

- Charlotte Observer : An empty beer keg, on which Mr. John D. Roberts was sitting, on Muntzler's dray, yesterday afternoon, tilted near the corner of Tryon and Fourth streets and threw him off the wagon. One of his legs caught in the wheels and was broken between the ankle and the knee. ---- Judge Kerr tele-graphed the Sheriff of Gaston county, yesterday, that his physician would not consent to his attempting to hold the Superior Court of that county, which should begin next Monday. ---- The Ladies' Memorial Association have invited Colonel J. P. Phomas, of the Carolina Military Institute. o deliver the memorial address on the 10th of May, and the invitation has been accept-- Mr. Walter H. Page, of Wake county, is on the staff of the new Southern independent Democratic paper, the Age, Louisville, Ky. - Tarboro Southerner: We reret to hear of the death of Mrs. Della Cotton, wife of Adolphus Cotton, Esq., in Baltimore, on Monday last. Mrs. Cotton was the daughter of the late Judge Asa Biggs. ---B. F. Long, Esq., of Hamilton, informs us that the steamer L. G. Cannon is a total loss. ---Special Deputies Duggan and Hardison, of Martin county, passed through this place on Monday last with two colored prisoners for the State prison. --- According to appointment, Bishop Lyman preached in Calvary Church, at this place, on Sunday last. He administered the rite of confirmation to eight applicants, five white and three col--Richard Smith, colored, was brought down from Whitakers on Monday and lodged in jail. He was tried before Justice Hilliard, of Whitakers, on a charge of threatening to kill Maj. J. M. Mayo of that place. He is in jail. - Raleigh Observer: The 218th neeting of Orange Presbytery convened vesterday at Eno Church, Orange county, ix miles north of Hillsboro. This venerable Church Court has some of the ablest ministers in the State among its members. - Sheriff W. J. Sutton, of Bladen county, brought up Henry Corbett, a petty larcener, to the penitentiary. - D. F. Stevenson, Sheriff of Iredell, turned over Dave Allison, colored, sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing, and 3. H. Taylor, Sheriff of Surry, put in John W. Banner for an attempted rape for five years. - Mrs. Moon and Miss Painter continue to draw large crowds. ---- A lit tle son of Mr. John E. Williams had his hand very badly mutilated at Ellington & Royster's shop on Tuesday last. He was playing with a rip-saw and came very near parting company with the best part of his - Weldon News: We learn that there will be a large meeting of negroes here on Saturday next to consult and arrange for going to Kansas, and two hundred are said to be ready to go. ---- We had the pleasure last week of riding - We through and examining Col. J. B. Zollicoffer's farm and orchards. The Colonel has over twenty thousand trees, all in their prime, and it was a beautiful scene. ----We are pained to have to announce the death of Mr. Robert F. Nicholson, which sad event occurred at the hotel in Garysburg on last Thursday morning. Mr. Nicholson was the son of our townsman, Dr. S. Nicholson, and the junior member of the firm of Nicholson & Bro., at Garysburg. - Battleboro correspondent: B. Frank Pitt, who gave bail at the last term of Nash uperior Court, has left for parts unknown. understand the sureties are trying to find im. He was charged with forging a draft on Arrington & Sons, Petersburg, Virginia

politicians and blatant demagogues who are crying "revolution" and moving heaven and earth to place the ballot-box under the protection (God save the mark!) of the bayonets. Here is what the able New Yorker said, and the whole country may listen this time with profit:

"Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police [like keeping peace at the polls | have never yet stood together, and never can stand together. If I am to choose between upholding laws in any part of this republic which cannot be maintained without a standing army, or relinquishing the laws themselves, I give up the laws at once, by whomsoever they are made and by whatever authority; for either our system of government is radically wrong, or such laws are unjust, unequal, and pernicious.

"If the founders of the Constitution had been told that within seventy years from the day on which they laid its solid foundations and raised its majestic columns, a standing army would have been found necessary and indispensable merely to exercise municipal laws, they would have turned; away shuddering from the massive despotism which they had erected.

"The time was, and that not long ago, when a proposition to employ the standing army of the United States as a domestic police would have been universally denounced as a premature revelation of a plot, darkly contrived in the chambers of conspiracy, to subvert the liberties of the people and to overthrow the republic it-

There were never greater truths spoken by uninspired man. If true when attered, how true now! Since that time his party has departed almost entirely from the old land- and then punished, if found guilmarks. To day the leaders are in ty. The STAR advocates an hontheir places in Congress loudly de- est elections and an honest and manding that "unjust, unequal and | fair jury trial. It believes that the pernicious laws" shall be "main- Federal election laws, that have been tained" with a standing army-that so foully abused, should be wiped "the standing army of the United from the United States Statutes. It domestic police." This is their atti- should be wiped from the Statutes, tude. Above we have their just con- as it was once, but was kept in demnation by their ablest man. Let | through either a mistake or trickery. the country read and ponder.

#### THERE WILL BE NO "REVOLU-TION."

The Philadelphia Times has a timely and encouraging editorial on the "Lost Rebellion" of the Stal- to a sudden end the trials of political warts. It says it is settled that the "new rebellion" is ended. There was never any purpose of "rebellion" save in the minds of a few designing and unprincipled fellows in the North who were willing to precipitate the country into the vortex of revolution or any other dismal and chaotic condition, that their party might once more come into power, and the "good stealing" should begin again. The ducted are not calculated to cultivate reve-

marplots of the hour-the small-beer | Parole easily at an earlier day, and could beat him now if he was the horse he was three years ago. Parole. however, is a better horse than he was when he beat Ten Broeck. He begau to run in 1875. One account says he has made thirty-four races and won twenty-one. In 1878 he was beaten once, coming in second. He

is still entered for other races on the English turf, but Lorillard is overdoing it. The strain is too great, and we expect to hear that Parole has been beaten.

FREE ELECTIONS AND HONEST

JURIES. The STAR has never justified outrages upon the ballot. It never will. We believe that the right of suffrage should be inviolate, and that the ballot-box should be kept pureand kept free-free from bulldozers-free from the manipulations of ballot-stuffers-

free from bayonets-free from Returning Boards. The STAR believes that men who tamper with the ballots, who resort to violence or threats to intimidate voters, whether in

Rhode Island or South Carolina, whether in Massachusetts or Louisiana, whether in Pennsylvania or Arkansas, should be fairly tried States" shall be "employed" "as a believes that the juror's test oath Until this is done, there will be no fair trial before Federal Courts for political offences. The Philadelphia

Times, commenting on the action of Attorney General Devens, in bringing offenders in South Carolina, savs: "There will doubtless be howls from the

stalwart Republican orators and organs, but the general public will applaud this disposition of the matter. Outrages upon the sanctity of elections ought to be punished. but little good was to be expected from trials conducted in so partisan a manner as has characterized the proceedings at Charleston, as illustrated by the presiding Judge allowing the prosecutor to enforce the test oath provision against jurors who were Democrats, while he waived it as to others who had served in the rebel army but are now Republicans. Trials so con-Times says there will "be no revolu- rence for the law, and more is to be heped

mains among the leading men of the party of Grant and Hayes. Whilst we concede willingly very high ability to Mr. Conkling, we can see no evidences of either statesmanship or patriotism in his course concerning the arbitrary, dangerous, and op-

pressive election laws. If the whole case were reversedif the Democrats had enacted those laws for the very purposes for which they were enacted by the Republicans; and if they had been abused and made instruments of tyranny

and corruption just as they have been by the Grant set-if the Republicans had at last become dominant in Congress, and

were resolved to get rid of the obnoxious laws in the precise way in which they had been passed, is there a man of ordinary candor and intelligence in the whole land who does not believe that this very Senator Conkling would be foremost now in advocacy of the Republican plan, and would make a speech from the opposite standpoint to that which he now occupies? In other words, Conkling is a traitor to his own honest convictions when he advocates the bayonet machinery of Radicalism. He knows it is wrong, oppressive and dangerous, and when he champions such measures he sinks all semblance of statesmanship into a mere party hack.

If we had not seen the New York Senator on other occasions fail to do his duty to civil liberty, to a pure and free ballot, and to his country, we might have expected that he would have pursued another course in the great struggle now going on in both Houses of Congress. But these latter times not much in true statesmanship is exhibof ited. "True statesmanship," it has been said, "is the art of changing a nation from what it is into what it ought to be." But this is not Mr. Conkling's idea. It is surely not his practice. His "art" consists in passing war measures for times of peace, and in "changing a nation from what it is into" a far worse condition. If there were no restraints upon such demagogues it would not require many years for the government of

our fathers to be "changed" into a despotism more absolute and unbear-

preciate the long suffering and forbearance of the South. The Albany (N. Y.) Argus, for instance, says most justly:

"Southern men have sat in considerable numbers in the last two Congresses. They have legislated in company with Northern Democrats and Republicans. They come in as the peers of their fellow members. Their attention to duty has been constant. They have legislated for the interest of the whole country. Not an unpatriotic word has escaped them. They have insulted no man. They have voted for economy always. They have not supported the nuch-discussed 'claims' in a single inatance. They have set an example of resistance to the lobby which has made the last two houses a very jewel and security n one of the national henor. They have beenfreasonable, frank, argumentative and courteous. They have been the very ideal of public representatives. The reception they have met with has been such as the recurrence to the epithets we have quoted indicates. Such is the effect of the restoration of the Union on such Republicans as claim a monopoly of its restoration."

Possibly some expressions have been used by one or two Southern men, under the greatest provocation, that it would have been better if they had been withheld, but the rule has been moderation, the highest sentiments of patriotism and devotion to the good of the whole country. In contrast to all this forbearance and moderation read the howlings and vaporings of such malignants as Conger and Frye and Blaine and Conkling and Joyce and a dozen or twenty others, who seem to delight in lying against the South and in spitting out their venom at the men who represent our section in both Houses of Congress. Only on Wednesday, Joyce made one of the most provoking, slanderous, and bloody harangues yet heard in the House. The Washingtop correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes:

"Joyce, of Vt., is one of the small animals of the Radical menagerie of the House; but it is not the largest animal that makes the worst stench. To-day he made an infamous speech, and accused, in coarse terms, Southern Representatives of murder, sadrilege, false-swearing, and every crime possible, and predicted that their butchered victims would rise up by thousands in judgment against them. While he did this the Democrats listened, and some of his party hung their heads in shame; but others not only applauded, but congratulated him at the close of his outrageous

We dismiss the topic with a higher admiration of the fortitude and nobility of our representatives than we have ever had before.

Blaine, in his second speech, was very hard on South Carolina. This license to practice law. The call of able than that of Russia. Fortunate- days. Senator Butler is reported as begin with the tenth week. Appeals

cents. The school tax levy, 82 cents, remains the same as formerly. The levy for State purposes this year 18 5% cents less on the one hundred dollars' valuation than was levied for the year 1878.

### Forney on Grant. Charleston Newe and Courier.

J. W. Forney, in his Editorial Notes in the last number of his paper, devotes seven successive paragraphs to advertising Grant's claims for a third term. The very next unlucky paragraph reads like a commentary upon all that precedes it, and is as follows:

"What gratifies me in the United States, and startles me at the same time," says an Englishman, "is that your people bear with rascals for a long time; and when these rascals are big with power, public opinion lets the gas out of them, and they vanish at once and forever."

The history of the fate of the ras cals who were developed under the fostering care of Grant's two terms. perhaps led the Englishman to make his very sagacious observation, but what ever induced Forney to put this and that together so blunderingly and suggestively?

# Mr. Robeson's Speech.

Wash. Special to Philadelphia Times. In the House ex-Secretary Robeson made the big speech of the day, and occupied nearly the whole session. his time having been twice extended by unanimous consent. Robeson has taken his place at the head of the Republicans in the House as a partisan orator. This is conceded on both sides of the hall. His speech to-day was more than two hours long, and he had the close attention of everybody. There was nothing but strong argument in his speech. It was, in fact, the speech of a lawyer. His exposition of the Constitution, according to some of the able members present, was based upon the points of the famous speech of Daniel Webster in reply to John C. Calhoun. Carlisle, Chalmers, Tucker, and many other prominent Democrats congratulated Robeson when he finished, and scores of members gathered around him to extend their compliments.

## New Rules of the Supreme Court. [Charlotte Observer.]

The Supreme Court before ad ournment adopted some modifications of the rules governing the practice therein, which are of special interest to lawyers. The districts are to be called in their numerical order and one week is to be given to each district. The first district is, however, not to be called till Wednesday of the first week. Monday and Tuesday of that week are to be given to the examination of applicants for was his second offence within a few cases at the end of the docket will

and are gentlemen they will make the amende. But if the force of habit disables them from refraining from falsehood [laughter], or if they are required by their employers to lie, and their pay is graduated and increased according to the scale of their mendacity [renewed laughter], it may become necessary, in order to protect the members and the respectable correspondents, and most of them are gentlemen of culture, intelligence and veracity, that we should deny the privilege of the reporters' gallery to these hired political Hessians and slanderers who have thus attacked the members of this House without regard to truth. [Laughter and applause.]

## Senator Thurman's Ancestry. [Raleigh News.]

Judge Thurman's mother was born, raised and married in Eastern North Carolina. Her father, Colonel Allen, was born in Bertie county. Her mothe,r nee Miss Granberry, was a daughter of Mr. Granberry, of Perquimans county. Hence Allen Granberry Thurman of to-day. Miss Allen married Rev. Mr. Thurman, a Methodist preacher, and a member of the Virginis Conference. Subsequently he was transferred to Lynchburg, where Allen G. Thurman was born. In the course of itinerancy he moved to Kentucky, and subsequenty located permanently in Ohio. It is udge Thurman's intention, we understand, to take advantage of his visit

to the State University this summer to visit the old homestead, now owned by Dr. Lewellyn Warren. Judge Thurman will find a warm North Carolina welcome.

#### Grant on the Use of Troops at the Polls.

## New York Sun.

The Republicans of Maryland, in 866, foresaw defeat to be inevitable at the then pending fall elections of that year, unless they could bring about a state of things that might create a necessity for military interference, upon which their last hope of success rested. President Johnson referred the matter to General Grant, who reported on the 24th of October, 1866, as follows: "So far there seems to be merely a very bitter contest for ascendancy in the State. Military interference would be interpreted as giving aid to one of the facions, no matter how pure the intenions or how guarded and just the instructions. It is a contingency I hope never to see arise in this country while occupy the position of General-in-Chief of the Army, to have to send troops to a State in full relations with the General Government, on the eve of an election, to preserve the peace. "U. S. GRANT, General."

Cure for Drunkenness.

- Farmer and Mechanic: U. S. Entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, is urging the adoption of silk raising-not on a grand

feed revolutionists on the other side in on	alow, than from hasty trials by partisan Judges before packed Juries." We have one more remark. We can see no good objection to a law to prevent men from go- ing to election precincts armed. Before the war, fights were an everyday occurrence at elections. Often pistols and knives were used with fatal effect. In this State no liquor of any kind can be sold where elections are progressing, and the bar rooms everywhere are closed on that	the conservation of civil liberty, there are restraints, and the Democratic party is in a position to use them to some extent.	of Butler: "He said the dismissal of the case against one of the late State officers had been de- cided upon months ago, and had frequent- ly been advised by hinself. He further called attention to misstatements by Blaine and told him he was in the habit of 'mak- ing statements without legard to whether they were true or not."" Rev. Francis M. Baker, of the Episcopal Church, in his 57th year, died suddenly in Richmond on the 25th, of paralysis.	for such district will go over to the next term, and not, as now, to the end of the docket. Darwin Designted. Mr. Darwin has been gratified to learn that the examining surgeon at Agram, Austria, has found in a batch of recruits a young man with a six- inch long prelongation of the verte- bræ spinalis, in shape somewhat analogous to a two-year-old pig's tail with a twist." — The New York printer who took away the Philadelphis millionaire's daugh- ter the other day says its the first "fat take"	Drunkenness in Sweden and Nor- way is cured in the following man- ner: The drunkard is put in prison, and his only nourishment is bread soaked in wine. During the first day the prisoner receives the bread and wine with much pleasure. On the second day the feod is not so accept- able. After that he takes his food with great repugnance. In general, eight or ten days of this treatment suffices to produce such a disgust of liquor that the unhappy man is com- pelled to absolute abstinence. After leaving prison, his drunkenness is radically cured, with an occasional exception, and the odor of liquor pro-	instances the case of our townsman, Ed- ward Fasnach, "who for several years has been shipping to France the cocoons reared by his family. He sends in bales aver- aging about forty pounds, stiffed or choked cocoons, for which he has obtained as high as \$3 50 per pound net. The freight to Marseilles, France, is only \$3 per cwt." — The South Illustrated is the name selec- ted for the Illustrated Magazine, which is now being prepared by Mr. George H. Chapin, assisted by Dr. A. B. Chapin, of Chatham. The present edition will be	
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