Che Weekly Star.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES-

It is a noticeable fact that every Republican candidate for President since the party became powerful in 1856 has been from the West. In that year Fremont was the candidate. In 1860 and 1864 Abram Lincoln was the candidate. Grant in 1868 and 1872, and Hayes in 1876. Of these all were elected except John C. Fremont. On the other hand the Democrats have chosen generally candidates from the old thirteen. In 1856 Buchanan and Fillmore were the candidates, the former a Democrat and from Pennsylvania; the latter, the American candidate, and from New York. In 1860 this was not the case. The Democracy split up and had in the field Douglas, of Illinois, and Breckiuridge, of Kentucky. John Bell was the Whig candidate. In 1864 McClellan, of New Jersey, was the Democratic candidate. In 1868 Horatio Seymour, of New York; in 1872 Horace Greeley, of New York; in 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. So since 1864 all of the Democratic candidates have come from New York alone.

The Democrats have uniformly acted upon the supposition that New York was essential to their success. But getting New York, they have not been able to elect. Notwithstanding their failure we are satisfied that it will be perilous to enter upon an election without the 35 votes of the Empire State. Can it be got? Is Tilden the man? Who seriously believes for a moment that he could not carry that State against Conkling or Grant? Cannot Mr. Seymour carry it against either or both combined? Look what he did in 1868, soon after the war. He beat Grant, the idol of the North, over 10,000 votes. He carried four Northern States. Who believes he is not as strong in 1880 as he was in 1868? Grant was the "conquering hero" then. He had only a great military fame and no civic record. But how is it now? He has been President for eight years and has a record that is stained with crime, corruption and folly from first to last. Cannot Seymour, able, pure, stainless, incorruptible, do as well against Grant in 1880 as he did twelve years ago? Can he not do better? There are very shrewd men who believe he would carry New York by a majority approaching a hundred thousand. Could he not carry as many Northern States as he did soon after the war? It is believed he could do even better. Could he not carry every Southern State? It is thought by calculating politicians that of this there can not be any

Why not then nominate Horatio Seymour? The object is victory. He is honest, be is capable, he is popular, he is without stain or reproach of any kind. In his hands free, repub lican institutions would be safe. In his hands the banner of the Democratic party would be borne to vic-

WILL IF COMPELLED.

The Washington Post of Wednesday has nearly a column dispatch from Utica, New York, Mr. Seymour's residence, relative to his position on the question of the Presidential nomination. We are delighted to see that the Post's account of a recent interview which was carped at or disputed by many papers and letter, writers, is fully substantiated. The illustrious statesman's position is as having made up her mind to overrun come in?

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first reported; he is not a candidate, but he will run if compelled to do so. In other words, nominate him and he will accept. This is all that should be needed or required. It is a noble developing in resources. example that there is one great and pure statesman who does not desire the highest office, but who will bow to the will of the people. Let the

boom now start in earnest. Seymour and Hendricks is the ticket. A hot partisan discussion is almost certain to occur in the Spofford-Kellogg case in the Senate. It is understood that Conkling, Edmunds, Blaine and Carpenter-the four ablest Republicans-will make a bold assault upon the Democratic action, and will flourish the bloody-shirt just for effect and from force of habit. We have no intimations as to who will reply on the Democratic side, except one. We may rest assured that Thurman, Kernan, Eaton, Wallace, Beck, Bayard, Voorhees and Hill

writes: "While the ability of Messrs. Binine, Conkling, Carpenter and Edmunds was conceded, the belief prevailed that Senator Ben Hill will give the Senate and the country an exhibition of his power as a debater which will astonish even those familiar with his past performances. In all he did and said yesterday there was a confidence and a defiance which may well induce the beief that he will put the quartette of brilhant Republicans named upon their best metal, and equal any Senator on his own side in the speech he will make. His intimate friends think that he will, in the Kellogg case, add greatly to his Senatorial rep-

will be equal to the emergency. Of

the latter the Washington correspon-

dent of the Richmond Dispatch

SOLD.

The agony is ended. The sale has been consummated. The victory is complete. Best is master of the situation. Those who will live a few years will see what they will see. The future will reveal who have been wise and who have been foolish in this heated controversy. We can only trust that a merciful and benignant Providence shall so everrule and control the affairs in this State that a great detriment shall not fall upon the people by reason of the hasty and, as we firmly believe, unwise legislation of this extraordinary session. It is not necessary now to review the action of those who have engineered the bill and effected the sale. The STAR puts in on record once more that according to its most matured convictions the sale under the Best bill is a great error, and it fears may prove a great misfortune.

We rejoice to know that for the present at least we will not be troubled with the elephant, and that the Legislature will adjourn on Mon-

THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.

Russia is steadily preparing to push her outposts still nearer to the British dominions in India. Year by year witnesses territorial conquests. Late advices show that Gen. Skobeloff, who so distinguished himself in the recent war with Turkey, is to command the expedition against the Turkomans in Central Asia. The utmost secrecy will be observed in the conduct of the campaign, and the irrepressible newspaper reporter is to be excluded entirely from all particition in the glories and gossipings of the march. Russia means business, and England, sooner or later, will have to face Russia at the verge of her own conquests on the great Asiatic Continent. It may be many years-possibly a generation-before the roar of artillery will be heard in that distant land as the two great empires engage in the death struggle, but it will come inevitably. Such at any rate is the view held by many of the leading minds in England. It is true, however, that there are those who do not believe that Russia has any serious designs upon English possessions, and that owing to the immense distance between her European dominions and Hindostan, and the impossibility of marching a great army so far from its base of supplies through hostile kingdoras, that war on a large scale will be impossible.

In answer to this view it may be said that Russia already has possession of nearly two-thirds of Asia; that she will get nearer and nearer to British India by conquering hostile tribes or kingdoms; that she can take her troops by ships a thousand or so miles, then land them and begin the march of two thousand miles or more; that she will build railroads as she advances; that this will require many years, possibly a half century, but

Asia she will keep "pegging away" in that direction. In the meantime England will not be idle, and she will be steadily growing in population and

The Russians are uncommonly good soldiers. With the exception of the English Napoleon never met with such an enemy who gave him such terrible resistance. Such is the voice of history. The English soldiers are equal to any in the world, but they will have worthy foemen when they meet the Russians.

THE VOTE. We wish to call the special attention of our readers to one fact in connection with the passage of the Best bill. The final vote showed but little opposition. In the Senate there were but 5 uoes to 40 ayes; in the House but 21 noes to 89 ayes. Why was this vote so small? It is evident that many of the opponents of the great sell out voted for the bill because after endeavoring to improve it they found it a foregone conclusion that the majority meant to sell at all hazards.

But look at the votes on the variments that were judicious, necessary and wise-amendments that ought to have been accepted if the majority really desired to protect the interests of the State and reduce the burdens of the people. Look at the votes on those amendments. Turn to Thursday's proceedings in the Senate and scrutinize the language and intent of the amendments. No man of sense can fail to see how important they were. Then look at the votes. You will find not five, but sixteen, nineteen, and even twenty votes cast for some amendments, to twenty-six or twenty-seven against.

By consulting the proceedings in the House on Thursday in to-day's paper, you will see important and absolutely necessary amendments voted down, but not by the majority that marked the final vote. You will find forty-one and forty-two negatives recorded.

So there was really on joint ballot over 60 votes recorded in favor of certain important amendments, which shows that the sense of a strong minority was that the Best bill would not do, needed surgery, and was drawn to favor and foster the buyer's interests and not the interests of the people of North Carolina.

The time will come, and not many years hence, when it may be clearly discerned whether the majority or the minority possessed the wisdom, prudence, judgment and far reaching sagacity. We now leave the matter as far as the STAR is concerned in the bands of the people. We are thoroughly sick, not to say disgusted, with the whole subject, and do not expect to return to it again soon unless forced to do so.

The STAR hopes that good may result from what has been done, and yet it is no casuist and does not believe in the doctrine that evil may be done that good may result. If the Democratic party shall suffer hereafter by the legislation of the most extraordinary session, no one can lay the charge at the door of the STAR.

"Shake not thy gory locks at us, Thou cans't not say we did it."

The whole conduct of the State officials and the advocates and friends of the Best bill appears to have been based on the principle,

"If it were done, when 'tis done then 'twere It were done quickly." To quote still farther from the

same grand production, "But in these cases, We still have judgment hereand we sincerely hope that what has been done may not "return to plague

the inventor." -On Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, when the new steamer John Dawson was on her way from this place to Point Caswell, and when within about four miles her destination, the crank-pin of the steamer broke, knocking the cylinder-head out and causing considerable consternation for a few moments. The engineer was standing in the door of the engine-room at the time and a stray bolt struck him on the leg, but without inflicting any injury. The steamer completed the trip with one engine. and returned here yesterday, where she is undergoing the slight repairs necessary to

Littlefield, who was nominated for Governor of Rhode Island by the Republicans last week, is charged by the Providence Star with paying \$5,000 for the honor to the machine managers.—Exchange.

put her in proper trim again.

Is this "our Littlefield?" If not it must be his brother. When a fellow has to pay where does the "honor" Capture of a Notorious Thief Swindler. On or about the first of February last a

well dressed and apparently well informed colored individual-a stranger-made his appearance in the neighborhood of Lillington, in Pender county, gave his name as J. M. Wentworth, alias John Duwell, and represented himself to the colored people thereabouts as a first-class school teacher. Being in need of a good school the neighbors immediately went to work and organized one, of which he took charge, engaging board with an industrious, hard-working colored man by the name of Cudio Larkins. who is well known among the tar and turpentine dealers on the wharf, as well as to other citizens in Wilmington. He soon worked himself into the entire confidence of the family with whom he boarded, as well as other well-to-do colored people in the vicinity, and everything seemed to be working to the satisfaction of all concerned. On or about the 21st of February, while the family were absent. from home, Wentworth entered the house of his landlord, broke open a trunk and stole a gold watch valued at \$125, the property of Larkins. He soon afterwards offered to pawa the watch with Mr. Mc-Intire, a white gentleman of the neighborhood, who recognized it as belonging to Larkins, and informed the owner that he (Wentworth) had it. Larkins immediately started in pursuit of the thief, and found that he had taken the train. He pursued ous amendments offered-amend- him to this city, and on his arrival here learned that he had departed for Raleigh. Larkins then went to Justice Hill and got him to issue a warrant for the man' arrest, which was sent to Wake county fo endorsement and execution. Wentworth, in the hurry of leaving, forgot to take two photographs of himself, one of which was sent with the warrant. After a week's search Sheriff Nowell of Wake finally came across the enterprising pedagogue and lodged him in jail, when a telegram was sent to Justice Hill, on Friday morning, announcing his capture. The magistrate immediately sent the necessary papers to T. J. Armstrong, Esq., a member of the Legislature from Pender, and also a Justice of the Peace, with a request that he take the matter in charge and bring the prisoner to Pender with him, the offence being committed in that county.

Wentworth alias Duwell is said to have swindled a great many of the colored people of the Long Creek section during his short stay among them, and other warrants are expected to be served upon him as soon as he reaches the county.

Child Burned to Death.

A few days since, on the plantation of Mr. Samuel C. Fullwood, in Brunswick county, a little colored girl, about five years old, was so badly burned that she died the following day. It appears that the family had been roasting oysters, and when they had all left it is supposed the child commenced searching among the live coals to see if any of the bivalves had been overlooked, when her dress caught fire, and the flames, fanned by the stiff breeze blowing at the time, soon enveloped her entire body. Her screams brought assistance, but too late to save the life of the little sufferer.

Fire in the Woods.

During Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week much damage was done in Brunswick county by a fire in the woods. It commenced on the land of the W. H. Benton estate, and swept nearly everything before it until it reached Town Creek, which put a stop to its! further progress. Messrs. Jackson Potter, Joseph Skipper, Jacob Evans and John A. Evans all lost pretty heavily in turpentine boxes, fences, &c., Mr. Jacob Evans losing about one thousand panels of fence. The property of Dr. Bellamy, of this city, we learn, made a parrow escape.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL D.S. Card from Capt, John W. Ellis,

Wilmington Review.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., March 25th, 1880.

DEAR SIR: In the Review of the 22d noticed that you used my name, among others, as a "possible candidate" for Congress on the "dark horse" plan.

I write to say that I am not an aspirant or candidate and trust I never will be. I wanted the place I would openly enter the lists and contend for the prize. I despise side-shows and all animals that are trained in the dark. I am a Democrat from principle and helped to fight the battles of the party in its day of peril and gloom. have enough courage now to say that I desire the success of the party above all other political considerations, because I know that the prosperity of the country depends upon such success. For this reason I am open and outspoken in favor of Maj. C. M. Stedman. I am sure that, if nominated, he can and will do his country faithful service and reflect credit upon his constituency. My silence shall not be taken as a sanction to the use of my name against the men whose cause I espouse. The first duty of the party now is to nominate good men, who can be elected and will bestir themselves in bethe country depend, and men who, when elected and put on duty, will be found at their post every hour. Henceforth I desire nothing but the life of a good citizen, advocating the principles and voting the ticket of the Democratic party. At the next elec-tion I very earnestly hope for the pleasure of voting for Charles M. Stedman. I doubt not that your reference to me was

in a spirit of kindness, and while I am averse to troubling the public with my name, I cannot be silent when principle and party are involved. Yours, very truly, J. W. Ellis. D&W 1t

on which they stand.

Our readers doubtless remember the tragic occurrence at Lumberton, a year or so ago, resulting in the death of Mr. Ed. Hartman, at the bands of Miss Amelia Link. haw, in the parlor of a hotel in that town, for which deed of revenge she was subsequently tried and acquitted on the plea of temporary insanity. But, according to the Charlotte Observer, the romance of her life does not end here, another and pleasanter incident having recently been added to a career which began is love and ended in

tragedy. That paper continues: During the period of her confinement in the jail at Lumberton, when the only companion she had was her child, which was born after the enactment of the tragedy, she received many letters from sympathetic persons in all parts of the country. Among) her correspondents was a man named Lit-tle, who is represented as a Custom House officer stationed at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston. He became deeply interested in her and wrote to her repeatedly while she was in prison. On the night, the trial was expected to close, he was on the Island, and in attempting to reach Charleston during the prevalence of a severe storm, that he might hear at the earliest possible moment, whether she was to live or die, he barely escaped being lost by the capsizing of the boat. After the acquittal of Miss Linkhaw the correspondence was kept up, photographs were exchanged, and a proposal of marriage was made and accepted. A week ago, Miss Linkhaw, accompanied by her child and one of her sisters, left umberton and proceeded to Florence, S. C., where she was met by Mr. Little and the marriage ceremony was quietly per-formed. The three, mother, child and husband then left for Mr. Little's home and here the story, for the present, stops.

No Assessment of Real Property this Year.

The following from State Treasurer Worth will be of general interest throughout the State. It seems that Mr. Solicitor Moore, who is also Attorney for the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county, was asked his opinion in regard to language of the same to mean that the assessment of 1879, so far as it related to real property, should hold good until the law directed otherwise; but, to place the matter for his opinion, sanctioned by the Attorney General, which, as will be seen, coincides TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, March 25, 1880. B. R. Moore, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., DEAR SIR:—Yours of 24th inst. received. The act to provide for the collection of taxes does not contemplate the re-assess ment of real property this year. The assessment of real estate of 1879 stands until altered by law.

Very respectfully, J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer.

Political Matters in the Third Dis

Correspondence of the Raleigh News. BURGAW, PENDER Co., March 23 .- Th general interest which prevails in this secion upon the important question of the disposition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, does not exclude thoughts as to political affairs in this Congressional District. The large majority obtained by Judge Russell at the last Congressiona election in this Democratic District, necessi tates early action on the part of the Democratic party, thorough organization, and the selection of a popular man and a good candidate.

Prominent Democratic names are being suggested by their respective friends. The Hon. A. M. Waddell and Maj. Charles M. Stedman, of New Hanover; Hon. A. A. Mc Koy, of Sampson; Col. William A. Allen, of Duplin; and last, but not least, Ma Charles W. McClammy, of Pender, are al being brought forward as most prominent for the nomination. Not one of these well known Democratic gentlemen is dearer to the people or more in favor with the Democratic party than Pender's eloquent sor and favorite citizen-Major McClammy Not alone is he the choice of Pender for nomination for Congress. The long and able services he has rendered the party and State have endeared him to the people generally. And as our fearless and effective standard-bearer for Congress in this District he wields a tower of strength, and would strike terror into the ranks of the Republican party.

As a soldier, no man in the District has a braver or better record. He was quite avorite in the army, and was on the eve of important promotion when the terrible struggle ended, in which he bore a gallant and conspicuous part. Among the first to volunteer he never faltered or despaired but from first to last was always to be found where service was the hardest, danger the greatest, and where heroism was most in

As a Democrat he has always been ready for duty, and to forget himself when work was to be done or sacrifices to be made. As bold and leading champion of popular rights he has unselfishly enlisted as a speaker in every important political campaign since the war. He has never been a mere parlor Democrat or band-box man, who do only light or fancy work, or make only city speeches; but he has on all occasions pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and gone when the roads were roughest, the labors most arduous, and service the most needed regardless of wear and tear to himself, whether in sunshine or in storm. The ables Republican speakers in the State dread to meet him on the stump, and well they may for he is one of the best speakers in North Carolina, as he surely is one of the truest of North Carolinians and one of the most popular and deserving of men. As a member of the Legislature he has shown that he has a heart big enough to embrace the whole State, although it is true that his political and legislative record proves him to have no superior in allegiance and devotion to the Cape Fear country, and the the best interests of Wilmington. No man has stronger claims Major McClammy to the support and ap-preciation of the people of that city. No man has ever been more ready and willing than this patriotic man to labor in and out of the Legislature for Wilmington and all these Eastern and neighboring counties. Some years ago he was the leader of a me-morable forlorn hope, as a candidate for the Legislature from New Hanover county. By his talents, popularity, adroitness and energy he overcame overwhelming political odds against him and was elected to the Senate from that large and well-known Republican county. His legislative record combines with his public spirited and effective services in other public relations in - Washington Press: On Wednesday next, the 24th inst., the 220th assion of Orange Presbytery will convene in the Presbyterian church of this town.

In the Yeates-Martin contest we learn that the attorneys of Major Yeates make out a plain case, and claim his majority is 176 votes. Fraud and rascality is the ground on which they stand.

fective services in other public relations in declaring that Eastern North Carolina has no truer Democrat or worthier son than this gallant man and popular gentleman. For these reasons and because of other claims and qualifications which he has upon the people for a seat in Congress, his own devoted county of Pender, now rises to present his name for nomination before our approaching Congressional Convention. our approaching Congressional Convention. mh 27 D&Wit T. W.

NO. 23

Judge Merrimon has made two speeches on the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Best and company. His last and unanswerable argument was made on Tuesday conclusion that the great wrong would be consummated. The Powers had so decreed. But the able ex-Senator put in some blows it will be well for the people to remember. We can only give a part of the abstrac of what he said, as it is reported in the Raleigh Observer .- STAR.]

It had given him pleasure to hear the distinguished gentlemen who east the bill explain it, though they did not remove a single doubt or difficulgive his reasons therefor. He had credit gone. They can buy this up notified Col. Ruffin and Mr. Davis of at such price as they can. his intention to speak. He wished to be corrected if he was in error in any of the State to these men to "beat" particular.

As the matter now stands the construction bondholders have no dividends and there is no money to induce them to prosecute their claim; but when the bill passes litigation may begin. He would not be surprised if it did begin in a month. He referred to the statutory lien for the information of the Legislature. He spoke of it for the additional purpose of equity seize the property and pay of showing that they would buy the bonds in at a reduced value and bear" them, and secure the road for remains the same. Mr. Best's law-\$1,250,000. He did not think that the State in buying the road for onethird its value, would lose it so.

The State has no power save as a stockholder in the road. The State the act in question, and he construed the has the right to receive the profits in | poration will be defunct; then suit the way of dividends. Lien creditors have a lien upon the property just as sold to pay the creditors. Best & the State has an interest in it. The Co. will buy the property at that sale the State has an interest in it. The beyond question, he wrote to the Treasurer | same was a case in the N. C. R. R., | and hold it. It is an error and a as evidenced in the Swazey suit, so | fatal one, to say that the State is not well known. He stated what Chief a party to the contract with the Justice Waite decided in that case. If the holders of the bonds in the W. N. C. R. R. sue they can get the same decision if they have a lien. The same result would follow, and the rights of these creditors be secured. When you undertake to destroy the stock and divert the property from the purposes indicated in the lien, you bring this trouble on the road. The gentlemen did not meet this

argument. Why did they not? He

did think such methods of debate

valueless and illegitimate. He would show the fact that they have erred. He came now to the bill, which he analyzed, pointing out defects. This bill comes, said he, in a questionable shape. Who are the men who make the proposition? Not one of them is a man engaged in railroad enterprises. Why do they embark in such an enterprise? Does any one believe they want the property? Is it not probable that their assigns, so frequently mentioned in the bill, are some railroad corporation or interest? Capital is always selfish. Those who stand behind can come in and take the property. They have their agents, and work through them. There may be a financial Talleyrand, who invests here and there, and makes great combinations. Best is shrewd and enterprising. He knows all about the road, in all ways, as well as all the details of the proposition. He was spoken of as so ingenious. He deceived them some. He yielded at times, because they did not touch him in a sensitive point. He, Judge M., could put in a clause to protect the property, which, if they accepted, would cause him to believe their sincerity. No fair man could question his motives, nor could the motives of the speakers of Tuesday night be questioned. A proposition which was so obscure and uncertain that even eminent lawyers could not agree about it should be in many of its propositions. When the bill is scrutinized you find that this proposition is certain as

to everything against the State and certain as to everything in favor of the grantees. He challenged a denial of this statement. He believed in the fact that the State in the end would lose everything. He commented on the course that had been pursued. We hear people speak of a property worth millions as worthless, and see them seeking to give it away. This is unnatural. He said he wished to expose the defects of the bill. If he was in error, correct him. Section 2 conveys all the property, with all liens, debts, &c. It is a quit claim for the State's interest. The quit claim is in the 3d section, limited by the use of the word "only." He spoke of the knowledge of the road by the railroad men North. They I say that the State said the road was liable to but one mortgage, but yet there was one for \$1,750,000. They will hold the property until they are indemnified. They will take every technical advantage in the matter. If they intend it as a quit claim, why not strike out the 3d section? It means something. The reason "only" was not stricken out was, it is said, because Mr. Best wanted it in. Mr. M. said it was, to speak plainly, not honest. Then as to the deed and its keep-

ing. Why put it in New York? Why not here? They understand how to manage such things in New York. Suppose the Commissioners ascertain that Mr. Best and his associates, or his assigns, (for these last are the ones you will have to dea with by and bye), and demand the dern man," as the Catechism expresses it, is to "Get Money,"—your own if convenient, otherwise your neighbors—and keep it, after youv'e got it."—Raleigh Farmer & Mechanic.

'escrew," will they give it up? lions will be involved in the suit, and after long and expensive litigation there may be lawyers' fees, amounting to \$25,000, to say nothing of costs. Why not in a plain North Carolina way, deposit that "escrow" in a bank in our State? Then the State would be on an equal footing with the syndicate.

Then, as soon as the property passes to them, they do a strange thing. They shall organize as a corporation with \$4,000,000 preferred stock, and \$2,250,000, or \$15,000 per mile on the road, additional stock. The official estimates give \$5,500,000 night. Of course it was a foregone as the cost. You allow them \$6,000 -000 of stock, and they are not compelled to pay in a single dollar. Was there ever such a charter, here or anywhere? Where will they get the mouey, the \$5,500,000? The company is not to have one dollar in the Treasury. This charter making them a corporation is to allow them to go on and do the work without any personal responsibility upon a single stockholder, though they owe a debt of millions. The honor and faith of the State are pledged to pay the interest on the \$850,000 mortgage ty to his mind. He must express his bonds, and if it is not paid the hodissent from some of their views, and nor of the State is tarnished and her

In his opinion it lends the sanction

these bonds; to "bear" the credit of the State. It takes us back to a day he hoped would never dawn again tor North Carolina. * * * * But what he insisted upon was that notwithstanding this the title to the road from Salisbury to Paint Rock would remain in the trustees. Every foot of the road to Ducktown is liable for the mortgage debt. Will not a court off the legal creditors? Though they throw up the contract the liability vers laugh in their sleeves at the distinguished gentlemen who spoke last night on this point. He ad monished North Carolinians that the time will come when the corwill be brought and that property mortgage bondholders, for she is. They are in a position to take the property and cut the State out of it. They will build nothing towards Ducktown.

They need not complete the road to Asheville until they complete it from Paint Rock to Asheville. He referred to the machinations of the railroad officials, some of whom, no doubt, stand behind this thing. The bill repeals all former laws in regard to building the Ducktown road. He warned his hearers that not one foot would be built west of the French Broad, nor would they hear of one in two generations if this bill passes,

A RAILROAD SLAUGHTER. The Horrible Accident on the Western North Carolina Hailroad on

Wednesday.

[Raleigh Observer.] A special telegram to the Observer yesterday gave a brief account of a horrible accident on the Western North Carolina Railroad, whereby three men lost their lives. Mr. Richmond Pearson, who was an eye-witness of the occurrence, reached the city yesterday, and gave a reporter a full account of it. The accident happened at a point about onefourth of a mile above the now famous "Mud-Cut," and not far from the summit of the Blue Ridge. The track at that place had been before regarded as safe, the road-bed appearing to be in good condition. The heavy and continuous rains, followed by dry weather, caused the embankment to give way, fissures appearing in several places, allowing the track to incline to one side. The construction train, consisting of an engine and a flat car, was on its way down to Mud Cut. On the flat car were forty convicts and several guards. When the train reached this point on the road, at a speed of about twenty or twentyrejected. It is absurd, contradictory five miles an hour, the engine went past it safely, but the track sunk to one side under the pressure of the car. In a moment the car pitched forward and then went over and over down the steep face of the embankment, there fifty feet in height. As the car pitched forward one of the guard, Jas. Bradly, of McDowell county, was thrown under it, and cut literally in pieces by the crushing weight. Two convicts, Collier Hill and Claiborne Swett, both colored, the latter from Craven county, were also killed instantaneously, and horribly mangled, one being disemboweled. Two other convicts, Charles King, white, of Wilmington, and Sam Jones, colored, were dangerously wounded, the former having his knee cut off. The other persons on the car were nearly all bruised, and the car itself wrecked.

> In rear of this construction train, and following it, was the train. It was only two hundred yards away when the accident occurred. The engineer stopped it almost in a moment, and the trembling passengers alighted and went to assist the unfortunates on the wrecked car. The passenger train could not, of course, go beyond the break, and the passengers were compelled to walk to Round Knob.

If Plato had a chance to revise his famous definition of Man, he would describe him as 'an unfeathered biped with a monomsuia for money-making." To Be any-body, or to accomplish Anything, nowa-days, one must begin by putting money in his purse. Hence the "chief end of (mo-