NO. 28

Another Case of Mali Robbery-Pre-

S. Commissioner acQuiggi

Aminacy Examination Before U.

Jas. Davis and Chas. Williams, the two

young colored men alluded to in our last

as having been arrested on the charge of

robbing the mails, the former being already

in fail on a charge of larceny, had a hearing

before U.S. Con missioner McQuigg yes-

terday morning. The prosecution relied

entirely upon the confession of Jim Davis

to a colored preacher by the name of

Cosar Morton, in iail for costs, which was

liams, some time in March last, stole and

rebbed a pouch of mail at Charleston,

while it was being transferred, and look it

to a lumber yard about a half mile from

the depot; that here they stopped and tried

to unlock the pouch with a key in the pos-

session of one of them, but failed to accom-

plish their purpose, whereupon they ripped

it open with a knife. They only secured

fifty dollars in money from the pouch,

which was county divided between them.

Morton says this confession was made be-

fore the arrest of George Davis for mail

Williams, who is implicated in the robs

bery by his alleged confrere, Jim Davis,

stoutly denies any knowledge of the trans-

action; states that he has not been to

Charleston for many months, and that he

can prove an alibi when it comes to the

At the conclusion of the testimony the

Commissioner announced that he would

hold the prisoners subject to the directions

of the Judge, as it was evident that the

case could not be tried in this district from

the fact that it was committed at Charles-

ton, where it must be transferred. He

then ordered defendants to give bond in

the sum of \$500 each for their appearance

at court, and they were remanded to jail.

States, the prisoners having no counsel.

Mr. J. I. Macks appeared for the United

It should be mentioned that this is an

entirely different case from the one in

which George Davis, the colored train

hand, is alleged to have figured, and who

had a preliminary examination on Thurs-

has trumped up this confession in order to

take a trip to Albany in preference to going

to Raleigh, and thence on the railroad, as

he is to be tried at the approaching term of

the Criminal Court on the charge of larceny.

It is probable, however, that the bottom

facts will be arrived at when the case comes

The New York Sun on Judge Russell

Daniel L. Russell, of North Caro-

ina, who was elected a Judge of the

Superior Court of that State for six

years by the Republicans, without

ever having graduated in the legal

profession, and who was elected to

the present Congress by a coalition

between the Republicans and the

Greenbackers in the Wilmington

district, was a Confederate soldier,

and a large slaveholder at the out-

break of the rebellion. Upon quitting

the army he changed his views, con-

sorted with the negroes and carpet-

baggers, and thus was accepted as a

lecal Republican leader. He be-

longs to a class who have contribu-

ted largely to bring ruin and desola-

tion on what was left of the South

This small demagogue is now seek-

ing to secure the support of the men

whom he persecuted when he had

the power, and here is the manner

which he takes to commend himself

to the Republicans of the North, and

to the ex-Confederates of his dis-

trict, in a speech delivered in the

"I am not afraid to say that I hope

the time will come when the poor

Confederate soldier, hobbling on his

crutches, will be pensioned by this

Government. It any man wants to

take that up on this floor Lam ready

to discuss it, and to take the full re-

If that declaration had been made

by a Democrat, how the changes

patriotic party organs. But as it

comes from a Republican, of course

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley

[Greensboro Central Protestant.]

employed on the Cape Fear & Yad-

engineer is now engaged in the cal-

work of removal from point to point.

President Gray will be a live factor

in the work of building this impor-

left according to the weight of sub-

scriptions assured in furtherance of

tion of a case; or to transfer the case to an-

a watch or an umbrella.

the work from this side or that.

Two hundred hands will soon be

it will be passed by in silence.

after the civil war was over.

House of Representatives:

sponsibility of what I say.

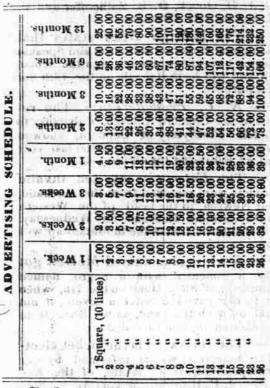
up for final adjudication, if not before.

robbery. Ji

Che Gleekly Star,

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6 months, "

WHAT IS SAID IN WASHINGTON. The Veto Message is of course all the talk in Congressional circles. Much caucusing may now be expected. Whether the Democrats will vote supplies until the regular session and then renew the fight, or refuse to yield one inch, is yet to be determined. Many opinions of prominent members have found their way already in the papers. Morrison's opinion is thus given in the special to

the Richmond State: "Morrison, one of the shrewdest of Dem ocratic politicians, says the veto could not have come in a form more sure to unite the Democrats and strengthen their resolution to fight out the battle against centralization and repression of the popular will at the ballot-box The President has reduced it to a square fight upon the issue of elections free, or elections controlled by Federal authority, with all its machinery of an army and marshals with their deputies."

thought to be rather weak-kneed, is out strongly against all compromise. He says Hayes now crouches at the feet of Conkling, and that his message "will hand him down in history as a complete imbecile and political parasite cringing at the feet of the most corrupt element of the Republican party.'

Other Senators and Representatives talk in the same strain. Thurman is delighted "with the turn affairs has taken." He says the majority will go on as they have begun and camp in Washington until the odious laws are repealed.

Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Senate Democratic caucus, says the President has furnished sufficient reasons upon which the Democrats may stand where they are.

The Republicans are gratified of course, but criticise the de facto's roundabout way. His details weaken him they think.

The House yesterday again passed the army bill by a vote of 120 to 110, but this availed nothing of course, as it requires a two-thirds majority to override the veto of the President. Nine Greenbackers voted with the Republicans, and only three with the

Col. Walter L. Steele is not only appreciated at home but abroad The most cordial recognition of his abilities we have seen was in papers published in distant portions of the Union. We find, for instance, copied into the Washington letter to the Raleigh News, the following from the Kansas City Times:

"Out of the great number of speeches delivered in the House on the two Appropriation bills, that made by Steele, of North Carolina, was the best of any member from the South. It ought to be read by every woman, man and child, North South, East and West. It was bold and maply; courtequaly sarcastic, cutting whereever it touched like a polished blad of the sharpest steel. The vindication of his State was truly patriotic and statesmanly. Since the retirement of Martin I Townsend from Congress, Steele wears the belt for wit and humor. He is one of the most popular members in the House, every body likes him personally, even the mos bitter Radicals admire his open, blunt and candid manner.' And closes by saying, he is the head of his delegation.'

Senator Bayard has hosts of admirers all through the South. He was recently at Charlottesville, Va., when he was serenaded by a large crowd of students from the University of Virginia. Dick Taylor thought him the purest of living politicians. Many others hold a similar opinion.

Business in New York is only moderate. The jobbing trade is reported dull. A letter of the 30th ult. says:

"Cotton goods remain firm and in fair request. Prints in moderate demand and firm, with an upward tendency. Chester's, Humony's and Freeman's are advanced to 51 cents. Men's wear woollens in slightly improved demand."

- All of the very old people in the United States die in North Carolina.

VOL. 10.

BAYONETS AT ELECTIONS.

sense in which it is used by the de

facto. We refer to the matter now

to the United States the right to reg-

of holding elections for Senators and

Representatives." This is guaranteed

by the Constitution in the clause we

quoted yesterday. Mr. Hayes, in

his effort to make a case to justify

his partisan bias and action, falls into

the error of supposing himself the

whole United States. If he is not

the "United States," then there is no

such purpose as he declares to exist,

for Congress does not propose to in-

terfere with the right of "the United

States" in the exercise of the neces-

sary "civil authority to protect" the

elections held for Senators and Re-

presentatives. As we have said, the

Constitution empowers Congress-

not the President, mark you-with

the right to regulate "the times,

places and manuer of holding

elections," and as the Congress

is not composed of either fools or

"revolutionists" it can hardly be true

that they propose to rob themselves

of a Constitutional power. It is,

therefore, the duty of the Congress to

protect themselves, and to see to it

that the Constitutional provisions are

not invaded by an ambitious and ag-

gressive Executive. It has according-

ly framed a bill the actual design of

hich was to prevent an improper in-

terference with their rights and pri-

vileges. It has passed a bill the ob-

ject and intent of which is to keep

free and pure the ballot, so that

the Executive shall not unconstitu-

tionally interfere with the duly qual-

ified electors of the country, and shall

not in any improper way control or

influence the election of its own

members. That is all it has pro-

Has it not the power to do this?

Do not the two Houses represent

"the United States" quite as much as

Haves does, who holds his place

through well established fraud? The

people of "the United States" have a

right to be heard in this matter.

Through their chosen Representatives

they have declared in emphatic tones

that it is a great outrage upon their

rights and liberties for the President

to station troops at the polls to over-

awe and influence their votes. They

have declared through their Repre-

sentatives that the ballot-box should

be sacred, and that it is "the right of

citizens of the United States to vote"

and that this sacred "right" "should

not be denied or abridged." With

armed soldiers at the polls this "right"

is seriously menaced if not destroyed

-is seriously "abridged" if not al-

together "denied." The conservative

New York Journal of Commerce

viewing this protest of the people

"If there is no ground for their appre-

iension, no harm is done by rendering such

a menace illegal, and thus securing to all a

chise. But the pretense that because the

President is of one political party and the

majority in Congress are of another, he is

the United States, and they, by the exercise

of their legitimate powers, are denying

something to the United States, is a most

offensive and unwarrantable assumption

that ought not to pass without severe

The action of the joint caucus of

the Democratic members of Congress

is known to our readers. They pro-

pose next to test the President's sin-

cerity. He professed to have vetoed

the Army bill "because of its alleged

abridgement of the powers of civil

officers." They say very truly, as we

have shown above, that "in reality

this was not the intention, and would

not be the effect of the bill as bereto-

fore passed." But in order that the

President shall not be allowed to evade

to give him "an opportunity to pass

upon a bill which shall present to him

the sole question, whether or not the

used to keep the peace at the polls."

We will then see how much sincerity

and honesty there is in Hayes's reason

There is one part of the message

that should be referred to. Mr. Hayes

for his veto.

full and free exercise of the elective fran-

posed—that is all it has done.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879. It stands of the s

Mr. Hayes put forward as a plea for the sixth section of the Army bill. why he should not approve of the The Democrats, as our telegrams of Army bill, that it was proposed "to deny to the United States even the so change this sixth section as to necessary civil authority to protect make it apply only to officers of the the National elections." We showed army and navy, and not to United yesterday that there was no such

States civil officers. This is just as it thing as a National election in the should be. Let a naked question of army or no army at the polls be presented to the de facto. Let him have to say that no one proposed to deny no dodge or quibble-give him no opportunity for evasion. ulate "the times, places, and manner.

But what right has the Executive to say that no further prevention was necessary to restrain the army within proper limits? Is it a fact that the provisions of the Revised Statutes, to which he refers so confidently, have been found sufficient to prevent military interference? Is it not a notorious fact that the army has interfered in spite of the provisions of the Revised Statutes? If so, then are not other provisions and safe-guards necessary? The Philadelphia Ledger is a moderate Repub lican paper. Its proprietor is the special friend of Gen. Grant. That paper thinks other precautions are necessary, and says:

"Every precaution within the limits of the Constitution should be provided against army interference with elections: and the fact that some such are provided i oo argument why others should not be, i the unguarded points present openings and temptations to unscrupulous partisans, either in the army offices or the Executive Department of the Government, in times of high political excitement. The logical inference is just in the opposite direction to that taken by the President, for nothing is more repugnant to the instincts of the American people than the intervention of the military arm of the Government at election times. Hence all that portion of he message could have been left ou greatly to the advantage of the rest.'

It thinks the President has serious ly blundered just here in his argu-

"Furthermore, it leads him into an argu ment in favor of the policy of retaining the clause permitting the use of troops at the polls-so argument that commits him against the repeal of that portion of the w, whether it comes to him in the form of an ameniment to an appropriation bill or as an independent measure. This is a fatal error of policy, that puts him at cross purposes with that influential and able section of the Republican membership in Congress who had already expressed their willingness to favor the repeal, if presented in a separate act."

We will soon see whether Haves is for armed intervention at the polls of for a free election as he pretends.

THE WASHINGTON OUTLOOK.

Up to Friday afternoon the vari ous opinions were crystalizing into shape somewhat different from that which the more extreme men favored. The STAR's midnight dispatch of the 2nd stated that it was believed that the House caucus had rejected the report of the Joint Committee that caucused secretly on that day. We avail ourselves of the Richmond STAR's correspondent for an account of what was done in the secret Joint Caucus. It seems that enough has leaked out to gratify curiosity. They looked the danger in the face, surveyed the whole field, including 1880, and then concluded that it would not do to adjourn Congress without making appropriations. There is no danger of the Army Appropriation bill being introduced out of time, because it is in the hands of a discreet committee, and no individual member can introduce it.

It was decided by this Joint Caucus that a new bill should be drawn by Senator Eaton and Representatives Carlisle and Chalmers (one Northern and two Southern,) "providing for the repeal of the law authorizing the use of the military at the polls, but leaving to the United States civil authorities the power to keep the peace at the polls, and that it should be introduced in the House at once and passed, if possible, without debate." It was believed that Hayes would sign such a bill. The corres-

"The President is represented to have said to a prominent member of the House since his veto message was published. that he did not believe there could exist in time of peace any circumstances to warrant the President in using troops to interfere with lections, but he did insist that the hands of the President ought not in time of war to be tied by any law, recalling the fact that the use of military to protect the polls "the main issue," they now propose during the earlier years of the war was all that prevented Maryland, Kentucky and committee will also recommend that the Senate proceed to pass the Legislative Appropriation bill, including the political clauses, and give the President a chance to army or any portion of it should be approve or veto. In the event of a veto they may then separate the objectionable sections and pass them in a modified form; but they think it will be time enough to consider a compromise on that when he shall have vetoed the Legislative bill."

The Democrats are soothing themselves with one view that really has no little comfort in it. It is that a insists that there are already in the Democratic Senate and House will provisions of the Revised Statutes | count the electoral votes, and where

there is, therefore, not any necessity This beats Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup immensely. They even say that elections will be tainted yesterday informed our reader, will where the deputy marshal law is used correptly. Is it a boomerang or a back-action sword?

> The Baltimore Sun's special from Washington of 1st says that the Democrats are enjoying a feeling of perfect eatisfaction. It says:

"From the utterances of Demecratic leaders to-day your correspondent feels perfectly justified in stating that nothing very dreaful will happen whether there are more vitoes or not; and that the Democrats most certainly do not consider that hey will have placed themselves at a disadvantage when everything if over. On the contrary, they believe that they will occupy the point of vantage before the country. The army will not be starved, neither will the United States courts be compelled to shut up for want of funds. The appropriations proper and necessary for the support of the army and to defray the legitimate expenses of the administration of justice will be made, and all the necessary expenses of the executive branch of the government will be made. But if the President is determined to hang on to he machinery and appliances of the odious lection laws the agents selected to carry on the work will have to labor for love.

The House will make no more appropriations for election supervisors and deputy marshals. The Depart ment of Justice will have no funds with which to terrorize and bulldoze the voters of the country. The

"Care will now be taken that no such discretion can be exercised, as every item appropriation for the Department of Justice will be made so specific that it cannot be diverted to any other purpose."

The New York Herald's Washington special says that "the Appropriation bills will be passed at this session in regular order, without the riders, if that is made necessary by vetoes, and that if this is not done by the Democrats as a body, it will be done by Democratic and Republican votes together. It follows that the cry of "revolution" need not be heeded by anybody. It is an evidence that the Republicans would like to carry the next election on a false issue, and that is all.

The Philadelphia Times is of the opinion that Capt. Kitchin is a member of the Pickwick Club. It has some fun over what occurred when the Captain went for Russell so vigorously, pronouncing his speech "infamously false and slanderous," and accusing him of "violating every rule of decency and propriety," and that too after he had said "that he meant to say nothing personal." It is auxious to see when Russell gets back whether he too "is worthy of membership in the Congressional Pickwickian Club."

Evarts is happy. He says the President and Cabinet "now stand in thorough accord with the party that placed them in power." Only a few weeks ago this same Mr. Evarts, and other members of the Cabinet, "distinctly conveyed the impression to Democrats that the President would meet them half-way in a compromise as to the election laws. It was partly due to that fact, mentioned in the Democratic caucus, that many Democrats yielded to their personal judgment and followed the lead of Thurman and the Northern Democrats in the course that has led to the present predicament.'

This we learn from the State's careful correspondent.

Lord Falmouth, whose horse beat Lorillard's Uncas, is a very successful racer. He has won, the New York World says, \$800,000. He never bet but one sixpence in his life. He loves racing for its sake and indulges it. The World says he would have won ten times more than he has if his horses had been running in the colors of betting men. It adds:

"It is all the more gratifying to reflect hat even on the English turf of the present day a nobleman may indulge his love for racing and take all the highest honors of the course year after year without having to plunge, or plan startling coups with more astuteness and patience than honesty."

The Khedive of Egypt is a very obstinate fellow. He is thoroughly bankrupt, but he steadfastly refuses to assent to the demand of France and England that foreigners should be appointed as his Ministers of Fiand Public Works.

-Tom Evans tells of a clever citizen of Reidsville, who was inveigled to New York under a bogus commission sent from Washington making him a detective in counterfeit money and offering him \$10,000 to work the thing right for the Government. He was next advised to go at once to New York and step at a certain hotel, also giving the rendezvous of the sharpers, and to watch his cerks and try and get the drop on them. He did go. Said clever citizen returned, minus \$500. He was not "clever" in the English sense.

- Mr. Haves wrote the veto mes-

The Mail Robbery-Preitminary, Examination of George Davis.

The case of George Davis, the colored train hand, charged with stealing a mail pouch from a car on the W., C. &A. R. R., mention of which has already been made in the STAR, was called before U. S. Commissioner E. H. McQuigg, at his office, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Aaron Godbolt was the main witness. He testified that himself and George Davis, the accused, were both train hands on the W., C. &. A. R. R.; that the mail on the night trains go through in charge of a to the effect that himself and Charles WR conductor, and is placed in the hazgage car; that between Flemington and Whiteville, on a certain night in March last, the accused took a bag of mail, and concealed it in an ice-box in one of the care; that, after arriving in Charleston, and the baggage had been distributed. Davis took out the mail-bag, cut it open, took out the mail and rifled it in the presence of the witness; that Davis then buried the mail matter in a swamp, he (witness) going with him at his request, and then filled the bag with mud and sunk it in a creek under a trestle, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot, on the railroad.

The officer who had been employed in the case testified as to the finding of the mail and pouch in the places indicated, being accompanied by Aaron Godbolt as

At the conclusion of the testimony the defendant, George Davis, was ordered to give a justified bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the approaching term of the U.S. District Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

The witness, Godbolt, was also required to give bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance, which was furnished.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of two colored boys, named Jim Davis and Charles Williams, on the confession of the former, who is now in jail awaiting trial on the charge of larceny, that he and Williams had robbed a mail pouch in Charleston, S. C. Williams was lecked up with his alleged companion in iniquity to await a hearing before Commissioner McQuigg, at 10 o'clock this mornat which time some idea may be form as to the amount of reliance to be placed in the "confession" alluded to.

The Fees of County Officers.

The General Assembly, at its last session, passed a bill entitled "An act to regulate the fees of certain county officers in Pitt county," the popular construction of which was that it had universal application and was so intended. The effect of the provisions of this law, as generally applied, would be to cut dewn the fees of such county officers as Sheriff, Clerks of Court and Register of Deeds to a very insignificant amount, none of whom would be able to live on their salaries, besides reducing the pay of tales jurors to fifty cents a day. The Raleigh Observer published the act, and gave an opinion in its editorial columns sustaining the view of its construction as above set forth; which had the effect to still more firmly impress the people of the State with the idea that its application would be universal. Solicitor Moore, of our Criminal Court, however, took a different ent view of the matter, his opinion being that it could be made applicable to Pitt county only. In other words, that the law was to be construed in accordance with its title, and, therefore, advised the County Commissioners of New Hanover to go on id the old way, regardless of the law, which he was clearly of the opinion had no application to our county officers.

Upon this construction of the statute the members of the Wilmington Bar differed in opinion. Solienor Moore, however, took the opinion of the Attorney General, and that official concurred with the Selicitor, as will be seen by the following, a copy of which we obtained upon application to one of the interested parties at the Court House yesterday:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, "OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. 'RALEIGH, April 29, 1879. "My Dear Sir: The act referred to in your letter is in Chap. 293, Laws 1879, and think, by its title, is to be taken as only applicable to Pitt county. It is entitled An Act to Regulate the Fees of Certain

"Yours truly, "B. R. Moore, Heq., Solicitor for the State." This settles the question of the construction of the statute until it is decided in the Courts, and Solicitor Moore deserves great deal of credit for thus promptly bringng it to an issue. The result is undoubted ly very satisfactory to the various county flicers throughout the State, among whom it was creating quite a stir and a great deal of indignant comment.

We learn that Judge Meares has determined to call an extra session of the Criminal Court, to commence on the last Monday in May, the 26th inst., in order to avoid interfering with the regular term of the Superior Court, which is to convene here on the first Monday in June. According to this arrangement the Criminal Court will only meet one week earlier than it would

Blecontinuance of Sunday Trains The Sunday train on the W. & W. Railroad, which arrives here at 8:16 A. M., has been discontinued, as also the one leaving Wilmington every Sunday at 9:20 P. M. On the W., C. & A. R. R., the Sunday trains arriving at 9 P. M. and departing at 8:36 P. M., have also been discontinued.

Ne change in other trains.

It has latterly become so very difficult to hang offenders, that we are almost opposed to capital punishment—not that we think it is wrong—far from it—but because we think that crime is deterred not so much provisions of the Revised Statutes count the electoral votes, and where enough guards to prevent any farther States are darried by military interior that ference their votes will be thrown of the Cabinet, says the N. Y. Tribune.

Turpentine Spirits

- The Goldsboro Mail says that t has 1,400 weekly subscribers. Glad to

- Take it all mall, is there a bet-

ter weekly paper in the State than the Salisbury Watchman? - The STAR could have trebled s subscription within the last two years if t had chosen to do so

- Jerry Claton, a colored man, was drowned at a dangerous place in Neuse river, fifteen miles from Newbern, dalled Pitch Kettle.

- Raleigh Observer: The libel suit of Blair Baswell against H. A. Foote, editor of the Warrenton Gazette, has been nol. prossed at Franklin Court.

- Wilson Advance: We learn that the trial of the Swepson case, at this erm of Franklin Superior Court, was ostpened until Friday, in consequence of be absence of Judge Strong, one of the eading counsel for the prosecution.

- Salisbury Watchman: A mission meeting has been geing on in St. Luke's Roiscopal church for about ten days, conlucted by the Rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bynum, Rev. Mr. Curtis and Rev. Dr. Sutton. The attendance has been good.

- Winston Sentinel: The Mendlesohn Quintette Club, of Boston, will take part in the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Salem Female Academy, on the 16th inst. The Danbury Memorial Association will observe the 10th of May, and R. B. Glean, Esq , has been invited to deliver

- Newbern Nut Shell: Bryan reen, a colored man, who had been employed as brakeman on the A. & N. C. R. R. died at his house in this city, Friday, and if the information obtained by us be true the cause of his death will bear looking into. It is thought he was poisoned by mean whiskey.

- Weldon News: Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson preached in Halifax last Friday and Saturday, four persons were baptised and the rite of confirmation administered to four. -- Capt. W. H. Kitchin was born in Lauderdale county, Alabama, December 22nd, 1837. His parents removed o that county from this State and moved back to North Carolina in 1841. - Justice Wm. Breham, living in the neighborhood of Arcola, this county, lost his house by fire, a few days ago, and on suspicion rested Frank Skenna.

- Raleigh News: The people of hapel Hill are very much interested in he speedy commencement of the work. The business men prefer to have the road tap the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad at Apex or Carey. The charter grants the privilege of making a connection at any point from Lockville to Hillsboro. If he road is laid to Durbam it is thought an extension will be made from that point ortheast to Henderson, and later on a still further extension from Chapel Hill southwest to the Coalfield. It requires a subscription of \$10,000 capital to start this read and a majority of the subscription necting point. A meeting will be held at Chapel Hill on the 17th of May to organze and begin operations.

- Winston Leader: The Winston Light Infantry have received their new flag. It is a beauty. It is made of purple and red silk, with heavy gold fringe. On one side is the seal of North Carolina, talons the olive branch and arrows. The povs have cause to be proud of it -Mr. D. A. Brinkley, of Lewisville Township, has left in our office a specimen of that nineral that was recently found in digging well in that township. The rock in which the mineral is imbeded is of a hard flinty substance, and appears to be susceptible of a high polish. If valuable for nothing else it will make beautiful base for monuments, statuary, &c. Mr. B. says some of the ore was tried in a crucible, and alsubstance something like silver was pro-- We tender our congratulations Mayor A. B. Gorrell upon bis recent promotion, which was to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d battalion N. C. State - The other day we unintenionally discovered a young man with his arm around a very sweet young lady, and the next time we saw him we mentioned to him that he must have been embracing a golden opportunity. "No," he said, was making glad the waist places."

- Charlotte Observer: Mr. J. W. McLure, of this county, a section master Railroad, has invented what he calls a abor-saving trackabar, to be used for the purpose of bringing the track to a solid - We learn, through a business letter from Hickory, that there is a stronger probability, just at present, of the hilding of the branch railroad from Lincolnton to Hickory, connecting the Caroina Central and Western North Carolina Railroads, than there has ever been before. - As it is certain that the Western North Carolina and Spartanburg & Asheille Railroads will compete quite strongly for the summer travel to the mountains of North Carolina, it may be expected that fares will be low to mountain tourists. !! It ville and return, including stage fares. ---The Yorkville Enquirer notes the fact that he Supreme Court of South Carolina has esse of Steele vs. the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, which was an action would have been rung upon it by the by the plaintiff against the defendant for \$15,000 damages for injuries sustained by him by the falling in of the railroad bridge and cars at the south fork of Fishing Creek, in York county, in November, 1877.

Raleigh Farmer & Mechanic: The fine old mansion at the Cherokee Iron Works, occupied by Capt. Fred. Latham was burned on the 11th inst. Loss \$2,000. - The Catholics of Hillsboro have been church, school and cemetery. Strenuous kin Valley Railroad—one hundred at forts will be made to build the church this end, working in the direction of this summer. — The Chatham Gold Egypt. Barracks will be on the Dis-Mining Company, after twelve months' extillery lot, near the depot. It will be perience with simple appliances in testing determined first at what point to teh-stamp battery, with all the modern immake the crossing of Buffalo, and the provements. -- The firm of Herman Behr & Co., of New York, have bought culation. Portable sleeping quarters the Buck Greek Corusdum Mine, in Clay will be provided, so as to facilitate the county, for \$6,000, and are preparing to fully develop it. -- It is said that Col. dhn D. Cameron will remove the Hillsboro Recorder to Durham, but we hear the report denied. Rumor also whispers of a tant road. As to the location of the new paper at Durham. - N. T. Wili ms, of Person county, sold in Durham. Mount Airy end of the road, nothing on the 22nd of April, five grades of topacco that averaged \$65.13 per cwt. or little is positively known. In the nature of things it is evident that the road will take the most direct way to Chemists, Messrs. Warnecke and Phillips. Mount Airy, or deflect to the right or of the State Analytical Station, are now work upon the fertilizers, and we understand that they hope to finish by June 1st, at the yery latest. --- Gen. W. R. Cox has kindly promised us an article for next week, giving incidents of Lee's surrender and the "Last charge at Appomattox." The Virginia plan brings the jury from abroad to the prisoner. The North Carolina plan takes the prisoner abroad to the jury. Both are expensive. But whether it Two car-loads of walnut lumber, from western North Carolina, went northwest last week, to be converted into furniture is more so to summon citizens of other counties to the court first having jurisdicand brought back to us. — Mr. Joseph Lunsford, of Person, sold at Durham the tobacco grown on a single scre, and 200 pounds additional, \$477. Rather better than cotton, that! Mr. D. Blalock, of other county, with the attendant inevitable expenses of postponement, additional cost for witnesses, jail fees, &c., is a matter that will bear investigation. The Virginia plan Orange, sold the product of 1,100 hills (less than quarter acre) for \$140. — There are about 1,100 convicts belonging to the State Penitentiary, about two-thirds of seems the most summary, and therefore the most satisfactory.—Hillsboro Recorder. whom are judiciously employed on the - Lord Beaconsfield never owned several lines of railroads now in process of construction.