NO. 19.

bocketed the money, inasmuch as Oldham & Co. got none, although they got more than B. F. Mitchell & Son did on a cousignment they made to another of the

Ring. What do you think Oldham & Co.

got? It was a statement of account dated

July 24th, showing a balance due D. C. Seymour of \$57.55 against the peas, after crediting proceeds of sales of 98 sacks He

at the same time advised Oldham & Co.

to held balance of peas for another

season, as he had preserved them with lime

and sait, and they would do to hold over

until snother season. In December, Old-

ham & Co. thinking Seymour must be tired

of holding the pess, ordered them turned over to Robt. Carey & Co. Seymour tells.

Carey the peas are not worth the charges.

Carey thereupon declined to take them, but

which turned out to be Black Peas and not Clays, which were shipped by Oldham & Co. The climate changed them, of course, be-

cause Mr. Seymour was honest, and did

not belong to any ring. Nevertheless he could See-more black than clay peas in the

ot. At this stage of the game, which caused

Oldhon & Co to ones their eyes, they at once wrote D. C. Labatt, an attorney in New Orleans, directing him to call on Mr.

Seymour for the peas and to pay all lawful

charges and draw on Oldham & Co. at sight for the same. Labatt made the de-

mand for the peas according to shipping

said marks, because they had changed as

bad as the peas. He then asked for time

to make up his account. He being honest

and truthful, thought the best thing to be

done was to put the peas in new sacks,

which would obviate the necessity of his

accounting for the marks. For this labor

he only charged 31 cents per sack, while

the actual charges should not have exceeded

12 cents per sack. When this was accom-

plished he found his account was still too

small, so he adds one month's storage, in-

surance and interest, more than the time

the peas had been in his hands. He also

charges Oldham & Co. with a draft and

interest, drawn on him by J. I. Metts & Co.,

Wilmington, on a shipment they had made,

in which Oldham & Co., had no interes

whatever. He further adds \$6.50 for advertising, and for commissions \$43.80, on

the peas which he could not sell, making

a total of \$426.70 against the peas, and

says, most positively, that he will not

public can see very well that this

man does not belong to any ring,

because the Ring merchants will allow

\$2.50 per bushel, while Seymour takes all

and wants more; and even is not satisfied at

cause the shipping marks will not stay on

the sacks and clay peas all turn black and

speckled, and got mad because Oldham &

Co. requested him to send the old sacks

back to them at their expense. He would

not even do this, saying they were so badly

cut by rats that they could not be identified

man every time in preference to such cattle

subject of a "Cow Pea Ring" in the STAR,

we give the subjoined extract from a letter

Virginian, of yesterday, headed 'The New Orleans Cow Pea Ring,' and you gentle-

the names composing that 'Club House'

Ring, should be published. You are not

dravier street, is spreading his letters and

have them regularly ourselves; have one to-

day, dated 19th, asking for a trial ship-

ment, and we have been sent several from

our North Carolina farmer friends in Hyde

and other counties. We know every man

who was engaged in the ring-the so-called

commission merchants. One of the firms,

J. R. Kent & Co., went "up the spout"

cards over the Pea country again. We

The Cow Pea Ring Once More.

the New Orleans "Ring:"

Oh for more Ring men! Give us a Ring

CLAY PEA.

that, but wants to whip Oldham & Co. be-

turn over the peas to Labatt or any

one else until this amount is paid.

marks. Seymour could not deliver peas by

sent Oldham & Co. a sample of same,

Meekly Stur,

WILMINGTON. N. C.

BALLROAD DISTANCES.

distances from Wilmington to Louis-

ville, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chi-

eage by the two routes, by Paint

Rock thence to Knexville, and by

Duck Town thence to Chattanooga.

Map the distances are as follows:

From Wilmington-

From Knoxville-

From Chattanooga-

From Wilmington-

number of miles:

According to Appleton's Railway

To Louisville...... 232 miles

To Chicago via Chattanooga.. 948 miles

To Chicago via Knoxville.... 897 miles

To Uncinnati via Chattanooga 738 miles

To Cincinnati via Knoxville. . 617 miles

To St. Louis via Chattanooga. 830 miles

To St. Louis via Chattanooga. 799 miles

To Louisville via Chattanooga 672 miles

To Louisville via Knoxville.. 621 miles

So it is seen that Wilmington is

nearer to these cities by the Paint

Rock route, and by the following

To Louisville...... 51 miles

To St. Louis...... 31 miles

To Chicago...... 51 miles

If the road from Rockingham,

Richmond county, to Salisbury is

built the distance will be shortened.

It would look, from this table, to a

disjuterested mind as if in favor of

the Paint Rock road, now nearly com-

pleted. It is the shortest route from

have noticed that the distances given

are as the crow flies and not as the

figures show, however, that Wil-

mington is nearer to the cities named

by the Knoxville route than by the

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Let it be understood, the STAR is

not opposed to a sale of the Western

North Carolina Railroad. It is not

even opposed to a sale of that prop-

erty to "the said William J. Best and

his associates." But we do say that

it ought not to be sold on the terms

proposed in the bill printed in the

We are not prepared to say whe-

is a fair equivalent or not, but on a

careful reading of the bill it strikes us

that the conditions are not altogether

and in the hands of astute lawyers

may be construed to mean almost

anything. Thirty-three words em-

brace all that is said concerning dis-

orimination in transportation rates,

and there is a vagueness and latitude

in many of the provisions that ought

to be thoroughly eliminated by the

We hope the bill will be carefully

and thoroughly examined by every

member of the Legislature, and the

soundest and ablest lawyers in the

State will be consulted as to its bind-

. We do not hesitate to say that the

bill ought not to pass in its present

shape. It needs amendment if its

guarantees are to be worth anything

to the people of North Carolina, and

the members of the Legislature, who

are the servants of the people, should

not hesitate to employ every possible

GOOD WISHES.

Now let the Democratic members of the

Legislature keep in lasting remembrance

the special session of Congress, and re-

frain from all legislation which may dam-

age their party in the approaching contest.

our State exchanges, and failed to

note which one. What is said is all

very well provided it can be done.

There are two parties in the Legisla-

ture. One of them is not specially

anxious that the Democrats should

make any political capital out of the

road elephant. There are some sharp,

cunning, watchful fellows among

them, and they may not choose to

"refrain from all legislation which

may damage" the Democratic party

"in the approaching contest." We

hope for the best. We trust

that no "damage to (our) party"

may come from the session. We hope

that Keogh and Ike Young, and Dick

Badger and Shaffer, and Albertson

and Jenkins, and Barringer and

Reade, and Bynum and Rodman, and

Holden and the rest of the leaders

may not put into the heads of their

We clipped the above from one of

safeguard that can be suggested.

ing force and effect.

Since the above was in type we

the great Northwest to this city.

roads are actually constructed.

way of Chattanooga.

STAR of Thursday.

satisfactory.

\$1.50 a Year, in advance.

13 Months.	848688888888 888 8
6 Months.	22222222222222222222222222222222222222
8 Months.	2588888842688888888888888888888888888888
2 Months.	######################################
.danone t	4201400144848484848 83568588888888888
8 Weeks.	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
з Мескв.	88868888888888888888888888888888888888
I Weck.	
ALL MALE	Sonare, (10 lines)

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington N. C., as second-class matter.]

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEK STAR is as follows: ingle Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50

6 months, "

POREGONE CONCLUSION.

We copy elsewhere from Governor Jarvis's argument in favor of the sale of the Western North Carolina Rail road. We have already given the Syndicate bill in full, and hence it is not necessary to give the Governor's synopsis. Let the people read the bill carefully. After awhile we may offer some comments upon it. We may say here, that if the arguments now used to induce the sale had been used by the advocates of the road when they wanted the East taxed to build it, there would never have been a dollar raised for the purpose or a foot of railroad constructed. It will be interesting reading to place the highly colored, roseate hued speeches of the friends of the Western North Carolina about the time the taxes were being laid for the construction of the said road, (about which heavy, unbearable, outrageous, oppressive taxes so much is said now,) beside the warmly earnest, persuasive, high wrought appeals to sell out said road at this important hour of the old State's destiny. In 1868 and afterwards, when the Western North Carolina was so strongly urged, and when taxes were nothing or but dust in the balances, if you would listen to the advocates, the State was really very poor, and the taxes were oppressive beyond belief. Then it was nothing to undertake the most gigantic schemes, and enterprises of great pith and moment were entered upon without hesitancy, and with a boldness bordering on the heroic. But ten or twelve years afterwards, when the State has really improved and recuperated, there is haste to sell out, and the taxes are made to appear as | sharp knife of scrutiny. enormous. Well, so they are, and they were enormous in 1872 when a Democratic Legislature was aiding in the construction of this very North

We are not arguing the question to-day. It is a foregone conclusion that the sale will be made. We are impressed with the wonderful "change that has come over the spirit of" the "dreams" of some of the politicians and candidates for office. We can but remark, in passing, upon the contrast presented in the arguments used by politicians when they wish the people to submit to heavy taxation for a given purpose, and when they wish to persuade the people that they ought to sell out dirt, road-bed, right of way, cross ties, iron, rolling-stock and all because their burdens are great and they ought not to bear them any longer. We repeat, let the arguments as to taxation now employed to urge and justify the sale be used also when a proposition to construct is uppermost, and there would never be a foot of railroad construct-

Carolina Railroad.

The Bible teaches the wisdom of extra session and the sale of the railcounting the cost before you undertake to build. But we reserve our comments for another time. This is only a thought thrown out by way of introduction to the Governor's justification of his course. He manages his case very well. It is an ingenious attorney's plea to justify a certain line of procedure.

Republican committeemen in Pennsylvania are largely in favor of Blaine. Out of 1,517 responses received by the New York Tribune, Blaine has 1,175, and Grant but 274. But Pennsylvania's vote by trickery party in the Legislature to protract is nominated who is not of unsullied will be cast for the latter.

VOL. XI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

it cost from \$25,000 to \$86,000 and ism who does not regard as next to

common responsibility and interest, and will unite in disposing of the said elephant in the manner proposed or in some other way that may be profitable, fair, safe and patriotic. But we are afraid that the other side as they please; that is to say, that

doing anything else. One man can call one hundred and seventy men together, but it takes eighty-six to say when they will adjourn sine die.

TWO THIRDS RULE.

The Democratic papers are discuss ing the two-thirds rule that prevails in the National Convention. The Republicans only require a majority vote to select candidates. The twothirds rule was first introduced in 1835 by the late Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of this State. The rule has worked well in some instances, but it is not universally popular. The old Whig party never adopted any such rule. We notice that some of our Democratic exchanges are very earnest in their denunciations of the rule, and demand its repeal. The Charleston News and Courier, for in-

"One argument against the two-thirds rule is that it operates to defeat the strongest candidates. There is force in this view. The small fry can nearly always prevent the nomination of the most conspicuous candidate by dividing more than a third of the whole vote amongst other candidates, and when the convention is tired out, candidate of the negative type against whom, as for whom, there is nothing particular to say, is brought out and is chosen. Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan were not the strongest and highest available Democrats by any means. Governor Seymour's nomination is not really an exceptional case. The arrangement was that he should decline the nomination which was tendered him, when it became evident that Pendleton could not be nominated, and propose instead Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio! But Governor Seymour, broke down, physically and mentally, was taken home by a zealous friend, and re-mained the candidate of the party."

It is urged on the other hand, that the candidate of a great party for its highest offices ought to be able to obtain two-thirds of the delegates. This ther the price offered for the property | is plausible, but it has not worked well as far as ability and character are concerned. The ablest and strongest men have not been chosen generally under the operations of the rule. It The bill seems to be loosely drawn, is to be noted, however, in the case of the three mentioned by the Charleston paper, that whilst they were "of negative type," they were all elected, which was the main end in view.

The Democrats at St. Louis in 187 passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the States be requested o instruct their delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the twothirds rule longer in force in National Conventions, and that the National Committee insert such request in the call for the next

This resolution should not be neglected by the people of the States. In some way there should be an expression of opinion. It is one of those rules that may or may not be fortunate in a given instance. L. Q. Washington, in his last letter to the Richmond Commonwealth, says:

"I met sometime ago one of Mr. Tilden's warmest friends in the West-a distinguished jurist and a politician of much He said that it would never do to think of nominating Mr. Tilden by anything less than a two-thirds vote. He did not believe in the expediency of nominating any man who was not acceptable to twothirds of the Democratic National Convention. For one I should regard a change as most unfortunate. It is only just to the different candidates named for this position to say that there is hardly one of them who would care to receive the nomination unless he could get a two-thirds vote."

In arguing the case, which we have not attempted, much could be said on both sides. Viewed abstractedly it has an undemocratic, unrepublican look. We are all taught from our childhood that in this country majorities rule. But is this true? Do not a few hun-

dred men control this country? The News and Courier thinks the majority rule will give the South far more power in the Convention. It says it can practically say who shall be nominated. That paper says:

"There is more true conservatism and far more unselfishness, in National affairs, among the Southern Democrats than among the Northern Democrats. The Southern Democrats do not wish that a Southerner shall be placed in nomination for either President or Vice President. Their sole alm is to perpetuate the Union as it is, with the rights of the States, under the Constitution, unimpared. For this reason it is important that the active political strength of the South should be increased whenever there is a favorable opportunity, as there

The South must have no candidate, and it ought to take care that no man the session for twenty days and make | character and unquestioned patriot- | the longest.

It is not uninteresting to know the to engage in general legislation." We life the welfare of his people, the preservation of local self government, hope that both parties will deal with the upholding of the laws, the perthe great railroad elephant as a sort petury of civil and religious liberty. of State animal in which they have a On the whole, we doubt the expediency of a change at present.

IMPORTANT. Thus far the indications are that Tilden is the choice of the New Engwill not allow the Democrats to do land Democrats and "by a large majurity." A census of prominent New they will not allow them to sell the England Democrats is progressing. elephant and then go home without That fact will not strengthen his claims in the South. But there is good prospect, we are led to believe that the Democrats will not be troubled at Cincinnati with Mr. Tilden's claims. It is known that the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal is a warm personal and political friend of Tilden's. It makes this statement, and it is important:

> "We may further state, as within our positive knowledge, that Mr. Tilden does not seek the nomination, but that he is casting about for some one who may lift the burdens of the canvass from his shoul-ders without sacrificing the party."

This is explicit. It is "within the positive knowledge" of Mr. Watterson that Mr. Tilden will not seek the nomination. He, however, is seeking his successor. He proposes to name the man-one who can "lift the burdens of the canvass from his shoulders."

Old Thurlow Weed thinks that

Thackeray is not comparable to Dickens as a novelist. He tried to read "Henry Esmond," which he very properly considers the best of his terested in it. He can always read Dickens; ergo he is greatly Thackeray's superior. This is logical, doubtless, but it is not sound criticism. Dickens is charming. In pathos and humor, in laughter and tears, he is the master of Thackeray, and probably of any other writer of fiction. He is irresistibly charming. We never tire of him. We can read him again and again, and with renewed interest always. But he is not Thackeray's equal where that great writer is strongest. In satire and profundity the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Newcomes" and "Henry Esmond" and the delightful Lectures on the Humorists and the Georges must go up head. Such, we take it, is the general verdict among the most critical readers. Such, at any rate, is our own view. Let us add, that in delicate irony he has no rival. He describes human character as it is, and in this respect he very greatly excels his only rival of the Victorian age. His style, too, is more idiomatic and fresher than Dickens's, who, great as he is, abounds in some objectionable

Gen. Longstreet has declared himself in favor of Grant for a third term. He thinks Grant can carry North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. If all of the Confederate Generals were made of such clay as he is Grant would be Dictator or Emperor before two years. When a fellow does begin to go on a down grade and with no brakes he goes fast and far. If Grant or any other Republicans carries North Carolina it will be the fault of the Democrats. They have it in their power to save this State. Will they do it? The Republican have strong hopes of gaining one or more Congressmen and electing their State ticket. Will the Democrats allow it? Gen. Apathy defeated the Democrats in 1878. The same General may rout them in 1880. It is possible to nominate a State ticket that can sweep North Carolina. Will it be done? Time will show.

That ruth of history is very impor tant specially in regard to battles. Gettysburg is a famous instance. The Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

"Gens. Hancock, Slocum, Wright, Gibbons, Doubleday and other Union Generals have all united in a petition to Congress asking the adoption of measures to secure the maps and historical data of the battle of Gettysburg of Mr. Bacheler, which they say convey the most truthful and valuable history of the battle."

There is no doubt of the accuracy and value of Mr. Bacheler's maps, &c. North Carolina ought to own a copy, for they show that on the third day at Gettysburg where Pettigrew's men fought and how far they went. They show that North Carolina troops went as far as the farthest, and we all know they remained as long as

A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL.

Preliminary Examination of Henry Cruse, Charged With Larcony and

Henry Cruse, colored, had a preliminary examination before Justice Gardner, yesterday morning, on the serious charges of larceny and arson. The first warrant charges him with stealing a table, bureau, chairs, pitcher, &c., the property of Mr. John A. Sanders. Witnesses testified that the articles were in Mr. Sanders' house at his plantation near this city on the afternoon of the 19th of February, 1879. The same night the house, which was only inhabited in the day time, Mr. Sanders sleeping at his house in town, was burned to the ground. The articles were subsequently found in the possession of Henry Cruse, and it was further proven that he had them concealed in a swamp or branch near by, and removed them in a cart a day or two afterwards, telling one of the witnesses who saw him that if she said anything about it be would kill her. The articles in question were in court and were fully identified as the property of Mr. Sanders, both by himself and others. He was ordered to give bond in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Defendant was next arraigned on the charge of having, on or about the 10th of November, stolen three turkeys, the property of Mr. Sanders. The turkeys were traced to the house of his mother, Minerva Ennett, and it was in evidence that when Mr. Sanders missed the turkeys the next day, and went to this house to enquire about them, they were hustled into the loft to prevent Mr. S. from seeing them; that they were carried there by Henry Cruse, where they were picked, and taken away the following day day to be disposed of.

Defendant was ordered to give a bond of

\$100 for his appearance in this case. Cruse was next called to answer to the charge of stealing a quantity of pork, the property of Mr. Sanders, a little over a 50 cents per bushel on good clay peas month ago. The evidence was to the effect in New Orleans, even if they are quoted at in a barrel was broken into at night and the meat stolen. Mr. W. H. Salmon was sleeping in the back part of the barn, and hearing the noise made in the act of breaking in, he hurried out and was just in time to see three men making their way from the barn with bags on their shoulders. He fired upon them with a gun he had in his hand, when the thieves dropped their bags, one of them crying out "Oh, God!" Rosa Ames, with whom Cruse was staying at the time, testified that defendant had told her he was going after the meat, but that upon coming back later he said he had met with bad luck, and detailed the circumstance of being fired upon as he was leaving the barn with the meat, and said that he had fired back at the man who shot at him. Bond in the sum of \$100 required in this

The arson case was next taken up. Mr. Sanders and Minerva Ennett both swore that the house was locked up on the evening of the 19th of February, 1879; that there was no fire in it at the time, and that the furniture afterwards found in the possession of Cruse was in it. Mr. S. and Minerva Ennett returned the next morning and found the house burned. Rosa Ames swore that Cruse had told her he was going to burn the house because Mr. Sanders had accused him of stealing some of his hogs He had threatened to burn it the night before, but she prevailed upon him not to do so. The next night, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, after she had gone to bed, she discovered the fire shining through the cracks in the house, and Cruse walking the floor as if he had lost his mind. She told him to cry fire, but he refused to do so when she herself gave the alarm. Assist ance then came, but not in time to save the house. There was other evidence to the effect that Cruse had made threats to be revenged on Mr. Sanders.

At the conclusion of the testimony in this case defendant was ordered committed without benefit of bail, and he was remanded to jail.

It should have been stated that Cruse was staying at a house about one hundred and fifty yards from that of Mr. Sanders, which was burnt.

For the Star. Not a Member of the New Orlean

Cow Pea Bing. would like to give the public at idea of the manner Cow Peas are handled by a man not a member of the New Orleans Cow Pea Ring. D. C. Seymour is the man, a dealer in cow peas, a so-called commission merchant, who claims most posttively and avows that he does not belong to any ring, club or combination formed to defraud consignors of Cow Peas. On this account he claims to be a better man to handle consignments of peas than any of the Ring crowd. Let us show you his manner of doing business. W. P. Oldham & Co., in the spring of 1879, had about 1,000 bushels of Clay Peas, in new sacks, in the hands of J. Z. Gibbons & Co., New Orleans, This neble kind and generous hearted so-called gentleman wrote W. P. Oldham & Co. from two to three letters per week sympathizing with them on account of Gibbons' neglect in not selling their peas. He would write thus:

"Had I your peas there would be "trouble for me to get more than one dollar "and a half per bushel for them, because I "sold peas from your city last week for more than that, not equal to yours in 'quality." He claimed the quotations of the market were correct, these ranging from

\$1 50 to \$1 75 per bushel.

W. P. Oldham & Co. being provoked with Gibbons & Co. for not selling their peas, ordered Gibbons, June 6th, to turn the Peas over to Seymour, the generous and noble hearted so-called commission merchant. Did he sell the peas when he got possession of them? No. Did he continue to keep Oldham & Co. posted with his tri-weekly letters? No. Did he reply toloidham & Co.'s frequent telegrams and letters? No. Did he advise them that his juck for selling peas at market quotations had deserted him? No. This much he did do, he kept his mouth shut—something on the Grant order—or in other words, he was as dumb as an eyster. He had nothing more to say about Gibbons or the peas, but if he sold them, which we think he did and replaced them with lower quality, Gibbons or some of his own family | American Review for March.

- Dr. Crayen has done something new-he dedicated the Randleman Cotton Factory with religious services on the 15th

inst., in Randolph county.

—Raleigh Biblical Recorder: Rev.

A. D. Cohen's field of labor for this year includes Pittsboro, Carthage, Cool Spring. Moncure, Manly, Cameron and Sanford—seven appointments per mostle — Iu-wood church, in this county, has called Rev. H. W. Norris for pastor

- Raleigh Observer: We learned Tuesday from a gentleman of this city that he had just been informed of a horrible occurrence to Chatham county A negro by the name of Bynum was said to have outraged a small white child and to have killed her by his brutality. No further particulars of the affair could be gathered.

- New Berne Democrat: Our community was startled early yesterday afternoon by the appronacement of the sudden death of Mrs. S. S. Guion, wife of Dr J. A. Guion, of apoplexy. Mrs. Guion was a most estimable and charitable christian lady, and the sick, and the poor and needy will greatly miss the ministrations and the open-handed liberality which characterized

- A negro man by the name of George McFayden shot, and it is thought, mortally wounded his wife, on Sunday, the 15th instant, on Drowning creek, in this county. Cause, jealousy. George also shot twice at a young negro man whom he found at his house and of whose attention to his (George's) wife he objected, but neither of the shots took effect.—Rockingham Spirit.

- Winston Leader: Never before in the annals of Winston as a tobacco. market has there been such a quantity of the weed brought here as there was last week. The oldest tobacco men say they have seen nothing like it before. -- It is estimated that nearly two million of dollars have been poil out to our farmers for "the leaf" since the first of the year. That is the way we do business up here.

- Charlotte Observer: We believe we have as good hotel accommodations as can be found in the State, not even excepting Raleigh and Wilmington. The opera house here will seat 1,000 delegates, the court house will hold 500, 1,500 can be packed into Oate's Hall, 2,000 could be seated in the third story of Sanders & Blackwood's new building, on College street, by providing seats, and Independence Square will hold all the people that will come here.

- Wadesboro Herald: We are pained to chronicle the death of Mr. Charlie Smith, which took place last Sunday. - We learn that the small grain crops in Anson are looking unusually well. -There was a slight fall of snow here on last Friday night. — The telephone wire has arrived, and is being put up. — That most excellent and interesting daily, the Wilmington STAR, is now publishing an evening edition, which is a great convenisyndicate we now know or hear of is the one that proposes to buy the Western North Carolina Railroad, and finish it to Paint Rock, and also the other branch from Ashville to Ducktown. We will be the biggest set of fools North Carolina has produced, if we don't sell the road to the syndicate at any price, if they will bind themselves to com-

- Kinston Journal : A good education will be worth more to the next generation than all the State's railroad interest. -Log rollings are becoming frequent all over the county. There was one at John Rhem's last week, at which there were near As a conclusion to the discussion of the 100 hands, and yet the work was not finished. - Jesse H. Hardy's steam saw and wa ter grist mills, peaf La Grange, were burned on Thursday night last. The fire from E. Lepage & Co., prominent merwas accidental. This makes the fourth chants of Norfolk, Va., to Messrs. B. F. time his mill has been burned since the Mitchell & Son, of this city, which shows war. - Thomas Harper, of Trent township, killed three otters at Lawson's mill that other communities besides ours have suffered from the "little irregularities" of week before last, at one shot. The hides brought him \$18 in Goldsboro. - Do the Raleigh politicians ever form such "We noticed the piece in the Norfolk wicked things as cliques and rings? No. never! Such talk is only "balderdash, - The steamer Neuse has been loaded men so far do those thieves justice that down with guano on her several trips up

he Neuse of late. - Goldsboro Messenger: Mr. C. C. the only ones who suffered. We got put Rich, near Faison's, has a cow that is the in to the tune ol several thousand dollars. appy mother of twin calves, and the won-From the 24th March to the 8th May der is that one is three days older than the (as our books will show) we shipped on other—one being born Monday morning and the other the Thursday following. Both consignment to Newman & Jones 2.010 bags of peas, mostly pure clay, the balance calves are doing well. -Our Smithfield composed of high clay, mixed whips and correspondent, among other probably Gusome blacks. They had instructions from bernatorial candidates, names Hon. W. T. the first to sell at highest market price and Dortch. We speak authoritatively when wire sale. We continued urging them to say that Mr. Dortch's name will not go besell until June 6th, we keeping posted by fore the Convention with his consent. letters from other houses, and knowing Gen. Ransom's force of the Neuse river what the peas should command. So we have reached the W. & W. Railroad telegraphed one day to sell the peas at once bridge, and will now prepare to return to at best prices obtainable. They took no New Berne, keeping on with the good notice even of that. So we turned an orwork of improving the river as they go. der to Dymond & Gardes for all of them. -Sampson correspondent: Some of our This was in the height of the Club glory. local Democratic politicians are forecasting No drafts at all were on the goods. They a possibility by alluding to Mr. Dortch, of sent sales at ruinous prices (being pushed Goldsboro, as the next Democratic nomiup to the notch), for about one half of the nee for Governor of North Carolina. peas' and Messrs. Dymond & Gardes got Gov. Jarvis finds not many followers in he balance. They were as deep in the Sampson. He has few apologists even. Club Ring as the balance, and we jumped Your correspondent does not believe there n the lion's mouth again. They held until are a half dozen men in the county whose July and gave us sales at 50 to 75 cents for opinion is worth a straw in politics who do clays, and others in proportion. Now you not see that the Governor has made a fatal can well see, it was not only your men who got robbed. That man Felix A. Jones, 102

- Greensboro Patriot: There are thirteen prisoners in Guilford county jail, seven whites and six negroes. -- We are informed that our spoke and handle factories can't supply the demand, and one of them is three months behind in its orders. The handles made in this establishment are entirely to fill European demand. We saw there last week a large pile of spoke timber sawed out and ready for shipment to Russia. - Within the past week forty-one emigrants, with ten children, left this point for homes in the Western States. Among them was Mr. Massey, formerly a prominent citizen of Stokes county, who with his wife and eight children will locate in Missouri. They were people who had seen better days. Another party of thirty-six will leave Thomasville during next week.

-We put in our bid for Greensboro just to give some of the brethren a chance to say something about "modesty" and "selfishness" for the especial benefit of Raleigh, which seems to think she has a pre-emption claim on all conventions. Any of the points mentioned by the Star would suit us well enough. If we had any preference it - Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic:

Veni, vidi, vici! Please raise the "tchune," brother Best! —Astonishing as it may seem, we record in this number five different instances of women burned to death, and the same number of deaths by heart disease, within the limits of North Carolina during the past week. -Now for the school bill! We presume there can be no objection to rectifying the little error of Mr. -, but, by the way, wouldn't it be as well to begin with a committee to inquire how the little lapsus happened to lapse? -The Supreme Court dismissed the case of the State vs. Swepson, and others from Wake county. — At the end of another month, the fourth year of the existence of the Department of Agriculture will begin. The Agricultural and Geological Bureaus together have spent about \$77,000 during the past three years. We do not favor the abolition of either, but couldn't we manage to regenerate and rejuvenate our "material interests" on a cheaper plan ? — A correspondent of the Landmark compliments Miss Sallie McCorkle, of Iredell, with having incited her uncle, Dr. J. R. McCorkle, of the last General Assembly, to push through his bill requiring county jails to be kept reasonably warm in winter.

ast fall, but all the others are there, setting

raps to catch the unweary. We shall keep all the birds out we can and denounce the whole gang as thieves and imposters." rin Wedding. We learn that there was a very pleasant gathering at the residence of Mr. G. W Hewlett, at Masonboro Sound, on Friday night, composed of from ninety to one hundred persons, including several from this city, the occasion being the celebration by Mr. H. and his wife of their tin wedding. Our informant states that there was almost enough assorted ware on hand to set up a tin-shop, and that the affair proved to be an exceedingly enjoyable one to all

A Handsome Present.

Col. John D. Taylor received by express yesterday morning a handsome walking cane, all the way from Dallas, Texas. His name is inscribed on the silver band, and on the top of the head, which is of oak, are the words, engraved on silver, "From Gun Carriage at Ticonderoga, 1755." At pre-sent Col. Taylor is not aware to whom he is indebted for the valuable souvenir.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black was born in Pennsylvania January 10, 1810. He was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Attorney General and Secretary of State in Buchanan's Cabinet. He is in his 71st year. His last literary effort is a vigorous and able protest against the third term in the North