Subscription Price.

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SOME IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

No intelligent, reflecting North Carolinian can possibly doubt for a moment that education is the great need of the State and of the entire South. The census of 1870 reveals such startling figures of illiteracy that no one who has examined the subject can hesitate to believe that the great desideratum is more and better schools. We propose, in as brief a manner as possible, to lay some figures and facts before the readers of the STAR. In the United States, according to the last census, there were 1,600,000 adult citizens who could neither read nor write. This is a tremendous load ignorance for a free, popular government to carry. The tree of liberty can never be kept green and the United States were as ignorant sixteen hundred thousand what sort of country would we have? life, to liberty and to property?

to the census of 1870, there were 1,137,303 adults who could neither read nor write. Of these 317,281 were whites, and 820,022 were colored. North Carolina had 33,111 whites over twenty-one years of age who were illiterate; colored,68,669total 101,780.

Kentucky had 43,826 adult whites who could neither read nor write; Missouri 34,780, Tennessee 37,713. But these States have much larger white populations than North Carolina. North Carolina has more whites over the age of 21 years, in proportion to population, who are illiterate, than any other State in the Union.

In the Northern States there were 411,399 adult whites who were illiterate. In the Territories there were 20,290. The total of illiterate persons, white and colored, was 445,862 in the States; in the Territories 28,048.

In New York there are 77,120 adult whites who are illiterate; in Pennsylvania, 67,108; in Illinois, 44,970; in Ohio, 48,970; in Indiana, 39,513. It is true these States are large, but the educational statistics show that the schoolmaster is still very much needed in those growing and thriving States. Even Massachusetts has 31,-742 adults who are unable to use Wesbter's Spelling Book. Strange to say, there is more illiteracy in that State than in any of the New England States, population considered. The North has the distinguished honor of contributing 445,862 illiterate adults to swell the responsibility of the government, and to aid in filling the prisons and poorhouses.

But let us look at the South-at home. According to the census of 1870, North Carolina, South Carolina, sippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkancent. In these cotton States there is a total population of 6,887,475, of which 3,896,320, or 561 per cent. are whites, and 434 per cent. are colored. In the United States there are 728,670 whites who are illiterate. There are then some 375,000 white voters who cannot read the ballots they cast. This is healthy.

son. There are of all ages about more legal gentlemen in the Legisla- on the 13th, in his 72nd year.

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3,000,000 in the South who cannot ture. It is always a fortunate cirread or write. It they were all educated, then they would add \$150,-000,000 more to the annual product of the States than they now do, supposing each to produce \$100 annually. This is an economical view of the matter well worthy of the attention of humanitarians and legislators.

It is also said by those who have inquired into the statistics of crime, that the illiterate persons of the United States actually furnish ten times their proportionate share of criminals. It is also stated as a fact that in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, the illiterates furnish thirty times their proportionate share of paupers, and ten times their proportionate share of crimes. In New England the illiterates furnish fifty three times their proportion of crimes. One illiterate family in New York State has supplied the country in one hundred years with no less than 1,200 paupers and criminals.

Whilst education does not necessarily make a rascal an honest man, we know that the tendency of education is to elevate the individual and to lessen crime. For instance, the Grand Duchy of Baden by universal education reduced the number of crimes in seven years fifty-one per cent., and that of paupers twentyfive per cent. A Northern writer justice, honor, and consideration

"Pennsylvania has suffered more damage in one year from her 67,000 illiterate dult laborers than it would have cost her to have secured in the last ten years the education of every one of them. She will continue to be punished periodically by such outbreaks till, by compulsory education, she changes her ignorant and brutal coal and iron miners to intelligent and rea-

the necessary and benevolent work vigorous with such wide-spread illit- of education. New York has about eracy sapping its vitals. Its tap-roofs | 1,500,000 school population. It pays cannot be kept sound under such a annually \$12,000,000 for education. cumbrus weight. If all the adults in | The entire South has a school population of 5,000,000. It pays annually \$7,000,000 for education. The South, with its more than three times the Would there be any protection to school population that New York has taxed itself but about seven-In the Southern States, according welfths as much as New York has taxed itself for educational purposes.

These figures and facts should set our most intelligent people to thinking. If the foundation sills of a Republican government are virtue and intelligence, what must be said of the sills which underlie the Government of the United States? A thoughtful New York writer says with true

"The restoration of the Southern States to equal prosperity with the Northern, though it may be aided from without, yet t must spring from within themselves, and not from without; the vis medicatrix naturo must be their own readiness and willingness in public education to march up abreast of the most enlightened nations of the nineteenth century, and keep step with them. This healing power must come if it comes at all, through the education and training to industry and foresight of her ignorant and indolent masses. These States now have full opportunity to do whatever they wish to do and can do, and the rest of the country is willing to aid them in all right efforts. But neither they nor we should expect their restoration, that is, their regeneration, in less than at least

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On yesterday the Legislature adjourned. We cannot now undertake to express our opinion as to the merits of the work done. Like all similar bodies it has doubtless done some things it ought not to have done and has left undone some things it ought to have done. Our impression now is that it was a better body than the last Legislature. When we have before us a complete record of its work, we shall then be able to state its sins of omission and commission, and wherein it deserves well at the hands of the people.

This body has been fairly laborious. If its industry during the first thirty days had been equal to that of the last twenty days, the Solons could have been in their little beds at home twenty or thirty days ago. They Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Missis- are not to be specially censured for that as they only followed bad exsas -nine cotton States-had some- amples. If some genius would dething over 5,000,000 inhabitants over vote himself to simplifying and con-10 years of age. Of these 2,555,751 densing the system of legislative could not read and write, or 51 per proceedings he would be of immense service to the people in saving them tens of thousands of dollars.

The late Legislature contained more than the usual amount of farmers and fewer lawyers. It steadily, and in the main, wisely directed a portion of its energies and time to curtailing expenses. It would not have done this but for the fact that the tax-paying farmers were so largemore than the usual amount of farm-It is said by those who have closely the tax-paying farmers were so largeinvestigated the matter that an edu- ly represented by members who were cated person is worth to the State 50 of their own calling. In saying this, per cent, more than an illiterate per- it is to be regretted there were not

cumstance for the State when a goodly number of able, experienced, and discreet lawyers are in our legislative assemblies. They alone are familiar with the laws, and they alone are competent to point out defects and apply needed remedies. There is a growing and absurd prejudice against the legal fraternity that should not be countenanced by reflecting and just men. The law is a noble calling, and when properly pursued is sure to bring rewards in the way of reputation and money. Laws are absolutely necessary for the protection of society. God himself has given laws for the moral guidance of fallen mankind. Laws are indeed emanations from Jehovah. When law and equity stand united a country has a right to be glad, for then justice will prevail habitually, and people will repose in safety under

"We must not make a scarecrow of the

the shadow of law. Said Shakes-

The well furnished lawyer has necessarily to know a great 'deal concerning the history of nations and the science of government. He is, therefore, well equipped to be a safe, wise, judicious law-maker when he is controlled by a high sense of for the necessities and circumstances of the people. A profession that has been illustrated in our own country by the virtues and great abilities of such men as Marshall and Taney and Wirt and Legare, and a hundred other gifted and renowned men; and in our own The South is not doing its duty in | State by such men of pure lives and regal endowments as Henderson, Taylor, Gaston, Badger, Murphy, and a hundred others who raised high the standard of legal learning and of eloquence, can never be looked upon justly with dislike or with suspicion. Doubtless there are many lawyers of good parts and ripe learning who are utterly corrupt, and who would take advantage of any client or adversary, and who are as destitute of integrity and purity as an Old Bailey practitioner in the worst era, but they are the exceptions. We say, then, that the prejudices against lawyers making laws is unreasonable, unjust and unwise. Let us send a fair number of lawyers to our General Assemblies, but let us send only intelligent, laborious, and conscientious ones-men who will do their duty faithfully, patiently and thoroughly-men who will legislate for the whole people, and not for cliques or rings or sections only.

One thing is to be said of the body that adjourned sine die on yesterday: it has not been accused of being a very dissipated body, as far as we know, nor has it been accused of being an unpatriotic body. It failed to complete its work within the prescribed sixty days, and it continued for five days to serve the people with-

We shall soon be able to consider what important legislation was enacted, and what important bills failed. In the meantime we hope the members will be fairly dealt with, and be judged kindly according to their

According to the Washington Capital the knowing Radical Senators view with some dismay the prospect of Democratic leadership in the two Houses of Congress. Many of the Radical papers are constantly referring to Democratic "blunders" and the want of "leadership." They appear deeply concerned that our party has no Moses to guide it, and that it is destined to inglorious failure and defeat because there is no wise head te direct. But this is not the way it is received by some of the ablest men among the old members of the Republican party in Congress. The Capital reports one of this class as

"But what startles me is the new fire old Democratic party. I tell you,' he continued, 'I don't like the prospect of exchanging Tilden and Hewitt for Thurman and Blackburn as leaders of the Democratic party. And it looks as if that is

Mr. Charles L. Mosby, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the Lynchburg section of Virginia, died

Hon. Jefferson Davis is in fair health and lives at Mississippi City, a small station with a big name on the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad. He is not poor enough to require a pension he won with his sword. A Mobile correspondent of the Norfolk

Virginian says of his literary labors: "He is working quietly on his book, with Major W. T. Walthall, formerly of Vir-ginia, as his secretary. Major W. is a gen-tleman of great culture and ability, and the author of the article in Appleton's New Enclyclopedia on Jefferson Dayis."

The book will cause a sensation no doubt when it is published, and if the able Southron can wield now as effectively and gracefully and eloquently "the gray goose quill" as he did in the troublous times of the war he will produce a work of marked literary excellence.

At Orangeburg, South Carolina, there is a University for the colored people. It has a long name. It is called "Claffin University and South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute." It seems to us it would be as useful if called by a shorter name. There are 218 students there, two-thirds of whom are males. The Charleston News and Courier says of it:

"The Democratic State Government pays one-half of the cost, the remainder being furnished by Northern philanthropists. The testimony of the President, and those of his assistants, who, like himself, were born and reared at the North, is that both themselves and the institution have received manifestations of only the kindlest spirit from the white citizens of the county. Under Hampton and Home Rule, the dual administration has worked harmoniously, hree of the chairs being filled by South Carolinians, two of whom are white, and one colored."

Body Recovered-Inquest, &c. Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, colored butcher in the market, who happened to be on the wharf, discovered a dead body floating in the river opposite Messrs. Lemmerman & Concy's office, beween Market and Dock streets. The body was secured and taken to the foot of Orangustreet, where an inquest was soon aferwards held over the remains by Special Coroner A. H. Leslie. The body was that of a white man, of apparently about middle age, and very much decomposed, having, in the opinion of the Coroner and his jury, been in the water about two months. There was no way by which the unfortunate man could be identified, there being nothing in his pockets but a small piece of tissue paper, discolored by age and the action of the water, and a button. The remains, however, are believed to be those of some poor sailor who was lost overboard from some vessel in port.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from some cause to them unknown, supposed to be

Baltimore Line of Steamers to be

It was definitely ascertained here yesterday that the line of steamers plying between Baltimore and this port will be withdrawn. There has been no cause assigned for this action, and the announcement of the fact was rather a surprise. The line has latterly consisted of the steamships Raleigh and D. J. Foley, making regular weekly trips. The former is expected to wind up the trips of the line when she reaches here on Tuesday hext. These steamers have been doing s very fine business and duliness in freights could have been no cause. We expect Captain Cazaux, the agent here, will make other arrangements, as the field is too invi-ting to be altogether abandoned.

The Baltimore Steamers.

The announcement of the proposed with drawal of the Baltimore steamers from the line between that city and Wilmington has caused no little comment in commercial circles here. It is claimed by the company, we understand, that they lost money by the project, and were unwilling to risk a continuance of the line without some better assurances of success in the future. However this may be, it is the impression of knowing ones that the steamers will soon be restored to the route and their regular trips resumed-if not by the present company, then by some other that may it the meantime secure control of the line.

Reported Capture. A gentleman from Columbus reports that George I. Littleton, charged with the murder of one Peter Randall, who escaped reward of \$250 offered for his apprehension-\$200 by the State and \$50 by the

BULLET THROUGH THE BRAIN A Citizen of Davidson County Fatally Shoots a Brother-in-Law.

Special to Charlotte Observer. SALISBURY, March 13.-Robert W. Hayden was killed near Holtsburg, Davidson county, to day, by his brother-in-law, M. W. Barber. They saying to its editor only the other day: had previously been at enmity with each other, and for some time past day Barber was passing Hayden's house on horseback, when the latter accosted him insultingly. Barber replied, and in the course of a heated colloquy which followed, Hayden, who was at this time in the road gave Barber the d-d lie. The latter spit in his face and ordered him to stand aside. Hayden, instead of doing so, advanced and grasped Barber's bridle rein, whereupon Barber drew a re-

The Scene Between Lamar and Hoar and Edmunds. |New York Sun's Washington's Letter.

Lamar rose. There was a dead si-lence as he began to speak. Senators on both sides leaned forward expectantly. He had left his seat in the outer row of desks and taken his stand midway on the Democratic side in the front row, with Harris of Tennessee on one side and Wallace of Pennsylvania on the other. An open volume of the Congressional Record lay on the desk before him. He began very deliberately, saying he must confess his surprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetta should have wantonly, without provecation, flung this insult; but almost the first sentence he uttered was punctuated by the sharp, quick rap of the President's gavel. Edmunds was in the chair, as grim and severe-looking as fate itself. He said sharply: "The Senator from Mississippi will suspend, as he is out of

Lamar, with a surprised expression on his face, looked up inquiringly at the Chair. Edmunds had risen, and stood with one hand resting on the President's desk, his tall form towering above the exhausted clerks at the desk below. With great deliberation he said, "in the judgment of the Chair the Senator from Mississippi is out of order in using unparliamentary language."

Lamar straightened up, folded his arms, threw back his head, and deliberately enunciating every word, said: "In the judgment of the Senator from Mississippi he is entirely in order, and his language is not only parliamentary, but literally and strictly | Treasurer's office of the Capitol to-

"The Senator from Mississippi will take his seat," sharply retorted Edmunds, emphatically punctuating the demand with a rap of the gavel; "the Chair has decided that the Senator from Mississippi is out of order, his language being unparliamentary."

Lamar sat down, but quickly came to his feet again, and said calmly: "I appeal from the decision of the Chair," and then he took his seat.

of the Senator from Mississippi should be taken down and read. Edmunds said: "The reporter will read," and Shuev, the assistant Senate reporter, read from his notes, in a

clear, distinct voice, the interdicted sentence of Lamar's speech. "Is the Senate ready for the question? Shall the judgment of the Chair be sustained?" was the formal

demand put to the Senate. "The yeas and nays!" exclaimed a alf dozen Democratic Senators.

"The yeas and nays are demanded; s there a second?" quietly said Ed-

Up went a score of hands on the Democratic side.

"The yeas and navs are ordered; the Clerk will call the rell," continued Edmunds, almost in the same breath. The roll was called, and by a large a knife on him, telling him he would majority the decision of the Chair was reversed. With great suavity of | ters. Alston said: "I am unarmed; manner, Edmunds turned his face toward Lamar, and said: "The Senate | man." Cox told him to go and arm decides that the Senator from Mississippi is in order. He will proceed."

in the galleries, but Lamar threw up

his hands deprecatingly, and the President's gavel came down with a quick, sharp sound, and perfect stillness reigned. With an effort at selfrestraint, and slowly and deliberately, Lamar began again. Senator Blaine, who of all men is certainly a competent critic, says he pever saw a man display more tact than Lamar under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. He made no apology for the language he had used; but he said if there was one Senator who felt aggrieved he would willingly withdraw whatever he had said. Pausing for a moment, as though for a reply, he proceeded as deliberately as before. Usually Lamar is an impassioned speaker, but on this occasion he seemingly weighed every word he uttered. He made an unqualified defence of Jefferson Davis and of the whole Southern people, claiming that they were actuated by the highest motives and inspired by the loftiest patriotism. Mr. Davis, he said, was the representative simply of the Southern people, and he as well as they dedicated their lives and fortunes to a cause they believed to be right. A wanton manlt had been offered to them by the motion from the Senator from Massachusetts, and to himself and every other Southern man in the Senate who in a less degree only had been the representatives of their people in that great struggle. But they had bowed to the decree of fate, and loyally accepted the situation when the God of battles had decided against them. Since the war no man had more unreservedly He had counselled no insurrection, to Alston, and putting his pistol alhad advised no factious resistance af - most to his head fired. Alston fell Choctaws and other western tribes, and octhe overthrow of the Southern armies. The meaning of the speaker was plain. He meant that Davis had not, immediately after the surrender, sought to prolong the struggle by guerrilla warfare.

But this expression was seized by the ever-ready and always vigilant. Blame, and used with great effect a

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classed himself among those who were called Christian statesmen. He might have learned more charity even from heathen mythology.

At this point the speaker paused turned, and, in a stage whisper, asked: Who was it that was chained to the rock?" and Thurman, across three rows of desks, whispered, "Prometheus."

Without more than a deliberate rest, Lamar went on. "When Prometheus was chained to the rock it was not an eagle that plucked at his vitals, but a vulture." The action was suited to the utterance; as he said it was not an eagle that plucked at his vitals, the arms were thrown up and the curving swoop of the king of birds was described in the gesture, and then as he hissed out it was a vulture the right arm straightened out and the index-finger pointed at Hoar. It was as fine and effective piece of oratory as I ever witnessed. Hoar felt the sting.

As Lamar finished and sat down Hoar rose and made a half-apologetic defence. He said that if he had thought that his motion would have been interpreted by the Senator from Mississippi, and those who like him, had been devoted to the Confederate cause, as an insult to themselves, he would not have made it.

PISTOL LAW.

Desperate Encounter in the Georgia State House.

[By Telegraph to New York Herald.]

ATLANTA, GA., March 11, 1879.-A fatal encounter took place in the day between Mr. Edward Cox and Col. Robert A. Alston, in which Col. Alston was mortally wounded and Mr. Cox severely, if not fatally. Col. Alston was one of the most prominent men in Georgia and well known throughout the country, especially in Washington. He came of the fighting Alstons, of Carolina, a family of duelists, every one of whom died with his boots on. The and General Gordon are partners in the lease of the convicts of Georgia, but Gen. Gordon was very anxious to get out of the partnership, and sent Alston to Atlanta with authority to dispose of his interest to any one that would take it. Cox, who is a pestering, bullying man, with a dangerous temper, met Alston here and insisted on his selling Gordon's interest to J. W. Walters, who had agreed to take Cox's if he could get Gordon's. Col. Alston said that he could serve Gen. Gordon better by selling to Mr. Charles Howard. Cox then got enraged and told Alston if he did not sell as he directed he would kill him. Alston, who, although a thoroughly brave man, has always had a horror of dying a violent death, as had all his ancestors, drew away and left. Cox followed him, and finally drew kill him if he did not trade with Walyou would not kill a defenceless himself. Alston went to the Capitol, where the Treasurer persuaded him There was a faint effort at applause to stay. The Governor came in, and asked Alston to step into the Treasurer's office and stay there while he would send for Cox.

Alston says:-"I know him well, gentlemen, and I ought to take a shot gun and kill him, else he will kill me. As Alston went into the Treasurer's office Cox came down a side corridor. He looked in the Gover nor's office as he passed, and seeing a man who resembled Alston sitting there drew his pistol. He saw Alston just then entering the Treasurer's office, and followed him. Alston in the meantime had procured a pistol. He turned and said:-"I want to have no trouble with you, Cox; I've sold that interest to Howard already, so we needn't have a fuss." Cox says: I ly to give an entertainment at Mount Olive "I must have one. I'm going to kill you." Alston expostulated, and the Treasurer and Captain Nelms, the penitentiary keeper, started to inter-

fere. Cox advanced angrily, having first shut the door. Alston then says: "Well, we'll have it now; are you armed?" Alston waited for an answer, but Cox, without replying, drew his pistol, uttering a cry of rage. Alston whipped out his pistol at the same moment. Captain Nelms jumped between them and caught at both the men. The two pistels flashed simultaneously and the close room was filled with smoke. There were several successive flashes interference being impossible. Al ston's first ball struck Cox in the mouth and apparently blinded him, as he wasted several shots. Alston stood perfectly cool. His second shot tore through Cox's uplifted hand, and his third was buried in Cox's throat. accepted the situation than Mr. Davis. By this time Cox had staggered up ter the great struggle was ended by forward instantly, the ball having entered his temple. Cox threw up his hands and said: "We are both killed." The men were both carried out and attention given to them.

Alston lingered unconscious until half-past 6 this evening, his condition exciting the intensest public interest. Immense crowds hung about Blame, and used with great effect a few minutes later.

In speaking of the motives that inspired Hear's motion, Lamar used a row. He failed to recognize his wife

- Danbury Reporter: Fire is reported to be raging on the Sauratown range, nearly ten miles distant from this

- Some rascal forged a draft for \$60, in favor of J. O. Heptinstall, of Halifax, and drawn upon Kader Biggs & Co., Norfolk, by J. W. Heptinstall.

- It is said that wild cats are committing fearful depredations of late in some parts of Rockingham county. They are killing and devouring a great many lambs

- The "Kurnels" have for the most part left Raieigh. A stray "General" now and then can be seen on Fayetteville street. The last "Honorable" departed with a pass in his pocket, and now all is serenc.

- Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., of Richmond, Va., has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual commencement sermon at the Greensboro Female College Greensboro Patriot. Dr. Edwards is a native of Guilford county.-STAR.

- Newbern is new sorely afflicted. It has walking matches on the brain. If some of the late Legislators had walked a score of miles each morning so as to "break the wind off their stomachs," the State would have been saved many thousand

+ Mr. E. A. Leigh, of Perquimans county, has made an assignment to C. W. Grandy, John L. Hinton and others, for \$55,000. It is reported that his liabilities will reach \$70,000. His assets are probably as great as his liabilities. They consist principally of the finest farming lands in the Albemarle.

+ Raleigh News: On and after today the license tax will be \$100 instead of \$50, as heretofore. — Treasurer Worth says the tax levied for the State debt will be more than adequate to pay the interest on the new bonds. The first payment will be in 1881, and "we will start with the acmulated taxes of two years" It is his opinion that all the bondholders will accept

- Raleigh News: Col. Wilder Atkinson made a talk before the committee on Insurance on Tuesday night. It is highly spoken of. — Lt. Perrin Busbee, U. S. N., is at home for a few days on leave from the "Saratoga." — The Goverdor has continued Prof. Kerr in office to write up his work of the past five years in manuscript for publication. It is thought it will take twelve months to complete the work, after which the Governor will appoint a geologist. This work will be done at the expense of the Department of Agriculture-and no doubt will contain much valuable information.

- Raleigh Observer: The Treasurer yesterday ran over the account of warrants from the various counties for the support of outside lunatics, and found that since the 1st of January about \$37,000 had been drawn from the public treasury for this purpose. This drain now ceases, the bill to repeal the law allowing it have passed, and the Treasurer says it saves just about \$50,000 per annum. - Under the difficulty was as follows: Mr. Cox | charge of Rev. A. C. Dixon, a very spirits church at Chapel Hill. Thus far some twenty or thirty conversions have been made, and great interest is manifested in the meetings. — Mrs. Moon, the Qua-keress, is holding revival meetings in the Methodist church at the same place, and will at their conclusion go to Goldsboro, after which she will probably come to this city and begin her good work.

> -Goldsboro Mail: It is not improbable that our Inferior Courts will be abolished, owing to the enlarged jurisdiction of magistrates. - Catharine Lake. Onslow county, has had six weddings in ten days, and it's right in the woods, too. - The phonograph was on exhibition here last week. It doesn't resemble anything except an old sausage machine, but it has the voice of a Woman's Rights Convention. - A little daughter of Mr. Merris Cohen was knocked down and severely injured by a runaway horse on John street Wednesday night. -

A warbler's trill Awakes the hill. For Spring, a rosy lass Hath come, and brings On vernal wings . Rare blooms and garden sass.

- Weldon News: Mad dogs are plentiful-one killed yesterday near town. - Senator Ransom returned from Washington last Friday to rest a little before the extra session begins. — Superior Court for Halifax county, Judge Eure presiding, will convene next Monday. — The town of Tilden, in Robeson county, formerly called Shoe Heel, has had its name changed by the Legislature to Quhele, of which Shoe Heel was a corruption. - We learn from a private letter of a friend that a few days ago a genuine seal was caught at Mr. Hampton's fishery, near Rock Point, on Roanoke river. The seal weighed seventy three pounds, and was four feet long. He was hauled up in a seine, and struck and killed by one of the hands before he could see what it was. . It is now on exhibition at

- Goldsboro Messenger: We are pleased to learn that Major H. L. Grant contemplates establishing a plug tobacco factory in this town during the present year. —We are requested to state that the young ladies and gentlemen of the Mount Olive Baptist Church propose shortfor the benefit of their church. - Major Grant will shortly have two improved brick machines at work, to complete his contract for 1,000,000 brick for the asylum building. The Major had the misfortune, a few days ago, to lose about 200 cords of wood by -The Catholic Church, we sre told, is gaining in membership in this com-munity. —Mr. Jacob Harding, a very old gentleman, who had his arm cut off by the circular saw at Mr. Blacklege Harper's last week, has since died. - The shipments of cotton from this point, for the six months ending March 1st, amount to about 27,000 bales, of which 25,789 found transportation over the W. & W. Rail-

- Charlotte Observer: Judge Kerr was thought to be some better yesterday, but is still confined to his bed. - Bushyhead, Chief of the Cherokees, says he hasenough of war-"nough, nough,"-and he laughed very heartily as he described the whizzing of bullets about his bead. Many of his people, he said, were old and infirm, 'telve men and ten oomen very old," and he could not now call out more than three hundred men for battle. After telling the reporter that he was a Christian-a Baptist —and that all his tribe—about fifteen hun-dred souls—were Christians, he said that they were on friendly terms with the casionally interchanged visits and intermarried. They also carry on a small trade in corn and potatoes with the Catawbas. Some years ago the Legislature granted a charter for a railroad to run from some point in Cleaveland county to Mt. Airy, Surry county, via Statesville, the line to be as nearly an air-line as practicable. A meeting of the stockholders was held in Statesville day before yesterday, when it was ascertained that the required five percent. on \$23,060 of the stock had been paid, and accordingly it was determined to proceed at once to organize the company. This rein, whereupon Barber drew a revolver and shot him through the
head, the wound producing almost
instant death.

Barber subsequently surrendered
himself to the officers and is now in
jail at Lexington.

In speaking of the motives that inspired Hear's motion, Lamar used a
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spired Hear's motion, Lamar used a
spired Hear's motion, Lamar used a
singularly appropriate figure of
speech. He was referring to the persistent attacks upon Davis, a broken
and aged man. He said that the Senator from Massachusetts, he believed,
against him.

Whole city is borne down with sorwas done by the election of the fellowing
Board of Directors: Dr. A. M. Powell, Dr.
Little, C. L. Summers, David Wallace, W.
A. Eliason, S. A. Sharpe, J. J. Mott, Willthe public indignation is very high
against him.

W. A. Eliason Chief Engineer.