SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1879.

We publish in another place the statement of Mr. Curtis of the Chicago Inter Ocean in regard to the affair which occurred at the residence of Ex-Gov, William Sprague of Rhode Island. This statement is selected out from among many, because it seems to us to be the fairest and most authentic, and to avoid the flagrant scandals which have been gathered around this unhappy affair. That the whole affair was one of those unpleasant domestic occurrences which ought not to have been made public, is plain. But as the conduct of Gov. Sprague himself, produced it so the publicity was forced by his noisy conduct on the streets of the village where the scenes occurred. The other publicities followed almost as a matter of necessity, from the voracity of the newspaper reporters. It is not our purpose to discuss the action of the different parties concerned. Our regard for all the persons concerned would prevent it. A state sman whose abilities and character and public service entitle him to the highest consideration, a lady whose transcendant beauty and accom-plishment commanded the admiration of the highest circles of the land, and a citizen whose faults, whatever they may be, are looked upon kindly under his great financial misfortunes and the service which he has rendered the country, all probibit harsh criticism, and impose the magnanimity of silence. We may as well add that we do not believe anything in the scandal, as to the relations between Senator Conkling and Mrs. Sprague, but do believe that he has undertaken, possibly at times with some imprudence, to aid in securing her interests.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, just elected Governor of Kentucky, is the person who was accused during the early part of the war of attempting to send to northern cities trunks containing clothing intected with vellow fever. When approached lately on the subject he answered: "The statements are lies, I don't care a d-n for all the Republican comments in Christendom." But it is said in Kentucky that when the subject is broached, upon occasions, he has asserted that a "physician, by his knowledge of disease and medicine, has the same right to slay an enemy as a General has with an army and ammunition." From this, if true, it is to be inferred that the new Governor of Kentucky has rather limited information on the subject of belligerent rights, and the privileges of non-combatants.

That typical southern Democrat, the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, of "Confedanother column in answer to the "Maserend gentleman does not seem to get on very well canvassing Ohio from a Kentucky stand point, and at last accounts announces his purpose as follows: "Still I shel sit and watch the thermometer and cuss John Sherman. ez the Central Committy direx"

THE YAZOO AFFAIR.

Something like two weeks ago the newspapers announced one of those occurrences peculiar to southern politics, though in no manner different in essence from hundreds of others which have either been defended or apologised for or denied. It seems that the Democratic party in Yazoo county, Mississippi, divided into two parts, one called "independent" and headed by a perfectly reputable Democrat named H. M. Dixon, and the other being the old and regular shot-gun thing. The Demcratic committee of the county "instigated or countenanced a mob of some 400 er 500 armed and mounted men, who threatened to drive Dixon and his associates out of the county, if they did not withdraw and leave the field to the Democratic candidates. As the men were desperate and threatened violence, Dixon was obliged to withdraw from cratic version of the affair.

This proceeding, like in kind with hundreds of others which have occurred in this state and in the south, is made the occasion of reprobation and denunciation on the part of the Demo- but there are 480 taxed in this city, cratic press. The Raleigh Observer was and those who know about it think that mild and faltering and hesitating in | not half are taxed. So there are probadealing with the occasion itself, but bly 1,000 dogs in this city of about 20,took quite broad grounds in dealing | 000 people. This is one dog to every with the general subject of interfering twenty persons. The same rate applied hand was open mouthed, and de- is "that every rich man has 'a dog and nounced the proceedings of the Yazoo every poor man has seven," there are back to his home. May he liv many enormous," as a "gross outrage upon there are sheep. If every dog killed a the country. and lawless measure," as a "disgrace sheep. But a dog addicted to the habit to the party of the south," and that if the "principle of Yasoo prevail and "disgrace of the habit of the habit of the "principle of Yasoo prevail and "disgrace of the habit of the habit of the habit of the party of the south," and that if the party of the south, and the party of the south of the party of the south, and the party of the party of the south, and the party of the pa in every section, only men of the dominant party would be allowed to become candidates." On reading these

pressed upon our mind was whether farmers. So that while agriculture is this was to be treated as one of those miraculous conversions, such as occurred to Saul of Tarsus, or whether it was a part of some new and profound plot, a resort to a kind of political grand strategy, under which southern Democrats are fond of appearing to be, or trying to make people believe that they

are, not what they are. The Star, quite a long while ago, had an opportunity to indulge in this sort of invective nearer home, which it did not, so far as our recollection goes, improve. When Outlaw was hung and Stevens murdered for political reasons, we do not remember that our neighbor, who now is so indignant over the affair of Yazoo, indulged in any denunciation. When some gentlemen in this city thought they had a right to act and vote as they pleased, and were even cut by their most intimate friends and driven from their paternal mansions, for political reasons, we do not remember that the Star denounced it. When the shot-gun policy was adopted in South Carolina and Mississippi, we do not remember that our neighbor was indignant. In all this long and dreary period of outrage in the south, when humanity shuddered at enormities, and people stood aghast at atrocities, we do not remember that the Star consulted Junius. In all this period right in this state when vilification was abroad. when the basest passions were regnant, when diabolical phrenzy pervaded the press and the hustings, and reigned in its meanest audacity, we do not remember that the Star took pains to denounce

Why this ferocity now? Possibly few extracts may furnish a clue to this new policy." As follows:-"The radicals are trying to make capital out of it." Again:-"There can be no better campaign document for the stalwarts. It matters not how freely and promptly and unreservedly the southern people and papers may denounce the Mississippi outrage, the northern people will only learn of the crime committed against the rights of a freeman and an elector." And again:-"We are glad to see that many decided Democratic papers, like the Batimore Bulletin and Atlanta Constitution, and Vicksburg Herald, and Louisville Courier-Journal are speaking out boldly in condemnation of the Yazoo plan of protecting free speech and guaranteeing liberty to

Is it then a fact that this article was manufactured for northern consumption? and at a hint from the national Democratic headquarters? It is to be read on the stump in Maine and Ohio to show the temper of the southern Democracy in regard to free elections? Or is it the doctrine on which the elections are to be held in Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana?

Let us have an answer. Why is it that the Star, having been silent for rit X Roads, Kentucky," is heard in more than ten years, while outrages and atrocities were being committed edonian cry wich the Dimocrisy uy right under its nose, right within its Ohio yelped," to their Kentucky allies | ear-shot, now bursts out in this artifito "kum over and help us." The Reve | cial agony about the affair in distant Yazoo? Worse offenses were committed in this state in 1870 by those cowards who rode around in the night time and in night gowns and masks, than have now been committed in this distant and excoriated Yazoo. We can give the northern sky, and the flashing gleams of light portending northern anger, is the cause of this change of tone. How much of hypocritical affectation there is in the performance, may appear in the progress of the canvass.

DOGS AND SHEEP. By the census of 1870 it was shown that there were 490,000 sheep in North Carolina. People who deal in statistics believe that there were really many more than that. There were also shown by that same census to be in the state 52 concerns for the manufacture of woolens. It was shown also that there were made in the state annually 100,-000 yards of cassimeres and doeskins, besides all the clothes and other articles made by hand from woolens, and not taken into account. The average production of wool to each sheep was only 1.73 lbs., the calculation being based on the 490,000 sheep. The average inthe contest. The mob then threatened crease of a good herd of ewes is about to compel all independents to pledge 80 per cent annually, but the actual lin and the noble wife of ex-tovernor their support to the Democratic party, increase in North Carolina was not Sprague. We commend this editorial or they would burn their property if more than 20 per cent. Allowing the to the editor of the Morning Star of they refused." We quote the Demos increase to be 20 per cent for nine years this city, who has taken the tatter up and we ought to have something near a and is now rolling the scanal under

large industry. There are no means of knowing certainly the number of dogs in this state, Conkling is a great man, and : Repubwith the fights of citizens at the polls. to the state would give 500,000 dogs to Our neighbor of the Star, on the other the whole state. But as the old saying Democrats an "offense inexcusable and probably more dogs in the state than come candidates." On reading these no money can be made on what would ing to the subject of ed fervid declarations the question which otherwise be a profitable business for

our main industry, there being 269,238 engaged in it in the state out of the 351,299 engaged in all pursuits, as by this time that the editor of the Nation the census, it will readily be seen how

The Agricultural Department Washington is crammed with informatior on this subject from all the southern states. A report recently made by Gen. Le Duc, the Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, embraces about 50 of a whole host of these complaints, embracing 12 reports from North Carolina, A Mr. Williams from Meeklenburg says, "sheep raising might as well be abandoned until legislative protection from the dog can be secured." Mr. Barnet of Person says: "If there were any protection from dogs, sheepraising would improve fast" &c. Col. Shaffer of Wake says: "Sheep-raising virtually has been abandoned. If the expected dog law be enacted, sheep and wool will become leading articles of production." These same sort of reports come from Virginia, South Carelina, Georgia and every scuthern state. A man named Scroggs from Missouri seems to be in better luck, because that state has passed a dog law. He says: "The tax on all dogs, more than one Now this is a state of things which ught to be remedied and our legisla-

tion ought to do it. There is now no shred of a deg law in the state. keep a sheep, but it costs as much to keep a dog as it does to keep a hog. Three-quarters of all the dogs in the state are miserable curs, untrained and vicious, and nuisances to the mighborhoods, and even to the owners. If the class of people and the negrees who keep these wretched curs would kill them and keep one to a dozer sheep, which would give them sometling towards their clothing, and occisionally a mutton, they would be much better off. The average farmer might keep a hundred which could range on his outlying land, giving him a net income of more than a hundred dollars. By and by instead of the intolerable nuisance of a million yelping, snarling curs, our production of an article valuable for food and clothing and which can always be turned into money, would be increased ten times. Let us elect a legislature next time which has pluck enough to take a step in favor of the protection of sheep husbandry, and against the dog monopoly. It they can devise nothing better let them pass the Missouri law, which imposes a heavy tax on all the dogs about a place, but one. Let anti-cur-dog and pro-sheep be one of the issues.

RECOMMENDING DEMOCRATS TO OFFICE

We have on several occasions refer red to the fact that certain leading Republicans were in the habit of recommending Democrats to office under the United States government. But it has not stopped. A young man, a Democrat, called on us during the past week with an application for the position of route agent on the railroad. His petition was signed by five of the most prominent Republicans in the city, and three of them were officeholders, elected by a Republican constituency. How the answer. The distant mutterings of long is this going to continue, is a question that our Republicans should ask themselves. Next year the people will again be requested to vote for certain candidates. Can we ask men to vote the Republican ticket and for Republicans, who, as soon as the election is over and our ticket is successful, these very men who are now seeking Republican votes, turn to and use their official positions to get Democrats appointed; for the petitions we refer to were signed by these Republicans, with their official signatures. Now we intend to let the Republican pary know who these men are that are assisting Democrats to get office, and from this time out we intend to publish their names. Let the shot strike where they may, friend or foe. We owe it to our party to perform our duty, and we will do it. And they need not object to it.

The Chicago Inter Ocean ays, in a very able editorial, that it is only evil doers that believe evil of Senatr Conkmillion sheep in the state. This is a his tongue as a sweet morsel. But the editor would fain believe thescandal on account of the fact that lengtor

Hon, Jno. M. Langston, Muister to Hayti, who was reported to hve died with yellow fever in Hayti, he arrived at New York, on his way toris home in Washington. We congratiate Mr. Langston, his family and friens on his safe delivery, and his return i health years for the benefit of his farily and

HON. JOHN SHERMAN A CITI-ZEN OF OHIO.

we had the impre Republican was a National Union manwould seem that we have been mistaken and that he is a hide bound state rights advocate. If it is not legitimate for the electors to take two Presidents, consecutively, from the same state, then it is right and proper to alternate, and give all the states a chance at the Presidential prize. Gen Grant, a resident of Illinois, has been President twice therefore he is disqualified, and according to the policy of the Republican he is out of the race. A resident of North Carolina, one of the original thirteen states, has never been President, so we will have to look around for our man We shall expect the National Republican to help us to make a North Carolinian President, as rotation is in order It is very astonishing to see how many friends Mr. Sherman has, who are pre-

tending friendship and at the same time

trying to cut his throat (politically.)-They will say, as the editor of the National Republican does, "we are one of his admirers, but do not think Ohio should have the next Presidency." "We to each tax payer, has perceptibly dis are his friend, but he is too cold bloodminished the number of worthless curs," ed." When the fact is they are his bitterest enemies, but are afraid to fight him openly. They know he is a warm hearted, honest statesman; they know It he is one of the ablest men in this costs about 37 cents each annually to country; they know he is one of the mest popular men in America, to-day, among the poor laboring men; they know the monied men of the United States have confidence in his integrity and ability to manage the finances of the Treasury in such a manner as to insure the prosperity of the capitalist as well as the iaborer; they know from Mr. Sherman's past history that in thirty years of public life no blemish. not the slightest insinuation, can be made against the purity and uprightness of his character. For that reason they fall back upon the very "thin" excuse that he is from Ohio. The Repub-

licans will say in very significant tones that the mere fact of Mr, Hayes being from Ohio is not sufficient to prevent them from supporting Mr. Sherman for the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. Ohio is the name of a certain portion of the territory of the United States-a part of this great government—and because a man happens to hail from that particular spot is not sufficient to disqualify him for the candicacy, and the National Republican had better find some other cause for opposing Mr. Sherman, and not fall back on the old confederate secession doctrine of state rights, George Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Madison were all from Virginia, almost consecutively. They were among the abjest statesmen of their day, and were available for their party, and the same causes that led to their selection as candidates should lead the Republicans to nominate Mr. Sherman, As President Grant is now out of the race, having declined to enter, we should all go in

nomination. The National Republican says: "Did it ever occur to the admirers of Secretary Sherman—and we are among them-that it is scarcely probable that the Republican party will give the Presidency for two consecutive terms o two statesmen of the state of Ohio? There are precedents for the re-election of a President for a second consecutive term, but none, since Virginia ceased to be the mother of Presidents, for honoring a second statesman from the same state until some other of the sisters of the family had been recognized. Let

the sweetmeats be passed around. We will bet a bottle of wine that the fellow who wrote that article for the Republican has the gout from eating too much sweetmeats already, and he could not tell, when he wrote the article, whether he was from Maine or Texas.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE W N. C. R. R. VENTILATED.

A gentleman who signs himself William R. Aiken, and dates his documen at leard Station, in Burke county makes a somewhat severe attack upor Maj. Wilson, the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad. This road will, when finished extend from Salisbury to Asheville, or rather if it is ever finished according to the original plan, to Wolfe's Creek in one direction and to Ducktown in another .-There seems to have been charges preferred against Major Wilson to the following effect :

1. Furnishing logs, lumber, cross ties, cord wood, &c., cut by the railroad hands, and hauled by the company, to the exclusion of other persons;

2. Hiring mules and carts to the company at an exorbitant price;
3. Furnishing meal and corn to convicts at an exorbitant price; 4. Putting up ice for his personal us 5. Using his official position

7. Giving free passage to favorites; 8. Transporting freight free of charge; 2. Paying large sums to lawyers.

These charges seem to have been preferred to the General Assembly, and pointed to make an investigation, which Mr. Aiken asserts whitewashed the railroad officials. They made a report of 52 pages, which was Doc. 27, of leg-

Here is what Mr. Aiken first presents:

wood (this about two months ago) from for Mr. Hallyburton and Mr. Gates; whether billed or not I do not know; no one is allowed to ride free on my train, except employees of the road; the convict guards are required to pay on my train, by order of Major Wilson; I did carry on the day of election the employees and guard to Old Fort to wote and carried them immediately back to work. I cannot say whether Maj. Wilson; of Republican defeat. on ordered me to go or not to Marion; of Re think I carried the men to Old Fort on my own responsibility. I know of no irregularities or mismanagement on

but there is more of the same kind: On page 27, Mr. Whitson testifies that there were about 125 passes on this train, consisting of guards, emwhich the furniture] was shipped beat longed to his road.

Upon this testimony and the action of the committee thereon Mr. Aiken

Then Mr. Aiken gets the expense of these railroad fellows : About thirty witnesses were asked the question; 'Do you know of any irregularity or mismanagment on the Ohio to engage in the canvass. In an part of any of the officers of this road?"—and they all of one accord answered: "I do not." Of these twelve were employees of the road, including Gates and Hallyburten, who that the price of silver would greatly got the 24 cords of wood for their own personal use. Terrell the conductor who hauled it to them the "Judge of the Superior Courts of North Carolina, residence Morganton," and the Secretary and Treasurer of the road, than whom-considering his opportuni for information-no greater knownothing was called to testify. For instance, on page 61, he was asked : " will be paid for through the Clearing Does Maj Wilson furnish cross-ties or House of New York. As much of this cord-wood for the operating part o and give Mr. Sherman aunanimous the road? A. He does not." page 52 and 53, Section Master Johnson says he took 550 cross-ties of Mr. Wilson last winter or spring, and on page 63 Mr Wilson says he furnished about 600 cross-ties for the operating part of the road.

> This is as much of this "fixed an munition" as we have space for this week. We intend to put it out in inthe public stomach. As a rule we let know something.

Let Gen. U. S. Grant Speak In an interview with the Vicerey of China the interesting conversation took place, which we publish below, taken

from the New York Herald. THE PRESIDENCY-THE GRUERAL MAS. HAD ALL HE WANTS OF THE OFFICE. The Viceroy said with a smile that he had received much pleasure from the kind words spoken by the General about China, and he hoped they would not be forgotton when the General became President again. Of coun the general would become President again, and the Viceroy hoped this would be, and that when President the General would remember him and write

cer's personal use, free?"

A. I have hauled one car los 300 or 400 feet of rough edge plant is speed of the from Henry's to Morganton; for Maj. we will be will be and about 24 cords to Salisbury the is for Mr. Hallyburton and Mr. Gates; 2. From the Greenburg whether billed or not I do not know; fromerly Republicans

the part of this railroad. This, Mr. Aiken thinks a little cool,

On page 50, G B Thomason, R R Agent at Old Fort, says: "I know of no free passes and of no dead head freight over this road, except that a month or two ago a lot of furniture belonging to Kenneth Finch, of Lincolnton, was shipped dead head to States. ville. The furniture was new and brought here, and he was soliciting agent of C. C. Railroad, and the cars in

very spicily observes as follows >

But, further along, the report reads The committee unreservedly commend Msj Wilson's management of the road."
Yes. Commend him for using the road for his own personal use, for permitting it to be used by the employees to haul wood for their personal use, to carry passengers tree to elections and haul car loads of furniture free for Finch. If this personal use of the road at retail, so to speak, is commen-ded unreservedly, it is difficult to conceive of the language necessary to enable the committee to express their com mendation when it shall be shown that there has been a wholesale business done in this line of personal use of the road. For them to pronounce him "The noblest work of God." will sound decidedly tame, The tax payers may nevertheless find expletives sufficiently strong for expressing their unqualified condemnation of the whole business when it is fully shown up.

stallments, as rapidly as indigestible food of this kind can be digested by railroad men alone-good, bad, indifterent or mean-but in this case we deviate a little from our ordinary course. and will aid Mr. Aiken in illustrating the sublime virtues of the managers of this great road, owned by the state and about which the people have a right to

GENERAL GRANT- Four Freelles very kind, but there could be no wise where distateful to me. than what you express. I have held the affice of President as long as it has ever has been held by any man. There are others who have risen to great distinction at home and who have carried distinction of home and who have sarried the honor who are worthy, and to them it belongs, not to me. I have no Claims to the office. It is a place distinsteful to me, a place of hardship and responsibilities. When I was a younger man these hardships were severe and never agrees ble. They would be worse now.

THE VICEROY—But you are a manual THE VICEROY-But you are a promi

GENERAL GRANT-No men gay citizen, and there are many a It will be seen that Gen Grant | w POLITICAL

Inter Ocean, what to Maine to observe the situation telegraphs to that journal: From this statement if will be see

And they think that the Greenback-Democratic coalition will be a practical failure, although it is a theoretical suc-

The National Republican has interviewed a gentleman from Georgia who

The next Gubernatorial race is likely The next Gubernatorial race is likely to be one of the most exciting in the history of the State. The Independents will run some strong man as their candidate, and will probably succeed, as there is rapidly growing a feeling among Democrats against cancuses, rings and nominating conventions. Many of them are learning that the people make fewer mistakes than tricketers meeting together in court houses, representing themselves as exponents of public sentiment and dictating whom the people shall support.

The Republicans will run an elec-torial ticket, and with the divisions among the Democrats for state posi-tions, will be enabled to throw mere vetes for the Republican nominee than if they had a full state ticket in the

The Republicans of the state are not fully agreed as to who shall be the Presidential candidate of the party. General Grant, Secretary Sherman, and Senator Blaine each have warm friends. Mr. Sherman, however, seems in the lead, and by the time the National Convention meets, may gain a majority of the delegation.

It is well known that the state of Rhode Island until 1846 tived under the charter granted to the colony by Charles II. In it was a land provision for voting, which was preserved in the new constitution adopted in 1846. Wallace's committee is investigating this ancient provision in the intervals of summer junkettings. The Rhede Island and Providence Plantation is little but spunky. They like their own way as much as old Roger Williams himself-did.

interview with the Republican he asserted that he believed that our exports would much exceed our imports, and go up. " The Treasury operations will probably hereafter have no material effect upon the money market. It is probable that before the first of October nearly all the called bonds outstanding, amounting to about \$47,000,000, will be presented for payment and money will go to different parts of the country elsewhere than New York, the payment may cause some movement of currency from that city, but it will naturally come back again. After the refunding operations are closed our Treasury payments will be equal to our receipts and no more, except the small balance of the fractional currency fund which Congress required to be paid out."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. JOHN WERNER H. C. PREMPERT

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SCHNAPPS.

NATES OF ADVIDETTS. Committee Line and Service Committee and from Leadild a ross to of Hardinson was 12

THE following are a few of the testim

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver all New York: your Schnapps as being in every real pre eminently pure, and deserving of med. ical patronage. At all events, it is there est possible article of Holland Gin, heres

ly prescribed by physicians, DAVID L. MOTT, M. D. Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York

fore unobtainable, and as such may bema

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, NOV.

JDO: PHO WOLFE, Esq. Present: Dear Sir-I have made a chemical cause nation of a sample of your Schieden Schnapps, with the intent of determinia any foreign or injurious substance had bee added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the con clusion that the sample contained no posmable to discover any trace of the delete rious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not be tate to use myself, or recommend to oth for medicinal purposes, the Schieds Schnapps as an excellent and unobjection ble variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours, Signed CHAS, A. SHERLY, Chemist

NEW YOR, CEDAR, STREET, November 28th, 180

IDORPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present Dear Sir-I submitted to chemical analysis ituous liquor is free from injurious ingrelients or falsification that it has the marks of bel aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and are

matics, Respectfully, FRED. P. MAYER, Cloudel.

CHERNICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATES Hackings Place, New York Borember P. 1807.

Inches Wolfz, Eco. Dear Str-The undersigned here carefully y curseless, and have found the same more or less injurious to health. From the wealt of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, hearthful or beverage, effectual in its medicinal ten ties. Bespecifally, pours.

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