Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WERK Y STAR is as follows: single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50 " 6 months, "

THE MONAHOHICAL PRATURE. Hon. W. B. Lawrence, LL. D., formerly Minister to England, has contributed a very instructive, able and important paper to the November number of the North American Review. It ought to be read by every intelligent American. It is entitled "The Monarchical Principle in Our Constitution." There is not a man in North Carolina who could not learn something of value from the discussion. Dr. Lawrence shows the extraordinary powers which the President may exercise, and points out most clearly the dangers and difficulties that might follow the arbitrary use of power conferred upon him by the Constitution. We suppose the reader will be surprised when he sees how very much more power can be wielded by the President of the United States than can be exercised by the Queen of Great Britain. In truth the President may exercise functions with safety that would cause a revolution in England Read Mr. Lawrence's able and calm paper if you doubt this assertion.

We have not space or time to reproduce an outline even of the many points raised by Mr. Lawrence. We will, however, avail ourselves of his article to mention some few facts that are interesting.

In 1861 the Congress, upon the be ginning of hostilities, proclaimed distmetly the great doctrine of States Rights. It announced emphatically that the "war is not waged for the purpose of interfering with the right or established institutions of the States," but "to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unin jured."

Dr. Lawrence says that Adams (John) and Hamilton and many others, "would have preferred a close approximation to what was deemed to be the theory of the institutions of the mother-country." That is they wanted a "strong government" like that now favored by Grant, Garfield and Conkling. When Jefferson returned from France to become Washington's Secretary of State, he says "he found the sentiments of the more wealthy or aristocratic classes to be in favor of an hereditary monar. chy." The colonies had waged a long and successful war in vindication of local self-government and had auhieved independence of one monarchy, and now the rich and aristocratic wanted to have another mouarchy. Hamilton stood at the head of this class. Garfield has declared in favor of Hamilton's notions and theories.

We wish to correct a probable error into which we were betrayed in a former editorial in regard to the "Virginia plan" in the Convention hat framed the Constitution. We followed certain authorities who were possibly but partially correct. Mr. Lawrence mentions the fact that Edmund Randolph, who introduced the "Virginia plan," was not an advicate of a monarchy, but propared three Presidents, and because the Convention did not adopt this plan he left the Convention.

John Quincy Adams said that the office of President was created for George Washington-hence the powers of the Executive were not well defined, and "are vastly more extentive and complicated than those of the Legislature." Upshur, in his able work on "The Nature and Character of our Federal Government," points out the same defects. He s eaks of "the loose and unguarded correct way of writing his patronymic. | prosperity.

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terms in which the powers and duties of the President are pointed out.' Dr. Lawrence says of the Presidency:

One of the greatest objections to the of-fice as now constituted is, that it presents too great a prize to the ambition of an individual; that it is utterly removed, as was the imperial power of the Napoleous, from the entire people, without anything to fill the space between the sovereignty and the citizens at large. If the official patronage of he President, when the United States had scarcely three millions of inhabitants. was deemed excessive, how may it now be regarded when we have fifty millions? is not the augmented number of officials to which the patronage applies, and which possibly is susceptible of some modifiestion under a well-regulated 'civil-service system, which alone invites Presidentia intervention, but it is the projects to which the action of the Executive is continually invoked, with the hundreds of millions of capital involved, to legalize monopolies in railroads and other enterprises, that we have to take into account, when considering the powers of an American President, and the possible danger of their misappli-

The elder Adams regarded th Government as more monarchical than democratic, and yet there are thousands of Republicans to day whose whole desire and aim is to make it still more monarchical. Garfield is a fervent disciple of this school. He announces himself as a Hamiltonian through and through Benjamin Franklin favored a plural Executive. That great man, John C. Calhoun, seeing the dangers of a Chief Executive clothed with such unlimited scope, favored a dual Go-

We wish we could follow Dr. Law rence in his interesting discussion. He contrasts most strikingly the powers of an English Sovereign and an American President. He shows, for instance, that the British Cabinet derive their authority from the people as expressed through Parliament. In the United States, however, the Secretaries obtain their power from the President, who is responsible for their acts. In England the Ministry is responsible for the acts of the King.

Dr. Lawrance shows how the powers of the President were exercised in the late war "to an extent unprecedented in English history." Lincoln suspended the writ of hubeas corpus. This no English King has attempted to do for two hundred years. But we cannot glance further at Mr. Lawrence's admirable discussion. He shows from the records of the war and the events that followed the war how extensive are the powers of the President and how dangerous their exercise may prove to the country. It is a wise, safe, able discussion, and will do good. There is special need of it in view of the result of the election. A President who favors a monarchy and who is invested with monarchical powers will be apt to stretch his authority to the utmost. The time will come when even Northern Republicans may have to cry

JUER.

The cheapest fibre known is, jute. t in now very extensively used for the packing of cotton, wool, rice, flour, grain, &c. The extent to which it is used is immense. It is ased to make fine as well as coarse fabrics, A textile manufacturer says :

"The finer qualities of jute yarns are woven into fabrics suitable for the production of curtain cloths, tapestries, & for furniture purposes, such as the 'Kala-meit,' and for carpets, rugs, &c. They are also used largely in combination with cotton, silk, and weolen yarns, and in the weaving of 'numerous ornamental goods. In fact, the list of the various purposes to which jute, jute yarns, and jute fabrics are now extensively applied is curious and remarkable, embracing as it does telegraph cables, wire ropes, oil-cloth, and linoleur manufactures, ropes, twines, cords, &c.,

Last year, as we learn from another source, the consumption in this country (all imported) of jute amounted to \$7,929,901 -- an increase of nearly two and a half million over the preceding year. The duty paid is \$6 per ton. The question of growing jute in the United States is an important one, and is rapidly increasing in im-

The probability now is that 19 States voted for Hanuack and 19 for ed Courier apys:

".outob ed blanda

Hancock received a majority of the entire popular vote, ranging somewhere between 10,000 and 100,000.

Hancock has at least 800,000 white majority of the votes cast on Tuesday. Garfield's majority in the electoral college is 57. He is a minority President like Lincoln and Hayes.

- Mr. Joseph E. Shakespeare is Mayor elect of New Orleans. He is not a decendant of the famous William, is not a ready writer, but follows the best authorities as to the

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1880.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. The Democrats will gain a Senator each in California, Mississippi and Nevada. The Radicals will gain six sests, namely, in Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In the present Senate there are 42 Democrats, 38 Radicals and I Independent, David Davis, who is a good enough Demoerat. If the delegation from the other States are unchanged the Senate will stand, Democrats 39, Republicans 37, supposing Mahone votes with the Democrats. Such is the outlook just now. If he goes with the Radicals, then there will be a tie, the Radical Vice-President controlling. The Baltimore Sun gives the same result, including David Davis and Mahone-39 Democrats and 37 Republicans. Mahone Philadelphia Times says the Demo-

crats will have a majority. The Radicals will have the House in all probability. Our Independent and Radical exchanges claim this, and the Baltimore Eun, Democratic, gives the Radicals 3 majority.

The Press, Radical organ, claims it by 12 majority over the Democrate and 7 majority in all. The Baltimore American, Radical, claims 21 Radical majority over the Democrats, and 19 over all. The Philadelphia Times, Ind., says the Radicals will have 5 majority according to the latest returns it had received. On the other hand the Washington Post, Dem. claims the House by 5 majority. Here is its classification:

RECAPITULATION.

Democratic majority over all All this shows how the papers differ, no two agreeing. We believe that the Radicals have the House by a majority, but how much we are unable to determine as yet.

WHAT THE SOUTH MAY EXPECT. We winture a small prophecy thus early. If the Radicals should have possession of the Congress and oupressive measures should be introduced looking to a general bull dozing in the South, the business men in the North-the very men who spent their money to elect Garfield+ will become uneasy and begin to talk of disturbing the business interests, injuring the agricultural pursuits among our people, and so on. In other words, having exercised their hatred and distrust to the extent of electing such a fellow as Garfield over as pure and true a man as Hancock, they will take a discreet and sober look at their business interests, and will oppose any legislation the intent of which is to lessen the productiveness of the South. When they find the South is not supreme, cannot dominate, they will use words of honied sweetness until another general election occurs. In 1884, when Grant is brought to the front, the South will be converted suddenly into a vast camp of conspirators and rebels who mean to overthrow the Government. The whole North will be thrown again into a violent condition of hatred and uncharitableness, and the ory will be the bloody-shirt, "the principles for which Grant fought," the rebellious, ignorant, savage South. This will be the case inevitably if the South sends delegates to the National Convention and has an electoral ticket in the field in opposition to Grant, third-termism, and the Empire. Then the manufacturers and business men of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and throughout the North, will favor any system of terrorizing and injustice and slander that will answer their purposes for the time and secure

Grant's election. For the time being-that is to say, not until the Congress begins to devoterits time and energies to President making-there will be no hestile legislation, we suppose. It is not to their interest to lessen the growth of section and other Southern products. For the time selfish interests will control. Any movement in the Congress looking to the embarrassment of Southern productiveness would raise a howl from business centres, and such delectable, nice, sweet papers as the New York Tribune, Herald, Times, Philadelphia Press and so on, would begin at once to utter oily words in behalf of the South, and to write kindly articles concerning Southern growth and

It will be fair selling, natil about the off THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MEW HANOVER COUNTY. two years of Garfield's time have passed. Then the President makers will begin to plot and scheme, and then the South will be brought under suspicion again. We venture this line of reflection, supposing the South remains "solid" in its opposition to Radical rule and ruin. If it should disintegrate and begin to seek new alliances the treatment may be different. If the Southern people should abandon all convictions of principle and look merely to a line of policy that will bring them protection and equal government and freedom from slander and oppression at the hands of the "powers that be," the course to be pursued by the Radical legisla-

tors will be different possibly. But we are not speculating as to what the South may or may not do. will be an important character. The We only mean to speculate as to what the Radicals may do if they should have the entire Government, President, Congress and the Courts, in their possession. We do not look for any specially hostile legislation for some time, as we have said. We shall probably fare well enough, as far as repressive and unjust legislation is concerned, for some time. The bitter feelings of the North will not reassert themselves for some year or two. Self-interest is sure to prompt them for a season. But when Grant or some other Stalwart is to be nominated or voted for then the outragemills will begin and the tongue of slander will wag and wax furious, and lies and bitterness will drop from it as in 1880.

> In the meantime it will be wise in North Carolinians for the next few years to give more attention to home matters than to general politics. Our people have much at stake, and they cannot be too careful and constant in their attention to State affairs. We hope our Legislature will prove a wise, beneficent body, that all may rise up and call it blessed.

The making of a Cabinet for Garfield began before he was elected and the manufacturers are still at work. A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

'So far, counting Mr. Ben Harrison for he State Department; Mr. Sherman, l'ieasury; Mr. Platt, Postoffice; General Logan, Interior, and James F. Wilson, Attorney (Jeneral, five of the seven Cabinet places are provided for by the gossips. But here is some expectation here that Mr. Garfield may offer the Secretaryship of War to General Grant. The General's riends say that he really did immense service in the canvass; that he ought to be rewarded; that he likes Washington and has a house here; that he could scarcely afford to go abroad on a foreign Mission; that he wants something to do, and that, in short, the War Department ought to be given him. There are others who urge that he ought to have the Department of State and that he would prefer this of all the Cabinet places."

There are many rumors in New York city about illegal votes. The Democratic State Committee has ordered an investigation of the returns. A special to the Philadelphia Times of the 4th says:

"The Democrats are quarreling over whether Kelly sold out Hancock in New York and whether Boss McDaughlin did the same in Brooklyn. New York State majority decreases with every fresh return from the rural districts, and it will probably be between 16,000 and 20,000. Dugro majority over Astor for Congress is only At the Tammany Hall general comnittee meeting to-night the election was freely talked over and it was denied that there was any trading on Tammany's part but it was admitted that Grace burdened the ticket and lost votes for Hancock. There is a very bitter feeling against John elly by all classes of Democrats and the defeat in the State is generally attributed

Can the following be true? We find it in a Radical organ, the Baltimore American, which has a long editorial by the way, addressed to its Southern Friends," not thereby meaning, as you would suppose, the negroes and their white masters, but the late defeated—the old Democratic party. But here is the statement

"In Georgia, upon the assembling of the Legislature, it was found that some of the Democratic leaders were in favor of casting the electoral vote of the State for Garfield. Garfield does not need it, and the act, of the election. * * Perhaps they might all resign or let a new set be appointed or elected by the Legislature, i such a thing were seriously contemplated, but we have no idea that it is. It is, however, a very pregnant circumstance that it should be considered at all. It looks like a divorce between the Southern Democrat and the Northern Copperhead—a divorce of a marriage that has borne no issue but folly and defeat."

George D. Wise, Democratic candidate for the U.S. House in the Richmond District, fanned out his cousin John, Mahone-Readjuster, to

he mind. What does the mind on Jamileo presupports oil to los glatemizorque isset te es ti daid; FOR PRESIDENT J. A. Garaeld.
J. B. Wesver.
FOR MEMBERS OF COMMISS THIRD DISTRICT—
William P. Canaday.
John W. Shaebelford.
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Raiph P. Buxton
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Henry E. Scott
David G. Worth!
George E. S. Seppard
For Representatives to Legislature
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FOR REGISTAL OF DESPET 1 (280 and 1 and 2 Wm. M. Hays.... Charles W. Avant. 54 125 76 49 285 286 253 120 20 74 15 2 1 1 1 2 . 1 1 . 22 22 9 11 16 1 23 7 276 337 825 364 537 152 143 77 Against

RECTION RETURNS.

GREENE-Official.

Snow Hill, November 5 .- Hancock 880, Garfield 943, Jarvis 863, Buxton 950, Kitchin 850, Hubbs 940. Republican county ticket is elected, except Sheriff, including R. W. King for the Senate, (Eleventh District), and W. T. Dixon to the House.

BLADEN—Official.

ELIZABETHTOWN, November 5 .- Hancock 1278, Garfield 1537, Weaver 19, Shackelford 1257, Canaday 1578, Kornegay 19. The entire Republican county ticket is elected, except County Treasurer, Robert M. Devane, Democrat, having a majority of 9 over E. L. McNabb, Republican, including William T. Pridgen, Senator (Thirteenth District), Newell, for the House, who has a majority of 239 over N. A. Stedman; W. J. Sutton, for Sheriff; John M. Benson, Register of Deeds; Luclen J. Hall, Coroner, and James F. Gillespie, Surveyor. The vote for Governor

HENDERSON-Official. HENDERSONVILLE, November 4. - Garfield 836, Hancock 674. Congress-R. B. Vance, Democrat, 663; Natt Atkinson, Independent, 367; S. L. Love, Independent, 27. Governor-Jarvis 646, Buxton 848. County officers are all Republican, including S. W. Hamilton for the Senate and J. L. Hood for the House.

ROWAN-Official. Hancock 2085, Garfield 1377 Congress -Armfield, Democrat, 1889; Furches Republican, 1264. Governor - Jarvis 1979, Buxton 1856. J. A. Williamson elected to the Senate, and Frank Brown and J. I Gracher to the House. The vote: fo Judges is about the same as above. LINCOLN-Official.

Hancock 913, Garfield 786. Congress Dowd, Democrat, 868; Myers, Republican, 780. Governor-Jarvis 902, Buxtom 763 Morrison, Democrat, is elected to the House and Finger, Democrat, to the Senate. RUTHERFORD-Official.

Hancock 1236, Garfield 1208, Jarvis 1203, Buxton 1218. Congress-Vance 1203, Atkinson 871, Love 21. Eaves, Republican, is elected to the Senate, and Bradley, Republican, to the House. ROBESON-Official.

LUMBERTON, November 5. - Hancock 2225, Garfield 1960, Jarvis 2353, Buaton 1934. Congress-Dowd, Democrat, 22, 19; Myers, Republican, 1880. V. V. Richards son is elected to the Senate, and Alfred Rowland and Heeter McEachern to the

BRUNSWICK-Official. SMITHVILLE, November 5.-Hancod 746, Garfield 889, Jarvis 709, Buxton 896 Shackelford 708; Canaday 904. Senate-Tharp, Democrat, 764, Pridgen, Republican, 895. House-Stanley 680, Brooks All the county officers are Republi-

NASH-Official. NASHVILLE, November 5.- Hanceck 1612, Garfield 1406, Jarvis 1556, Buxton 1867. Congress-Cox, Democrat, 1578. Bledsoe 1355. Judges-Bennett and Gilmer, Republican, 1417; McLean and Hesden, Democrat, 1040. James S. Battle and W. S. Harris, Democrats, elected to Senate and John E. Lindsey, Democrat, to House. ORANGE-Official.

2537, Garfield 1902. Jarvis 2225, Buxton 1914 Congress Cox, Democrat, 2311; Bledsoe 1851 ... Senate-John Cunningham. 2176; Barnett, Republican, 1645; Allison, Independent, 1926. C. B. Green and W. K. Farish elected to the House over Turner and Berry, Independents. Taken on for Trial.

Thomas Edens, the Onslow county man who was arrested here some weeks ago on a capies from that county, charged with larceny, was taken to Onslow yesterday, in charge of Deputy Sheriff W. H. Joyner, the music of 2,368 majority. Cousin John will not be a member of the 47th Congress. George's majority wishes the Onslow Tem would change his name.

In the Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, to be wishes the Onslow Tem would change his held at Cliston on the Sth. 9th. 10th and while, but exentually, like all things evil, name.

-The Captain and shipwrecked crew o the British brig Princess are now stopping at the Seamen's Home in this city. This ill-fated vessel was bound from Trinidad o Antwerp, and on or about the first of October, when about three hundred and fifty miles to the eastward of Bermuda, was struck by a heavy gale or cyclone, when she was dismasted, sprung a leak and lost con College, preached the dedicatory ser-her boats. The pumps were kept constantly mon. — Mrs. Nannie Smith, wife of going about two weeks in order to keep Alex. H. Smith, of Statesville, formerly of the 12th of October, as the brig was almost on the eve of sinking and Capt. Hughes and his men had given themselves up as lost, the Norwegian barque Jubinal oppor tunely hove in sight to go the great joy of of the castaways, and all hands were quickly transferred to the latter vessel which brought them safely to this por-t The Princess was loaded with Asphalt She hailed from Carnavan, England, regis tered 223 tons, and was built in 1872. The vessel and cargo were both insured. Capt. Hughes and his orew will leave for England as soon as he can make the necessary at rangements.

A correspondent at Warsaw informs u that a negro man named George Haves shot and severely wounded a negro boy, about sixteen years old, named George Farrier at that place on Thursday. The bal passed through the thick part of Farrier's thigh. The shooting took place in Capt Bell's gin house, where the parties were both employed as laborers. Hayes afterwards told Farrier he did not do the deed on purpose, but he was heard to threaten to shoot Farrier that morning. Our cor-

Shooting Affair in Duplin.

respondent says that no attempt was made to arrest Hayes.

PENDER-OFFICIAL. For Governer-Buxton 1246, Jarvis 998 For President-Garfield 1234, Hancock For Congress-Canaday 1983, Shackelford, 1001.

For Senate-Scott, Republican, 1224; Worth, Democrat, 964; Shepard, Green-For House of Representatives-Cowat Republican, 1228; McIntire, Democrat 59; Rivenbark, Greenbacker 169. For Sheriff-E. R. Williams, Republi can, 1118; Ward, Democrat, 1041; Costen,

For Register of Deeds—Taylor, Repub-fican 1211; Hand, Democrat, 981; Brown Greenbacker, 169. Judge of Superior Court-Bennett, 974; Gilmer, 976; McLean, 1217; Headen, 1217.

John W. Rowe, Democrat, Greenbacker, is elected Surveyor, on account of his op-

The Result in the State. Raleigh News and Gbserver. Governor Jarvis has reported ma orities as follows:

Beaufort 50, Currituck 702, Marti 100, Pitt 475, Wilson 200, Duplin 749, Sampson 470, Johnston 356, Franklin 50, Rockingham 750, Stokes 275, Cabarrus 408, Mecklenburg 84, Lincoln 100, Union 601, Alleghany 433, Iredell 753, Wilkes 300, Burke 271, McDowell 193, Camden 53 Ga tes 500, Pamlico 275, Wayne 107, Columbus 655, Harnett 400, Chat-ham 271, Nash 200, Orange 311, Ranciolph 250, Alamance 170, Guilford 3, Anson 637, Catawba 1317. Robe son 319, Alexander 500, Ashe 200, Rowan 520, Bunnombe 375, Cleave land 1137, Yancey 800.

Buxt on has reported majorities as ollows:

Bertie 450, Hertford 167, Perquimans 255, Craven 1600, Green 86, Leneir 221, Warren 1336, New Hanover 990. Greenville 311, Davidson 142, Richmond 299, Forsyth 29, Mitchell 450, Chowan 115, Pasquotrank 579, Washington 242, Edgecombe 1747, Halifax 625, Northamp-Democrat, 2309; C. E. Pariab, Democrat, 10m 450. Cumberland 60, Pender 253, Wake 375, Gaston 25, Davie 40, Yadkin 284, Mitchell 450.

The above sixty six counties, castpag in 1876 187,596 votes, gave Vance 8,141 majority, They now t on of 5,292. The other twenty-six counties gave Vance 4944 majority. Hancock runs ahead of the State sicket. Salitan bio gras nam b

Thanks for a complimentary

Tur pentina.

- Bledsoe beat Gen. Cox but 95

- Charlotte Press A. D. Jenkins, Republican candidate for Treasurer, and G Washington Chalk, editor of the Gassonia Gazette, had a set-to with coals off on the railroad platform as the Charlotte bound passenger train pulled out vesterday even-Jenkins had his thung pearly bitten No particulars. And 10 6

NO. 3

— Winston Leader: A young man saw an advertisement of the Chicago Miniature Piano Company, where for a dollar he could have a new instrument on which any one could play at signs. He sent his money and received not a viene. but the instructions how to make with. Take a flour barrel—any old twe will do put as many cats into u as it will hold. Leave a slit in the side the length of the barrel. A pointed stick moved storg in this slit is sure to produce all the tone desired, since most of the cats will answer to the prodding. A child can play on it.

- Raleigh News and Observer: Near Rockingham, on the Carolina Central Railroad, Wednesday morning, one freight train ran into the rear of another, causing considerable damage but injury to no one. It appears that the trains were running in sections, that is, on the same schedule, and that the first was compelled to stop to replace a broken coupling, and before it was started again, the other ran into it. The engine of the rear train, which, by the way was the R. M. Miller, was considerably damaged, the tender having been thrown from the track down a steep embankment.

Pittsboro Record: The people of Chatham have cause to be proud of their Legislators-Merritt, Manning and Hapner and we doubt if any other county in the State can equal them. Our people are also fortunate in having such clever and competent county officers as Bremer, Exline, Strowd and Clegg. The overwhelm-ing majority given in this county against the Constitutional Amendment in regard to the deaf mutes, the blind and the insane of the State, is an endorsement of the position taken upon this question by the Record that is very gratifying to us. We are gratified that the people of Chatham should have so endorsed our view of this question, and that they should have done so without regard to party politics.

- Weldon News: Our townsman, H. B. Sledge recently invented and o -tained a patent for a mole trap which seems to be complete and destined to destroy the mole crop wherever it is used. We learn by a gentleman coming in on the Raleigh train Monday, that the registration book for Butterwood township was stolen Sunday night. There was no election held in that precinct or at least we presume it will not be legal. - The Methodist Church in Northampton county, near Thomas' store, was dedicated on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Bennett, of Randolph Mas county, died at her home on Sunda afternoon, after an illness of about a week's duration. Her remains were taken to Scotland Neck for burial.

- Charlotte Democrat: Several gin houses and out-buildings have been burnt in this county within the past two weeks. Many think it the work of incendiaries, but we doubt it, except in one or this city, brought us some nice ripe Strawberries on the 29th of October, which he gathered on that day, and he informs us that he had been gathering Strawberries for several weeks previous, - Judge Seymour, when in the Legislature, drew the law which was passed preventing the sale of liquor on election days. It is one of the best, if not the best law ever enacted by our Legislature. - The election of a Democratic Governor and Democratic State officers here in North Carolina is of more importance to our people and their welfare, than the election of a President of the United States.

- Kinston Journal: Dr. Bagby returned last Saturday from Washington without bringing Sam Perry along. The "requisition" was duly honored, but a writ of habeas corpus was sued out and the case set for hearing next Friday. It will probably cost \$1000 to pay lawyers' fees and other expenses in getting Perry here for trial. - Dr. Closs preached here Sunday and announced that he had appointed Rev. Olin Wyche, son of the late Rev. I. T. Wyche, to fill the unexpired term of his father on this circuit. -The grand jury last week was a good one and did a good week's work. They were finding so many bils against Republi can voters that one of foreman Dunn's friends jocularly cautioned him to hold up a little until after the election or he might fail to get enough votes. —The criminal docket, as usual, occupied the whole time, and civil cases had to wait a more convenient season. Five convicts went to the penitentiary—the longest term for eight years.

> An Amusing Incident. Richmond State.

In a little village in Virginia there lived a family named Ransom. They were not very pious people, and never went to church. Once, however, during a revival, the family were prevailed upon to attend preaching. When they made their reluctant and tardy appearance the services had just begun, and when they had scarcely taken their seats, the minister gave out the first hymn, reading it somewhat thus: "Return, ye ran-som sinners, home." "All right!" cried the head of the Ransoms, getting up in a rage, and clapping his hat on his head. "Come along, old woman and gals, we'll go home fast enough, and everybody in the old church knows we didn't want to

POLITICAL POINTS.

-General Hancock has a majority of over 100,000 on the popular vote, showing that, however the States may vote as States, the larger portion of our country-men are Democrats.—Baltimore Gazette,

- To Ulysses S. Grant more perhaps than to any other single man in the country honor is due for special service rendered in winning the great victory of Republican principles.—Phila. Roening Bul-

— Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial, Republican: "There is no doubt that when the Republicans once regain control of Congress they will pursue a releatless course toward their opponents in the matter of election contests.'

— Suppose the Republican party make the Democratic party a present of the Presidency it fairly won this year, as a

We must not allow ourselves to become a prey to despondency, but keep our forces intact for the campaign of 1884. We cannot believe that defeat will always be ours.