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## THE RAILROAD QUESTION AGAIN.

As the matter is so very important we recur to the proposition to settle with the holders of the Construction Bonds. It is not a question of whether North Carolina will pay its debts or not so much as it is whether North Carolina will retain the ownership in part of the most important road within its borders, or let it pass forever under its control. The STAR is sick and tired of the palaver about a "North Carolina system." That is the sheerest buncombe—the most unmitigated bosh. But the STAR does not believe in acting unwisely in an important business transaction if it can be avoided.

Further investigation into the recommendation of the Commission appointed by Governor Jarvis to represent the State satisfies us that the proposition heretofore commented upon ought to be accepted, if not in its entirety, at least in its main features. That is to say, a settlement cannot be avoided, and the proposed terms seem to be as fair as could be expected when the circumstances are viewed and the whole question considered. The main point of objection with us is the time the new bonds are to run. We do not approve of the forty years' proposition. We do not believe the Legislature will or ought to agree to that time. Half the time ought to be the farthest, it strikes us, for in twenty years the population of North Carolina will be more than 2,300,000, and arrangements can be made, surely, to either pay off the entire debt or to take up the six per cent. bonds outstanding, and, issuing four per cent. bonds, place them in market to raise whatever may be still due on the debt. North Carolina four per cent. bonds will no doubt sell well if the future is not clouded by now unforeseen calamities. We believe that when the business men of the Legislature come to consider the details of the settlement with the holders of the Construction Bonds they will not favor the unnecessarily long period of forty years.

The idea should not get into the tax-payers' minds that it is optional with the State whether it liquidates its debt or not. The North Carolina Railroad is a very valuable piece of property. We have reason to believe that the Richmond & Danville Railroad, that leased it for twenty years, some seven or eight of which have expired, is making by its bargain, and making largely. There is no mortgage on this long railroad. There are not many railroads in the United States of which this can be said. The great lines in the North are covered all over with mortgages, but not so with the North Carolina Railroad. If the State meets the obligation incurred in the construction of the road, it will be very valuable property, worth many millions, and will be the key, so to speak, to other roads, and will be controlled henceforth by the people.

The Commission is composed of three well qualified gentlemen, namely, Messrs. George Davis, Montford McGehee and Donald W. Bain. No one who knows them will doubt either their capacity for such work or their integrity of purpose. They have viewed the question in all of its bearings, and they are clearly in favor of settling with the bondholders, and upon the terms mentioned already. We have indicated the point to which we would object.

We recapitulate: the present debt is some \$2,700,000. The Charlotte

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Observer says \$2,800,000, and it may be correct. The State owns \$3,000,000 of stock in the Road. This stock is now in the hands of a receiver, who was appointed by the U. S. Court in the celebrated Swazey suit. When the bonds held in New York and elsewhere have matured, then the property will be sold like any other property, under the hammer and to the highest bidder. If the State arranges the debt the property passes from under the control of the bondholders or their agent, the receiver. The Treasurer of the State takes his place and money is saved thereby. The Charlotte Observer says:

"Under the act of Assembly the State Commissioners act in a double capacity: they compromise or arrange the debt as Commissioners, and they receive and hold all the old bonds as trustees, until such time as they are directed to be cancelled by the proper authorities. When these old bonds come into their hands, as trustees, they will have control of the Swazey suit, and will, of course, dismiss it, and save the now enormous expenses in the way of fees, costs and commissions, and yet hold the old bonds as trustees."

The same paper estimates that \$24,000 will be the sum applied annually to the sinking fund, and that in forty years this sum invested annually will pay the new bonds at maturity, and leave the State in possession of \$3,000,000 without paying one cent of tax. The debt now, principal and interest, is over \$3,200,000. The creditors propose to relinquish \$624,000—a clear saving doubtless to the State. The new bonds will be not less than \$2,600,000. The interest will not be less than \$150,000 annually. The lease of the Richmond & Danville Railroad will continue for some twelve years, we suppose. It pays \$260,000 annual rental.

We repeat, it is not a simple question whether or not the State will meet its obligations. It is whether it will allow a great State Railroad to be sold at auction, and thus pass forever from its control, or make arrangements to save it, and in the end, without taxation, become the owner of \$3,000,000 of its stock. If the needed steps are not taken the valuable property will be sold by a receiver. What say the people? Shall this be done, or shall the recommendations of the Commissioners be adopted, subject to such changes as subsequent discussion and reflection may suggest in the arrangement of the details? The STAR very much prefers the latter.

**THE OCCASION IMPROVED.**  
The Wilmington STAR is perhaps not aware that there are people not one hundred miles from Wilmington who deny whether that sheet had any Democracy "built" even long before Hancock's defeat. —*Salisbury Citizen.*

This is from the new *Radical* paper at Salisbury, edited by a man who a few weeks ago was conducting the most rampant *Democratic* sheet possible. There are fellows who cannot draw a distinction between fidelity to principle and subservience to men. The STAR is the organ of no man or set of men; of no clique or ring; but it is a sincere, earnest supporter of the great distinctive principles of the Democratic party. It does not in-dorse all that Democrats may do. It would not be worthy of the consideration of reflecting, conscientious men if it supported a party measure, right or wrong. There is a difference, sometimes as wide as the poles, between party principles and a mere party measure. We have never asked the Democratic party for any favors. We have always tried to pursue the right, to be governed by our convictions of duty, and have supported every principle of the Democratic party that has given it credit or influence. There are always questions of policy arising—what is best to do under given circumstances, and here comes in a fair occasion for variant opinions.

The STAR has warmly supported every Democratic State ticket, every Democratic National ticket, every nominee of the party for office, and no man of truth and honor can question justly its fidelity to principle. We would have paid no attention to the Salisbury turn-out if it were not that some one might construe our silence into acquiescence. We do not parade our principles or enter upon a defence of our fidelity. Our political course is a sufficient refutation of all flings and innuendoes, come from Radical or Democratic source as the case may be.

We are glad to know that the zeal and energy with which the STAR supported Hancock and the Democratic ticket generally in the last campaign has been warmly approved both by

some of our brethren of the press and by hundreds of Democrats in this section who, unlike many others, "have no price" for their principles.

## THE IRREGULARITIES OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The evils of the present electoral system are being discussed, and some of our exchanges are pointing out some of the probable consequences that might have followed. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the matter it will be necessary to gather from many sources information concerning the operations of the system. Take one view of it. The Philadelphia *Times* mentions that all the Garfield electors were chosen in Northern States, where a Republican vote of about three millions and a quarter carries 214 electoral votes, while a Democratic vote of nearly three millions names but seventeen electors. A change of two thousand votes in the six and a quarter millions would have given those seventeen electors to the Republicans. On the other hand, a change of eleven or twelve thousand votes in the State of New York would have reversed the election.

A candidate might receive a majority of a half million of the popular vote and still be defeated by little Rhode Island in the Electoral College. The *Times* mentions another injustice. Rhode Island has but 18,000 Republican voters. It yet has four electoral votes. New York has more than half a million Democratic voters, and yet this year it is not allowed to name one electoral vote. So the voice of the people does not have a full opportunity of making a choice or expressing a preference. The same injustice will be found in a dozen other places. Missouri, with one hundred and fifty thousand Republicans, has no vote, whilst the fifteen thousand Democrats of Delaware name three electors. The *Times* says:

"A system like this is certainly well calculated to encourage sectional antagonism, and in an important election it must be about impossible to prevent the arraying of one group of States against another group. At the recent election had the electors been chosen by Congressional Districts, with two for the State at large, there would have been no solid South as now rigidly accepted, and there would have been no practically solid North. No large body of voters would have been without representation."

If the evils be genuine and flagrant and the inequalities great, why continue it? Why will not the press take hold of the matter without party bias and sift it to the bottom. If it is a good, fair, equitable system, then continue it. But if an evil, abolish it.

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

In the debate in the Senate on the Education bill Mr. Teller was a little facetious, not to say sarcastic, in his remarks. He thought that as the South appropriated one dollar per capita for education he did not think the proposed bill, which would give each child in the South seven cents, could improve their educational advantages very greatly. The new Senator from Alabama, Mr. Pugh, advocated the bill and took occasion to enunciate some necessary truths. He reminded the Senate that four and a half million of negroes had been freed in the South who were too ignorant to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage—that slavery had disappeared, and that sectionalism remained growing out of distrust and ignorance—ignorance of the real feelings, dispositions and purposes of the white people of the South, and ignorance of the colored voter. He defended the whites of the South, and declared that they have been united from no purpose or object unfriendly to the rights, interests or pursuits of any section or of any people, white or colored, but for self-defence, for self-preservation.

This is the position the STAR has often insisted upon, as its files will show. We have also affirmed repeatedly that the people of the North were utterly ignorant both of the feelings and motives of the Southern people and the character of the negro. But however just the sentiments of Senator Pugh, however permeated with a lofty patriotism and a sincere devotion to the true interests of the whole country, we fear his words fell upon cold and unsympathetic ears. The abstract of his speech we have seen shows that he spoke wisely and earnestly. One of his utterances impressed us as both true and timely. He told the Senators that the unavoidable and untolerable results of the war had deepened his convictions that the "highest

interests and greatest safety and prosperity of the people of the South are to be found in harmonious, confiding nationality—not nationality resulting from centralized government, but nationality secured by fidelity to the Constitution with all of its delegations, prohibitions and limitations of power, and to the promotion of all the great objects recited in it as reasons for the formation of our indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

We hope the South will receive such help as may be possible in educating the now more than five million negroes from the General Government. The Northern people liberated them, and now it is their duty to see that they are not left in a condition of ignorance which will forever disqualify them from exercising intelligently the rights of citizenship and sovereignty.

## AN OBITUARY AND A REMEMBRANCE.

The Slater (Missouri) *Monitor*, of December 11th, announces the death on the 3d inst. of Mrs. E. J. Robards, relict of the late Col. Horace L. Robards, of Salisbury, North Carolina, aged sixty-four years, born at Ben Lomond, Goodrich county, Virginia. She had been sick but a few days when the death of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Keeling Robards, gave her a shock from which she never recovered and which sent her gradually to her rest. She had not seen her only daughter for five years. They were allowed by a good Providence to meet before they both passed over the river. The funeral sermon and burial services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Episcopal clergyman, from Marshall, Missouri.

Mrs. Robards was for many years the admirable matron of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. She was indeed a mother to the poor little orphan children who were under her watch-care. The writer has known her for more than thirty-five years. A large, warm hearted, intelligent Christian woman has died. Her maiden name was Watkins, and her family is of the best in Virginia. Thirty-five years ago she rode in her carriage drawn by four fine horses. Once in every few weeks her elegant home at Oxford was open to the reception of the ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighborhood. She had her own band of music and was the leader of fashionable society. Five years ago we saw this fine lady, so pure and good and generous, riding in a small wagon, drawn by a mule, herself seated in a common country chair, the driver one of the little orphan boys over whom she watched with so much of motherly interest and kindness, going to visit a widowed sister four or five miles in the country. Mrs. Robards was in all respects one of the truest women and finest ladies we have ever known. Peace to her spirit, and may her memory be held in precious remembrance by those whom she befriended both in her wealth and in her poverty. She bore her reverses of fortune with a cheerfulness that was both rare and beautiful.

## THE SOUTH.

The South has more white population in 1880 than the United States when it engaged in the last war with Great Britain. It has more than four times the total population of all the Colonies when they entered upon the War of Independence. It is a power of no little importance if considered apart from the North. It is believed that the white population now amounts to 12,000,000. The blacks are supposed to aggregate 5,600,000. The whites are in excess over the blacks nearly 6,400,000. There are nearly as many more whites now than blacks as there were total whites when the War of the States began. The Columbia (S. C.) *Register* has an interesting article on the South, which furnishes the Northern politicians something to think about. It shows that the whites of the South increase much more rapidly in population than the Northern people increase, exclusive of the foreign element. It says the facts show that the native population of the South increases 30 per cent. every ten years. It shows by this rate of increase that by 1890 there will be 15,849,950 whites; by 1900, 20,803,735; by 1910—that is thirty years, one generation or less—there will be 26,783,725. By that time the

population of the negroes will have risen to 12,879,672.

This calculation is not excessive. The increase ought to be maintained if the country remains at peace, the Union and the Constitution are preserved, and the prosperity of the country should continue. The *Register* says with force:

"Maintaining our rate of growth, which we have done from the foundation of this government, it is thus evident to all that, without the advent of a single immigrant, the South will grow out of its own loins one of the most powerful aggregations of white men ever known to civilization, and there will set in a vast interchange of population between these States, occupying a territory 913,376 square miles, or nearly 400,000 square miles in excess of the territory of Germany, France and the British Isles, and nearly equal to the territory of British India—490,000 square miles."

America for Americans was once the slogan of the North. The South has another rallying cry: The white men of the South must and shall rule the South. There is not enough intensified hatred; there is not enough will-power however exercised in behalf of wrong; there is not enough pluck and endurance and force in Stalwartism to prevent such a consummation. God Almighty never made the white man to be the slave and the inferior of the black man. The laws of nature cannot be set aside or overturned by the majesty and will of a bitter and vengeful Radicalism. The white men of the South are the masters now and will remain the masters of Southern soil, and the negrophilists and malignants of the North cannot prevent it. The *Register* finely says:

"It cannot be conceived that the 12,000,000 of whites occupying this grand Southern land—with its vast resources and varied climate, counting within itself more of the needs of a great civilized race than was ever grouped together under the sun of heaven before—can contemplate with patience or consent to condone the trifling with their great future to satisfy the paltry demands and selfish schemes of miserable political hucksters, either at home or at the North, in dealing with the supreme demands of our civilization. To possess this land and retain it for that mighty civilization awaiting this imperial section of our great Union is one of those trusts the Southern white men will never, can never surrender."

Our friend of the Charlotte *Democrat* is making an earnest, and strong fight in opposition to the proposed settlement of the Construction Bonds. He is fortified by another writer who is "a prominent gentleman" and of "much experience in public affairs." We may refer to some of the points presented hereafter. In the meantime we copy the following:

"Our friend of the Wilmington STAR is mistaken in supposing that after the State's stock in the Road is surrendered to the Bondholders, the (State) will still be responsible for \$700,000. She is no more responsible to the Construction Bondholders beyond the amount of her stock than she is to all other classes of Bondholders who are now getting only 15, 25 and 40 cents on the dollar, for their old State Bonds."

New York has a "Civil Service Reform Association." Some one has sent us its Constitution. The object of this Association is most praiseworthy, but unless the President elect should be more devoted to its claims than Hayes has shown himself to be, we suppose, but little can be done. When the President manifests to the country that he is devoted sincerely to reform, that a public servant should be qualified fully for office, and that a public office is a public trust, then we may expect the beginning of true reform in the Civil Service, and not until then.

New York is soon to be illuminated from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth streets with the electric light. The Brush Electric Light Company is doing the work.

## Talk of Abandoning Fort Johnston.

There is talk among the officers of the garrison of Fort Johnston, at Smithville, that the Government is contemplating the abandonment of that post at an early day, and the good people of Smithville are in trouble about it. They have formed quite an attachment to Maj. Graves and his officers and men and will be loth to see them leave; besides which they are very naturally surprised that this, one of the oldest military posts in the country, should be given up, and they still hope the Government may be induced to reconsider the matter of its abandonment.

## Produce Exchanges.

The successful efforts of the Produce Exchanges of the cities that took action in the matter of the "Suppression of Custom House Statistics," referred to yesterday, afford a striking evidence of the usefulness of these bodies, not only in establishing a uniform set of rules for the government of the members, thus in almost every case avoiding litigation, but also as showing that by their united action they wield a powerful influence for the public good.

We are glad to hear, in this connection, that our Wilmington Exchange has lately had several accessions to its membership, and that other applications are pending.

## Superior Court—An Important Case.

The attention of the Superior Court ever since Thursday morning of last week has been taken up in the consideration of an important case, being a suit by one of the heirs of Ronald McDougald for partition of certain real estate that the said McDougald left at his decease. It seems that he left a will, and one of the important questions, among the many which came before the Court, was whether or not, under the construction of that will, he devised to his wife an estate for life or an estate in fee. And again, T. C. McDougald, one of the heirs at law, made a mortgage of his interest in the estate during his mother's life, and the question is whether the mortgage debt is barred by lapse of time. There were many wise points of law involved and much legal acumen has been expended in the various stages of the case.

The case, as we stated, was commenced on Thursday morning of last week; the evidence closed on Tuesday last, at the dinner hour, and Col. D. K. McRae, for the plaintiff, consumed the evening with his argument, Major D. J. Devane, for the defendant, the ensuing (Wednesday) morning, and Marsden Bellamy, Esq., for the defendant, the afternoon and part of Thursday morning; Judge Russell consuming the remainder of the day in the closing argument for the plaintiff.

## FENDER COUNTY.

## Proceedings of the County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session on Friday; present, D. Shaw, chairman, and Commissioners James H. Alderman and G. W. Corbett.

Eli R. Williams, Sheriff-elect, failed to tender his official bond, as required by law, whereupon the office was declared vacant, and the Board proceeded to elect a Sheriff in the person of Mr. Alfred C. Ward, Democratic candidate for that position at the late election, and the Clerk of the Board was authorized to issue the necessary certificate of election to Mr. Ward.

A. E. Taylor, Register of Deeds-elect, presented a bond for five thousand dollars, with D. L. Russell, S. H. Manning and John T. Bland as sureties thereon, which was approved, ordered registered and placed on file.

John M. Daniels, Constable-elect of Calcutta township, declined to qualify, whereupon the office was declared vacant and Franklin P. Hunt was elected to fill the vacancy.

I. H. Brown, Coroner-elect, came before the Board and asked until the first Monday in January to give his official bond, which was granted.

## The Carolina Central.

In Georgia the Railway Commission have reduced passenger fares on the leading railway lines of that State to three cents per mile. Here in North Carolina, where we have no Railway Commission, the Carolina Central Railroad voluntarily reduces its fare to three cents per mile for round-trip tickets. This Company deserves great credit for giving the public an opportunity of showing its appreciation of cheap passenger fares. Under the new management the picaresque policy which once made the Carolina Central a laughing stock has been abandoned, and every effort that liberality and sound judgment can suggest is being tried to make this great commercial artery of Wilmington not only a source of profit to its owners, but a real and substantial benefit and convenience to the people who support it. It is a pleasure to know that under the enlightened policy which now prevails the business of the road has largely increased.

## Progress of the American Union.

We learn from the Charlotte *Observer* that the poles of the American Union Telegraph Company have been distributed for seventy miles down the Carolina Central Road, and a force of thirty hands began placing them from Charlotte and had finished about five miles on Wednesday.

The *Observer* adds: "The northern connection from Wilmington over this line will be made through Charlotte, as the company has no wires along the Wilmington & Weldon Road. The rates for right of way offered by this road were declined. New York and New Orleans will be connected directly by a duplex wire already stretched. Another wire, to Richmond, will be stretched in a short time, giving the company three northern wires from this point."

## The Carolina Central Mail.

Within the next few days the fast passenger and express train on the Carolina Central railroad will also be a mail train. It is hoped that the Post Office Department will contract for a mail on both the night and day trains; but, in any event, we are authorized to state, there will be a through and way mail carried by the fast train which leaves here at 9:10 A. M.

## Immigration Department.

People generally will be glad to learn that Col. A. Pope, General Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, is about to establish an immigration department in connection with his office, and proposes to establish energetic agencies in different parts of North Carolina, and will also visit Europe in the interest of the praiseworthy scheme. He should have the hearty cooperation of the people of the State, in any effort he may make to induce suitable immigration in this direction.

## Superior Court.

In the case of McDougald vs. Bonham, which has occupied the time of this court since Thursday of last week, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged last night, about 10 o'clock, when the court adjourned for the term.

## State Cleanings.

—The Elizabeth City *Falcon* says that the Windsor cotton factory has added another "element" attachment, and a daily net profit of \$22.10 is realized.

—Mary Francis Baudet, aged 24 years, and of French descent on her father's side, has disappeared mysteriously from Johnston county, where she lived.

—A store in Lincolnton was robbed, and two negroes named Wade and Ewing were overhauled with a part of the stolen goods and jailed at Lincolnton.

—Capt. R. S. Dashiell was sentenced by Judge Rure to twelve months imprisonment in the county jail for shooting Mr. C. P. Meidenhall, an agent from the *Patriot*.

—A dentist in Western North Carolina, near the Blue Ridge, advertises that he will insert full sets of upper teeth for ten dollars, and best material used. So says the *Charlotte Democrat*.

—Papers selecting material for the manufacture of a U. S. Supreme Court Judge, and searching for great legal learning and ability; fail to mention the greatest lawyer in the State, as the bar believe and accept. This is curious.

—*Salisbury Press*: A newspaper directed to "His Excellency, Mr. H. H. Low, China," came into the hands of the route agent of the Salem Branch Railroad, and it puzzled the old man how to dispose of it. He asked our worthy P. M., and he answered in his usual quaint manner: "All foreign mail matter goes North." And so it went.

—Petersburg, Va., December 15. —Information was received here this afternoon of the shooting and killing of W. J. Bradley near his home at Summit, N. C., yesterday, by a magistrate named James A. Squires. The murder was the result of old grudges. The victim was about 60 years of age and a well-known merchant and cotton grower.

—Tourge published in the New York *Star* a flat denial that he was bribed while in North Carolina. But what about the Fraud Commission?—*Wilmington Star*. [Yes, and what about Tourge cheating that poor old darkey, Pharaoh Glass, out of his money, which set him crazy, and caused him to jump into a mill-pond in this county and drown himself? This is the only instance we know of a dead negro being found in a mill-pond.—*Milton Chronicle*.]

—But the *Wilmington STAR* says Fanny is not the first "American Girl" who ever wore fine clothes, by a long odds. It looks almost cruel to spell a good thing like this, but candor compels us to state that Fanny is an English girl.—*Raleigh Star*. [The point of the article is that she played the "American Girl," and it does not matter what her nationality is. On the point of fact, we suppose, she is American and is the daughter of the once celebrated E. L. Davenport.]

—A colored boy employed by Mr. C. M. Kerr as house boy—in the absence of the family several nights ago—slept 18 hours without awakening. He went to sleep at 9 o'clock at night and woke up at 3 o'clock next morning. —*Greensboro Patriot*. Rev. Dr. Deems goes to bed on Friday night and is not awakened until Saturday afternoon. He thus recuperates from his severe labors. He has no rest day on Sunday. He uses Saturday for the purpose, which is sensible, very, STAR.

—Raleigh Visitor: A meeting of the friends of prohibition was held in the Common's Hall last night, at which an organization was effected under the name and style of the Prohibitionary League. The organization, of which the following gentlemen were elected officers: President, Judge E. G. Roads; Vice President, H. A. Gaudy; Secretary, R. H. Biskiker; Treasurer, N. B. Broughton. The following were appointed a committee to prepare and issue a call for a State Convention: Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, John A. McDonald, W. C. Kerr, N. B. Broughton and E. R. Stamps.

—The Charlotte *Democrat* is opposed to leasing the A. & N. C. Railroad to the W. & W. Railroad. The *Democrat* is in favor of leasing it to Best?—*Wilmington Star*. If your question is intended to get information as to our position, we will say that we are not in favor of leasing the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad to Best, or any other person or corporation until the Legislature has a chance to consider the subject, as it had in the matter of leasing the Western North Carolina Railroad. The STAR is about as much of a lawyer in this city. Its railroad ability as is the *Democrat*—but as he is almost out of the railroad business in this State, it is not worth while to discuss his merits.—*Charlotte Observer*.

—Charlotte *Observer*: The colored people in that section of Logtown situated below the North Carolina Railroad depot were greatly stirred up yesterday afternoon on account of the discovery of a dead baby floating on the surface of the water in a well in the neighborhood. The marriage ceremony of J. J. Chambers and four years connected with the editorial staff of the *Observer*, and Miss Emma McDowell, both of this city, attracted a select company to the Second Presbyterian church last evening. —Ours is not the only town that wants amendments to her charter. Durham will also apply to the next Legislature on the subject. —Mr. George Cobb was examining his pistol, on his way home late last night, when it went off and broke one of his fingers. The ball passing through it at the joint.

—E. J. Hale writes to the Fayetteville *Examiner* on 13th, from New York: I have in press a scorching "Reply to the 'Fool's Errand,'" by Wm. L. Royall, late of Richmond, Va., where he was a practicing lawyer and editor of the *Daily Commonwealth*, and now a lawyer in this city. I could wish that some one in North Carolina had undertaken this task, which would not have been, as Kenneth Rayner once said in reply to a fellow member of the Legislature, "skinning a dead dog." For Tourge is not dead by any means. But his exposure should have come from among the people whom he had basely maligned. The pamphlet will be issued in a few days, at the price of 25 cents. I think that Tourge must be qualifying himself to be the Radical candidate for President. He may not yet have committed perjury, but will hardly allow such a trifles as that to stand in his way.

## PERSONAL.

—George N. Lewis, the former husband of "Bijou," of whiskey ring notoriety, died recently at Jerseyville, Ill. Gen. McDonald and the widow are said to be mated at Nokomis, Ill.

—M. de Lesseps says he owns only one share in his Panama Canal project. He bought it at \$500, and the shares are now worth \$3,000 on the Paris Bourse. Similarly he purchases a share in the Suez Canal, which to-day are worth \$80,000.

—Mr. Vest, of Missouri, called John Brown an old scoundrel in the Senate, and then something was said on the Republican side of the chamber in the old man's defence. Senator Edmunds thanked God his soul is still marching on.

—Mlle. Jeanne Bernhardt, Sara's sister, arrived in New York from Havre a day or two ago. She was dreadfully seasick all the way over. When her form, encased from head to foot in an olive-green cloak and capped with a marvelous piece of head-gear, glided along the gang-plank the bystanders all exclaimed: "How like the B. herself."