

will ruin us. So let us go to work in earnest. Let every Democrat who may read this resolve to do his utmost in behalf of Hancock, Jarvis and Shackelford, and not to cease his efforts until the voting is over, and all will be well.

And now just a word about this Greenback movement. It is conceived in folly and will end in fraud. Why do we say so? Road. A gentleman of intelligence and high character heard this within a week from a leading Republican: There will not be fifty Republican Greenback votes cast in New Hanover county for the Greenback candidate—Kornegay, but they will be cast for Canaday. In every county but one in the District the arrangement or understanding has been perfected, and it will be so in that county before long.

Such is the cheat. How do you like that, Democrats, who are hobnobbing with so-called Republican Greenbackers? How do you fancy the idea of being used as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of a Republican officeholder seeking a higher place? You will vote for Kornegay, whilst your Radical allies will vote for Canaday. You will be sold but if you do not open wide your eyes. Stick to the old fold, the wolves are abroad.

BRIBE TAKING, GARFIELD AND DOOLITTLE.

In Col. D. K. McRae's speech last Friday night he treated with exceeding elaboration the Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer contract scandals. We have before given some of the facts connected with the DeGolyer job, and will refer hereafter to the Credit Mobilier scandal. The evidence is so abundant, and a clear statement of either case requires so much space, that we have not gone into the matter at any great length. As to the DeGolyer bribery the facts were established in the Circuit Court of Cook county, Illinois. During the campaign the records in the Chittenden suit have been examined by scores of persons of both parties. There is no better known case in the judicial reports of the country than that of "George Chittenden, agt., Robert McClellan et al. No. 12,181, Circuit Court, Cook county, Illinois."

The history of the case may be stated briefly. On June 19, 1864, Emery A. Storrs filed a bill asking for \$100,000 against DeGolyer & Co., as G. R. Chittenden's share of profits arising from profits of contract which DeGolyer & Co. had with the Board of Public Works at Washington City. Judge Doolittle appeared as counsel for the defendants. Doolittle filed an answer in the case, setting up as a defense: 1st. That the contract was void upon its face. 2d. That the contract was void as against public policy, because of the \$5,000 paid James A. Garfield, a member of Congress, for his influence as a Congressman in getting the Board of Public Works at Washington to give DeGolyer & Co. the contract. On the 10th of June, 1875, an order was made by the Court upon Storrs to reply or demur to the answer. Storrs demurred; full hearing was had upon the demurrer, and the Judge (Farwell, a Republican), after a careful consideration of the case, overruled the demurrer. From the decision no appeal was taken, and Storrs did not reply to the answer. Judgment was entered up in favor of the defendants, and the case, as appears from the record, was finally dismissed on the 11th day of May, 1876, for want of prosecution.

How does this case affect Garfield? In what attitude does it place him before the country? Every lawyer will tell you if Mr. Storrs had had any confidence in the innocence of his client, Garfield, he would have replied to the answer of the defendants and would never have demurred. The Judge, a Republican, and no doubt an honest man, overruled the demurrer. This left Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, standing before the country as having received \$5,000 for being party to a fraud—as having received a bribe that he would use his influence and position as a member of the House of Representatives and as Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations to secure a big, fat job for DeGolyer and McClellan, the Chicago contractors. We venture to say that in the whole history of Congress there was never a more

shameless job. It smells so strongly of corruption that all the deodorizers ever invented cannot keep it down. Its stench smites the very skies and offends the nostrils of every honest freeman in the land.

What? do you tell us that a man is not corrupt who will take a bribe of \$5,000 for the use of his influence in behalf of knavery and fraud? The DeGolyer pavement cost five times its value. At this very hour a better pavement is being laid in Washington for one-fifth what was paid DeGolyer. It was Garfield who secured the appropriation for the swindling contractors. It was Garfield, who was the "right bower" in the cheat. Without him there would have been no appropriations and no swindling.

It is a matter of record, in a Chicago Court, that Garfield received \$5,000 for his influence in procuring a swindling job for DeGolyer & Co. It is a matter of record that DeGolyer made \$2 a foot clear on the pavement, receiving for his contract \$400,000. The demurrer of Garfield admits that he received the \$5,000. There is no attempt at denial. It was because of the admission of the \$5,000 bribe that Judge Farwell held that that fact made the contract illegal and void. Judge Farwell is a Republican, be it remembered.

Col. McRae mentioned the fact that Storrs, who was attorney for the whiskey ring rascals, had made way with the papers of the court. It is said he has them concealed in a vault. This fellow is making speeches for Garfield, paid to do so out of the civil service campaign fund. Judge Doolittle has copies. This is the case. It shows precisely what sort of a fellow Garfield is. Couple this disgraceful transaction with his Credit Mobilier rascality (another case of bribery) and his management of West Feliciana Parish in Louisiana, in November 1876, and you have three indictments against him, either of which ought to send him to the penitentiary.

DeWesse, the ignorant carpet-bagger who whines through his nose and makes all he can out of the misfortunes of others, when misrepresenting the Raleigh District in the U. S. House of Representatives, took a bribe for a cadetship. He did not rob the Government of a cent, but gave the appointment he held to a certain cadet for a consideration of a few hundred dollars. He was expelled, and very properly. We suspect Garfield voted for it. But here is this Radical candidate for the Presidency—this trader in jobberies—this ready tool of the unscrupulous and "for a consideration"—who was instrumental in robbing the Government of over \$250,000—for that sum was the excess of the charges for the pavement over what it was worth—and who received \$5,000 for his very valuable services in behalf of the swindling firm, he being Chairman of the very committee that must make the appropriation and that did make the appropriation at Garfield's instance—this James A. Garfield, this bribe-taker, this disgraced and degraded Representative of an Ohio district in Congress, is still allowed to hold his seat. Why this? If poor, obscure, corrupt DeWesse was bounced because he received \$400 for a cadetship, why should not Garfield be bounced also for receiving a bribe of \$5,000 for his services in robbing the Government of between \$200,000 and \$300,000? Let the honest voters of the land fix the seal of their condemnation upon this machine politician—this Congressional, professional bribe-taker.

SOME OF THE EVIDENCE IN THE PAVEMENT CASE.

Gen. Garfield declared most positively in his speech delivered at Warren, Ohio, September 19th, 1874, that he made an argument before the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia in behalf of the DeGolyer pavement plan. That our readers may see that we do not in any particular misrepresent the Radical candidate for the Presidency, we will copy his own words from his Warren speech. He said:

"Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his fee—he was likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the Board.

"I made the argument. "Now I have before me what I had when I made the argument, certifies from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them what he knew

of its merits, and told them he and I argued that case."

Mark you, this was said before his constituents. When before the Investigating Committee in February, 1879, nearly five years after his Warren speech, his sworn testimony was as follows:

"Mr. Nickerson—I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield, that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the Board of Public Works. Is there such a brief on file?"

"Mr. Garfield—My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. I know that I stated to the Board of Public Works the points of the case.

The Chairman—You did make an argument?"

"Mr. Garfield—I made a careful study of the case, and stated the points to the members of the Board."

Now this looks plain enough surely. He repeats before his constituents on the hustings that he did make an argument. He tells the Investigating Committee nearly five years afterwards that he "made a careful study of the case and stated the points to the members of the Board." He also swears he made a "brief," but said "brief" cannot be found. The truth is no such "brief" was ever "prepared" or "filed," and Garfield must have known it when he swore to the contrary.

Now, when Garfield was more closely examined by the Investigating Committee, what appeared? Read the following:

"Mr. Nickerson—Did you at any time appear before the Board and make any argument whatever?"

"Mr. Garfield—I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Gen. Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in his favor."

Now is not that lovely? Was there ever more manifest false swearing? What did this Gov. Shepherd say—"Boss" Shepherd, as he is better known by? Here it is:

"Q—You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons, that it was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Parsons, and Gen. Garfield spoke to me about it once. Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield?"

"Mr. Shepherd—That was all that he ever did. He never spoke to me but once on the subject."

So the "Boss," and he was head of the Board of Public Works, only remembered one time in which Garfield "spoke" to him about the pavement. Where was the argument? To whom did Garfield make it? The head-man never heard of it. Now let us see if there is any other evidence. Mr. Nickerson's testimony shows why Garfield was employed. He said on oath before the Investigating Committee:

"I was the owner of the ironing process. I was to ironize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest in it was worth \$50,000 or \$70,000 at least, and Mr. Parsons was employed with the assurance to me by Chittenden that he was able to reach the man who could secure the contract."

Who was that "man" who could secure the contract? What says George R. Chittenden about it? He is referred to by Nickerson above. What does he say? In a letter bearing date May 30, 1872, addressed to DeGolyer and McClellan, he uses this language and it is important:

"The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night and today's labor. He holds the purse strings of the United States; is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the strongest man in Congress. I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It is rare and almost very gratifying, as all the appropriations of the District must come through him."

Now is not the case made out? What is lacking to show Garfield's guilt? It is shown incontestably that he was mixed up in the swindle. It was a swindle; for, as we have shown before, it cost the people no less than \$250,000 and no value received. They lost that sum. But the chief point we wish to call the attention of the reader to is the unblushing equivocation and falsifying of Garfield. He simply tried to lie out of a difficulty. He wished to make it appear that he acted really as an attorney, and that his \$5,000 bribe was only a \$5,000 fee. But he held "the purse strings of the United States"; he was "chairman of the Committee on Appropriations," and, therefore, it was a great achievement to capture him—to "secure" his "influence," for must not "all the appropriations of the District come through him?" So Chittenden thought and wrote to the Chicago contractors who received the \$400,000, making \$250,000 clear.

How did this dirty transaction strike the honest people of the country? What did the Republicans say about it? We have published before what such leading papers as the New York Times and the New York Tribune said in condemnation of the bribery and corruption. We give a few lines additional from a widely circulated Republican paper—the New York Independent. On July 30th, 1874, it said editorially:

"The testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia frauds shows that Mr. Garfield received \$5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government."

What did his own constituents say about his guilt? Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention held at Warren, Ohio, September 7, 1876, amongst other things, it was resolved:

"We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the DeGolyer Pavement Ring, to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, selling his influence to aid said Ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as shown by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$27,000 for influence; selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext of an alleged right as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon the issues solemnly tried."

What more need be said? The case is too plain for controversy. There can be no two opinions.

That was a rouser in New York on Friday night. There was speaking in a dozen places, and thirty thousand Hancock men were in line. It was a grand sight, as described. The Tammany lion and "anti's" lamb laid down together, the Herald says. Among the host of speakers were Senators Bayard, Hill, Kernan, Hampton, Morgan, David Davis, and Whyte, of Maryland; Augustus Belmont, of New York; Representatives S. C. Cox, Singleton, of Illinois; Carlisle, of Kentucky; Hanton, of Virginia; Dickey, of Ohio; ex-Governors Bedle and Randolph of New Jersey, and Dorsheimer, of New York; ex-Representative Waddell, of North Carolina, Speaker Randall, Representative Lane, Gen. Blair, of Kansas, Dr. Messener, Dr. Philip Merkle, Jean Weaver and dozens of others.

Just before the election Mr. James Blaine—you have heard of him—swore that the Democrats were about to cheat the innocent Republicans of Maine out of the election. Why, he said, that in one county alone—Aroostook—there were the most sweeping frauds to be carried out, and that the guilty Democrats had actually bought 3,000 needy Republicans at \$30 a head. We merely note this to place along side of his denial or apology which he sent to J-Ames Golyer Garfield that it was impossible for any frauds to occur except on the plantations. Here are his words:

"I do not assert that the returns from those plantations were fraudulent, for I do not know it." He merely asserts that "nowhere else is fraud practicable."

If any one doubts that Greenbacker Weaver is the political Mephistopheles of this country he ought not to doubt any longer after reading the following from the Washington special of the 22d of the Baltimore Sun:

"It has come to be an open secret that during the recent visit here of Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, he was in secret consultation for some hours with the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, as he was known to be on one or two other previous occasions when in Washington. Gen. Weaver's whole course since the Alabama election could not have been more cunningly devised in the interest of the Republican candidate if, as alleged very freely, arrangements to that effect were made in his interviews with Mr. Hubbell. The bolt from the Greenbacker's Convention in Maine yesterday was undoubtedly due to his efforts, but the indignance of the people cannot be misled by it. The people cannot be misled by it. To suppose that 'rebel claims' or claims in the interest of persons who were in the rebellion can in any way or in any degree be countenanced is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be levelled against the Democrats even when they were in the army defending the country. So far as it touches me I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension on a reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence; nor could it be induced to approve or encourage the payment of such a debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When the rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident, went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We more modestly are not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in the rebellion, whether they were injured or not. The public laws of civilization do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless our government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from military operations of the war of the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature are now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers, are becoming stale, and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if heretofore entertained at all, should be subject to the strictest scrutiny.

Yours very truly, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

GEN. HANCOCK. A LETTER CONCERNING SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS. [By Telegram to the Morning Star.] NEW YORK, September 24.—Gen. Hancock, responding to Theo. Cook, of Cincinnati, who had written to him concerning the General's attitude on the question of Southern claims, replies as follows, under date of the 23d inst.:

Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about that bugbear of Southern war claims. The people cannot be misled by it. To suppose that "rebel claims" or claims in the interest of persons who were in the rebellion can in any way or in any degree be countenanced is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be levelled against the Democrats even when they were in the army defending the country. So far as it touches me I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension on a reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence; nor could it be induced to approve or encourage the payment of such a debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When the rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident, went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We more modestly are not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in the rebellion, whether they were injured or not. The public laws of civilization do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless our government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from military operations of the war of the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature are now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers, are becoming stale, and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if heretofore entertained at all, should be subject to the strictest scrutiny.

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The Military and the King's Mountain Celebration.

We are officially informed that it is not at all likely that the Wilmington Light Infantry will go to King's Mountain under existing circumstances, and it will be quite a disappointment to the members of the company, who have for some time past been drilling and otherwise preparing themselves for the occasion. Gen. M. P. Taylor is of the opinion that the announcement of Adjutant General Jones, as published in our last, will effectually do away with the proposed military display at the celebration, so far as this State is concerned, which will detract very materially from the interest of the occasion. One of the most important features of the celebration was expected to be the sham battle, under the direction of General Joseph E. Johnston, and this feature alone, in all probability would have attracted more people to the celebration than anything else connected with it. Gen. Taylor thinks that, under the circumstances, hardly a single military company from this State will be present, if we may except a few close to the scene of the proposed demonstration.

The North Carolina State Guard. We are requested by Adjutant General Johnston Jones, who writes us from Morganton, under date of September 23d, to state that the railway lines in North and South Carolina have in convention agreed to transport the military companies that attend the celebration at King's Mountain at two (2) cents per mile for the round trip. At this rate, in the season of the year, Gen. Jones says, it is impracticable to assemble the State Guard in force at King's Mountain. The proposed encampment must be abandoned, and tents cannot be furnished by the State. Companies that attend must go upon their own responsibility, and as individual organizations, it being out of the power of the State authorities, under existing circumstances, to afford their assistance. Gen. Jones, however, promises to do anything in his power beforehand to provide for the shelter and comfort of such companies as may attend the celebration, provided he is notified in time.

Mullets in Abundance.

It is related of a member of the Legislature from one of the eastern counties, in good old ante bellum times, that, upon being asked what was the principal product of his immediate section, he replied, "Turpentine and mullets." Substitute mullets for turpentine, and the same remark will apply with some degree of appropriateness to this section just about now. A friend who has been down the river on a fishing expedition for several days past says Mr. W. E. Davis, of this city, who has a fishery at Federal Point, caught on one haul, on Tuesday last, one sixteen thousand mullets, which, when salted down, would make in the neighborhood of eighty barrels. His net was so loaded down with them that it burst, or he would have taken even more than he did. He utilized every barrel that could be brought into requisition in which to salt his fish down, then filled a good sized skiff with them, and finally had to bury some for the lack of facilities in which to corn them properly to keep them from spoiling.

It is said that a party of our citizens, on Monday last, went down to the Oak Island fishery, near Point Caswell, took in about fifty or sixty barrels at one haul.

Customary Signals.

A prominent Democrat of this city makes the suggestion that great care should be taken that the names of all our Democratic nominees are correctly spelt upon our tickets just about now. A friend who has been thrown out for incorrect spelling, as was the case with one thousand for irregularities in printing Gen. Plaised's name in the recent election in the State of Maine. In this connection, we would call upon our Democratic papers in this State, which are printing our National and State tickets at the head of their columns, and which for convenience all should do, to see that the name of David A. Covington appears as the candidate for election in the First District in place of Hon. R. T. Bennett, who is now giving so much satisfaction on the Superior Court bench.

Senator Ransom has notified the committee of invitation that he will speak at the Democratic mass meeting to be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, October 4.

GEN. HANCOCK.

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Yours very truly, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

New Bernian: Our market basin was crowded with sailing craft on yesterday, several of which were laden with corn. The average price of that product in bulk was 65 cents.

Winston Leader: No doubt there are many relics of the battle of King's Mountain scattered over the country, which, if brought together, would form quite a collection of curiosities.

Senator Vance loves fun, so he went to the circus at Salisbury. He did not hear anything a thousandth part as good as his account of the Young's, Tom Cooper's and Tom Knight's "still house prayer meeting."

Kinston Journal: It is thought that the cry of the farmers a few weeks ago about a failure in the cotton crop was premature, as some of the crop has already housed a pretty fair crop, and of course they have not got it all thus early in September.

LaGrange Review: We learn that Universalism is gaining an influence in our community. There has been but little good folding saved this season on account of the heavy rains. The season is said to be excellent. We are in the midst of sickness and death.

Lenoir Topics: Rev. S. W. Moore, D. D., of the Methodist Church, South, died suddenly, in Brownsville, Tennessee, on the 23d inst. Dr. Moore was a native of Stokes county, in this State. In early life he lived in Raleigh, and was a member of the office of the Secretary of State, the late William Lill, his uncle. He graduated with distinction at Randolph Mason College about 1841.

Tarboro Southern: Mr. John M. Cotton, of the Falkland section of Pitt, informs us that typhoid fever is raging with alarming fatality, generally, over his section. We hope of a successful revival of religion on the Battleground circuit, under the preaching of Rev. John N. Andrews.

Two negroes were playing marbles last week when upon contention arising, one stabbed the other to death. No arrest.

Goldboro Messenger: Sampson county time: Bluman H. Crumpler, a well-known citizen of Honeycutt's township, died at his home Wednesday morning last, aged 60 years. Gov. Jarvis offers a reward of \$300 for the arrest of "Bill" Cashwell, who kills Jethro Galloway in Hall's township on the night of the 22d of April last. Our farmers all say that this year's crop will pan out profusely. Worms are playing the very deuce with gardens in this locality. It has put down three-fourths of an average cotton crop for Sampson.

Jackson Reporter: At a recent term of one of the courts of Northampton county, one Ned Galloway, an old negro, was indicted by a young man for stealing corn from his field. The case came up for trial and the old man had neither counsel nor money to procure the same. The solicitor insisted on trial. The case was adjourned for a few days. At the adjourned term a member of the bar would defend him, whereupon three of the most prominent members of the bar immediately consented to do so. They did defend him; the case went to the jury, and the defendant was discharged.

Elizabeth City Carolinian: With the completion of the Railroad there is no reason why this part of the county should not become the early market garden of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Our soil and climate are especially adapted to the raising of the small fruits and spring vegetables. These mature at least ten days earlier than over Norfolk.

Hon. David S. Bennett, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. He is a man of fine appearance, in the prime and vigor of manhood, being forty-five years of age, and is an abolitionist.

Fayetteville Examiner: A protracted drought has dried up the source of the water power in the section of the county lying around the town of Fayetteville. The gluing season is on hand, the farmers find great difficulty in getting their cotton ginned. We learn that typhoid fever is prevalent in Sampson county on Beaslie and Little Colbers. Several persons have died, among whom is Mr. Bluman Crumpler and his entire family. It is said, and Governor Vance is our authority, that during Grant's administration the man in the moon held his nose whenever he passed over Washington City, so strong was the odor of political corruption then and there.

Charlotte Home: It is pretty well conceded that the yield of cotton in this county will be two-thirds of a crop and the yield in each of the townships is much the same as the average yield.

Dr. Tinsdale who has been conducting a revival at the Baptist Church in this city, delivered his closing sermon Wednesday night, and is now holding a series of meetings in Lincoln. Just as they are expected. They are trying to start another daily paper in Raleigh to take the place of the News or Observer, we haven't heard which. The cadets of the Carolina Military Institute will go to the Centennial in Raleigh. Raleigh can get more papers than twenty counties in the west.

Oxford Torchlight: We are glad to learn that Prof. James H. Horner has accepted the office of School Examiner tendered him by the Board of County Commissioners. Our Railroad authorities are busy collecting sufficient funds to complete the O. & E. R. R. It is said that they have almost collected the required amount. The whistle will surely be heard in our town at an early day.

Mr. Elijah Satterwhite reports crops looking fine in Williamsburg section. We learn that he has picked 6,000 pounds of seed cotton from eleven acres, and this is the first picking. From present indications the Oxford Female Seminary will have more than one hundred students the present season.

Raleigh News and Observer: Capt. A. H. A. Williams, of Oxford, N. C., is in our city. He came in the interest of the Oxford & Henderson Railroad. We are glad to learn that the contract with President Robinson, of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, for the ironing and equipping of this road, has been completed. The work will be done at once. It will, we doubt not, be gratifying to the patrons and friends of Peace Institute to learn that the Rev. John S. Watkins, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has accepted the position of instructor of mental and moral philosophy and evidences of Christianity at that institution, and will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

Mr. John Burwell, the principal, that 140 young ladies have thus far entered.

Pittsboro Record: Mr. Richmond Jones, of this county, informs us that he found a reptile last week that was about six inches long, and had eight horns and ten legs! We regret to hear that he had picked one 1' o'clock in the day, the residence of the Messrs. Luke Bros., at Lockville, was accidentally burned. It is said that \$500 in gold and \$1,000 in paper currency was also burned. No insurance. Mr. John M. Burnett, of this county, informs us that he has raised a pumpkin this year that measures four feet seven inches in circumference. One day last week two men were digging a well near Clover Orchard Factory, in Advance county, and met with a terrible accident. It seems that they were in the well preparing for a blast, when went off accidentally and blew them out of the well, disfiguring and mutilating them in a horrible manner. One of the names lost from the list, it is thought will die from his injuries.