Special Notices 15 cents per line for the first, and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion, TERMS-CASH ON DEMAND.

#### Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

The Justices of the Peace in the counties of Wayne and Wilson are opposed to enlarging the jurisdiction of Magistrates, and the Wilson Advance gives an able argument in support of the same proposition, appealing to the principle contained in the time-honored custom of trial by Jury.

We have to offer a dissenting voice, though we can find no fault with their theory. The theory of justice being always meted out by courts presided over by learned Judges, and the facts found by a Jury of one's peers, is very pretty and enticing, but in practice it is oftentimes to the contrary.

Who can predict the decision of a Jury with any certainty? And how often is that decision contrary to reason-to the rulings of the bench, and to common sense.

But we are not attacking the system of Jury trials; for though it has its defects, it is oftentimes the bulwark representation of the man who wrote it is not an absolute necessity for Justice in petty cases. What need is there for carrying a case to court for tridamage is done? The costs there will ber the court dockets. run from fifteen to twenty-five dollars, and in numbers of cases the county pays them.

Why not give the Magistrate final jurisdiction, limiting the fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the Legislature, and if the defendant is not satisfied, let him appeal to the higher courts?

of the Inferior Court, and the Justices cutor. are prompt and rapid in pushing through business, and yet the docket is crowded with cases; while in the Superior Court no time can be found for trying civil causes, on account of the criminal docket.

The time of the court is taken up in a great measure with these petty criminals-the county is taxed with one-half or two-thirds of the costs, and lina. there is no more check to crime than there would be if the cases had been the Peace. The same principle of fi- penalty of \$25 and imprisonment not nal jurisdiction of Magistrates will contract for for fifty dollars? Because cepting pocket knives was adopted. the case is too small to occupy the time of the higher court, unless it should go up by appeal, and a petty criminal case should be disposed of in the Kinston Fire Company No. 1, in the same way.

Prompt punishment should be meted out to all offenders, and with an able body of Justices in every county in the State, we have no fear that any er agents for abusing their trust. encroachment will be made on our personal rights-either of life, liberty or property.

The dealers dream of guan I, The farmers say guan, No. Dealers: "You are bound to buy." Farmers: '.'Fore I do I'll go Without."

Sorry poetry but very good sense. The State Grange, which met at Raleigh last week, advised the farmers to buy the chemicals and make their own fertilizers. They say it can be done at much less cost, and accomplishes the same good.

One half of the money spent yearly in this county for guano, would more than pay the State and county tax for that year. A penny saved is two-pence gained.

# Fire Insurance,

Insurance. It makes the appraisement of the property in the policy the insurable value of the property. That custom for some Insurance Companies to accept a man's money year after year, as premiums on property, and clock of the first day of the term, the monarch, is indispensable.

when a fire destroyed the property sheriff shall adjourn the court to the raise a cry that the property was not worth the amount insured, and force the policy-holder to a ruinous compromise. If a Company receives man's money for a policy, and a fire ensues, let it pay the amount agreed on whether the property is worth it or not, provided no fraud was used

in obtaining the policy. Companies and let the Legislature look out for the people.

#### Tilden and the Cypher Dis-title only. patches.

Tilden stock seems to be looming up as the cypher investigation goes on; and his friends are aiming anew for the Presidency.

He seems to be entirely exonerated from any attempt at bribery or corruption. On the contrary, he promptly rejected the propositions to buy out the South Carolina Returning Board.

question in issue whether he should be nominated for President in 1880. The fact stands out prominently that he has once been elected President of the United States, and another man fills the chair; and who knows but that if elected again, the same farce would be re-enacted?

The people will never follow a standard-bearer who lacks boldness and presence of mind in times of peril and great danger.

### The New Governor's Address

Is plain practial and abounding in good, hard, common sense. It is a fair and sagacity.

He strikes at the root of retrenchment when he pleads for saving costs al for an assault and battery, when no in the numberless suits which encum-

We are glad to see him range himself on the side of enlarging the Jurisdiction of Magistrates in petty criminal cases. He recommends that the forms of the Bills of Indictments be simplified; that Justices of the Peace have power to try and determine certain petty cases on proper complaint, and that in a certain class of cases the In this county we have four terms Solicitor shall always mark a prose-

# LEGISLATIVE.

[Condensed from the Raleigh Observer.] BILLS WHICH PASSED THEIR THIRD READING.

Representatives in Congress to procure houses when they were ordered to be additional appropriations for the rivers and harbors in North Caro-

mediately transmitted to the House. S. B. 297 to prevent the carrying of finally disposed of by the Justice of concealed deadly weapons, provides a

tice of the Peace give judgment on a for the bill after his amendment ex-

to exceed thirty days.

and lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Adopted. H. B. 128, S. B. 242, to incorporate

the town of Kinston. Exempts members from jury and militia duty and from work on the public highway. S. B. 349, punishing justices of the peace, magistrates, attorneys and oth-

and provide for the building of a railroad from Greensboro to Ore Knob in

Ashe county. Mr. Scales explained that this amendment to the charter was simply. asking for 150 convicts instead of 100.

Mr. Henderson wanted all roads to share alike and some definite arrangetheir pay, &c.

the bill passed. Yeas 35, nays 3.

to one reported a few days since.

first Monday after the terms of the courts of the distric are fihished

Senator Bynum then offered an a-mendment providing that the law shall not apply to the ninth judicial district.

This amendment was adopted, and then the bill passed.

House.-Resolution asking our Congressmen to obtain further appropriations for the improvement of the rivers of this State, was adopted, Mr. Let the Agents look out for their Clarke having spoken in its favor and Mr. Turner against it.

The bill to allow the Western Railroad Company to change its name, &c., was read the third time by its

Mr. Jones offered an amendment requiring the road to go by Patterson, in Caldwell county, which was accepted by Mr. Goldston, the introducer of the bill.

Mr. Harrell offered an amendment, taking convicts away from the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, unless it agrees to consolidate. This was also accepted.

The previous question was then or-

The question first recurred on Mr. But still that does not touch the Lindsay's amendment, which reads as

Provided. That no bonds shall be sold other than first mortgage bonds and at any rate less than 97 cents in the dollar, and at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent. Provided further, That if there is any lien on said road other than fifty thousand dollars will satisfy, to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars, then this act with all clauses thereof shall be null and void and of no effect. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Mebane moved to strike out the amount appropriated. Lost. Mr. Richardson of Columbus moved

to amend by striking out sections 8 and 9, and by leave of the House spoke briefly in support of the amendment. The House refused to strike out.

Mr. Clarke moved to divide the road into sections, and to forbid the of personal liberty—but we insist that it and reflects credit on his judgment issuing of more than \$75,000 of bonds States know there is no such impedion the fifty miles of road now built, ment to the collection of dues, accordand by leave spoke in favor thereof; ing to contract, this will be an induceand also by leave, Mr. Moring spoke against the same. The House refused the amendment.

Mr. Mebane moved to amend so as to require the road to go by Cedar | could better live. For the present and

Mr. Turner moved that no ring man investments in the end. be appointed as director, and by leave of the House spoke in favor of the same, but the House seemed to want |ey? We cannot perceive the difference. amendment also went to grass.

Mr. Turner then moved to strike out section 3, which gives the authority to consolidate, which motion shared the fate of its predecessor, and the bil passed the third time.

vote and to lay that motion on the table, which latter motion was adopted, and this sends the bill to the Senate.

The resolution requiring a sufficient printed, was adopted. Adjourned.

#### The resolutions was adopted and im- Congressman Carlisle's Opinion of Tilden.

'I tell you Tilden is looming up. If ne does not get the nomination himself he will name the man that does. The old man has a long head and knows The bill on its final reading passed, what he is doing. He may be nominaapply in civil cases. Why let a Jus- ayes 33, noes 9, Mr. Bynum voting ted by acclamation—there is no telling. Next to himself I think he favors Bay-Mr. Caldwell moved to reconsider ard, who is very strong in the East, and perhaps could carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Judge Field, a great personal friend of Mr. Tilden, is also spoken of as a possible compromise. Seymour has been spoken of, but he is threatened with softening of the brain, and the amount of exertion that would be required of him to make the canvass would kill him. He needs repose, which he could not have if he engaged in the excitement of a President al contest. New York will doubtless be for Tilden for first choice. The H. B. 119, S. B. 346 to amend the breach between him and John Kelly charter of the Mount Airy Railroad has been closed, and they are now working together harmoniously. He would unquestionably carry the State against any Republican that could be

## General Grant.

Paris Letter to the New York Tribune. Since General Grant came to Enment in each railroad bill in regard rope his tongue has gained in loquacto convicts to regulate the number, ity. He disclaims the ambitious projects ascribed to him. All he wants is Mr. Mebane would vote against the his old position at the head of the bill because it only allowed a majority United States army and he thinks vote of towns to subscribe for stock. that as military commander of the He was in favor of a two-thirds vote. military forces of the Union there Upon a call of the previous question will ere long be work for him to do without raising the present rate of taxdown South. However, if he speaks ation. Will the Legislature act in the S. B. 196, to canal Goshen Swamp, with no arriered pensee, which his most in Duplin county. Allows fifty con- intimate friends assure me that he does not, he wants, more from a pe-Senators Dortch and Bryan spoke cuniary than a political motive, to regin favor of the bill, which passed its ain the high post of Generalissimo. The tour in the Old World has very S. B. 391, to repeal an act concern- nearly emptied his pockets, and he of the people that the Senate amending an application for the sale of spir- has come to an age when enterprise is ments may be passed. If the law reitous liquors and prohibitory laws in dull, and a regular salary for routine | mains as it is injustice will be done. The House of Representatives at the State, which repeals the clause work is very greteful. He will not go Raleigh has passed a bill to regulate giving the thirty days, notice, failed back to the States a rich man, whatto pass its third reading. This bill ever he was when he left them. The brought out a long discussion similar insight which he has acquired into the European courts has not, he says, Bill to provide for holding terms of sharpened his ambition, but the conis right and proper. It has been a the Superior Courts when judges fails trary. Emperors and kings are, it appears to him, the properties of courtiers, This bill provides that when the judge and the slaves of a futile etiquette, They appear to hang fire just when public for One-Sixth toll. Also keep on hand fails to make his appearance by 5 o'- which given the functions of the

For the Journal. Repeal the Usury Laws.

Mr. EDITOR:—Your remarks, in a late issue on the importance of enacting laws, by the legislature, for the practical use and benefit of the people of the State, were appropriate and well-timed. They brought to mind a subject of real, and great practical importance to the great body of the people of our State. I mean the effect of the Usury Laws. Whatever may have been the arguments for those laws before the war, those are inapplicable now, in the midst of our monetary depressions. Extertionists, shylocks and sharpers will now, as they have ever done, in war or peace, take advantage of whatever depression or oppression that afflicts the people, whereby the former may make the misfortune remunerative to themselves. Our extended necessities for raising money—our financial embarrassments set this class of operators all agog, plot-ting the ways and means to bleed the

Unfortunately, the enactment of usul ry laws will not make the "money changers" supply us with the required "greenbacks" at a fair rate of interest. They will have their price or will withhold accommodations. If we enact stringent laws they evade them by some other form of contract so that we have to lose the per cent. demanded for the use of their money. This being the case, as our people now well know, the end and object of the law is defeated. For, we get the use of money no cheaper in consequence of the law, and fail very often to get it because of the law, and hence it contributes to our financial embarrassments, thus doing us harm instead of good. This was acknowled in the repeal of very stringent provisions of those laws a few years ago. Their modification has only mitigated their deleterious effect to a limited extent.

The existence of these laws, at all, certainly prevents surplus capital from seeking an investment where they exist, A money lender in New York will not risk it in North Carolina, when laws embarrassing its certain collection are in existence. Money is exceedingly chary of indebted communities, at best, even when the laws do not uphold impediments to collection. But with them how much more so.

Now, if we repeal our usury laws alogether, and let capital from other ment for its seeking an investment here. This would make competition with the home capitalist and force the latter, even, to better terms-cheaper ratesrates at which our debt-ridden people Falls Factory, in Randolph county. former rates are so exhorbitant that they, in many cases, eat out borrowers

On the ground of morality what better is the extortioner of money through goods than the extertion through monthe bill, the whole bill and nothing If one is a sin so is the other. If the but the bill, and so Mr. Turner's one is honest so is the other. Can it be a more heinous offence, in any sense, to charge 20 or 30 per cent, annum for the use of money, than to charge \$20 or \$25 a barrel for pork-"to be paid in the fall"—which has only cost the merchant about \$10 per barrel? If, on the holy sabbath, we squeeze our prayer book Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the in sanctimonious devotion in our inward responses to the good minister's condemnation of the usurer, can we, in honesty to ourselves, be less demonstrative to the extortioner? Both seem to come under the condemnation of the S. B. 271, request our Senators and number of bills to be printed for both Holy Book. And both are bad enough to come under the condemnation of all good and fair minded citizens. But where is the philosophy of endeavoring to legislate the one out of existence and leave the other equally immoral and sinful unlegislated upon, and especially when we see that the legislation has proven a failue, and hence a curse to

our debt-embarrassed people? Let us, then, urge the present Legislature to repeal every vestige of our present usury laws, and thus give capital from other States this additional inducement to come into ours, for the practical utility and benefit of our own citizens. I hope our people will move in this important matter, so that we may remove one of the causes of our distress. This would be the means of furnishing a portion of that more money which people so much crave. Let us present our petition in some form, to to the Legislators at the present session. Few measures will it adopt of so great and general benefit to our people. They should not adjourn until the repeal is entire and complete. A SUFFERER.

We would like for Col, MacRae to deliver his lecture in Washington. It would add to his fame and bring fresh laurels to our State. After trying Washington, we would be glad for Philadelphia and New York and Boston to listen to a well furnished and brilliant Southerner discourse to them concern-

audience than among the literary peo ple of Boston.-Star. We cannot afford to remain inactive. nor can we provide for the payment of a large part of the debt, but we can pay the present actual market value. This would reduce it to less than \$3,000,000, and with economy this can be paid matter, or will it hesitate and allow

holders of our bonds to hold on with

no prospect that they will ever get a

ing 'genius and talent.' He would find

no more appreciative and responsive

cent .- Goldsboro Mail. Thus far the Moffett Register is the law in Virginia. We hope for the good It has been tested for a year, and is acknowledged on all hands to be very defective. Why not hedge it about with salutary and stringent amendments and give it a fair trial. If this is done the Auditor says a half million dollars can be raised. If thoroughly and honestly executed it would raise three times that amount. What are our North Carolina legislators going to to do about it? one cent in the Treasury. - Star

The whipping-post bill was defeated in the House by a close vote—45 to 42. There is a steadily growing public sentiment in favor of its restoration, and sooner or later it will be restored. We incline to the opinion that a majority of the people are now in favor of restablishing it. Virginia adopted it sometime ago, and it has worked se satisfactorily that its repeal will not be satisfactorily that its repeal will not be istened to.-Star.

Now the Northern Republicans are naking a fresh outcry on account of the unpopularity of Southern Union men among their ex Confederate neighbors. The texts for this wailing are found in the recent speeches of Messrs. Chal-mers, Hooker and others. If the Northern people will try to get it into their heads that the South was as honest as the North in the war of the rebellion. they will have no difficulty in understanding the situation. The Union man at the South occupied the same relative position as the Northern man who was branded with the epithet of Copperhead.' It will take time, in both sections, to obliterate the feelings of that era- Wash. Post.

THE KINSTON JOURNAL I year

The JOURNAL and N. C. Farmer for one year and one dozen papers assorted garden seed for

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New Advertisements. JOSEPH LASSITTER.

LIVERY, SALE,

Exchange Stables. Kinston, N. C.

Horses and Mules sold lower A Car Load of Horses and Mules to arrive

CUMMINGS & BOND. MARKET,

Keep on hand at their stall in "TUCKAHOE," the best Fresh Beef, Pig, stall in "TUCKAHOE," Sausage, Shad, Chickens and Eggs.

LOST OR MISPLACED. I have lost, misplaced or had taken from my

ossession, without my consent. ONE PROMISSORY NOTE. drawn by Henry Fisher and wife, aed payable to able Oct. 15, 1877, for \$196.40. All persons are notified that they pay or purchase said note at their own peril. Said note, nor no part of the same has ever been paid to me or any person authorized by me to receipt for the same. Said note is

secured by Mortgage Elizabeth McCullen. By JACKSON & LOFTIN,

#### ATTENTION! Kinston Rifles.

ol. R. D. Hancock, Commrnding 1st Regt. N. C. S. G., you are hereby ordered to parade on Saturday, Feb. 22nd, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in honor of the anniversary of

Gen. Washington's Birthday.

Place of meeting will be Court House Square
By order of R. H. LEWIS,
Capt. Commanding. B. W. CANADY, O. S.

The undersigned begs to inform the citizens of Kinston and the surrounding country, that he is

FIRST-CLASS SHOE SHOP in the new office next to Dr. Weyher's Drug Store, and that he is prepared to do good work of any description in his line of business, at the very S. B. Claytor. Lowest Prices.

# FOR SALE.

150 Acres of rich Swamp land, not subject to overflow, in Craven county, one mile from Dover Station, on the A. & N. C. R. B This land is equal to any on Bay River and is Ash and White Oak form the principal growth

F. P. Outlaw. Dover Station, N. C.

# SCHEDULE A. & N. C. R. R. To take effect at 3 O'clock, A. M.,

On and after Monday November 11, 1878

GOING WEST. GOING EAST. STATIONS. Leave Arrive Leave | Arrive A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. 12:56 12:38 12:38 Morehead City, 3:27 Colebura ville, 3:45 Newport, 4:17 Havelock, 4:22 Woodbridge, 11:43 11:24 4:41 Croatan, 5:21 New Berne, 10:44 9:45 9:23 8:57 8:24 7:53 6:21 Tuscarora, 6: 3 Core Creek, 7:09 Dever, 7:42 Kinston, 8:13 Falling Creek, 8:3 La Grange,

feb13tf Jno. Hughes, President.

F. G. Griffin Returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of his numerous customers, and continues to keep

Family Groceries, Crockery, & Wooden-Ware, which he will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH OR BARTER.

All kinds of Country Produce ta-ken in Exchange at Highest Market Price. For Poultry and Eggs a specialty. feb7-12m

CHUFAS For Sale

at 25 Cents per Quart, J. M. PATRICK, Lenoir Institute, N. C.

P. M. HASKINS, Haskins & Gray,

RICE MILL.

WHITLEY'S CREEK, Lenoir Co. N. C. 5 CENTS PER POUND



MILLER & CANADY. Kinston, N. C.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods, Wagon and Cart materials, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Paints and Oils. BUILDERS SUPPLIES, such as Nails, Locks, Hinges, Lime, Hair, Cement, Lathes, Lumber, &c. A splendid line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, and very cheap Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.

PUMPS, Plain and Porcelain Lined.



Cooking and Heating Stoves. The celebrated Tin-Lined Cotton Kin Stove.

Also HOLLOW-WARE; such as

Lamps, Lanterns and Lamp Oils, Carpenters Tools of all kinds,

Farming Implements of all sorts such as Plows, Plow Castings, Shovels and Spades, Axes, Grubbing and Weeding Hoes, Iron and Steel. Harness, Saddles, Collars,

Engines, Cotton Gins, Presses, Threshers, Mowers and Reapers, Saw and Grist Mills and all kinds of Machinery, furnished on short no-

Also Agents for Walkers celebrated Cotton Gin LEATHER Brush, Warranted to clean better than any other brush, and to gin damp cotton. Farm and County rights

To our numerous friends and patrons we return thanks for their past favors and hope merit a continuation of the same. jan3-12m Miller & Canady.

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# PURE DRUGS. and MEDICINES.

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