WILMINGTON, N. C.:

Friday, March 26th, 1880.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respec', Resolutions of Thanks, &c , are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Mar-

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

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Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

HEPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS. The Republican Stalwarts in Congress have not been able to accomplish all they desire. They would like all sorts of measures that would enable them to succeed, corruptly or otherwise, in the next election, but fortunately for the country there is the Democratic House in the way. They would like to adopt such measures as would strengthen them throughout the North. But they have not the power to do all they would like to do as is manifest from recent debates and recent votes. There is nothing more alarming in

the history of our times than the readiness with which the Republican party favor a strong, centralized government. They appear really to wandered completely away from the old constitutional paths. The South is numerically, physically, pecuniarily much weaker than the North. It can never invade the rights of the Northern States, for it has not the power. And yet the Northern people seem to be possessed of but one idea-that the South must be hampered, even crushed if necessary. To do this they are willing to make constant inroads upon the constitution and to destroy the last vestige of State rights and even Stat governments. The tendency is to wipe out all State lines. There are Republican papers in the North that boldly advocate this.

Only a few days ago it looked as if the Republicans would oppose all efforts of the Democratic majority to break the force of the Federal election laws, and deny them any modification in the distribution of favors. The Democrats failed to appropriate any money for the payment of expenses incurred by the deputy marshals. This prompted Garfield to charge that this failure was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Democrats to break down and vitiate the essential features of the election laws, and this too in face of the decision of the Supreme Court. He charged that it was the deliberate purpose of the Democrats to carry the next Presidential election. This [is precisely what the Republican leaders purpose. But this by the way.

Garfield laid down the rule that if Congress failed to make all due appropriations to carry out existing laws it would actually violate its sworn constitutional obligations. He said this would be an issue made by his party; and that every Congressional election would be contested in which there were not Federal supervisors and deputy marshals. This defiant, threatening attitude was adopted by many other Stalwarts, and the excitement ran high, and no little disorder prevailed in the House.

This looked ominous. But the cloud that gathered was surcharged with more of thunder than of lightning. It has begun to scatter already. But before we refer to the latest aspect of the struggle, let us stop to say that Garfield forgets his own record and the record of his party. The very thing he was fighting had been done time and again by Republicans. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus refreshes the memory of Garfield and his associates:

"Politicians very often are afflicted with short memories, and therefore it is not perhaps to be wondered at that Gen. Garfield and his friends, who to-day thought the simple neglect to make an appropriation such a terrible, such a dangerous and such a revolutionary act, forgot that they when in power in Congress deliberately did exactly the same thing over and over again. One of Mr. Harvey, the United States Minister to Portugal during the administration of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Harvey wrote a letter approving the policy of President Johnson, and for the exercise of this, his undoubted right as a citizen, the Republican Congress refused for several years to make any appropriation to pay his salary although the law under which he held his appointment was just as much a law as the election laws. As often said, there is absolutely nothing in the way of partisan legislation that the Democrats can possibly atprecedent for."

It is not encouraging to the patriot when he views the present. When we see the readiness of many Republicans to adopt any measures or plans to win, however much such a course may be a rebuke to themselves; when we see them willing to catch at any dodge in order to arouse the North; instance, two letters from Lynchburg, Va., put into a hydraulic press, where the oil

when we see them accusing the Democrats of nullification and revolution for purpuing a course identical with that pursued by themselves time and again; when we see them ready to advocate a third term in violation of long established usage and the unwritten law of the land, and to place a man like Grant, corrupt, ambitious, debauched in life and morals, in office again, how can we hope for a grand future for our people; how can we anticipate a long, happy, glorious career for our widely extended and rapidly growing country?

The action of the House on Satur-

day was more pacific and satisfactory than on Wednesday. Garfield made a much milder speech. He expressed himself as willing to amend the election laws so as to prevent them from being used to advance partisan purposes. He would not vote for the appropriation bill with a rider on it, but he would vote for his amendment if no other Republican did. A debate followed in which the mevitable Conger blew his ram's horn, and Cox, of New York, made a declaration that he would never vote to recognize Federal supervision in any form. But the sense of the Democrats was for another stroke of policy. They determined to avail themselves of Garfield's conservatism. They conse-

State thus reports what followed: "Congerattempted to lead the Republicans against it, but Garfield and about twenty epublicans voted with the Democrats for it. The debate continued with occasional excitement for an hour. Conger undertook fillibustering movement, but was not supported by enough of his party, and the bill with the Garfield amendment was finally passed by a vote of 111 to 104. Armfield of North Carolina, Blackburn, Knott, Mckenzie and O. Turner, of Kentucky, Hooker, of Mississippi, and Convers and Hurd, of Ohio, all Democrats, voted against the bill. Tucker, Harris, Cabell and Goode voted for it. Johnston, Hunton, Jorgensen, Richmond and Beale did not vote. Field, of Massachusetts, was the only Republican who voted in the affirmative

quently withdrew their own substi-

tute and put Garfield's before the

House a second time. The Washing-

ton correspondent of the Richmond

the passage of the bill. The Democrats made another sagacious manœuvre, which should deprive the Republicans of the opportunity to charge that they intend to coerce the President to spprove the change in the election laws by putting the political amendments on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. To avoid this and to supply the urgent necessity for money to continue work at the Government Printing Office, Mr. Atkins reported a bil appropriating \$100,000 to be available immediately for public printing, and within five minutes the House passed it without

So conservatism in this instance found a following to some extent among the Republicans, and wisdom was the guide of the Democrats. We gladly note these signs of encouragement and hope. We believe that Garfield's amendment divides the deputies between the two parties -one of each to be chosen.

NORTHEN MEN IN THE SOUTH. The results thus far achieved in the South by Northern settlers are sufficient, we should suppose, to encourage others to follow. But for the untiring animosity of editors of influential and widely circulated papers in the North there would be a hundred immigrants to the South where there is one. It is gratifying to know that without exception almost every Northern man who has located in the South and begun work has written a very satisfactory account of success and of the treatment he has received from the people among whom he has cast his lot. From time to time we have seen letters published by well meaning and fairly intelligent Northern men, the uniform tenor of which was satisfying. Some have gone so far as to become enthusiastic both over the great advantages offered and the prevailing kindness of treatment. A Northern man who is self-respecting and who pursues his own business without attempting to change the customs of the people or to interfere with the rights of others is treated in the South with the same courtesy and justice as men of Southern birth.

It is gratifying to know that so many Northern men-many of them with capital-are looking over the South for investments or for places at which "to labor and to wait." They are not all in search of railroads, but some of them are buying mines or building factories, are purchasing farms or engaging in trade.

We find in the Baltimore Gazette of the 18th a reference to the enterprise and thrift of Northern men in the South, a part of which we reprint. Referring to the readiness and fearlessness with which Northern men come into the South that is constantly held up in the bloody-shirt papers as a land of cut-throats and bullies and maraudere, it says:

"Singular as it may appaar, these enterprising spirits are not in the least alarmed at the prospect of a call from the Kuklux or the White League or the Red-Shirt Brigade. It is astonishing, by the way, how promptly the gory phantom of 'Bour-bonism' skedaddles the moment a go-ahead money making Northerner, who knows how to mind his own business, appears in lates and forms into a cake. The cakes are its neighborhood. We have before us, for then placed in heavy canvas sacks, and are

n which a glowing account is given of influx of Northern capitalthat section of the State. We in these letters that investments in the rich iron-beds recently discovered in the valley of the James River bave been made by Pennsylvanians to the extent of \$1,000,000, and that enterprising Northerners are pouring into that region in droves.' There is not the slightest hint of any local hostility to Northern immigration, but, on the contrary, the correspondent writes in the most enthusiastic terms of the bright future in store for this section of Virginia as the result of this valuable influx of Northern energy and capital. The truth of the matter is that the people of the South are only too glad to welcome the better class of Northern emigrants."

This is true. Well disposed, industrious, sober people are welcomed gladly, and no questions are asked whether they are born in this State or that, in this country or another. But for the lies constantly published in the Radical organs there would be ne other impression made.

NEWS FROM BALEIGH. Judge Ruffin and Mr. Davis, the gentlemen who' drew the last Best bill, spoke at Raleigh in favor of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad according to the terms of the said bill, on Monday night. Senator Vance also made a short speech in favor of the bill. Col. D. K. Mc-Rae was called and spoke for a half hour in opposition. The speeches are spoken of favorably by the Raleigh papers. We publish a special giving the latest intelligence. There will be a sale, and how far the terms will be favorable to the State we are not prepared to say. We still hope that the bill as finally passed will be a very different instrument from that indorsed by the Governor in the beginning. The following from an editorial in the Observer throws light on the brief special published elsewhere. Referring to the speeches of Messrs. Ruffin and Davis, it says:

"They agreed with Judge Merrimon in the opinion that the State's present interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company is not subject to the lien originally created on her stock under the former organization; and they explained that the e of the word 'only,' in the third section, was to exclude the lien for thirty thousand dollars of floating debt, which, however, they told us Mr. Best had now agreed to pay

The Observer, in another para-

"They were able to appounce, which gratified us very much, that Mr. Best had agreed that the \$520,000 of bonds to be paid the State should, in case of his failure o perform his contract, be an equal lien with his own on the Paint Rock and Salisbury road."

OLEOMARGARINE.

We must again refer to a rather greasy, if not favorite, topic. Oleomargarine has got into Congress. Senator David Davis introduced a bill concerning that delightful and popular compound. But there was a difficulty in the way. There was no committee to which the important article could be referred. It "sloshed around" the Senate for some time and was finally disposed of. Not being butter, it could not be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. We do not know why, unless it be that the Navy is thought to be in a decayed condition and the enemies of "oleomargarine" are resolved to so brand it. The Philadelphia Press suggests that it was probably "because of the wide and indeterminate jurisdiction of the Naval Committee beyond seas, it was thought it could properly take charge of this extra-constitutional substitute for butter." It was moved next that the Judiciary Committee take charge of the bill. How could this Committee be a Judge of "oleomargarine" without giving it a fair trial? But Lord Roscoe objected and wanted it referred to the Committee on Territories. Why this was done does not appear. Possibly Roscoe thought "oleomargarine" contained more than the usual share of "the peck of dirt," so a Territorial Committee should have charge of it. This committee was entrusted with it at the earnest request of Senator Davis, but we agree with the Press that it should have been referred to the Committee on Manufactures. It is clearly a manufactured article and not always of the most desirable com-

The bill was also introduced in the House and referred to a similar committee. The House has just sent to Baltimore both of its committees on Manufactures and Agriculture to examine into the workings of the factory in South Baltimore where "oleo margarine" is manufactured. They were shown through the establishment, and the whole process was explained to them. We copy from the Baltimore American:

"On the first floor were the large tanks for washing the caul fat, which is received daily from the various butchers in the city, and which is known as the leanest and least fibrous part of the cow. On the second floor this fat, having been thoroughly purged in clean water, is cut up in fine par-ticles, and passes into the melting tubs. While in the tubs the oil separates from the tallow, and is by itself drawn off into a series of vats. In these it cools and granu-lates and forms into a cake. The cakes are

published in a leading Philadelphia journal, is again dried out, and the residuum, which is the finest quality of stearine, to be sold to is put to one side candle manufacturers. The oil is run through a trough into another department of the factory, and, being mixed with milk is placed in a large steam churn. The proportion of milk is 124 gallons, or 125 pounds to 500 pounds of oil. After being worked for twenty minutes, the oil and milk are churaed into butter and are drawn off into a large tank filled with crushed ice. Being carefully mixed with the ice, the oleomargarine, or butter (for it was unanimously agreed by all present that the article was really butter), is separated from the water produced by the melting of the ice, and, after being properly salted, is packed in firkins and tierces ready for the market. The factory employs sixty hands and tures out from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of oleomargarine per diem."

A banquet was afterwards served

to the party. The members of the

Committees could not tell the difference between the "oleomargarine" and Delaware butter. The former fetches 20 cents and the latter from 40 to 50 cents. It does not appear that the Committees found anything to warrant legislative actio,n much less proscription. The American says: "It is not fair to class it among the imitations and adulterations by which people are deceived into buying articles of similar appearance, but of different quality or properties from what they want. If some safe chemical process should be discovered by which the slight difference in molecular constitution which separates starch from sugar could be overcome, and as good a sugar come from the laboratory as nature's chemistry works out in the cells of the sugar-cane, there would be no objection to accepting the artificial sugar. The case of oleomargarine is of the same character. Oleomargarine is an artificially produced butter. The same animal fats that communicate the buttery constituents to the milk of the cow are employed for the same purpose in the processes of the oleomargarine factory. Art successfully mitates the processes of nature, and the

and not a grease. There is nice butter and very nasty butter. There is sweet butter and sour butter. We suppose there are different grades of "oleomargarine." We notice that a professor of chemistry and a physician, in a long article in the New York Times, declares that "oleomargarine" is not only butter itself, but that it is even, in some respects, a better butter than that made in the old roundabout way of unreliable cow's milk. We also notice that the Journal of Commerce is strongly against the new compound and is for the oldfashioned butter. But the chemist denies squarely that there is any adulteration in "oleomargarine," and says it is "a refined, pure, fatty material." As the STAR is searching for the truth, and proposes to shed light on the subject, we copy from the Journal of Commerce in reply:

result is the same. The product is a butter

"We undertake to say that neither the professor nor any of the less erudite victims who have swallowed the compound he eulogizes have ever tasted of the 'pure fatty material.' This fatty material never comes to the table in its pure state. No one, whether be was a chemist or a pauper, would touch it in such a state. It is mixed and churned and made into a semblance of butter before it is offered for the table."

As far as we have examined the weight of testimony is in favor of the new compound.

THE BEST BILL.

The bill for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad was reported back on yesterday. There are some few amendments. We have not examined it. We quote from an editorial of the Raleigh Observer:

"We think the bill as reported will pass by a large majority. We shall not pretend that we are satisfied with the verbiage of the bill. In our opinion the word "only," in the third section, ought to be stricken out. Some alteration ought also to be made in the language of the bill about what the State ought to do, when Mr. Best shall return the property into our hands, for all we know the State will not complete the work to Ducktown. "It was stated that Mr. Best had agreed

to give the State a lien equal with his own on the Paint Rock branch for the purchase money. The bill does not so read; nor will it be amended to read so. "We would be glad to see a reference to

section 18 put in the mortgage, and in the

face of the bonds, making that section s part of the same; but it will not be done. "The bill, in our judgment, as it stands, is a bill to build the Puint Rock branch, giving a security to Mr. Best for the money expended in its construction, and giving im a right to appoint three directors until that lien shall be paid off. It gives to him

and his associates the Pigeon River branch. as far as they may complete it. "The Observer accepts the bill. It would be glad to see it amended, if Mr. Best will accept the amendments necessary in the Observer's judgment to make it conform to the terms stated by Mr. Davis and Mr. Ruffin. this measure, regarding that the bill will now certainly pass without the dot of an 'i' or the cross of a 't,' we will be bold to say that had there been no sterling North Carolinians in opposition to the bill, antagonizing it, there would have been no amendments. Had we all been for the bill as introduced, we would not have gained the very important points now conceded by the other contract-

What "the very important points" gained are we are not able to intinate now. It looks to us at the glance we have given it that Mr. Best has pretty well attained his first ends. We are afraid that the good old State has been sadly victimized. But more of this hereafter. We have read nothing or seen nothing to alter our invincible repugnance to the whole scheme. We cannot now hope that subsequent investigation can afford us any more satisfaction. The STAR has been candid and honest in all it has said. It will be equally so in what it may say hereafter.

The News says of what was done

in the Legislature: "The House of Representatives gave evidence of the sentiment of a very decided majority of its members, by referring the bill at once to the Committee of the Whole, I raised,

reporting back the bill as amended by the committee as a substitute and recommend-ing its adoption The House accepted the report of the committee and the bill was put upon its se cond reading."

THE ! PATERN N. C. HAILHOAD QU . FION Meetingfof Chisens at the City Hall

Yesterday Afternoon-Resolutions Passed, &c A meeting of our business men and citisens generally was held in the City Court room, in the City Hall, yesterday sfiernoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, to bear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting on Friday afternoon last, at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the proposed sale of the Western North Caro-

A. H. VanBokkelen, E-q, who presided at the former meeting, called the assembly to order, explained the action of the meet ing on Friday, and stated that the meeting was ready to hear the report of the Com-

The Secretary, by request, the read the report, which, after some discussion, in which Messrs. A. T. London, DuBrutz Cutlar, Junius Davis, and others, participated, was amended by striking out a porion of the third resolution and adding certain other words. The report, as amended, s as follows:

WILMINTON, N. C., March 20, 1880 H. Van Bokke'en, Raq., Chairman of Meet-

ing of Citizens: SIR-The Committee to whom was referred the question of the proposed sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously agreed upon by the Committee, and recommend their adoption. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, WM. L. DEROSSET, Chairman.

WHEREAS, It is of the first importance, to the State at large, that the Western North Carolina Railroad should be completed at the earliest practicable moment; and, Whereas, It seems to be improbable, i not impossible, that this can be done under

the plans heretofore adopted, or which could be devised, under State control: It behooves us, under the circumstances, as good citizens, not to throw obstacles in the way of accomplishing the desired object in completing said Road, which would result in good to the State at large, though

cial benefits to some particular section 1. Be it Resolved. That our immediate Representatives and Senator, as well as the friends of our section in the Legislature, be requested to use every effort to secure the best terms possible in the proposed sale.

such sale might possibly not result in spe-

2. That, in our opinion, a sale in the manner proposed will be on much better terms than can possibly be obtained by a sale at public outery. 3. That we recommend an amendment

to the bill now before the Legislature by which, in case of non-fulfilment of the contract, and especially the provision for completing the Ducktown Branch, it will be made more binding on the purchaser than at present proposed, by adding the words in sections 10 and 13 of the bill) "by W. J. Best, his associates or assigns," in reference to completing said road.

4. That in lieu of the proposition to remburse the State for her appropriations (paid in cash to said road) by the delivery of \$550,000 of first mortgage bonds, that a sum in cash, or its equivalent in bonds of a marketable value, abould be paid. 5. That we consider it unwise to have

allowed the construction of certain railroad lines, whose only reason for existence was an injurious rivalry with established lines of traffic, and the completion of which has proven damaging to capital already invested without affording compensating facilities to the people at large; and we do hereby urge upon the Legislature the importance of checking the construction of further parallel roads, tapping our main lines, diverting that trade which legitimatey belongs to them, seriously impairing the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad, and destroying a system which would build up the East as well as the West. And especially do we oppose the extension of the "Midland Railroad" from Danville to Statesville, and favor the defeat of that project by any legitimate means.

At the conclusion of the reading it was moved and seconded that the report be re-

The Chairman stated the motion and said that a discussion of the merits of the reso-

lutions was now in order. Mayor Fishblate said there was no doubt as to the position of the people of Wilmington as regarded the proposed sale. They were against the sale as heretofore proposed, but not opposed to the sale of the road, if the proper guarantees were secured to protect the State's interest. He thought the Legislature should be called upon to pass a resolution forbidding any discrimination against any road having its termination in the State, or against any town or city in the State.

Mr. Cutlar said a suggestion of that sort had been made by the committee, but they thought it inexpedient to hamper the present called session with such matters, as they could be made the subject of future

Col. W. L. Smith considered it a dis grace to the State that the matter of completing the road should be given into the hands of persons residing outside the limits of the State and not interested in its welfare. He denounced the scheme as a political trick, and could see no justification for such a course as was proposed to be taken by the people of Wilmington in this mat. ter. If the Legislature is determined upon selling the road let them do it, but don't let the people of Wilmington be a party to the

Mr. Donald MacRie said nobody in Wilmington advocated the sale of the road. Their action was simply looking to the protection of the State if it must be sold, which we had reason to believe was inevitable. He alluded to the proposed Midland Railroad, and spoke of the disadvantages to Wilmington which would be likely to follow its construction.

Col. Roger Moore opposed the sale, but thought it a foregone conclusion. He did not like some of the expressions in the report, and thought they looked like an endorsement of the Best proposition. He was for recommending the Legislature to sell to the best advantage to the State.

Mr. MacRae and Mr. London discussed the matter more at length. Mr. London did not think that the resolutions combined the proposition to sell on the Best prosition. If it was so he should oppose their passage. He was in favor of selling the road on the best terms that could be made. He didn't think the State would be able to complete the road, and couldn't see how the money for that purpose could be

The Chairman, Mr. Van Bokkelen, didn't inderstand the resolutions as leaning to the Best bill, and asked the liberty to move that wherever the word Best occurs in the resolutions the words most advantageous be substituted.

Mr. Cutlar said the word was spelt with "a little b." He'thought it the best plan to sell by private negotistion.

Col DeRosset said he was reported by the papers as being in favor of the sale, and be should not go back on it. He said there was no doubt about the sale taking place, and upon that position the committee have acted, and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a sale on the terms recommended would be preferable to a sale by public outery.

The matter was still further discussed by Mr. O. G. Parsley, Sr., and others, Mr. P. urging that all proper guarantees be provided, especially as regards discrimination against North Carolina Railroads and North Carolina ports, at the conclusion of which there was a call for "the question." Mr. Parsley moved that the resolutions

be put separate. It was decided to put the last resolution first, which was unanimously adopted.

The remainder of the report was then

put, and it was adopted with but one or two dissenting voices.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

A Dead Body Found on the Road. Coroner Hewlett was notified Sunday morning that the dead body of a white man had been found on the side of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, near the three-mile post. An investigation was had, and it was found that the body was that of s German by the name of Valentine Kurz, who had been working for Mr. William Richardson, on his plantation near this city, for the past five months. A colored man testified that he and three or four friends were on their way to this city to attend prayer-meeting, on Saturday evening, when they saw Kurz stagger and fall into the ditch on the side of the road. They got him out and placed him on the bank, where they left him. Returning later in the evening they found him in the same position, apparently in pain and unable to get up. They went to their homes, leaving the poor unfortunate as they found him, and in the morning he was found dead. It was in evidence that he was subject to cramp colic There were no indications of violence. On his person were found fifty-nine cents in money, and a number of documents in German, among which was a letter which had covered a ight draft on Baltzer & Litchtenstein. New York, for \$4,650 in gold, dated Gailsdorf, Wurtemburg, July 22d, 1879, and a certificate of baptism, by which it appears that

of March, 1832. The jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from some cause to them unknown

deceased was born in Gailsdorf on the 8th

Lunatic Shot and Killed in Self-Defence.

Vague reports have been circulating for some days in regard to a terrible tragedy that occurred in Onslow county last week. We are now enabled to give full particulars. It appears that on Wednesday evening last a man named J. Hewlett, who was known to be partially insane, went to the house of a man named R. Rhodes, both residing in the neighborhood of Wolfpit, near Tar Landing, and demanded that Rhodes should go with him in search of his (Hewlett's) wife, who it seems had left her home for fear her husband might do her some violence. Rhodes declined to accompany him, when Hewlett, becoming enraged at the refusal, suddenly jerked Mrs. Rhodes' infant child from her arms and dashed it into the yard. Rhodes and his wife ran out to look after the baby, and were followed by Hewlett, who immediately commenced an assault upon Rhodes and knocked him down, then turned and seized Mrs. Rhodes. In the meantime a colored boy had arrived at the scene with a pitchfork with the view of assisting Mr. R. and his wife, but before Rhodes could recover himself from the fall Hewlett had snatched the pitchfork from the boy and had stuck one of the prongs through Rhodes' nose and into his cheek on the opposite side, when the desperate man again turned his attention to Mrs. R., whom he seized as if with desperate intent. Upon getting upon his feet and seeing the condition of affairs, and being convinced that one or more of the party would sooner or later fall victims to the furious wrath of the lunatic if the struggle should continue much longer, Mr. Rhodes drew a revolver from his pocket and fired upon Hewlett twice, the second shot taking fatal effect. An inquest was soon after held over the remains of the unfortunate man and Mr. Rhodes was exoperated from all blame in the premises. Messrs. Rhodes and Hewlett were both farmers, were men of middle age, and up to the time of this unfortunate occurrence

had been good friends.

sale of Carolina Central Railway. We learn that Judge Avery has signed a decree at Chambers for the sale of the Carolina Central Railway at the instance of the first mortgage bondholders. The terms of the decree require the payment of one hundred thousand dollars in cash, which is to be deposited in the Bank of New Hanover in this city, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one, two and three months. Messrs. Junius Davis and N. A. Stedman, Jr., are the Commissioners to make the sale, and are required to give a bond of twenty-five thousand dollars each. The first mortgage bondholders are represected by Messrs. Stedman & Latimer, the Trustees of the first mortgage by Hon. Geo. Davis, the Trustees of the second mortgage by Maj. D. J. Devane, and the Carolina Central Railway by Hon. D. L.

WESTERN N. C. BAILROAD.

Committee on Railroad Seport an Amended Bill for the Sale of the Road-The State to have a Lien on the Paint Rock Branch for the Purchase Money-What Mr. Best Says. [Special Telegram to Morning Star.]

RALBIGH, March 23, 7.30 P. M.-The Committee on Railroads reported to the Legislature to-day an amended bill for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad. It gives the State a lien on the Paint Rock branch of the road for the purchase

Mr. Best says that the floating debt provision will pass by a large majority.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from apium. Price 25 cents.

Turpentine Spirits

- Raleigh Observer: Dr. John H. Jones, one of the most esteemed citizens of this county, died on Sunday, at his home twelve miles south of the city. He

was 68 years of age at the time of his death. - A negro named Willis Joyner was run over and killed on the Seaboard & Rosnoke Railroad on Monday afternoon. Both legs were cut off. Joiner tried to jump on a freight train in motion, and slipped and fell on the track, and several cars passed over bim

- We find the following reference o William Stedman, formerly of Chatham county, in the Marshall (Texas) Herald : For ever twenty years Mr. Stedman has ranked among the most eminent lawyers of the State, and has enjoyed an enviable personal popularity wherever he is known. He is admirably fitted for the bench and worthy of its highest honors." - One Mr. Hess, of Baltimore, has

been awarded the contract for carrying the mails on the routes between Asheville and Warm Springs and Asheville and Henderonville. His bid was at least 50 per cent. ower than the present pay. There is something wrong, says the Asheville Journal about this kind of bidding. There is an error in the bid, or the man is a fool.

- Raleigh Recorder : Raleigh must have a Baptist Female College, and the Raleigh Female Institute will not be suspended. A President or Principal for the Raleigh school is now in order. -The Raleigh Christian Advocate contains a column editorial warning its readers against political excitement. This advice is timely and wise. We honestly believe that the morals and prosperity of Virginia were seriously damaged last year by the bitter and excited campaig; in that State.

-The following post offices have seen established—Hartland, Caldwell couny; Lime Rock, Stokes; Scarboro, Montgomey; Weasel (reestablished), Ashe, Zachary, Transylvania. The following have been discontined—Bethany Church, Iredell; Giencoe, Buncombe; Line Hill, Ashe; Marsden, Bladen; Old Richmond, Forsyth; Peter's Creek, Stokes; Scott's Cross Roads, Iredell; Whitted's Bluff, Bladen. The following have had their names changed-Keys, Buccombe, to Cooper's; Tuttle's Cross Roads, Caldwell, to Hartland.

- Charlotte Press: The Raleigh Dispatch, gotten up by a company of printers at the job office of the Raleigh News, for which they had paid regularly so much per week for the use of type and press, we earn by an extra, was squelched on the 15th inst. They published a letter from Josiah Turner, about the ring, which of course grated heavily upon the toes of the News concern, and they have all along opposed the sale of the Western Railroad. which was the grievance. The notification to the boys to stop came from a striker of he News Company.

- Statesville Bulletin: It was stated by Prof. Kerr, a few weeks since, that there was not a tree west of Raleigh over one hundred years old. were cited by some of our State papers which showed that the Professor was greatly in error. A citizen of Statesville yesterday counted the rings in a tree which had been cut down only a few days previous, about three miles south of this place, and the number counted was one hundred and thirty, which, according to an old rule, shows the tree to have been one bundred and thirty years old.

- Winston Leader: We learn rom good authority that a young gentleman of Winston has become the heir of \$25,000 by the death of a relative. We withhold his name for the present -Information has reached Winston that a white woman by the name of Rachel Hampton was drowned Monday, in Dutchman Creek. near Mud Hill, in Davic county, under the fellowing circumstances. Mr. Bob Orrell and quite a number of others were on their way to Mockville to attend Court. In crossing the creek, which was very high, the team ran off the bridge, plunging the enire party into the water. The others suc-

ceeded in escaping. - Greensboro State, Republican : n our last issue we offered to furnish evi ience of the "true inwardness" of the Best proposition to buy the Western North Carolius Railroad if the Legislature would appoint a committee to investigate it. Wenow renew this offer, and we demand in the name of the people of North Carolina. that this matter be thoroughly investigated. - The passage of the Best bill will end

the grand scene commenced fifteen years ago of stripping the Old North State of her good clothes. However, if "our people"good Democrats-do it, why should Repubicans complain? - Raleigh Visitor: The gallery of

he House of Representatives was crowded ast night with ladies to hear the speeches of Hon. George Davis and Col. Thomas Ruffin. - Colonel McRae is as ripe and as learned a lawyer as he is brilliant in genius. His numerous friends are rejoiced that he has returned to reside permanently in his native State. - The convicts at work at University Station, on the Chapel Hill & University Railroad, made a break yesterday morning, and a white man convict from Mecklenburg county was fatally shot through the lungs. A colored boy convict was sent after a bucket of water Saturday morning and hav not been seen

- Charlotte Observer: It is estimated that nearly \$100 worth of fresh fish. are sold in Charlotte every day. - Mr. Butt exhibited his panorama last night toone of the finest houses of the season. The very aisles were filled with eager children. - In the church vard of the China. Grove German Reformed Church, in Rowancounty, four old people-two couples, manand wife-representatives of two generations, lie buried together. The youngest died only about a year ago, aged eightyeight. The oldest was ninety-five at the time of death. The names of these two couples are Savage and Partee. The wife of the last named was the daughter of the Savages.

- Goldsboro Messenger: A young

lad, named James Williams, a student in Mr. Butler's school, in this town, had the misfortune to fracture his arm by falling on it while frolicking. - Ex Gov. Brogden was in town last week. By the way, we learn that the Governor will, at no distant day, declare himself ."the people's candidate" for Congress from this district. — North Carolina Railroad stock sold last week at 764. Railroad property is looking up. —The rates of State tax on all real and personal property from the year 1872 to the year 1879, both inclusive, are as follows: For the year 1872, on every \$100 value, 31‡c; 1873, 42c; 1874, 31‡c; 1875, 29‡c; 1876, 291c; 1877, 291c: 1878, 291c; 1879, 24c. This is evidence of Democratic economy. -Gov. Vance, in his message to the last General Assembly, estimates the earnings to the State of 427 convicts on the Western North Carolina Road to be \$200,000 for the year 1877-'78, being about \$236 per annum per hand. The Governor puts the net earnings per head at \$121 50 per sanum, this much after paying all expenses, Mr. Best proposes to pay only \$125 a year for each able-bodied convict, and according to Gov. Vance's figures he will make a profit of \$111 per head. Is there a farmer in the State who clears that much on every hand he employs? Yet it is proposed that the State shall give Mr. Best that much. - Nashville correspondent: Politics be-

low par here. Everybody for Fowle for Governor, except a few men, who are for the present incumbent. --- All eyes are turned to Mr. Dortch to save the State's interest in the Western Railroad. No one here favors the sacrifice of that great State