, and we judge that the work of filling this gap will be begun at once.

- Raleigh Observer : There is on exhibition at the rooms of the Department of agriculture a specimen of orchard grass, six feet in height, taken from the farm of Dr. G. W. Blacknall, near this city. The orchard grass is said to be by all the farming books the very best forage for animals that is grown, and to the farmer decidedly the most profitable crop he can raise, provided the soil and climate is all right for its

- R. W. B., in Raleigh Observer: The regular Tuesday evening horse swapping is one of the amusing features of Kenansville court. There is a large pine grove, just in the edge of the town, running through this is a ditch; the swapping stock is formed into a line, and at the signal for starting, a dash is made for the ditch Every horse or mule which jumps the ditch is ruled out. The scene that then follows completely lays Cedar Hill, at Louisburg.

- Burke Blade: The Asylum Commission have continued in session since our last issue, arranging and pushing on the great work in hand. They are greatly increasing the daily production of brick by erecting more tables, &c. Next week they will begin burning, and soon thereafter laying. The material is splendid, and the quality of the brick, by all odds, the best we have ever seen in the State, and the cost is figuring out a little less than any hereto-

-Goldsboro Messenger: The dweling of Henry Calwell, near Warsaw, Duplin county, was robbed one night last week by three unknown parties, of nearly \$100 in gold and silver. Mr. Calwell was in the house at the time, but is quite an old man, and besides is badly afflicted with rheumatism, and although he knew of the robbers' presence, his infirmities compelled him to silently submit to the robbery. The other members of the family had all gone

- Raleigh News: It will be a little surprising to most men to know that North Carolina actually has a sewing machine factory; that it has been in successful operation for twenty years; that the machines are as good if not better than those of Northern make, and find such ready sale that the manufacturers are unable to exceed the demand. Yet such is the fact. The factory to which we allude is located at Shelby, and the machine is known as the "Carolina Sewing Machine."

- Granville Echo: Mr. H. H. Smith is an enterprising citizen-a pioneer in fruit culture from Canada-and is engaged extensively in the business. He has on his farm about 20,000 grape vines, 5,000 peach trees, 1,500 apple trees, 1,500 standard pear trees, and 1,200 cherry trees, which, under his careful and scientific management, must eventually prove to be a lucrative employment. Canadians enter largely into the population of Granville, and as an energetic, industrious, and mind-their-own-busi ness sort of people, they are a decided success, and a valuable acquisition to the prosperity, growth, and wealth of any commu-

- Spring (Mass.) Republican: O. Smith, of this city, and C. C. Thompson, of Middlefield, who went to North Carolina on a prospecting tour several weeks since, have just returned. They visited Morganton, in Burke country, and the farming lands in that vicinity. They come home greatly pleased with what they saw. The climate, soil and water are, they say, all that could be desired, and the only thing needed is capital, managed by New England men, to make Western North Car olina a desirable country to live in. The colony that went from this vicinity are busily engaged preparing for future opera-tions. Linville, the new town, is being laid out, and a depot has been established.

- The Reidsville News tells of a horrible murder perpetrated a few weeks ago in Rockingham county. A devil by the name of T. P. Bowman had poisoned his wife that he might live with a black paramour. The evidence is very strong, althour circumstantial. The News says: "There is not 'the shadow of a reasonable doubt' but that in addition to the murdering of his wife he is a member of an organized band of robbers, who, in addition to making frequent raids upon their neighbors' properly. are to-day practicing a system of free loveism which, like a 'moral cancer,' is eating into the vitals of that community. His wife had not been dead over three weeks, yet when arrested he was out in a negro cable, locked in the embrace of his negro paramour, while four lewd women, two white and two black, were playing cards in his dead wife's room."