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VOL. XI

trary. It interferes with the exe-

oution of the law It is an annul-

seut of the law in criminal cases. It

is all this whether it be done

Board or a Court of Pardons. But

be necessary in any case, we in

that it ought not to be done by one

man. Whence came such a power?

Why should it find a place in the con-

stitutions of nearly all the States o

the Union? It is said by one writer,

and he is correct we incline to be-

lieve, that it is an inheritance.

It was brought from beyond the sea.

in England the King was the fountain

of honor, the fountain of justice, the

countsin of mercy. "All the attri-

outes of divinergovernment, se far as

ment, were shared by the King for

gression against the Kinge

they could appear is heman govern-

the good of his subjects. There

The indictment must charge it as an

offense fagainst the peace of our

Sovereign Lord the King,' or 'against

is the plaintiff. So it came to pass it

was the personal right of the King

"to dispense in any case, without

compensation, with the legal penalty

for crimes." Hence the King par-

doned, and the people applauded the

acts of mercy. Then people remem-

bered also, as the same writer sug-

rests, that "judicial processes were

imperfect"-that persons "had been

egally put to death for crimes of

which they were innocent—sometimes

for alleged crimes that had not been

committed," and they concluded,

therefore, "that an arbitrary power

of interfering with the execution of

judicial sentences was the only prac-

ticable safeguard against such an

came over with our ancestors and

dangers to society at large by the

law's delay, by making punishment

of orime uncertain, by increasing the

culprit's chances of escape, &c., for

we have considered some or all of

these points before. We desire

now, whilst the Legislature is in ses-

sion, to emphasize our conviction that

some change in the exercise of the

pardoning power should be made,

If the courts are inefficient, insuffi-

cient, make them better. Increase

their numbers and improve them

otherwise. If the Judicial depart-

ment is unequal to the great tasks as-

make it what it should be. The

remedy does not he in the Executive

department. A non-judicial officer

cannot by an arbitrary reversal of a

court's decision, either magnify the

We will not undertake to suggest

remedies, as we are not lawyers. The

power to remit penalties should be

leposited with some competent body

-that is what we contend for-and

uggestions made as to how to reme-

to remit ought to be abolished en-

lively except by judicial proceeding.

He says that criminal courts should

the ground of newly discovered evi-

dence. He says farther that no per-

son should be incompetent to testify

in civil or criminal cases by reason of

conviction or sentence for crime, and

that objection to testimony should

extend only to credibility. The

Chief Magistrate, we hold, ought not

to be empowered to intermeddle with

the work of the Judiosary. If such

ntermeddling is necessary it ought

be done by a tribunal constituted

for the purpose. But perhaps Mr.

Bacon's is the wiser plan-to have

FAILURE TO APPROPRIATE.

real talents equal to the duties of

Superintendent of Public Instruction

afford to serve upon such terms. How

mental laws of the land.

red of the Post Office at Wilmi

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EXECUTIVE ULEMENCY.

Gov. Jarvis, in his message, drew the attention of the Legislature to the power invested in the Chief Executive of the State to pardon criminals. He thought it was more authority than ought to be entrusted to any one man. The readers of this paper need not be told what our views are in the matter. For years we have insisted that such a granting of supreme power was dangerous and unrepublican. We are glad to see Gov. Jarvis taking the position he has, and we hope to see a change in the law sooner or later. Old prejudices and customs are almost inveterate, and it requires many years to educate people into a different set of ideas and convictions. If the press of the State were united in their opposition to the one man power but few years would elapse before the law would be altered. The Constitutior ought to be amended, and the present Legislature should take necessary steps to allow the people to vote as to whether or not one man. should have power to reverse the decision of juries and the sentence of courts in so delicate and responsible a matter as imprisonment in the penitentiary or hanging for murder.

In a former editorial-written some two or three years since-we showed what the law was in several States, and how certain States provided for commutations and pardons. There are thousands of cases annually in the United States in which the verdict of juries is cancelled or annulled. We do not believe that any Governor, however wise or good or just, ought to have the power of exercising clemency to the undoing of what the courts have done. It is doubtless necessary, in some rare instances, for a new hearing to be had upon new evidence, and the law ought to provide for such cases. If it be necessary there should be a pardoning tribunal, but composed of not less than three qualified lawyers. But more of this farther on.

The principle we attack is dangerous, and for that reason, if there was no other, we would insist upon a change in the organic law. But there is more involved than danger.

When a calprit is arraigned for an offence and fairly tried and sentenced, it has happened that new evidence has come to light, and that the culprit was really innecent of the crime. Such cases have occurred in North Carolina, and one case we remember to have met with in New York reports. There was no provision for a new trial, so the Governor pardons, as that is the best thing the State can do under the circumstances. Other cases occur in which it appears to the Governor that the prisoners were innocent and ought to have been acquitted. So he pardons, Lawyers, far more familiar with such cases than we are, could suggest other classes of cases. Sympathy, importunity, political reasons, and other considerations of a like kind bave brought convicts from their cells and turned them looss upon society.

The question arises, is it just to the communities, and right in itself, that one man shall have the power to undo with the dash of his pen the action of travelling expenses and any clerk. As ing and long paper in the March a court after sitting for days, hearing to the first, it is ridiculous to expect number of the North American Reevidence and awarding justice? Is it right that one man should be clothed salary is insufficient, and so man of with powers so supreme that he can subvert the orderly enforcement of a sentence? Is it right for one man in | in a State of 1,400,000 people could a free State, under a free constitution, to be invested with such supra- then con he afford to expend quite

hen i einnillen brauen hanner han partier

N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Europe must run the length of the whole lethmus, and thus be delayed six or seven days more than it would be if it crossed at The office is worth but little

legislators have falled surely to in-Superintendent. "Tie true, If the Superintendent is not to travel then there is no need of a clerl and the vote was proper that refused t. If he is to travel then he canno do so without funds and a clerk to attend to duties (olerical almost en tirely) in his absence. A competent cherle pould be obtained for \$50 kg month, and his would not have to be employed but two or three hours a dayare directrikes me assunfortunate that the hill does not reader the Superintendency officient It ought to be the great metive power of the whole system, and would be if a proper law were framed and the right man in charge. We repeat, the duhis crown and dignity." The King ties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, if well performed, demand more real ability, gifts and learning than any other office in the State Government. But this important fact escapes entirely the atten-

to any one if the Superintendent re-

can only be efficient and useful b

ing in the field constantly.

mains in his office at Raleigh.

favored by the House. The refusal of the Senate to appropriate \$5,000 for the Yorktown centennial, it strikes us, was judicious under the circumstances. North Carolina made no such appropriation for celebrating the centennials of important battles on its own soil, and evil." These views and prejudices fought in another State. It would be much better to expend that sum became incorporated into the funda- in giving the products of the State first-class showing at the World's We stop not to consider now the Fair in New York.

tion of the ordinary legislator. It is

to be heped the Senate will not agree

to any such absurd legislation as that

NO PARDON.

A gentleman living at Troy, N. C., writes us a vigorous protest against the removal of Holden's disabilities. He also objects to pardon being granted even though Holden should confess his sins and sue for forgiveness. He takes the position, first, that the Legislature has no power to remove them. He save the Governor has not the power, and that it is a waste of money to be fooling with it. He thinks the Convention of 1875 might have done so, the people ratifying the same. He thinks signed it, then for the sake of society | Holden is incurable-that "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." He goes for the ex-Governor with ungloved hands, and does not believe that he ought to be restored to the rights of citizenship, even upon conlaw or elevate it in the eyes of the fession, because he is not to be trusted. If Holden is to be restored, then he says the penitentiary convicts ought to be restored, "for none of them has done the meanness Holden has, and besides they have done a good work in grading our railroads not with one man, and he with abanand levelling our western mountains." dant labors of another kind to occu-Our correspondent also rather pitches ov his time. We have seen many into Ben Hill for his insinuations against the old line Whigs, about dy the evil. An able Northern wriwhich the STAR had something to ter, Theodore Bacon, says, that power say. He thinks the old line Whigs are as true and trustful as the old line Democrats, and that neither will touch the "Black Republican party." have power to grant new trials on

CANALS AND SHIP-RAILWAY. There are three proposed routes to onnect the Atlantic side with the acific side. One is the Panama route. The French engineer, De Lesseps, has this in hand. The second is known as the Nicaraguan route. The third is the Tebuanteped route. This last as the one selected by Capt. James B. Eads for the construction of a ship-railway. The first is to be a capal like the celebrated Suez Canal, which was constructed by De Lesseps. The third ociding sames as a decided proroute is much shorter than either of the other routes. In fact, it is some 1,250 miles shorter on one side, and The House, in the consideration of nearly 1,000 miles on the otherthe School bill, etruck out two very making it really some 2,200 miles important features. It refused to shorter between New York and San allow the Superintendent of Public Francisco by this route than by the Instruction say compensation for Panama. Capt. Rads, in an interest-

him to travel on \$1,500 salary. The view, says: "Many persons will be surprised to learn that the isthmus which connects North and South America is as long as the distance between New York city and the mouth of the Sabine river in Texas." He says further:

judicial and such anti-judicial powers? half in travelling? Here is an in- if she should cross the Mexican Isthmus.

He says at will require aix days to

pass through the Nicaragaan canal as s will be twice the length of the Sees Canal which requires two days, and will have sundry looks requiring entra time. As to the Panama rente, still farther south, it would require but one day, se the canal would be but it forty five so miles to longe and without clooks. He ways by this route the immense commerce of the world besking a passage to the Orient or to Galifornia would have to travel 2,200 miles farther than by the proposed Mexican or Tehnanteper route: In other words a ship from New Orleans to San Francisco by the Pallama soute would have to go as much farther by the Mexican route as it is from New York city to the eastern boundary of Oregon. This is for steamships. He says the distance is very much greater for sailing vessels, that are mainly used in commerce, owing to the northeast tradewinds and the calms of the Caribbe-

Capt. Eads discusses at length the advantages offered by the shorter route in time of war, but we will not enter upon this part of the subject. The Mexican route would be preferred by every one, he says, if a canal were practicable. But such is not the fact, hence he proposes a ship-railway, and discusses elaborately the question of its feasibility. His argument appears cogent and satisfactory to show that such a railway can be constructed and used we see no reason why an exception with the utmost success. In these should be made in favor of a battle views he is sustained by many men considered the thoroughly.

> The bill before Congress to aid in the construction of this ship railway failed in the Senate. The company asked of Congress to guarantee six per cent. dividends on \$50,000,000 for fifteen years. The total capital of the company is \$73,000,000. The aw was not to take effect until the practicability of the plan had been established. It was proposed that ten miles of the road should be first built and fully tested by transporting a ship and cargo ten miles at six miles an hour, and then replacing her in the water again without injury to her or to the railway or the terminal works. Even with this success only \$5,000,000 was attached. As each additional ten miles was completed and tested in the same way a corresponding guarantee was asked for. The United States was to be granted certain important privileges offered the right of way and to give this country the right to control tolls, etc.

Many of the first engineers of the world have expressed unreserved confidence in the practicability of the scheme, whilst none have given an adverse opinion publicly. Capt. Eads did wonders in the jetties he constructed at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the face of ridicule and opposition. He is an engineer of great resource and ability, and he believes fully in the Tehuantepec route. He shows what immense traffic would seek this route naturally and necessarily. We hope that the ship-railway will be constructed, and if the United States cannot or will not take a hand in the great work that capitalists will shoulder the risks and have it built at the earliest day. It will require but half the time that it will require to construct the Panama canal, and the cost is very much less.

UNHEALTHFUL BRAIN STIMU-LANTS.

The circulating libraries of the North are not answering the purposes for which they were intended. To aid and encourage the acquisition of knowledge was the aim, but the multiplying of cheap and low-grade novels has had the effect to supplant books of sterling merit and usefulness. The result of investigation shows that quite three-fourths of the books read by those who patronize the public libraries are fiction, and that a large majority of the novels are of a highly sensational and inferior kind. We have tried many times to discourage the promiscuous reading of novels. We believe it is both a pleasure and a duty to read the best fiction. But we long ago adopted the rule to read no novels except by the best authors, and, as a rule, to factions.

The cargo waich leaves San Francisco for | read none the value of which had not been ascertained fairly. You would do well not to read at all rather than spend your time over a poor novel, especially if it is of Zols, Ouids sort. As a rule avoid as you would the yellow fever French novels. Now and then there is one that may be read with safety, but do not touch them notil the best critics have pronounced judgment upon them.

The evil of victous novel reading is so great that a Boston man of letters writes a long article for the International Review upon it. He closes his discussion with this important hints agenti . Hen di doe no

"Were the public libraries throughou the Sacrety for the Suppression of Vice's would in no long time be greatly lessened; and the demand for the literature which it cades for to destroy would be gradually diminished by the drying up, as it were, of the most fruitful source of evil."

Charles Scribner's Sons send us good sized volume entitled "Chinese Immigration, in its social and economical aspects," by George Seward, late United States Minister. to China. The book is well printed and neatly bound in muslin. It is plea in favor of Chinese emigration to the United States. Mr. Seward's character is such that his advocacy of anything may well arouse suspicion. He is a man of intelligence and a careful observer, and there may be more in his book than we have taken pains to discover. His views will not be popular, but he will make converts.

Senator Carpenter was born Vermont on December 22, 1824. He was at West Point for a while. was a very superior lawyer and a man of eloquence. He was unquestionably one of the ablest men now in this country and his death is a loss to all sections. He lacked fixity of purpose and consistency of opinion, and was a hard worker. The Wash ington Post, Democratic, pays the eminent Republican jurist and states. man this tribute:

"The death of Matthew H. Carpenter re moves from the United States Senate one of the very few intellectual giants of that distinguished legislative body. Mr. Carpenter was a great man in a broad sense of

"He was a graceful and most impressive speaker, always appearing to believe thor-oughly in his utterances, and convincing his auditors of his sincerity. There have been many greater masters of rhetorical eloquence, but few have equalled Mr. Carpenter in power of producing conviction for his skill in logic was equal to the ele gange of his diction

'At the bar, in the Senate, or in the po litical arens, Mr. Carpenter was a man whom few cared to challenge, for his vast resources made him a dangerous antagonist for the ablest men of our time."

The following is of special interest just now, in view of the organization of the next Senate. It may be that in war and in peace. Mexico has the death of Senator Carpenter may give the Democrats the control:

"CHICAGO, February 24.—A private dis-patch from a well-informed gentleman at Madison, Wisconsin, says: "Our Legisla-ture will be notified of the death of Senator Carpenter this evening. Under the law of Congress his successor cannot regularly be elected until March 9, the vacancy not having occurred during a recess of the Legislature. The suggestion has been made that the Legislature adjourn after indicating its preference for Senator, and permit the Governor to appoint a successor.
The question might arise, however, as to
the legality of such appointment and action

A commission to adjust difference between railroads and the people would no doubt be useful and acceptable to all parties in interest; but a hybridized bill like that now pending in the Legislature can accomplish nothing unless its object be to cripple railroad investments without securing any benefit to shippers. Mr. Clarke's bill "to prevent blind legislation" ought to be read in both Houses early and often. word drive hime di Judo

Our friend Evans, the senior, of the Milton Chronicle, who has served long enough in the editorial harness to know a lineal descendent of Solomon from a fellow who never saw that man of wisdom, has a very poor opinion of the Solon who drafted the nice little bill about legal advertising. He says: Hand virusty and

"The author of the bill has evidently gotten into the wrong 'House!' His constituents unquestionably meant to have sent him to the Lunstic Asylum. For the credit of the typographical craft we hope he did not profess to know anything about the 'art of printing.' The bill is a ridiculous absurdity—an insult to the press, became it is a batch of nonsense seeking to get legal advertising done for nothing, or at a price that would put the biggest 'Cheap John' in the State to the blush! The bill offers half a cent a word for four weeks' publication! Why, one cent a word for each issue would be less than publishers now profess to charge for advertising including blank space, for which this bill allows nothing."

The new Pennsylvania Senator. now claimed by both the Republican

In conversation yesterday morning with Capt. W. J. Petter, a Cape Fear Pilot of long experience and, by the way, a very intelligent gentleman, he gave it as his opinion that it would be displaying a very unwise policy on the part of the government to withhold at this time the needful appropri ations in behalf of the Cape Fear River and Bar, after bringing the work to its present condition of forwardness. Now, in his judgment, is the very time of all others for the government to manifest a liberal spirit and make ample provision for carrying on the work, so promising of good results, to s saful completion. To begin withhold ing the pecessary aid now will be to retard the operations progressing so favorably and render the work already accomplished liable to injury and to eventually become worthless, thus virtually throwing away the money heretofore expended upon it. To is to be honed that Congress will take the proper view of this important matter and make the appropriation sufficient to meet the present requirements of the work not only in carrying it forward to a greater

achieved.

Sentence Commuted. Oliver Hargett, the colored man who was convicted of burglary, with an attempt to commit rape, at a late term of Duplin Superior Court, where his trial had been emoved from Pender, and who was sentenced to suffer the death penalty by hanging on yesterday, has had his sentence com muted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, and was lodged in the penitentiary on Wednesday last. He was in jail in this city for several months prior to his trial and conviction.

degree of perfection, but in preserving and

perpetuating the grand results already

Matters and Things in Raleigh. Gen. Manning, who has just returned from Raleigh, gives it as his opinion that the Legislature will take no action in regard to the Criminal Courts, in consequence of the conflicting influences that have been developed since the matter was brought to the attention of the two houses.

As to the question of prohibition, the General is confident, from what he saw and heard while in Raleigh, that the great pres sembly will result in the passage of a pro-hibitory law in some shape, though it may not be altogether as stringers in its provi-sions as some of the friends of the measure

Death of an Old Citizen of Payette

Mr. James Kyle, a well-known and high ly respected citizen of Fayetteville, died i that town on Wednesday afternoon last a the advanced age of 78 years. Mr. Kyle had been a leading merchant of Fayetteville for about fifty-six years, during which time he enjoyed to a remarkable digno the esteem and good will of his fellow citi-

Foreign Shipments.

The foreign shipments from this port yesterday were as follows: The Ger. barque Baltic, for Antwerp, by Messrs. Paterson Downing'& Co., with 3,850 barrels of rosin the German barque Focorite, for Hamburg, by Messrs. Robinson & King, with 3,025 barrels of rosin; the Norwegian barque Brate, for Granton, Scotland, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 2,583 barrels of rosin. Total foreign exports for the day 9,458 barrels of rosin.

Bank of New Hanover-Election

At a meeting of the Board of Directors o the Bank of New Hanover, held at the banking house in this city, yesterday, the following officers were re-elected: President-Chas. M. Stedman

Vice President-Isaac Bates. Cashier-S. D. Wallace. Teller-W. L. Smith, Jr. Clerk-B. G. Empie. All the old officers of the Goldsboro and

Vadesboro branches were also re-elected. Huch in . fatle. MILTON, N. C., Feb. 18, 1881.

this article in your paper for the benefit of society. Please ask the other papers to copy. ELIAS DODSON. Yours truly, Every farmer should plant chufa for hogs and chickens to save his corn. One acre of chufa will vield

Editors Dispatch: Please inser

five times as much as an acre of corn. Let the drills be two feet apart, and plant one seed to every nine inches. Some say an acre of chufa will fatten ten hoge. PECAN TREES.

Mr. O. Williams, of Raleigh, N O., has these. It is said one tree yields five bushels of pecans. If twenty trees yield each five bushels, the crop would be equal to 100 bushels. This amount given to hogs might save 100 bushels of corn. MULBERRY ORCHARDS.

in North Carolins, are excellent for pigs, ducks, chickens and turkeys. GRAPES.

The Thomas grape and the Flowers

grape come after the other grapes are gone—that is, in October and November. They are large and sweet. Col. Thomas Memry, Whiteville, N. C., would send a handful of cuttings by mail for a small sum. People could write to him and get his terms.

are dying out for the want of food, A few Lynn trees from the mountains planted would feed a great many. Some say an acre of buckwheat will feed ten stands. There are machines to take the honey out of the comb. The bees save a great deal of time and make much more honey by put-ting the comb back, E. Dodson.

- Raleigh Visitor: The revival unabated interest. -- The order of the Royal Areanum is meeting with much success here. — James Wilson, colored, of Harnett county, was committed to jail this morning for robbing a man by the name of NO. 18 John Flowers, in this county, on the 9th

- Kinston Journal: Pacumonia has been making sad havoc among the colored people in this community. Three hearty men have died within the last week. One day last week Miss Cartio More-ton, a young girl in Woodington township, was in a field where the grass was being burned, and ber dress took fire, burning

- Henderson Tobacconist : Six teams are now engaged in hauling sills for the O. & H. R. R., at this end. We sup-pose others are engaged along the line of the road, and soon the iron horse will be coming from and returning to Oxford.

A pretty scene—twenty-five white-top to-bacco wagons coming into town Monday. evening at one time.

- Carthage Gazette: His many friends will be pained to learn that Mr. J. J. Lawhon, of Crain's Creek, sustained a severe injury last Saturday, in having his thigh broken. — Mrs. Nancy Leonard was badly injured by a cow near Cole's Mills, in Randolph county. The unfortunate lady received a wound in the abdomen bout 14 inches in length and occupat onenches deep.

- Charlotte Observer: Rev. A. C. Sinclair, formerly pastor of the Presbyte-rian congregation in Charlotte, but who is now in charge of a pastorate at Merion, Ohlo, was in the city-yesterday on a visit to the family of his father in-law, Mr. A. B. city marshal says, the largest in the annals of Charlotte, and yet he says he'll sell the receipts from fines at \$1,000 and less.

- Warsaw Brief Mention : We regret to learn that J. P. Beaman, Esq., ost his barn on Coharie, with five or six hundred bushels of corn. --- The second month of the present term of the Warsaw High School closes next Friday with about fifty pupils in attendance, twenty-seven of whom are boarders. whom are boarders. —— We have just heard that our friend C. H. Bronson, Esq. of Lisbon, N. C., lost his dwelling house kitchen and smoke house, by fire, on the night of Thursday the 10th, with their enire contents.

- Wadesboro Times: At the annual election of officers of the Anson Guards, held in Polkton on the 22nd, the following gentlemen were elected: Captain, T. J. Caudle; 1st Lieut., J. H. Benton; 2nd Lieut., J. W. Gale; Jr. 2nd., Lieut., M. L. Horn. The company is in an active and flourishing condition. — In consequence of the strain upon the columns of he Times, occasioned by its greatly increased advertising patronage, and a desire to do full justice to its readers, we have decided to enlarge the paper to thirty-two columns.

- Raleigh correspondent of the Durham Recorder: Whatever Mr. Bledso not Moses, the son, J. Eaton,) is in politics, as an orator he has few equals in the House and always commands attention. His rival in graceful, brilliant and impassioned oratory is Mr. Day, of Halifax, with more of culture in his style, and with more of grace in his manner. Many other good speakers in the House rarely indulge themselves, but when they do speak they make us regret their self-denial. Messrs. Manning, Rose, Glenn of Rockingham, Grainger, Sparrow and Boykin are all strong thinkers and strong talkers.

- Raleigh News - Observer: In the Leaksyille Gasette we find a very strong letter urging an appropriation to the University. It is certainly from the pen of a polished writer. We have also received a good many communications from gentlemen in different parts of State, on the same line, but we have been obliged to withhold them because of the crowded condition of our columns. We believe nearly all of the papers in the State favor the appropriation, and we are glad to know that the almost universal sentiment in that regard finds a response in the Assembly, and that the bill s reported by the committee passed the House on yesterday unanimously

- Monroe Express: A great deal of cotton remains in the patch in this county. — Immense quantities of guano are being hauled out by the farmers. One house here has already sold 800 tons this season. — Died, in Anson county, on the 17th inst., Rev. Dr. John S. Kendall, aged 88 years. The deceased was the father of Rev. T. W Kendall, of this place, and was a highly respected citizen. The cotton receipts at Monroe for this seaon to date are 17,519 bales. It is estimated that we will not receive, for the entire season, less than 20,000 bales—probably more. The total receipts last season were 14,022

- Raleigh Visitor: Now, if the North Carolina Legislature would pass an act entitled "An act for the destruction of dogs and bad roads"-allowing so much for the scalp of a dog, and levying a tax to keep up the roads—she would not be very far behind Colorado. —— The Durham county bill failed to pass the Senate by a vote of 22 ayes to 16 mays. — A highly respected farmer by the name of John T. Howell, living 8 miles from Oxford, in Granville county, deliberately jumped into a well forty feet deep, killing himself almost instantly. — William Wynche, a farmer living near Franklin, in Franklin county, had the misfortune to lese his oldest daughter on Wednesday of last week his wife on Friday night, and his second daughter on Saturday, all from pneumonia, and his third daughter is now lying at the point of death with the same disease.

- Fayetteville Examiner : Mr. William B. Surles, of Cumberland county, is the proprietor of a newly invented cot-ton planter for which a cavest has been filed at Washington, and a patent applied in Sampson county, that the kitchen, cook ing stove and several articles of value, beonging to John R. Fisher, of Little Cohsrie township, were consumed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. No insurance. Loss considerable. Mr. Fisher sustained a similar loss about two years ago. — North Carolina has something over a half million head of sheep altogether. We can see no reason why she should not have five times that number, and of better breed than those now kept, except the want of protection by proper legislation. — The legislature which will give a good dog law to North Carolina, will have erected a monument to itself more lasting than brass.

- Raleigh News Observer: The report of the Insane Asylum shows 273 inmates—the building being filled to its utmost capacity—with 194 applications on file awaiting their turn. — Raleigh's height above tide level is 803 feet. On the Raleigh & Gaston road the height of various places is as follows: Crabtree Creek 228 feet, Neuse River 228 feet, Warrenton 451 feet, Summit 307, Gaston 152 feet, Weldon 75 feet. About a mile this side of Henderson is the highest point—509 feet. On the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line there is a tremendous grade from Raleigh to Cary. Raleigh is 303 feet above level, but a point only four miles away is 496 feet, being a rise of 198 feet. Cary is 495 feet, and Apex 502 feet, while Shaw's Ridge, the highest point, is 510 feet. This is between Keyser and Manly. At Deep River the height is only 190 feet, and at Haw River crossing only 190 feet. mates—the building being filled to its utonly190 feet.