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Y STAR is as follows: single Copy 1 year, postage paid \$1.50 6 months, "

THE SUGAR BEET CULTURY.

There is no topic concerning the material development of the country. next to cotton manufacturing, that is attracting more attention at this time. A monthly publication devoted to the subject has just been started in Philadelphia. We propose to gather a few facts from its pages, feeling assured that we can render no better service than in trying to develop the cultivation of the beet and the manufacture therefrom of sugar. The STAR has already called attention to the matter more than once. Those who would understand the subject more particularly should subscribe to The Sugar Beet, Philadelphia, and get all the numbers beginning with January.

The best sugar beets have long roots with small diameters. In Europe they are known as Deprez No. 1, and 17 per cent. of sugar and an average yield of 24,000 pounds to the here are frequently obtained.

To ascertain the value of the beet you must ascertain the amount of water and juice in the pulp.

It is contended that the price paid should be in proportion to purity. A b-et, for instance, that contains 10 per cent. of sugar should be worth \$4 54 a ton; if 13 per cent. \$6 26. It is possible to make beets worth as much as \$8 per ton.

The beet pulp is said to be of much excellence. Unlike mash from breweries, it will not bloat animals that are fattened upon it. It is excellent

Viewed in its economic bearing, the cultivation of the sugar beet is of much importance. As high an authority as Henry C. Baird says:

"The success which has attended the cultivation of the beet and the manufacture of beet-sugar in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia, renders it altogether certain that this country can be made wholly independent of foreign countries for an article which now obliges us to pay annually \$80,000,000 for foreign labor in the form of sugar. But here we have only a portion of the good which would result from the consummation of this measure of independence; for it would also enable us to add the production of alcohol and the utilization of the beet pulp in the fattening of cattle, the number of which latter would largely increase in those localities in which the beet was cultivated."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin thinks \$100,000,000 could be saved to the United States by embarking largely in the cultivation of the sugar beet. It says:

"There are two great facts connected with this subject which ought deeply to impress the mind of every American. One sthat we pay nearly one hundred millions of dollars every year to foreigners for sugar for we import more of that article than of any other one thing. The other is that we have the capacity to raise at home enough sugar of the best quality to supply not only our own demand, but that of the whole

civilized world. "As for the former fact, there can be no doubt at all that any device that will operate fairly to keep in the country the money that is spent abroad will be of very buge advantage to the nation. It will give to our own people, to expend at home for the enrichment of other Americans, the whole of the profit which now goes into the pockets of foreign planters and their laborers. It will increase that diversity of udustry which is an essential of the pros perity of every country; giving new forms employment to the population, and helping to use up whatever of sur-plus labor may be going to waste among us. It will be very profitable to farmers, and especially to Eastern farmers, by giving the soil relief, by increasing the possibility of rotation of crops, and by enabling those who find little profit in cultivating the cereals to devote their attention to other products. It is not difficult to believe that we may be approaching the time when, with the Western States more closely populated, we shall grow grain in such Guantities that it can hardly be disposed

Now let us look at the success that has attended its cultivation. In Delaware it has been cultivated for years. At Wilmington in that State there is a beet-sugar company that operates largely. In Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, mour will not accept a nomination if the South. The same system of lying Republican party under the election is the way Uncle Sam hopes to win.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

California, even in Canada, there are | tendered him. The special is sent | and misrepresentation has continued | law. The truth is the Republican beet sugar factories. In California from Uties, New York, Mr. Seyhe beet-sugar industry is becoming of great importance. Protegor Goessmann, of the Massachusett Agricultoral College, has been orper ing for years, and has produced beets that made from 8 to 15 per sent of ugar. He says by selecting good seeds and a fit soil the best results pan be realized. We quote: "It is quite safe to say that 1,900 pounds to 2,000 pounds of sugar would be produced.

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In Maine the experiments have been highly satisfactory. There is oue factory that cost \$60,000. The company began work on October 20th. The results are remarkable and we copy them :

The results of this season's work is the manufacture of 1,440,000 pounds of raw sugar (melado), which has been sold at 81 cents per pound, or a total of \$125,000; while the company obtains as a bounty from the State the sain of \$7,000. Had the upply of beets been sufficient to have kept he works in operation for one hundred and fity days, it would have been far better or the company, and a greater success would have resulted from the enterprise.

After commencing to receive beets, the company paid out \$60,000 to farmers in the company paid out \$60,000 to farmers in the space of six weeks for beets. So that for machinery, beets, and incidental expenses. the company has paid out the past season more than \$125,000. This exhibits the faith in the industry of those who have given their money to the enterprise."

In North Carolina there have been some experiments made in sugar-beet culture. Mr. W. B. Phillips, of the University Experimental Station, has analyzed beets that gave 10 per cent. of crystallizable sugar.

In Europe the amount of beets worked up during the last four months of 1879, was immense. The following figures are instructive:

4 Months, France....4,886,878,700 Austria....1,147,913,350 Germany . . 3,718,093,700

Total...........9,752,885,750 kilog A kilog (kilogram) is more than ten pounds. At Meaux, France, 1,200 tons of beets are worked up in one establishment every 24 hours, producing over 70 tons of best sugar. The distillery and houses on "La

Briche" farm cost over \$100,000. The Philadelphia publication offers several reasons why the beet-sugar industry has not been introduced into the United States generally. We copy those that appear to have

1. Information in the English language upon the subject has been wanting. 2. On account of a prevailing prejudice that it is practically impossible, owing to its having been several times improperly

attempted, and in such cases proving 3. Attempts at American cultivation have

been made by those having but a limited knowledge of the subject. 4. The seeds that have been used hav not been of the best variety, and were not

planted according to improved principles long since known in Europe. 5. Undertaking the manufacture withou expert advice and with insufficient capital.

What is needed in North Carolina in connection with the subject is information as to whether the sugar beet can be cultivated successfully or not. It is grown in Russia as well as in France, in Maine as well as in California. Why not in North Carolina? The Petersburg Index Appeal says:

"Will the sugar-beet grow well in Virginia? Every man who has raised mangold wurzel for his stock can answer this question. The sugar beet is but a variety of the mangolda beet in every natural characteristic, and grows as well as the garden beet. We have grown it ourself. There is no question about ts success here as a crop. In France and Germany the yield per acre is from 10 to 16 tons-20,000 to 32,000 pounds. Many s farmer has grown that number of pounds, and, more, in potatoes and turnips.'

MR. SEYMOUR'S CANDIDACY.

There is probably no good ground for doubting that Horatio Seymour will accept the nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency. The Tildenites are assidulously attempting to make it appear that he will not accept. Some of the Bayard papers are equally anxious to create the same impression. But this will not do. These papers and politicians of the "machine" sort have no authority to speak. Mr. Seymour is not a candidate and we are sincerely glad of it. He is an American citizen of the highest living type, and he does not covet the honors for which Tilden is clamoring. He is self-respecting, self-poised, full of years, honored, revered, loved for his goodness and purity, and has more wisdom than probably any of our statesmen. He will not seek office, but if the office should seek him he will recognize, no doubt, in this instance that the voice of the people is the

The following extract from a special in the Boston Herald, an influential Independent paper of a larger circulation in New England than any of Central Africa as they had of the other, shows conclusively that no one | South. Since the war they have is authorized to say that Mr. Sey-

mour's home, and is dated March

"While I am not authorized to say that deratic Seymour will accept the Demo-ratic nomination for the Presidency, I am attacked that no friend, politician, editor, of State committeeman, is or has been authorized by Mr. Seymour or my of his friends to say that he will are except the somination if unanimously make. The fact is that the persons most decor interested would feel just as much obliged to those who assume to be mouthpieces or reflectors of Gov. Seymour's views if they would attend to their own concerns. Gov. Seymour attend to their own concerns. Gov. Seymour certainly cannot decline what has not been fered to him. Senator Kernan's ideas on this subject are nearer authoritative than those of any other man. Utica contains half a dozen men who like to add glory to themselves by pretending to speak for Horatio Seymour. Among this number are double-dyed Tilden machine men, whose only hopes in this world are inseparably connected with Tilden's barrel and political romotion. While pretending to be great admirers of Seymour, they are constantly in communication with and directed by

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF TH

EXODUS INVESTIGATION. The Republican organs in the North claim that the negro exodus committee, which was raised at the instance of Senator Voorhees, has proved of real advantage to their side. The STAR said in the beginning that the committee was unnecessary and could not be of practical service to the country. It is true it benefited North Carolina by showing the country at large how well treated the colored people were in this State, and how little cause there was for the exodus. The examination showed that as far as North Carolina was concerned the exodus was purely political. That is to say, that designing ticing upon the credulity of the igno- | the subject throughout the North." rant negroes to induce them under the most exaggerated promises to leave their native homes to seek work in distant Indiana. The purpose was chiefly to get them to that State that they might swell the vote of the Re-

But the investigation has not worked as satisfactorily when the Gulf States have been the field of inquiry. Witness after witness credible or otherwise, has testified that the exodus was purely the result of bad treatment. True or false, this evidence has gone out and been widely circulated throughout the North. The people of Louisiana, Mississippi and other States are held up before the prejudiced Northern eyes as engaged in systematic bulldozing and terrorism. The negroes are represented as fleeing in dismay from their persecutors. We do not exaggerate the picture in the least. The papers that are hostile to the South, and their name is legion, have seized gladly upon the testimony as incontrovertible, and insist that it puts the South in the attitude of violating law and of persecuting habitually "the wards of the nation." As comparatively moderate a Republican paper as the Philadelphia Weekly Notes does not hesitate to thus present the case to its readers. It says:

"If any Republican in Congress had moved an inquiry into the outrages which had led to the negro exodus from the Southern States, the majority would have defeated the proposal. But the Democrats, being put on a false scent by rumors of a political movement behind the exodus, have themselves begun and carried out an investigation which has helped to refresh the memory of the whole country as to the condition of the colored citizens in the South, and their claims upon the nation for protection. The plan to prove that Northern Republicans had organized the movement to secure colored voters in doubtful States like Indiana, has broken down completely. But the proofs, if any were needed, that the emancipated slave is cheated and terrorized by his white neighbors, are put once more before the country by the help of a Dem-

ocratic investigation committee.' But not only has the North been told by witnesses that the negroes are fleeing from political persecutions, but another reason, that has at least the merit of novelty, has been injected into the Stalwart mind, and it promises to be productive of a new sensation. The grave reason given will produce a smile of the utmost incredulity throughout the South, but it must be remembered that the Northern people are the slowest people to learn some things in all this world. They lived side by side with the South, and were in constant inter-communication with our people, and yet they never learnt anything about Southern character and not much about Southern life. They believed all the evil they heard and were misled. They swallowed down all the lies and slanders that were uttered against our people, and the result was they had about as accurate an understanding of the wild tribes made but little progress in knowing violent creatures were used by the

and with increased violence, and the result is that the South as it is is almost an unknown land to the Northern readers of newspapers. They see us through a distorted medium, and the most of them regard themselves as the chosen of the Lord whilst turning over the poor South to the ancovenanted mercies of the God of WRATH.

We have said that the new reason from the Gulf States will provoke a smile throughout the South, but it all reasons in the North why there should be a general exodus. One R. B. Avery, of Mississippi, who claims to have been a Democrat once, but is now a Radical, and is classed as white, gravely assures the Congressional Exodus Committee that the chief reason why the migration was so pressed was that the colored men "desired to preserve the chastity of

the women of their race." We would not have mentioned this, but it is necessary for our people to understand what agencies are at work to depopulate the South. We are told that this sort of evidence is cal- ject to it-why fight it so bitterly if culated "to produce a profound impression in the North." We are even | next November? assured that the Northern women who exert "a power not to be despised in our politics," will be mightily the Senate. The Washington coraroused, and if they should be "satisfied that the chastity of their colored sisters in the South is one of the issues in the Southern question, there and unscrupulous knaves were prac- will be a great access of feeling on

> We have only one remark to make additional. Are there any evidences before the country to show that there is more virtue in the North than in the South? Is it not a lamentable fact that in the populous North prostitution is far more common among the whites than in the South? Would not correct statistics show that in proportion to population it was ten times greater in the North than in the South? We have not the slightest doubt of it. Where then would be the protection sought by the negroes? Would it not be another example of the folly of jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire?

FAIR ELECTIONS. The old struggle over the use of the army at the polls will be gone over probably when the report of the House Committee on Military Affairs comes up for discussion. That report is said to be quite similar to the one of last year that produced such a bitter discussion. No part of the public moneys is to be applied to the transportation of the army when it is to be used at the polls. In England, monarchy as it is, no such outrage upon the people would be tolerated for a moment as using the army for a police to intimidate. No English soldier can be stationed nearer than two miles to any voting place on the day of election.

But why should the Republicans want the army to be used as a police if they really desired a fair and free election? Was it ever demanded before the late war that armed soldiery should form a guard around polling booths under the plea of guaranteeing a free election? Did any one ever hear of any American statesman of the better days pleading in the Senate or the House for the use of the army to protect the citizens against themselves when in the of a freeman, to deposit their vote in the ballot box? It remained for these degenerate days to witness such an outrage. It was necessary for such men as Conkling, Blaine, Edmunds, Logan, Chandler, Conger, and others of the same kidney, to before every sentiment of patriotism facto. and every feeling of liberty should be insulted and outraged by such a plea for tyranny.

It is plain enough that the Republicans have no idea of allowing a free, honest election. They mouth and prate about such things, but they take good care to do all they can in the way of evil legislation to prevent it. How they can expect an honest, fair election with drunken rowdies and bullies and convicts as submarshals is just what no sane man can for a moment believe. The Na. tion-a Republican paper-has already told what sort of deprayed,

party is afraid of an honest free, fair election. They have not forgotten the lesson of 1876 when a large majority of the American people defeated them at the polls. They know that there is an old score to settle, that the great frauds of 1876-'77 are at or near the place where they are yet to be rebuked at the polls. They located. The latest effort of this know that a free election and an kind is an account of "A Tarheel honest count mean overwhelming defeat to them, and that the plungiven why the negroes are fleeing derers and party scavengers will be driven out from all the offices of the country in dismay and, disgrace. will be readily received as the best of They mean to prevent this in some way if possible-by foul means if

> If this is not so, why did they with some honorable exceptions resist the amendments to the Deficiency bill only a few days ago? That bill provided that the deputy marshals should be divided equally between the Democrats and Republicans, and that the courts should appoint them. Could there possibly be anything on Friday, her clothing becoming accidenfairer than this? Under this law it would be simply impossible for one party to bulldoze and rob the other as was done in 1876. Why then obthey mean to have a fairly election

But the amendment passed in the House, and now it is to be resisted in respondent of the Richmond Commonwealth says:

"In the Senate, where it has been assumed that a more Conservative tone prevailed, a Republican caucus was held this morning, and a resolution adopted to oppose as a party this amendment. In other public money to pay a gang of rufflans and bullies to stand at the polls and intimidate voters. This is a tremendous power and has been most unscrupulously used. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court upholding these laws are a part of the same system of party agencies intend ed to control the Presidential election. Hence it was that these laws were sustained by a majority of the Court. Had they been ten times a more flagrant violation of the Constitution than they are the interests of the Republican party would have been a sufficient motive to the Republican judges to give full effect to these

L. Q. W. thinks the bill will pass, in spite of the Stalwarts, and that Hayes will not veto it. He says:

"Candid Republicans admit that their party has made a great mistake in opposing an equal division of these deputy marshals between the two political parties. They cannot escape the imputation of designing

He further says that the most intelligent politicians are expecting a Presidential contest in the House. He thinks that Wheeler, the Vice-President, may stand, in the way of the Democratic majorities in the two Houses. They have the counting, but, he asks, suppose Wheeler should assert his right to count and declare the vote, then what? He says:

"He is an ultra partisan and a man of great decision of character. He would be backed in any course be may choose to pursue by General Sherman and by the Republican leaders."

It will be necessary then to take every possible precaution. A fair and free election must be held or there will be trouble in the land. The American people cannot afford to be cheated again out of their right of

The above article was prepared for yesterday's issue. Since it was written the amendment concerning deputy marshals has passed the Senate by a strict party vote. This shows the animus of the Republicans. The Stalwart Senators know that with an honest election their chances of success are gone for ever. Hence their course. Mr. Hayes will hardly veto the bill. He has warmly professed act of exercising the greatest right | to dislike all abuses and all plans intended to take a partisan advantage in any law. It is thought in Washington that the reason Conkling, Carpenter and Blaine did not fight the bill as well as Edmunds was that they had found out that Hayes would not follow them. If this turns out to come the leaders of a great party be- be correct then score two for the de

> It seems to be certain that there are signs that a decline in some of the large staples will take place at once. In fact, the decline has begun already. Iron has declined \$5 a ton. Cotton has also declined. The railroads are reducing through freights, which is an infallible sign of declension, we take it. The prospect 18 that very much more cotton and wheat will be made this year than last. There will be probably a reduction in many articles of trade during the summer.

> Nebraska, a staunch Republican State, will send six delegates to vote for Tilden at Cincinnati. And that

NO. 24. The Cincinnati Enquirer has more lying correspondents than any other

paper in the country. It has one or two employed hands in the South who have a way of taking any sensa tional stories that are adrift and telegraphing them as true, dating always Romance," dated at Lumberton, North Carolina. The correction has already appeared in the STAR.

Reunion of Co. E., N. C. Regiment.

Rev. A. D. Betts writes us from Kenansville that there will be a reunion of Company E, 30th N. C. Regiment, of which he was Chaplain, at Teachey's Depot, April 23d, 1880. Captain J. W. Ellis is to address them. Mr. Betts adds: "We wish to meet every surviving member and the friends and kindred of the decessed." The Captain is to call the roll.

Burned to Death.

A colored woman by the name of Name Young, living in Brunswick county, about four miles from this city, was fatally burned tally ignited at a fire in the yard where she was boiling water for washing purposes. She lingered in great agony until about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when she breathed her last. Deceased was about 80 years of age.

- Mr. P. Taylor, father of our townsman, Mr. James H. Taylor, of the firm of Parker & Taylor, an old and highly respected citizen of Fayetteville, died in that town on Friday morning. He was a long and useful member of the Baptist church, whose place-now vacant-it will be hard to fill.

We learn that work on the Duplin Canal has been commenced, the first ground having been broken at Bannerman's Bridge, Pender county, on Tuesday

A Card from Major McClammy-H Declines a Nomination.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Correspondence of the Raleigh News. ]

SCOTT'S HILL, March 29.-My attention has been called to a communication from Pender county which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, complimentary to myself and presenting my name for a Democratic nomination for Congress from this district. I am grateful to the people of my county for their long continued manifestations of kindness to me and to your correspondent for his kind expressions. I would of course feel highly honored by such a mark of confidence as a nomination to Congress by the Democracy of the Cape Fear, but I have considered the matter carefully with a single view to the best interests of the Democratic party and decline to allow the use of my name. Among other names mentioned for nomination that of Major Charles M. Stedman, a soldier of a brilliant and stainless reputation; a man of the finest business habits, a grace ful orator and changeless friend, most widely and favorably known, a man who tose by his own exertions to the proud place which he occupies in the popular affection of the people, and for the people, who upon the very eve of the last contest declined the use of his name because, apprehensive that it would create discord i the ranks of his party. Believing that his nomination will secure to the party a leader about whose ability to redeem the district there can be no doubt, I will under no consideration allow my name to be used in opposition to his, and ask my friends to waive their preferences for me and give to him the same earnest and cordial support. Recognizing, as I do, the immense importance of the approaching election, involving not only the triumph of party but the per petuity of free institutions and the existence of even liberty itself; convinced of the absolute necessity of harmony everywhere to defeat the advocates of third terms and indefinite tenure of office, no consideration of personal advancement should influence me in this campaign. The contest in which we are engaged is one not of sections or particular localities. It is a contest between the Democratic and Republican parties, and I appeal to every Democrat to throw aside all personal feeling and labor for the redemption of the district. The district must be redeemed. Let the best and strongest man be nominated. In this day of selfish competition for place and power, let us revive that time-honored Democratic doctrine of principles—not men. Let our motto be: "Everything for the good of our party and our Blate, and nothing for our own." Under this sign we are sure to win. With this spirit and determination will the district be redeemed. C. W. McClammy, Jr. Will Not be a Candidate.

[Fayetteville Banner.]

Capt. J. W. Ellis, of Columbus county in a neat card, respectfully declines to be a candidate for the nomination to Congress from this District, and endorses as a suitable man, and one who "will do his country faithful service and reflect credit upon his constituency," Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, of New Hanover. The card is manly in sentiment and pa-

triotic in tone. Capt. Ellis is no "dark horse," as he says, but a white one-and that one he has named for his favorite candidate. While our columns will always be open for the advocacy of any Democraways in view the good of the Democratic party, and we do not believe the interests of the party would suffer, in this Congressional district, should that able, deserving and accomplished gentleman, Msj. Charles M. Stedman, receive the nomination in our next Congressional Convention. But still, our choice as a candidate for a seat in the next National House of Representatives is the man nominated by the Convention, and to him we will give a hearty and zealous D&W 1t

Congressional Executive Committee. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2, 1880. The Executive Committee of the Democratic party for this (Third) Congressional District, will meet at the Purcell House, in Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 21st of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested. Those unable to attend will please notify

he Chairman and send proxies. CHAS. D. MYERS, Chairman. Moore Index, Warsaw Brief Mention and Fayetteville Banner please copy.

Turpentine. Spirits

- Martin county is said to be for Fowle for Governor.

- Col. John R. Winston, chairman of the North Carolina National Greenback party, has called a State convention to meet at Greensboro on May 5th, to appoint delegates to Chicago and otherwise organize a party in this State.

- Raleigh Visitor: Sweet potatoes 60 cents per bushel in market. ---There are eighteen prisoners in the county jail here. —\$91,193 31 was the amount of revenue collections in this, the Fourth District, for the month of March. —Mr. Solomon King's horse ran away on Hargett street to day, tearing the wagon to pieces, throwing Mr. King out and severely, though not seriously, injuring him.

- Charlotte Southern Home: Mr. D. A. Caldwell, one of the oldest citizens of this community, and a gentleman of refined culture and clear memory, knew Philo Henderson very well. He states that the "Long Ago" first appeared in 1849, in the Horner's Nest, a paper printed in Charlotte at that time over Mr. Henderson's signature. Mr. Henderson was here at the time and always claimed the authorship.

- Greensboro Patriot : We are sorry to hear of frequent disturbances on board of the passenger trains of the North Carolina Railroad. During the past week troublesome, and we might say, drunken passengers, have attacked the conductors on two occasions—simply because the conductors wished to do their duty, in placing the parties who had bought second class tickets in the second class coach-instead of the first-class car where they had seated

- Tarboro Southerner: It is a very reproachable practice many young and older men have of forming a sentry hne in front of church doors at the conclusion of services to gaze at the ladies coming out. — Capt. R. A. Shotwell, of the Far-mer & Mechanic, has been nominated by an Observer correspondent for Auditor. Capt. S. would make a good one. Would we could speak in trumpet tones, While corn is being planted,
To farmers, crying: "bread at home—
To those by cotton haunted."

- Shelby Aurora: Mr. John Whisnant and family, who left this section for Texas, about Christmas, returned to Whitaker Station last Thursday. They had enough of Texas. —A large amount of cotton, in this and Rutherford county, was entirely ruined by being left in the weather during the recent heavy rains, —We hear it rumored that some influential capitalists, not wholly unconnected with the Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line Railroad, are making arrangements to build a branch road from King's Mountain, or Whitaker, to Shelby.

- Charlotte Democrat: Gov. Jarvis should not grant the petition, gotten up in this place, to save from hanging Henry Horne, the notorious burglar and thief. He is too dangerous and bad man to allow to ive in any community. ----\$5 for all announcements of candidates for office. - The talk about the Virginia Midland Railroad extending its road to Charlotte, or Mooresville, we think all humbuggery. It has been agitated only for the purpose of forcing the Piedmont ine of Railway (Richmond & Danville) to make favorable terms for connections at Danville. We hope we are mistaken, but fear we are not

- Charlotte Observer: W. J. Best yesterday had interviews with R. Y. McAden, President of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, W. R. Myers, President of the Atlantic. Tennesse & Ohio Railroad, and several other prominent railroad men. — A loose horse on Monday ran against Mr. Frank Dewey as he was coming out of his gate at the corner of Sixth and B streets. Dewey escaped with slight injuries, but the horse hurt himself considerably against the - Hon. Victor C. Barringer, brother of Gen. Rufus Barringer, of this city, who represents the United States as judge of the International Court of Egypt, at Alexandria, writes to a friend in New York that he hopes to come home next year, and adds: "It will then be seven years since I have seen my country.'

- The Charlotte Observer says that Best told a member of the Legislature on the train from Raleigh that his object in going to Wilmington was to procure, if possible, a controlling interest in the Caroina Central, which is advertised to be sold in May. Another prominent member of the General Assembly states that Mr. Best told him he had no idea that the Virginia Midland extension would be built by that corporation. The rumor that the gauge is to be changed is probably true. A Richmond & Danville man said on the streets vesterday that whatever happened their road would work over the Western North Carolina track, and it is stated that Col. Andrews stood in pretty well with Mr. Best while in Raleigh. Everything on the subject is, however, merely conjecture.

- Weldon News : We learn that work on the Academy to be erected here will be commenced immediately. A site has been secured and the lumber bought. -On Saturday night the up train from Wilmington, just below Battleboro, ran foul of something on the track, and on examination the obstruction proved to be a bar of railroad iron, which some one had placed across the track evidently to do mischief. No damage was done, however. - On Saturday night Louis Taylor, colored, who was confined in jail on the charge of arson, made his escape. He cut one or two bars of the cell in which he, John D. Merritt and Richard Lassiter were confined, and getting into the passage succeeded in making a hole through the brick wall and getting away. Lassiter declined to go out. Merritt went out, looked around and went back through the hole. — Scotland Neck points: The Kansas fever is raging among the colored people in this vicinity. - I am told the Hon. W. H. Kitchin has given the appointment to Annapolis to John Wood, son of Dr. W. R. Wood, of - Goldsboro Messenger: We are

equested by Col. W. K. Pigford, President of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, to give notice that Dr. J. H. Faison will deliver an address before the Society on Saturday, the 3d of April, -There are three trees on what is known as the "islands of the Neuse," in Johnston county, whose dimensions are as follows: A hickory, which is eight feet through; an elm, seven feet through, and a cypress, whose hollow is so large that a medium sized horse can be carried in it and turned around. How is that for big trees? -A subscriber wishes to know "how much the Western North Carolina Railroad has cost the State, and how much it will cost Mr. Best?" The Western North Carolina Railroad has cost the State altogether \$4,000,000, original appropriation, and something over \$1,350,000 recent liabilities; total, \$5,350,000. Mr. Best pays \$550,000 in new bonds, and assumes the liabilities against the road amounting to \$850,000; total \$1,400,000. -By the way, some of the syndicate friends and press have assailed the motives of Judge Merrimon in a most outrageous and unmanly manner. Shame on them. — The Observer evidently has doubts as to whether the Ducktown branch is fully protected and assured. Our cotemporary is not alone in this doubt. - Raleigh correspondent: Few know how uncertain was the issue for awhile. The real battle was in the Committee of which Gen. Leach was Chairman: had Mr. Scott, of New Hanover, been present, at the earliest decisive vote, the proposition would have been beaten, and amendments inserted, changing, perhaps, the fate of the whole measure. The vote of the Chair held it alone.