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distinguishing a certain portion of the Northern people. By all means prevent "a repetition of such a conspiracy," and to that end let Congress see what books are used. Such is the scheme.

BOUQUILLER

The letter written by Commodore Truxton in examination of Representative Boutelle's resolution relative to the alleged outrages perpetrated in the Norfolk Navy Yard is considered every way complete. It shows that there is no actual basis for the allegations of the ranter from Maine. In fact, it is made very plain that the Navy Yard is not a mere partisan machine as Boutelle charged. The reply explodes the magazine of the Maine demagogue and no one is blown up but the owner. He is hoisted by his own petard. Boutelle was badly damaged by Mr. Wise, and now the Truxton explosive sends him skyward. Boutelle relies upon one W. H. Lyon for his ammunition, and now comes Commodore Truxton and shows that this very fellow published in a card in a Norfolk paper in 1861, in which he said that he was "as good a Southerner as any man in the South" and boasted of his services in "destroying the invaders." Poor Boutelle! He is in desperate straits. Which way next will he turn? His charges turn out groundless and in seeking to injure the South he merely stirs up a nest of hornets.

The New York Times draws this lesson from the Boutelle fiasco which other politicians might reflect upon with benefit. It says:

"It is evident that Mr. Boutelle has taken nothing by his resolution, and that the Norfolk Navy Yard incident contains nothing that will commend him to his constituents. In fact, he has been inclined to invoke for it a charitable silence. Mr. Boutelle will not be at all abashed by the fact that he has been made the instrument of the spite of a person discharged for cause against the officer who has discharged him. But it seems that common prudence should dictate, even to a statesman of the calibre of Mr. Boutelle, that upon such subjects as this he should be sure of his facts. He has presented himself as a resolution of inquiry and in fact a vote of censure. Senator Dawes had a lesson like which in Massachusetts presented himself to Mr. Boutelle when he made a pathetic speech to the Senate about the wrongs of a patriarchal humbug whom he settled in the wrong State, and was regarded as the victim of sectional vindictiveness, and who turned out to have incurred the dislike of his neighbors for reasons with which his political and nothing whatever to do. Mr. Dawes learned his lesson."

ARMOR DAY FOR ALL.

Massachusetts appreciates the utility and importance of planting trees. The Agricultural Committee in the Legislature has passed a resolution asking the Governor to set apart the last Thursday in March in each year as Arbor Day—a day to be generally observed in planting trees, shrubs and vines for fruit, shelter, ornament, &c. In sixteen of the States and Territories Arbor Day is observed. It is said that now these sixteen plant about 5,000,000 trees annually.

When it is considered how much the forests have to do with health, fertility, rain-fall and comfort, and how very profitable trees are, it is not difficult to see why tree-planting should engage the attention of men of science and public men of a practical turn. The Stars has in many editorials in the past discussed the dangers and losses that lurk in the destruction of the forests, and of course there must be benefit and profit in the opposite—planting trees.

It is necessary for the State authorities to give attention to this matter of tree planting, or the efforts in that direction will be irregular and uncertain. Some men who own land may plant a few trees every few years, but thousands of other owners will do nothing. In Massachusetts, some of the towns premiums are offered for tree planting, and this does good no doubt.

The Boston Post so much appreciates the advantages to be derived from Arbor Day that it discusses its importance at length. We quote the following, and it has application beyond Massachusetts. It says:

"The purpose of Arbor Day is much more comprehensive and vital. It contemplates putting waste lands to a profitable use. There are many thousands of acres in Massachusetts that helps to increase what is known as land poverty. They yield practically nothing, because they have been kept in production on short rotations till they have become exhausted and starved. Many such tracts, if planted to trees suited to the soil, would in time grow a crop of good profit to the farmer. * * * An annual Arbor Day would, we believe, be of great benefit to this interest. It would not show much result the first year, or perhaps the second, but little by little even the most conservative farmers and owners of land would see its advantages, and in time not only a general zeal but wholesome rivalry as well would be developed. Let the agricultural societies offer their best premiums for tree crops, and in ten years Massachusetts would be a new State in attractiveness."

STAND BY COUNTRY AND STATE.

North Carolinians are often accused of a want of State pride. It is insisted that her people do not blow their own horns enough—that they allow their neighbors to wear laurels that should crown North Carolina. It is urged that North Carolinians are too prone to seek homes in other sections and in States not so well favored as our own. However this may be it is certain that North Carolina has much to draw her children to her and to invite the people in other

sections to settle within her borders. Her taxes are much lower than those of any Northern State. Her taxes are even lower than those of many of her sister States in the South. She has a great diversity of soil and climate and is magnificently watered.

The people of North Carolina have always loved liberty. According to the eminent historian of his country, the venerable George Bancroft, the love of liberty was a distinguishing trait of her early settlers. To this hour that same immortal love dwells in their hearts. To them liberty has been and is that

"Eternal spirit of the chainless mind." The Federal Government was established to secure the blessings of liberty for the people of the young and puissant Union of States. It has always seemed that the voice of the people establishing a new and peculiar Government was the voice of God.

North Carolinians cannot forget the past. Around their history cluster the memories of lofty patriotism, of unsullied honor, of noble daring and high enterprise. We do not believe that under heaven's canopy there dwell a people who are more heartily devoted to civil and religious freedom than our people are. They know well what sufferings and trials were encountered before freedom was established within our borders. They remember LIBERTY'S birth hour amid perils and darkness—how she was born literally on an open field of battle and of blood, amid hissing bullets and dying groans—how, as Sainte-Beuve finely says of Mary Stuart, "she was smitten with tempests from her cradle." They remember how fiery storms beat long upon her unsheltered and homeless childhood. They remember how for one hundred years she has been the guardian angel of the Republic; that under her beneficent protection and favor the thirteen infant colonies have grown into thirty-eight giant States—remembering these things, the people of North Carolina will cleave to her as a mother cleaves to her first-born through peril and storm. Her beautiful tresses are somewhat dishevelled, her rich and gorgeous robes are somewhat soiled—even her fair and lovely face is somewhat blackened and scarred by violence and war. But she is still lovely, immortal in her youth. Hope still sits upon her helmet, singeing its merry song, and a sweet and benignant calm rests upon that eye that a few years ago flashed with the battle light of victory.

North Carolinians must cultivate a love of State as well as love of country. They are in every way identified with the progress and glory of their common country, and they are keeping a lively step to the music of the Union. It is their solemn duty to be true to the Constitution of the fathers. That sacred instrument is the sheet-anchor of the people's hope and liberties, civil and religious. If it is violated, in spirit or letter, for any purpose whatever, it opens up the floodgates that may turn in upon the country a deluge of ruin.

The safety of the country rests upon the reign of law. That splendid structure, the Constitution, reared by the consummate genius of our forefathers, and baptized with their tears and prayers and sacrifices and sufferings, must not be overthrown and destroyed.

Duty is a priceless virtue. Cost what it may, be true to your convictions, be true to your duty. Let your duty be first to your God; then let duty be faithful to your country, particularly to your State, and then be faithful to duty to self. Let duty be our pole-star, our guiding principle, our inspiration. Let genuine patriotism abide in our hearts and control our lives—that patriotism that stands ready if need be to "refine itself into martyrdom," and is pledged to "suffer as well as act." Let us preserve inviolate our ancestral faith, our spirit of consecration to right principle, our devotion to liberty, our obedience to law, our love of the Constitution.

Liberty regulated by law—this was the great achievement of Washington and his noble compatriots. The will of the people expressed through laws and constitutions—these are the fundamental privileges and principles of every citizen. They should grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength.

Stand by North Carolinians. Do what you can to develop her resources, to maintain her honor, to restore her prosperity. It is a sweet land in which to dwell and in which to die. Stand faithfully by her.

Here is indeed a goodly heritage—a land of noble men and of pure and lovely women. "The sun as he walks through the heavens in his diurnal round" looks down upon no fairer or dearer spot, nor more blessed homes—here "the glory of his beams is rivalled by the" sweet and mellowed "light of humanity and love" that is shed throughout our favored borders. Go where you may you will find no

more delightful home. Seek the world over for a climate more favorable to health, for suns more genial and fruitful, and for nights of more unclouded beauty and splendor, and you will seek in vain. "It is a land of oaks and vines; it is a land of gold and gems; it is a land of flocks and herds, of orchards and meadows; it is a land of good morals and steady habits," a land where civil liberty is dearly cherished and the laws are obeyed; a land where the school house and obelisk stand side by side; where virtue is esteemed and honored, old age is respected, and the marriage relation is held as sacred; a land of simple manners and frugal habits, where an unpretending but generous hospitality is dispensed and where the people are "not forgetful to entertain strangers."

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

Wheat Stores and Offices on Water Street Burned—Loss Estimated at From Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Dollars.

This city was visited by another fire yesterday evening, which, for a time, created great alarm, many people fearing that the flames would extend with the sweeping rapidity that attended the great fire on the 21st of February last.

The fire broke out about 7 o'clock in a small frame shed in rear of the brick building on the west side of North Water Street, between Princess and Chesnut streets, owned by Col. John W. Atkinson, and occupied as offices by insurance and shipping agents. A brisk wind was blowing and the flames spread rapidly. The shed had been used for a long time for the storage of oil by the Ches-Carley Company, afterwards by the Messrs. Boney for the storage of spirits turpentine and cotton, and subsequently by Messrs. Geo. Harris & Co. as a receptacle for old barrels and other rubbish. The inflammable contents of the shed burned rapidly and the brick building adjoining was soon on fire, the flames spreading subsequently to the brick store adjoining on the north occupied by Messrs. Geo. Harris & Co. and Messrs. Keith & Hollingsworth; all of which were consumed. On the north, the fire spread to the coal and wood yard of Messrs. Atkinson & Bryce, destroying a shed and a quantity of coal and wood. The firemen did splendid service and prevented the spread of the fire any further. There was great danger at one time of the flames crossing Water street, to the long range of offices and business houses lining that thoroughfare on the east side; many of the buildings on that side were repeatedly on fire but the hose-men were vigilant and successfully guarded the endangered buildings. The store-keepers on that side of the street were greatly alarmed, and many of them removed their effects to places of safety. In fact the experience of the last great fire was too fresh in the minds of all to prevent the greatest apprehension, many persons seeming to be impressed with the conviction that the fire would sweep the whole block bounded by Princess, Chesnut, Water and Front, including the BAZ office, the bank of New Hanover, the Orton House and other buildings.

The sufferers by the fire were Col. John W. Atkinson, two brick buildings and shed.

Messrs. Geo. W. Gordon & Smith, insurance agents, office.

J. M. Chas. & Son, office.

J. H. Chas. & Co., office.

E. G. Barker & Co., shipping agents, office.

Atkinson & Mannin, insurance agents, office.

Geo. Harris & Co., shipping agents, office.

Keith & Hollingsworth, grocers, Nassau Square Co., office.

E. Lilly, commission merchant, office.

Anthony & Bryce, wood and coal dealers. The Produce Exchange building was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000.

Messrs. E. Kidder & Son whose office was at the side of the street building sustained no damage.

Messrs. Woody & Currie, who occupied the lower part of the same building, were damaged by water, with which the building was flooded. In the front part of their store they had about seventy-five barrels of cotton.

The loss is estimated at about eighteen thousand dollars on buildings, office furniture and stocks destroyed. But besides this, many persons sustained loss in the removal of goods and in the destruction of valuable records and papers that cannot be replaced.

The fire is said to have been caused accidentally by a lad named Willie Watkins, employed as an office boy by Messrs. Geo. Harris & Co., who was in the shed, and who threw a match on the floor with which he had just lighted a cigarette. The burning match ignited some oil on the floor, which burst up in flames, burning the boy's hand and arm badly. He ran out of the shed and up the street to the office of Dr. Schonwald, where his burns were attended to. Mr. Joseph D. Smith with his clerk, Mr. Marshall, was in his office finishing up his night's mail, when the attention of the two gentlemen was attracted by a noise like a puff of escaping steam; turning around they saw through the window a bright light in the shed in rear of the office, and saw the boy making his escape from the building. Realizing the fact that the shed was on fire, Mr. Smith got a bucket of water and threw it on the flames, and in the meantime Mr. Anthony, Mr. Lippitt and others assisted. These gentlemen thought that they had the fire extinguished, when some one turned over a barrel that probably contained a small quantity of oil, for the flames at once sprang up with renewed energy and burned with such fierceness as to drive them from the building. An alarm had been given in the meantime, however, through the telephone, and the steams of the Fire Department were already on the way to the fire.

—Wadesboro Times; Dr. J. A. Jackson, a good citizen of Lenoir, died at that place on Monday evening last. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

A dog and a fox. The story is circulation that a dog committed suicide by jumping from a window of the second story of the old jail building, corner of Princess and Second street, is not exactly a paradox—the dog did jump and break his neck—but it is said the animal was forced to jump by a number of colored children in the building. As a canine man it will do to tell; but it is as good as the story of an old colored man from Brunswick told about a fox which had robbed his "old woman" of all her chickens, "save and except" an old rooster—the pet and pride of the family—coming after night to carry off a hen or pullet, until all were gone but one. To save the old woman kept the fowl a close prisoner in her room. But one morning recently, just after breakfast was finished, while she was sweeping the yard and the old man was out in the field, she heard that rooster squall, and rushed to the door of the room just in time to meet the predator. The fox with the chicken slung across his back, leaped at the "varmint" with her broom, and the fox ran back and took refuge under her bed, where she heard him crunching the bones of the luckless rooster. The "old woman" was unable to attack the fox alone, but thought to secure the villain by locking the door, while she went in search of the old man, but when they returned to the room the fox was gone. After deliberately eating the fowl, he had jumped through a pane of glass in the window and escaped, leaving only a few tufts of fur on the jagged edges of the broken glass to mark his exit.

The old man wants the Wilmington Fox Club to "go over the ferry" on their next hunt and aid him in the war of extermination he and the old woman have determined to wage on the Fox family.

Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court at Raleigh on Tuesday last the following cases from this judicial district were called and argued:

Lamb vs. Sloan, from Duplin; argued by W. R. Allen for plaintiff and H. R. Korngay for defendant.

Sandlin vs. Ward, from Onslow; argued by Nixon & Galaway (by brief) and W. R. Allen for plaintiff; no counsel for defendant.

Cooper vs. Middleton, from Duplin; argued by H. R. Korngay for plaintiff; Geo. V. Strong and Faircloth & Allen for defendant.

Appeals from the Sixth District were argued Wednesday as follows:

Lois vs. Rose, from Lenoir.

Loftin vs. Crawford, from Lenoir.

McCoy vs. Lester, from Lenoir.

State vs. Bloodworth, from New Hanover.

Cases from the Sixth District were argued Thursday as follows:

Scott vs. Kennan, sheriff and others, from Duplin, argued by Faircloth & Allen for plaintiff, and H. R. Korngay & J. Devereaux, Jr., for defendants.

Farrior vs. Houston, from Duplin; returned ordered and case continued.

Charged with Bigamy. Sylvester Pope, of Marion, S. C., was lodged in the jail of this city yesterday charged with bigamy.

It is charged that in 1877 Pope married a widow, Mrs. Sarah Britt, a daughter of Dr. John Ward, of Robeson county. A few months after his marriage he left his wife and moved to Lincoln county, in this State. From there he moved to Gaston county, thence to Florence, S. C., and thence to Marion, where he worked at his trade of carpentering. In the latter part of January last he met Miss Williams, a young lady from Duplin county, N. C., in this city, and they were soon married, leaving the city immediately afterwards for Pope's home in Marion, S. C. The information upon which Pope was arrested was lodged with Solicitor Moore a few days ago; a bench warrant was issued and a requisition upon the Governor of South Carolina was procured for Pope's arrest. Mr. W. W. Shaw was sent as messenger with the requisition, and returned with Pope yesterday. He was anxious to give bail while in Marion, but finding this impossible he submitted quietly, and accompanied Mr. Shaw to this city. It is said that he bears a good reputation in Marion, and has accumulated some property there.

—The Danish barque *Margaretha*, Captain Punder, recently reported water-logged and abandoned, sailed February 21st from this port with 150 cases spirits turpentine and 3,000 barrels of rosin shipped by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., for Liverpool. She was caught in the storm on the 26th ult., and became water-logged on the 28th. Capt. Jarvis, of the British steamer *Wilson*, who rescued the crew of the barque and landed them at Baltimore, says: "On March 1st we encountered a heavy gale and sea from the westward, continuing daily, during which we shipped large quantities of water. About 3 p. m., March 4, Chief Officer Lewis reported a sail ahead likely to pass near us. It was a barque under lower topsails and reefed foresail running before the wind. On nearing us she hauled her foresail up and ran up the signals B. K. S., indicating that she was water-logged and that those on board wanted to abandon the vessel at once. I immediately mustered all hands and steamed under the lee of the barque which had hove to. The crew of the barque were then preparing to get their boat overboard, but apparently were so exhausted that they could not succeed. I called for a volunteer rescue crew, and it was promptly responded to by Chief Officer A. Lewis and seaman Alfred Solberg, from Wilmington Feb. 18, from London, with rosin, put in at Bermuda on the last, but with bulwarks carried away and cabin completely gutted and destroyed by the sea. She is repairing.

Coston Receipts and Exports. The receipts of cotton yesterday were 148 bales, against 87 bales the corresponding date last year. The receipts from the 1st of March to the 13th were 2,899 bales, against 767 bales for the same time last year, an increase of 1,132 bales. The crop receipts from September 1st, 1885, to March 13th, 1886, were 93,307 bales, against 92,073 bales for the corresponding period the last year; an increase of 884 bales.

The exports for the crop year were 87,620 bales, against 93,022 bales last year.

Foreign Exports. Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. shipped yesterday, for Liverpool, by the Norwegian barque *Danzon*, 2,656 barrels of rosin, valued at \$2,928.

Messrs. E. Kidder & Son, shipped by the schooner *Eta M. Barber*, to Port Spain, Trinidad, 233,389 feet of lumber, valued at \$4,310.90. Also, per schooner *Port Bay*, to St. John's, Porto Rico, 140,338 feet of lumber, valued at \$3,166.50.

WASHINGTON. Letters Relating to Suspensions of Officers. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Manning has accepted Senator Morrill's recent letter, identical in substance, relating to the suspension of officials whose successions are still in the hands of the commission by the Finance Committee, and stating briefly but more emphatically than anything hitherto uttered, the views of the administration in respect to suspensions. Both sender and receiver are willing the letters should be made public, but the courtiers are to be kept from each other to prevent either from giving them out.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate in executive session on the 6th confirmed the following nominations: Postmaster—Edward H. Lucas, Florence, S. C.; James T. Blair, Brunswick, Ga.; E. P. King, Haverhill, Va.; Mary H. Gillespie, Aberdeen, Md.; and William King, of North Carolina to be Secretary of Legation at Constantinople.

The body of the late Senator Miller will be taken from the Capitol at about 3 p. m. tomorrow and escorted to the depot of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. The remains will be placed in a special car provided for them, and will be guarded by eight members of the Loyal Legion until the departure of the train at 11 p. m. The route of the funeral train is from the Pennsylvania Central, Chicago Burlington & Quincy and Union and Union Pacific to New York, and thence to San Francisco at 11.10 a. m. Friday.

YELLOW FEVER. Reported Cases on Board the Galena, at Key West, Fla., Denied. CHICAGO, March 11.—A special from Key West, Fla., in connection with the arrival there of the United States steamer *Galena*, and a report that there were several cases of yellow fever on board, was approached to day by your correspondent with reference to fever on shipboard and the possibility of a quarantine. The commander displayed the following report, which was submitted to the Health Officer of Key West:

"My attention has been called to a statement in a New York paper, that there were fifteen cases of yellow fever on the United States steamer *Galena*, on her arrival here. I emphatically state this statement. On our arrival here we had but one case of that disease that had been convalescent since the 15th ultimo, having been taken sick on the 5th."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. Collision of Railway Trains—Five Persons Killed, and Twenty-six Injured, Thirteen of them Very Dangerously. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

MONTE CARLO, March 11.—Three passenger coaches and a guard van were derailed in a collision on the railroad between Monte Carlo and Mentone, yesterday. Twenty six of the passengers were killed and thirteen were dangerously injured. The collision happened on a short curve, where two trains, both filled with travelers, tried to pass one another. The engine of the State train was badly telescoped and was thrown from the track.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. They Defeat an Attempt of the Missouri Pacific Road to Run a Freight Train. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The Brotherhood of Engineers employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company held a meeting last night to discuss their future attitude towards the striking Knights of Labor. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the strikers, and a letter was written and taken other than deciding to present the resolutions to Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Brotherhood, and to abide by his decision.

A freight engine this morning was started out from the Missouri Pacific round house to make up a freight train which the officials intended to start from Ewing avenue. The engine succeeded in making its way to that place without opposition, but when it arrived there the engine and train were requested by the strikers to desert their posts, which they did. The engine was run back to the round house and was again started out by a new engineer and fireman, but with no better success. The attempt to start the freight train from that place abandoned.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. Proceedings of the Conference at Staunton, Va. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

STAUNTON, Va., March 13.—At the conclusion of the M. E. Church South conference the following were received as deacons: J. J. Prentiss, T. L. Kennard, W. L. Dolly, J. H. Light, J. C. Knott, G. D. Harned, J. B. Kennerly, and C. C. Knott. The following were advanced: W. A. Sims, H. T. Anville and Henry Homan. John F. Sharpless was admitted as elder. In behalf of the Foreign Missionary Society, Dr. Kelley delivered a powerful address, giving an account of the work and hardships of missionaries. He stated that in the past few years the amount collected for Foreign Missions had increased one hundred per cent, and that the work of the M. E. Church South in this connection had been pronounced by an eminent bishop of another denomination as the most successful in the world. The conference voted to guarantee payment of half the amount assessed against foreign missions by September 1st.

ILLINOIS. An Express Messenger on the Rock Island Killed in his Car. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

CHICAGO, March 13.—An express messenger on the west-bound train on the Rock Island Road killed in his car near the bridge, died suddenly at his place of business on Monday morning. Mr. David Swinson was indicted and charged with the murder of the messenger. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. His jury, Judge Phillips, sentenced him to the county jail for one year.

In Beaufort we now have the *Gazette*, which is in its eleventh volume, and has the largest circulation in the 1st District. The *Wadesboro Times* and *Beaufort* in a few days the *Progress*, to be edited by Messrs. J. P. Brown and W. H. McDevitt, former foremen in the Gaston printing rooms, is to be issued in Washington. To-day we learn that the *American Enterprise* makes its first appearance at Aurora, under the editorship of J. W. Chapin. Terly land of newspapers.

RELIGIOUS BUDDIES. Proceedings of the Baptist Congress at Danville, Va.—Action of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, South. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

DANVILLE, Va., March 12.—The Baptist Congress adjourned to-day. Among the interesting papers read was one from Prof. Winston, of Richmond, in which he looked round that State colleges for males ought to be opened, to female desiring to pursue their studies beyond the curriculum of average female schools. The Congress will hold their next session in Lynchburg.

STAUNTON, March 13.—The session of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, South, was to-day occupied with a continuance of reports from local preachers showing in the aggregate gratifying results. All candidates were advanced, except Messrs. Potter, Roane, Frazier and Brown, who were not examined. A feature of the session was an address by Dr. McFerrin, in behalf of Paine University, for the education of colored preachers. Dr. McFerrin made a powerful appeal for aid to the negroes, paying a glowing tribute to the fidelity of the race during the war. A collection of \$975 was taken up for the University.

Among the memorials to the General Conference will be one asking the General Conference to consider the expediency of adopting forms for church records. Quarterly Conference journals, and class books, according to the plan prepared by Dr. South, and another memorial asking the conference to relieve presiding elders from the duty of securing statistics at the last quarterly conference, and to request preachers to furnish the same to presiding elders.

LOUISIANA. Execution of Two Men Who Attempted to Cheat the Gallows by Taking Poison. New Orleans, March 12.—A Baton Rouge special says the Governor this morning received a telegram from Sheriff Butler, of Orleans Parish, saying: Ford and Murton attempted to cheat the gallows by swallowing poison. They are in a stupor and in a comatose condition. Doctors believe they will die. The Governor inquired how long it would take to restore them to consciousness. Should they not revive before the hour fixed, shall I execute the warrant without delay? The Governor replied: "Yes, go on with the execution. Carry out the warrant." Ford and Murphy were hanged at 12.31 o'clock.

TO DEBAUCH THE PEOPLE. Aheville Citizen. We object to the Blair bill in so many particulars that it would consume too much time to enumerate them. One is the insult offered to the leading profession of the Blair bill, which is, at least, a gross reflection upon the intelligence and integrity of the Southern whites. * * * And it is a palpable fallacy to assume that the negro, for whose benefit for a great part the legislation proposed by the bill is designed, will be enabled to discharge the duties of citizenship by the mere acquirement of the rudiments of learning. There has been no such development yet, after twenty years of experiment. The negro is as far off from knowledge of the duties of citizenship, of an idea of the principles of government, of the responsibilities of the proper use of suffrage, as in his days of slavery; as dependent now in mind as once he was in body, the only independence manifested by the race being that exhibited of late in complaint at the unequal distribution of rewards, favors and office.

What has made these propositions in the bill so acceptable to the masses has promised to the cause of education without cost to the people. Immediate results are what are looked at, without thoughtful reference to consequences. Money out of the National Treasury, is after all, nothing more than money out of the pockets of the people. It may be imposing when it comes back upon the people in a flowing stream of relief, but it is none the less gathered from the people—wrung from them by the hard process of taxation, and returned to them in the shape of favor, vastly diminished in real value, though apparently a bonanza stream.

The idea comes as one of those dangerous schemes of insidious policy to debauch the people to the will of the ruling power.

THE VIEWS OF AN OLD DEMOCRAT. Charlotte Democrat. People who think that the passage, by Congress, of the Blair Educational bill, will relieve them of paying a County and State school tax, will find themselves very much mistaken. In order to get a portion of the Blair fund each State will have to raise a certain amount from her citizens by taxation for school purposes.

Where is the consistency of people who favor a distribution of about \$79,000,000 from the public treasury for school purposes, talking about abolishing the Internal Revenue tax and reducing the tariff, when the fact is well known that the distribution of the Blair fund is dependent upon the Internal Revenue tax must be continued and the tariff kept at about what it is.

If the Blair bill becomes a law it is useless to expect relief from taxation of any sort—State or National. In opposing appropriations like that proposed by the Blair bill we know very well that we are in the minority, and think it will pass as a matter of course, constitutionally or unconstitutionally—when money is to be scattered, Constitutions are not regarded as much in the way! But those who favor the bill know they are in the majority, and many members of Congress who will vote for the bill too much afraid of the majority to vote against it, although they know in their hearts that the scheme is a bad one and tends to damage the true interests of the country.

Washington Gazette. Mr. L. J. Wise, who kept a beef stall near the bridge, died suddenly at his place of business on Monday morning. Mr. David Swinson was indicted and charged with the murder of the messenger. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. His jury, Judge Phillips, sentenced him to the county jail for one year.

In Beaufort we now have the *Gazette*, which is in its eleventh volume, and has the largest circulation in the 1st District. The *Wadesboro Times* and *Beaufort* in a few days the *Progress*, to be edited by Messrs. J. P. Brown and W. H. McDevitt, former foremen in the Gaston printing rooms, is to be issued in Washington. To-day we learn that the *American Enterprise* makes its first appearance at Aurora, under the editorship of J. W. Chapin. Terly land of newspapers.

—Wadesboro Intelligencer. A few days ago Messrs. Benjamin Williams and Thomas Horne, of Lenoir, wrestled for the fun of the thing and for the amusement of the spectators. Mr. Williams' leg was broken just above the ankle and he was now laid up for repairs. —The question of the advisability of holding a local option election in Wadesboro on the first Monday in May, not any of the spirituous liquors shall be regulated beyond the limits of Wadesboro, but beyond the limits of Wadesboro township, is now exciting our citizens more, perhaps, than any other question of the day.

—Tarboro Southern: Opponents of the Blair Grab bill are increasing in number in this county. —On Tuesday morning Justice Benjamin Williams for Jordan Thomas, a bright mulatto about thirty years of age, for criminal assault upon two colored women, was sentenced to a term of one year in the State Prison. —A fatality would seem to attend the gun with which the negro boy Cain was shot last week, an account of which appeared in this paper. A man named James Brown, of Martin county, at one time owned the gun and with it he accidentally shot his mother, Betsy Brown. Later the gun came into the possession of Kenneth Baynor and he accidentally shot off his hand with it.

—Fayetteville News: Of the eighty magistrates in the county but three had yesterday filed their regular reports required by law. —Mr. W. C. Troy, Attorney at Law, of Fayetteville, has been C. R. R. in town for a few days stay. He reports farming lands in the vicinity of Asheville for sixty and a hundred dollars an acre which is a better price than much of ours in Cumberland. —Soldier McIver, now in town, informed us yesterday that he had been in charge of a hundred delinquents had their names handed in to the County Commissioners by the Sheriff. He said that he could collect nothing out of them, that they had nothing and that the taxes were not to be had. Immediately the board of commissioners applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and every one at once produced the money and paid up, so that the county got nearly every dollar.

—Barbara Gray, a colored woman, in Edgewood, appeared in court and she was believed she had been murdered by her husband, who had deserted her and was about to marry another negro. The Tarboro Southern says: Every one who has seen the missing woman proved fruitless and the people had given up all hopes of solving the mystery until Friday when two young gentlemen, while hunting, came upon the skeleton of a woman. It was lying in the angle formed by two large pine trees fallen over across the other side of the yard from Barbara Gray's house. The body had been dragged to the position where it was found. Dr. J. M. Baker made an examination of the body, and recognized as the body of Barbara Gray by her little son. The fact that she left her house without her shoes, and that her shoes had been strengthened by the identification.

—Raleigh News-Observer: All the Raleigh factories, &c., are running on full time and business appears to be good. The fertilizer manufacturers are running day and night. The cotton ginners are all busy and have a large supply of cotton seed on hand in their spacious storehouses. At Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, Capt. Richard F. Trevelick, of Michigan, will deliver a public lecture on the subject of labor, to which all are invited. Both ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited. Trevelick is a representative of the order of Knights of Labor of America. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, and notes a beginning in North Carolina of the business of canning fruits and vegetables for the markets of the world. Our worthy Correspondent of Immigration, who has had abroad of experience in the business from various points in the State at an early day.

—Raleigh Recorder: The church in Beaufort is in the midst of a revival. Brethren H. W. Faithful and W. T. Jones have labored faithfully for the Master and are now rejoicing in the great blessing of conversion. Twenty and eight baptized up to Friday last, and the meetings were increasing in interest. On Saturday the 10th of March the meetings still continue. Dr. Nelson is preaching to crowded houses. On Saturday last he baptized fourteen and on Sunday gave the hand of fellowship to thirty new members. Ninety professions have so far been made at the Third church. Last week the attendance was very large and the meetings still continue. Dr. Nelson is preaching to crowded houses. On Saturday last he baptized fourteen and on Sunday gave the hand of fellowship to thirty new members. Ninety professions have so far been made at the Third church. Last week the attendance was very large and the meetings still continue. Dr. Nelson is preaching to crowded houses. 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