

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.

THE PENITENTIARY. The total expenses of the Penitentiary for the last two years was \$290,050 20. This was what it cost. The receipts amounted to \$291,328 98, distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Work on Eastern North Carolina Railroad, Cash for convict labor, Work on Yachty Valley R. R., State Department, Oxford Railroad, Other work, Total.

This is the showing, but is it correct? That is to say, is it a fact that the convicts are self-supporting? We judge not from what the Raleigh News-Observer says, from whose columns we take the above.

From this statement it would seem that the value of the Penitentiary force approximates its cost, and were the labor performed paid for in cash the force would earn its expenses. It is said that progress on the main building has been delayed by inadequate appropriations.

The number of convicts is 841. Since the Penitentiary was opened 3,822 convicts have been confined. The News-Observer says: "It seems that about three-fourths of those in prison cannot read and write, and most of them are young, comparatively few being over thirty years of age."

Major Ragland, a leading farmer of Halifax, Virginia, and an intelligent writer upon agriculture, in a letter to the Richmond Religious Herald, speaks very favorably of the White Barley tobacco.

These are situated between 36 degrees 45 minutes and 38 degrees 20 minutes north latitude—corresponding with Shenandoah, Warren, Fauquier, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick counties, in Virginia.

Some of the North Carolina counties containing limestone soils might make a trial of the Barley, but it would hardly pay the counties producing the golden (the yellow) to adopt the silver (the White Barley).

If Gov. Holden were to be a candidate again for the office of Chief Executive and were to be elected, and stranger things than that have happened, what guarantee have the people that he would not attempt to play the part again that he played in 1869-70, if occasion allowed or party exigencies demanded it?

Whitaker's case is again on trial. The court sits in New York. Cadet Hodges, of Georgia, and Gen. Schofield have been examined.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSURE. The last Philadelphia American has several pages devoted to the South. It begins the publication of the letters of Southern writers which promise to be full of interest.

Senator Robert E. Withers, of Virginia, writes a letter unlike either we have noticed, and yet in some points it agrees with Mr. Stuart. He confirms what is said about the evils of reconstruction. Here is one point, that is pertinent just now as Toouge is defending the carpet-baggers.

What would the South like to have from Northern politicians—the Republican party, and the President-elect? "I know of no one except the equals of the Northern States, in everything pertaining to their State affairs. They ask for nothing more, and will be content with nothing less."

Mr. Stuart makes some suggestions at the close of his excellent letter which it would be very wise on the part of the incoming Administration to adopt. We give the points merely without all the elaboration. Mr. Stuart says:

Among the most effective means of contributing to this end I would mention the following: "The Federal Government forbear as much as possible from intermeddling with the administration of the domestic affairs of the several States. This is a field reserved to the States, and the Federal Government and any intrusion into it by Federal authority cannot be regarded otherwise than as the usurpation of power not delegated by the Constitution, and, therefore, calculated to engender jealousy and distrust."

Let the Federal Government, in the selection of officers to fill positions of public trust in the Southern States, be careful to choose men of ability, integrity and fairness, who will possess the confidence of men of all races and color, and whose counsel and example will tend to promote good feeling between the races."

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Here again is a truth, and it is held almost universally, we take it, throughout the South: "What would the South like to have from Northern politicians—the Republican party, and the President-elect?"

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It requires time as well as talent to do the work effectively. A Superintendent for each county is needed, but whether our State that makes no provision for educational purposes can afford such expense or not is more than doubtful.

But we are not particular as to how the work is done so it is well done. A larger school fund, a better, more thorough, more capable, more active superintendent, a higher grade of qualification and better pay for teachers, a longer school term; one set of school books for all the schools in the county, each county choosing for itself—these are absolutely essential if the common schools ever become equal to the demands of the times and the crying needs of the children.

We hope there is enough intelligence, independence and devotion to North Carolina in the Legislature to insure the framing and passage of a school law that shall have a great and beneficent influence upon the future of our State.

THE NEW YORK STAR, that has done a great deal of good in exposing rascality and in keeping the country reminded of it, is refreshing the memories of politicians with some of Stanley Matthews's record. It is strange how some people forget and how very willing they are to forgive. There will be papers found patronizing Hayes a few years hence that nursed him in 1876, just as there are Democrats, of the Henry Waterson stripe, now favoring the confirmation of Matthews, who four years ago very strongly suspected him of being cheek-by-jowl with the dirty dogs who were engaged in robbing Louisiana in 1876.

Matthews has not changed in the least. He has made no acknowledgments or concessions, and yet Southern Democrats are found who are willing to fasten upon the country as questionable a character as Matthews, who is said to be lacking in those high judicial qualities that would fit him for the Bench.

Many of our readers will remember the correspondence that was published at the time, or soon after the great fraud, between Matthews and one James E. Anderson. Very great, very peculiar intimacy existed between these two worthies. Anderson was Kellogg's Man Friday—his Supervisor of Registration in 1876 for the Parish of East Feliciana. In West Feliciana one D. E. Weber acted in the same capacity. They published a card in the papers in which they told a story that should be forgotten never. It is an important document, and we publish it again. It is well enough to freshen the memories of a long-suffering people. Here it is, regularly attested by a notary:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 11, 1876.—The undersigned, James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of East Feliciana, Louisiana, and D. A. Weber, Supervisor for the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, do hereby certify that we have respectively refused to sign any protest against the counting of the votes of our parishes cast at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most possible and orderly one ever witnessed by either, and the large gains made by the Democrats being secured by legitimate means, and was owing, in a great measure, to the disgust and hatred with which a large proportion of the colored people regard the present State government, but the electoral vote of Louisiana being necessary to secure the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and in order to secure such votes, it being necessary to throw out the parish of East Feliciana, and enough Democratic votes in West Feliciana to make the parish Republican, we have for this reason, and no other, consented to protest against the counting of the vote as cast; and we have done this at the instigation and request of B. B. Packard, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor, J. R. G. Irvin, United States Marshal, W. P. Kellogg, now Governor of the State, and Charles E. Nash, member of Congress from the Sixth district, and others."

JOHN SHERMAN, as is well known to all who know anything about it, bought up these two fellows. His letter promising them office is before us. In it he says: "From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary."

These fellows were badly treated afterwards but we cannot go into a history of it. Hayes wanted to send Anderson "to a consularship in a warm climate," a new name for sending a fellow to hell. Anderson left New Orleans and went to Cincinnati where he saw Matthews and gave him a full history of the whole business—the peaceable and fair election, the frauds practiced by him and Weber, the promises made and the bad treatment.

New names in the disreputable part played by Stanley Matthews. He exerted himself to the utmost to have Anderson—this knave who had published his own corruption—appointed to some office in the United States Government. We have before us in the Star the agent's letters

to Matthews. A somewhat incredible, they show what sort of a fellow Matthews is—how little sense of propriety and honor he has, and how utterly unfit he is to wear pure and spotless ermine and hold the scales of justice with an honest and an equal hand. Matthews would do less than five letters in behalf of the scoundrel and corruptionist and fraud maker. The Star thus sums up the matter: "This whole correspondence proves that Matthews, with a knowledge of the frauds in Louisiana, and with the Anderson bargain with Nash before him, made desperate efforts to silence Anderson, and to position him on the public service in order to prevent the exposure of crime."

Matthews refused to go before the Peckham committee, when his letters were produced, because a cross-examination would have brought out many things which the documents do not reveal. He got up a whitewashing committee in the Senate, packed to acquit, and after six months that committee delivered this verdict: "We cannot but regard his action in respect to James E. Anderson's effort to obtain an appointment in the State, under the circumstances, as wrong and injurious to the public interests."

Mr. Allison, who expects to be Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Garfield, made that ex-parte report. Now it remains to be seen whether the Senate, with a Democratic majority, and with honest men on both sides, will confirm the nomination of this corrupt corporation judge, and disgrace the bench of the Supreme Court with another beneficiary of the Great Fraud.

It is to be hoped that the action of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation will have due weight in Washington. Eight hundred business men protest against the confirmation of Matthews.

On the motion to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor bill, Messrs. Vance and Yastes voted nay, and Messrs. Davis, Kitchin, Russell, Seals and Steele voted nay. Mr. Armfield was absent.

We are glad to see that the North Carolina Representatives were so nearly unanimous in their opposition to the bill in its present shape. So far as the Cape Fear improvement is concerned, the bill is a farce. We may as well have nothing as an appropriation of ten thousand dollars. This miserable pittance would accomplish almost nothing in the completion of the great work which is point of success has thus far surpassed the expectations of its most enthusiastic friends.

We hope, however, the bill will be so amended as to increase the Cape Fear appropriation to one hundred thousand dollars.

We would not be considered impatient or curious, but we would like to ask a question or two of the Legislature. Are there no learned or able Democratic lawyers in North Carolina? Do Judge Ruffin and Mr. Henderson exhaust the list? Can no Democratic lawyers be found who are thoroughly qualified to undertake the codifying of the laws of the State? Are there no Democratic lawyers who would like to be placed upon the commission at the salary provided for the work to be undertaken? We should be pained to think that an affirmative answer could be given to these questions.

What has Judge Byram done that he should receive favors at the hands of a Democratic Legislature? Was he not hand-in-hand with Holden and the remainder of the Radical crew in 1869-70? Has he not been a Radical all through? What did he do for the Democratic party in the last campaign? How many speeches did he make for Jarvis and Hancock? For whom did he vote? Is he the man for Democrats to elect? The people are looking on, and will see what becomes of this sort of business.

For some cause Hayes has thought proper to oust the present collector of Internal Revenue for the 6th District of North Carolina and nominate for the place George B. Everitt. Why the change is made we are not informed. Captain Ike Young still holds the fort in the Fourth. He has made an exceptionally good officer if he has been running the Radical machine in part for so these many years.

It may not perhaps be generally known that the Legislature of this State has a bill before it to prevent cruelty to animals. It provides that "every person who shall by his act or neglect maliciously maim, wound, injure, torture or cruelly beat any horse, mule or ox, cattle, sheep or any other animal, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days, the act to be in force from and after ratification. The law is a good one, and we hope it will be rigidly enforced."

Timber calculators for sale at the State office. Dr. Tuttle's Pills will cure Fever and Ague, if taken by directions—a bold assertion, but true, one million people endorse it. If any case, where directions are followed, if they fail, agents will refund the money.

Fire in Robinson. A new store just built by Mr. T. B. Russell, at Floral College, Robeson county, and into which he had just put \$500 worth of goods, was destroyed by fire a few nights since. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BURNETT'S COOLING-THE BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD. Burnett's Cooling Hair Dressing, removes all tenderness in the scalp, lessens the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, and has earned a deserved reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. It is a perfect hair dressing, and is in great demand. It is a perfect hair dressing, and is in great demand.

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Lenoir Topic: Mr. Jos. Woods, a son of Newton Woods of this county, while chopping timber in the forest on last Friday, hit his leg with the axe, and severed the front bone of his leg just above the ankle. The concussion threw him from the log on which he was standing and fractured the small bone of the leg also, making a wound which may yet necessitate amputation.

Oxford Free Lance: The bill to make the payment of the poll tax a prerequisite for voting has been killed in the House, the vote being 41 yeas and 41 nays. The reason given was that it is in conflict with the constitution, and the only remedy is to amend the bill so that it be submitted to the people. The bill to exempt from taxation for a period of years manufacturers of the State who may propose to invest in new enterprises has met the same fate for the same reason.

Tarboro Southern: Western North Carolina is progressing in all her material interests, if the large lot of machinery which went up the road this week is any evidence of her prosperity. We visited our townsmen, Capt. R. B. Dwyer, and his son, Mr. J. H. Dwyer, of the Lenoir Topic to write a series of articles on the culture of tobacco. Rev. Robert Fleming of Caldwell County who had his leg broken by a falling tree two weeks ago, is now doing very well. Caldwell's cotton crop paid from \$25 to \$30 per acre the past season. Pretty good for that county.

Charlotte Observer: A series of protracted meetings will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church next week. They will be conducted by the pastor and Mr. Drew, a noted revivalist. The young ladies of the Female Institute have secured a new vicarage of Miss Louisa Clarke for their pastor. The Rev. Mr. Clarke is a half brother of the Rev. Mr. Clarke. The large saw and grist mills of E. W. Stubbs & Co. near the depot at Lincolnton were destroyed by fire on last Friday morning. Sunday morning. Two men who were sleeping in the stable made narrow escape with their lives. It is thought that the fire was the work of incendiaries and two arrests have been made of men suspected of having had an implication in the burning. Not insured.

Raleigh Visitor: We were glad to see Judge J. W. Abernethy on the streets to-day, after several weeks' confinement to his room from sickness. Mr. A. J. Holt, living near Merry Oaks, slaughtered on the 4th inst. a hog which weighed 619 pounds. The revenue bill, school bill, bill for working roads, prohibition, and other important matters could easily take up the balance of the time of the Legislature if it should adjourn on the 10th inst. We think it would be a wise move if the committees would pocket some of the buncombe projects referred to them, and devote their whole attention to the consideration of such local matters as most directly concern the interest of the people.

New Bernian: Immediately after the war the corn trade of New Bern was immense; thousands of bushels were shipped over our railroad to the interior daily. This trade has been steadily decreasing since 1867, till now it is a rare occurrence for corn to be shipped from this point. We learn from boatmen that ducks have not been as plentiful in the lower Neuse in a number of years as they are at the present time. Some ducks, however, arrived in our city loaded with a variety of water fowl. The sound, we are informed, especially in the vicinity of Brant Island, is alive with geese and brant. Our sportsmen are in a high state of excitement over the prospect of giving some fat lot of the importance of New Bern as a rice market, we are confident the facts will bear us witness when we say more than 70,000 bushels have been sold in this market this past season.

Statesville Landmark: It will be time enough to consider this question when Gov. Holden declares his repentance of the grievous wrong which he inflicted upon our people by his repeal of the 1868 act. Mr. Chalmers Benfield had a bad badly lacerated by the circular saw at Steele's saw mill, near Rock Cut, a few days ago. The accident was a very singular one, and is still on the minds of the people of Washington a few days before Christmas, but notwithstanding this he visits the Capitol and is in regular attendance upon the sessions of the Legislature.

Raleigh News-Observer: We yesterday paid a visit to the colored department of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, and found everything about and in the buildings in the usual admirable order. There are now fifty-four pupils in attendance; of these thirty-four are deaf mutes and twenty blind. Most of them are from the eastern counties, though Hokeburg has no less than seven. The instructors are W. F. Debban, in charge; Z. W. Hayes, J. M. Costner and G. E. Gibson. The last three are all graduates of the white institution. The health of the pupils is excellent. Mr. H. A. Gidger, the superintendent of both institutions, exercises the most careful supervision, visiting this department daily.

There was collected from all sources for public school in this State in the year 1880, \$2,800. The number of white children in the State of school age is 291,754. Number of colored, 107,554. Aggregate 400,000. The sum of \$17,075.98 was paid for county examinations of common schools, which, deducted from the amount received above, leaves a net to pay teachers and build houses of \$27,718.84, and only \$18,403.15 of this was expended, leaving to the credit of county treasurers at the close of September, 1880, \$10,775.67. The unexpended balance at the close of the previous school year, was \$153,965.82. Excluding the amount of \$153,965.82, the total amount appropriated was \$27,718.84, which being divided among 400,000 scholars, makes a per capita of 69 cents and a fraction. These 400,000 children are scattered over a territory of 35,000 square miles, and are scattered over a territory of 35,000 square miles. The Auditor's report shows the number of acres of land in the State to be 38,382,111, which is 69 cents to each child.

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