THE JUDICIAL BILL.

THE PRESIDENT OPENS HIS VETO SHOP AGAIN.

he Declines to Discuss the Wisdom or Necessity of Election Laws-The Old Points Repeated.

Wyshixotox, June 23. - The followis a summary of the President's seage resurning the judicial exwere builto the House without his s mature; The President begins by ing the passage of the original slative ball repealing title 26 of the and the present bill, he says, is not so repeal the election laws, but to debut their enforcement under existing and the failure of Congress to Newbern Nut Shell. the appropriations required for execution of the provisions of the election laws would not prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to arrent general and special deputy marshals, which they provide for, would ment of the government would also be and wered to mear the requisite liaprohibition not found in any previous gishillon. Its design is to render the cleat at laws imperative by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by prohibiting any officer of the government from incurring the liabuilty under title 26 of the Revised statutes authorizing the appointment of Ceputy marshals for service on in day. The appointment of speout deputy marshals is not, he says, a spontaneous act of authority on part of the government, but is made by second 2021 of the Revised Statutes, and is a popular right of citizens in any township having 20,000 inhabitants or upwards. The present bull neither revokes this popular right nor relieves a marshal of any duty imposed by law, nor the President of his duty to see that this law is faithfully executed. He declines to discuss again the

or what he regards dangerous and unconstitutional principles of this bili;that the power vested in Congress to the untilized the Executive to an prove any legislation which Congress may attach to these bills under the penalty of refusing the means nesded to carry on essential functions of the Government. His views on three points were, he says, presented | ownpe. in previous messages and he regards them conclusive as to his duty in respect to the present bill. This meastire leaves the powers and duties of Supervisors of Elections untouched, but depriving the National Government of the power to protect them in the discharge of their duty at the polls. States mas employ both civil and mintary power at elections, but by this bill even the cavil authority to protect Congressional elections is denied to the United States. There are two lawful ways to overturn legislative enactments; one is their repeal, the other is the decision of a competent tribunal against their valulity. The effect of this bill is to dethe executive department of the government of the means to execute laws, which are not repealed and which have not been declared in valid and which it is the duty, therefore, of the Executive and of every other department of the government to of a x and enforce. He closes by saying that he sewilling to concur in suitably amendments for the improvement of the election laws, but cannot consent to their rejeal or approve of legislation which seeks to present their enforce-

The Bouapartist Succession.

Loxison, June 3. The Times says. "The embarrassment of the Bonapartis are increasingly manifest. 18t assagnae was reproached with indiserstion in putting forward the claim of Figure Victor Bonaparte to the Impethat succession. In the Sunday issue of the Pays Do Cassagnar admits that nothing has been officially decided, though, perhaps, a decision may be made in a few days. It is believed Houser affected ignorance of the will in favor of Prince Victor, eidest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon because he is usplered the validity doubtful, unless Prince Jerome Napoleon consents to waive his claims. Prince Jerome is very reticent since his arrivalan Paris, apparently awaiting the action of Rouher. It is not believed that Prince Jerome will agree to be a pretender houseif or permit his son to become one. In the event of Prince Victor endeavoring to temporize in not distinctly accepting the position, the Bonspartists probably will fail back on Prince Charles Napoleon, President of the Corsican Council-General, Prince Charles is forty years of age, has no sons or royal connections, and is a much less eligible candidate than Primer Victor.

Mine Accident.

HARRISBURG, June 23. - At Williams. town this morning as William Savage and Lewis W. Snyder, machinists, and James Harkins, boiler maker, were being lowered in the deep slope at Williamston colliery the spreader chain. gave way, and the occupants of the car were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over one hundred yards. The two machinists were instantly killed; Harkins was seriously injured.

The Chilian War.

Loxbox, June 23,-A telegram from Callao states that the Peruvian iron-clad Huswar, has bombarded Antofagasta and captured two Chilian transports. The Chilian man of war Cavadongs wooden; has stranded. There has been an indecisive engagement between the Huascar and two Chilian Profit- Lasts.

Victoria's Life I breatened.

London, June 2k-The Government authorities received an anonymous letter Wednesday last, warning them that an attempt would be made in Cheshire to upset the railway train conveying Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice from Balmoral to Windsor on Saturday. The railway track was consequently guarded by hundreds of constables. The journey, however, was uneventful. The letter was probably a hoax.

Died Teething at 93. Charlotte Observer.

A worthy citizen of Gaston county reports that Mrs. Henry Underwood, a respectable widow lady of River Bend. township, died at her home last week at the advanced age of ninety-three years. She maintained all her faculties to the last, but had lost her teeth. It is given as a well authenticated fact, however, that she had begun to regain them, in short, she was cutting teeth, as she did nearly ninety-three years

Coloniaing Craven County.

New Herne Demograt. We have just been shown a beautiacres of land, recently purchased by C. W. McLean, and upon which he pur- 1 man-

poses establishing a colony of Hollanders. The laud is divided into plots of 460 acres each, which are again subdivided into plots of eighty acres. Roads are surveyed and laid off, so that each of the eighty acres will have a frontage on a road, giving to the owner easy access and egress. The soil of these lands is unsurpassed for fertility and productiveness, and they have the advantage of a railroad running through them, while the broad navigable river Neuse is easy of access. We learn, that Mr. McLean proposes at an early day to visit Holland to induce immigrants to come over to this State and county, and, cast their lots with us. Mr. McLean can truthfully offer such inducements. as will result in causing many to leave their over crowded lands, and settle Eccised Stautes, and its return to the here among us; at least such will be the these without his approval. The ob- case, unless an evil eved fate has marked this country for its own to frown upon and to curse.

A Horse Thief and an Officer.

On Monday last Thomas Stauly, Esq., issued a warrant for the arrest of Turner Armstrong, who was charged with stealing a horse. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Blount for execution, an that officer went at once in search of his man, whom he was informed could samman, and the Executive depart- be found in James City. Armstrong was probably "posted in reference to the efforts about being made for his by their compensation. But the capture, and on the approach of the section of this bill contains a officer, the guilty man immediately took to his heels, the officer in pursuit. Arriving at Scott's Creek Armstrong got into a small boat, intending to get out his pursuer's reach. He failed, however, for the officer was so close on his heels that he did not have time to ply an oar and at once jumped overboard. At the same time that Armstrong came to the surface and grabbed the stern of the boat fhe other laid his on the bow. Then came the "tug of war." The horse thief attempted to pull the bout out into deeper water, that he might jump in and make off, and the officer done his "level best" to pull it up on shore, that he might either cap ture his man at the stern, or, in case he let go his hold and attempted to swim out of langer, that he might run him down with the boat, and capture him with his our. The herce struggle had been going on but a short time when wisdom or necessity of election laws | the strain at each end of the boat caused the head cap to give way, when the thief easily pulled the craft out into deep water leaving the head cap in the original appropriations involves the hands of the officer, and jumping of the creek where he halloed across warming the officer not to make any further attempt to arrest him on the peril of his life. The thief then took to his heels and had soon made good his

Save the King Snakes. sons were going to plow, they heard ing they saw a large king snake coiled around a heavy copperhead snake, with mouth. One of the boys got a forked stick and carried the serpents to the house, about three hundred yards distant, but the king snake did not unloose the hold upon the head of its victim. The two were placed near the window where I was sitting and I watched them fully an hour. They seldom moved; this was about sundown. Awaiting to see how they would make it, and fearing the copperhead would get away. I had a fork run through his body and fastened it in the the ground. Now it looked as if the king snake had sucked everything out of the copperhead's body.

After dark, by the light of a lamp, we sers that the king snake had uncoiled and was fast swallowing him. At the expiration of a half an hour, we took out the fork and he started off with his prev. We put in the fork again, and then turned a box over them until morning. There then appeared but one snake, the king snake, and when released, to glided away. J. D. M. H.

Sport Lxiraordinary.

very decoted interest has been manifor the 4th of July is a striking proof of this. Noveltr, however, is very de- and died in 1866. sirable in out-doof sports as in everything else, and we therefore suggest the organization of a rifle club for the extermination of the hordes of alligators that infest Hog Island, and the banks of the Neuse in that vicinity. That this singular game abounds in sufficient quantity to justify action upon our suggestion, is abundantly testified to by persons living in that vicinity, who frequently encounter them, and whose slumbers at night are disturbed by their cow-like bellowings. Hog Island is but five miles up the river, less than an hour's sail, and the sport of endeavoring to pierce the scaly armor of these monster reptiles will be wholesome and unique.

A Trial by Proxy. Bakersville Republican.

In the way of politeness our town marshal is ahead of them all. Last week a couple of the gentler sex, they were certainly not the weaker, had a conflict, and in so doing violated one of the town ordinances, for which offense, the mayor issued a warrant and the marshal started out to arrest the offenders. The husband of one proposed to take the place of his bigger and better half, and the officer of the law was too gallant to refuse the offer, so he brought the head of the house before his Honor, who imposed the usual tine. The marshal will become the most popular man in town.

Sweet Simplicity.

It was formerly considered the reward of merit to receive a degree, whereas it is now a token of downright stupidity not to get one. And this reflection has been cast upon us. We are nothing. We feel bad. And when a College does authorize us to thrust a D. D., after our name, we will imitate Carlisle, and continue to be simply I.

R. Wichard (Esquire).

A Colored Centenarian. Clara Johnson, a colored centenarian, died in Spring Garden, Pittsylvania county, Va., a few days ago. She was thought to be 111 years old. She remembered when Banastre Tarleton, the cavalry chief of Cornwallis, struck terror about the country side, and saw Greene's troops when they were foraging through Pittsylvania on the road

morth. A Normal School Pedestrian.

On last Monday morning a teacher made his appearance at the University. having journeyed on foot one hundred and thirty-nix miles, from his home in one of the eastern counties. He expects to walk back after the school closes,

If the man who gave us, by mistake, the lead quarter he was saving to put in the contribution box Sunday will fully executed map of a plot of 24,000 | call, we will cheerfully allow him to | ter of the King of Wurtemburg, by reculfy his error. - Stillwater Lumber- whom he had two sons and a daughter:

BONAPARTES.

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF SAPOLEON.

Surviving Members of the Family ... Prince Victor Napoleon the heir to the Imperial Title

The death of the titular Prince Imperial of France and the attention naturally directed to the Prince who now becomes the head of the Napoleonic succession, will give interest to a summary review of the Bonaparte genealogy. The Philadelphia Times furnishes the following transcript of the family tree, by which it will be seen that Napoleon Bonaparte had four brothers and three sisters, named as below in the order of their birth:

1. Joseph, born 1768, died 1844. He was made King of Naples and afterwards King of Spain, and on the fall of the empire came to the United States, under the name of Count de Survilliers, and lived for a long time at Borden town. He married Mlle. Clary, by whom he had two daughters, Zepaide, married to her cousin, the Prince of Canino, and who died in 1854, and Charlotte, married to Napoleon Louis, the brother of the late emperor. She died

2. Lucien, Prince of Canino, born in 1775, died 1840. He opposed the Emperor's plans of conquest, refused a a crown and devoted himself to literary and archeological pursuits, for which reason the Emperor excluded him from the succession, though he was devoted to Napoleon after his fall and to the claims of Napoleon II. His first wife was Christine Boyer, an innkeeper's daughter, who bore him two children, Charlotte, who was married to Prince Mario Gabrielli and afterward to Dr. Centamori, and died in 1865, and hristine, who was the wife successively of the Swedish Count Posse and of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, and died in 1847. By his second wife, Marie de Bleschamp, Lucien had four daughters and four sons. Jeanne was married to Count Honorati; Marie to Count Valentini; Constance became Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome, and Lactitia was married to Sir Thomas Wyse. The sons were:

a. Charles Lucien, Prince of Canino, orn 1803, died 1857. He married his cousin Zenaide, daughter of Joseph, and joined his father-in-law in America, where he gained a great reputation as a naturalist. It was he who completed Wilson's ornithology. In later ife he was director of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. He had three sons, Joseph Lucien, who was born in Philadelphia in 1824 and died in Rome in 185; Lucien Louis, born in Rome in 1828, ordained a priest in 1853 and made a Cardinal by Pius IX, in 1868, and Napoleon Gregoire, born in 1839. The five daughters of Charles Lucien became the wives of the Marquis Roccagiovine, Count Primoli, Count Campel lo and Prince Placido Gabrielli.

b. Louis Lucien, born in England in 1813. He has devoted himself to philology, and is chiefly known by his studies in English and French dialects. c. Pierre Napoleon, born in Rome in 1815, a wild lad, who wandered all over the world and was in quarrels every where. He served with Santander in South America: fought with policeman in Italy: was tried for murder in Paris; twice fled for refuge to the United States, and finally settled down in London, where his wife opened a millinery shop under her princely title. d. Antoine, born in 1816. Spent his early life in Italy. Was a member of the Assembly from 1849 to 1851, when he retired from politics. He was one of

the family who kept aloof from his consin, the Emperor. 3. Marie Anna Elisa, born 1777, died 1520. Married to Bacceochi, a Corsican officer, in 1797. Removed to Paris and was made Princess of Piombina and Lucca and Grand Duchess of Tuscany, Their daughter, Napoleone Elisa, born 1806, married Count Camerata and was a prominent person for many years. She died in 1869, leaving her fortune to Since the outerprise exhibited is the the late Prince Imperial. They had Newbern Elm tity Athletic Chib, a also two sons, the eldest of whom, Count Felice Bacchioch, transmitted fested by our people in manly sports. | his title and estates to his son of the same name, who was the friend and First Chamberlain of Napoleon III.,

4. Louis, born 1778, died 1846. Married Hortense Beauharnais, Josephine's daughter. Made King of Holland in 1506. Though he was continually quarrolling with the Emperor, the latter in his will, gave precedence to his children over those of Joseph and Lucien in the right of succession. There were

a. Napoleon Louis, born 1804. died 1831. His father abdicated in his favor in 1810, and after the overthrow of the Emperor the father and son lived together in Florence until the latter's

b. Louis, Napoleon, born 1808, died 1873. It is well known that the paternity of the late Emperor was questioned, but as Louis officially acknowledged it, the matter need not be discussed here. Napoleon married Eugenia Marie de Montijo in 1853, and had by her one child, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, who has just been killed in South Africa.

Marie Pauline, born 1780, died 1826. Married first to General Leclerc. and afterwards to Prince Camillo Borghese. Created by the Emperor

Duchess of Guastalla. Caroline, born 1782, died 1839. Married in 1800 to Murat, afterward King of Naples, to whom she bore two sons and two daughters. Letitia Josephine became Countess Popoli, and Louise, Countess Rasponi. The sons were: a. Napoleon Achille, born 1821, died 1847. Settled in Florida; married a

grandniece of Washington, and died on his estate near Tallahassee. Napoleon Lucien, born 1808, Came to the United States and married Miss Braser. Returned to France in 1848; became Senator; received the title of Prince of the Imperial Family in 1853 and was with Bazaine at the capitulation of Metz, His oldest son, Joseph

French army. 7. Jerome, born 1784, died 1860. Visited the United States in 1803, where he married Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, lately deceased. By her he had

Joachim Napoleon, is a colonel in the

one child. Jerome Napoleon, born in England, 1805, died in Baltimore, 1870. Graduated at Harvard, and married Miss Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. His oldest son, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, graduated at West Point in 1852: served as colonel in the French army in the Crimea and Italy; married a Boston lady and is now living in New York. He has two children. The second son, Charles Jerome, born 1851, is a lawyer

in Baltimore. Jerome separated from his wife and became an admiral in the French service, and subsequently a general, and in 1806 the Senate made him the successor to the throne in the event of Napolean's leaving no male issue. In the following year he was made king of Westphalia, and his marriage with Miss Patterson being annulled, he married the Princess Catherine, daughb. Jerome Napoleon, born 1814, died

1847. He was an officer in the army of Wurtemburg. c. Mathilde Letitia Wilhelmine,

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1879.

born 1820. Married, 1841, to Prince Anatole Demidoff, of San Donato, who died in 1870, when his widow was re-

married to the painter Paupelin. d. Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, commonly known as Prince Napoleon. born in 1822, a talented man whose erratic life cannot be compressed into a paragraph. He married in 1859 the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, by whom he has two sons and a daughter. Napoleon

Victor, born 1862; Napoleon Louis,

born 1864, and Marie, born 1866. It will be seen from the above list that the direct male line not only of Napoleon Bonaparte, but his brothers Joseph and Louis is now extinct, the surviving Bonapartes being the descendants of Jerome. Of the former branch of the family, Prince Louis Lucien, the philologist, and his nephew, Cardinal Bonaparte, are the chief representatives, but the Napoleonic decree having excluded this scholarly line from the succession, Prince Napoleon, as the son of the younger brother, Jerome, comes to the front as the official head of the family of Bonaparte. Had the marriage with Miss Patterson been acknowledged by the political law of France, as it was by the laws of God and man elsewhere, is apparently empty honor would fall upon Colonel Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

Prince Napoleon, who has become the head of the line, is a democrat in his politics, and is distasteful to the entire Bonaparte party. Removing this from the order of party choice to the order of Imperial law we find it plainly laid down in the senatus consultum of 1870 which fixed the succession, that in default of a male heir or the adoption of an heir by Napoleon III. from the heirs male and legitimate of the brothers of Napoleon I., the succession is provided as follows: In default of a legitimate or adopted

heir, are called to the throne Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and his direct heirs, natural and legitimate, from male to male by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants. It is on this that Prince Napoleon can

HOIST THE OLD FLAG.

at will take his stand.

The City of Rome Presented with a United States Banner.

ROME, Ga., June 19 .- At a meeting of the city council vesterday the following etter, accompanied by a beautiful United States flag, was received from Lieutenant Marshall, of the United States army. The size of the flag is 12x20

Rome, Ga., June 14, 1879. Hon. M. A. Nevin, mayor city of Rome,

DEAR SIR:-I have the honor to send, herewith, and to request its acceptance by the city of Rome, through its mayor and council, a national flag of the United States, to be used as may seem fit to them. To cultivate a pride in our country is a duty which we all owe to the rising generation. In no better way can it be done than to obliterate from memory the scenes associated with this emblem for the past eighteen years, and I have no doubt but that the patriotic citizens of Rome are now ready again to take to their hearts the old flag and to teach their children to reverence it, ever as they were taught in their early childhood. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser-W. L. MARSHALL.

First lieuter ant of Engineers, U

In responding to the above, the following was adopted unanimously: Resolved, 1. That the city council of Rome, in behalf of her citizens, tender to Lieutenant W. L. Marshall their heartfelt thanks for the handsome United States flag presented to the city. Resolved, 2. That this body respond

most hearily to the patriotic sentiments expressed in the letter of the galla it soldier presenting the flag, and would assure him of our fervent desire to see our people united again under its broad folds, and enjoying, free and untrammeled, that liberty, equality and fraternity once the proud boast of our people north, south, east and west. Resolved, 3. That the mayor is hereby instructed to make necessary arrangements for having the flag presented by Lieutenant Marshall hoisted over the city on the Fourth day of July proximo, with appropriate ceremonies.

The "Lynching" in Spartanburg. Charleston News and Courier.

We have no liking for lynch law, under any circumstances. There is always danger that punishment will be inflicted without such proof as would convict the accused in court, and that a procedure which, in grave emergencies, is almost a necessity may be perverted into a means of gratifying passion or satisfying vengeance. Such objections have unusual weight where, as in south ('arolina, the operation of the courts is unimpeded, and every criminal, high or low, is sure to be brought to justice quickly. Nevertheless, we see good reasons for the summary hanging in Spartanburg on Tuesday. It is a deed that we cannot condemn, whatever its abstract impropriety and manifest unlawfulness.

There was no doubt of the guilt of the suspected person. His character was bad, and a chain of circumstantial evidence was woven around him. It cannot be questioned that he would have been convicted of outrage and murder by any fair and impartial jury. Why then was it requisite that the people themselves should take the law into their own hands? A ruffian who was capable of the double crime for which Moore was hanged is not likely to be deterred by the prospect of a remote penalty. The only consideration likely to move him is the certainty that the punishment is to be mortal and immediate. Moreover, the crime is against society itself, and, in a State where there is a large population of ignorant and passionate persons, it cannot with safety be treated like an ordinary offence against person or property. We answer for it that, when it is found that outrages like that for which Moore died are punished instantly by the people, without reference to either judge or jury, we shall hear no more of atrocities that make the blood run cold. and de, if anything can, change quiet and law-abiding citizens into resolute and merciless avengers of a woman's shame and Llood.

There was no concealment in Spartanburg. To their honor the people went about their fearful work with quiet dignity, their faces exposed to the bright light of day. They were not ashamed of their purpose, and have no reason to blush for their a t.

The tramp's last dodge is to ask your advice about going to the next town. and when you warmly advise him to go, he says he has much confidence inyour good judgment, and will emigrate further on at once. "But he adds, "would you advise me to borrow ten cents before I start?"

At a Sunday-school pienic the other day, the superintendent threw one lemon and two strawberries in the creek, and then sold the water to the scholars as strawberry lemonade at five cents a glass .- I hiladelphia Chronicle-Herald.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TEACH-ERS ENROLLED.

The Beneficial Effects of the School-The Course of Study-List of Instructors.

Correspondence of the News.

CHAPEL HILL, June 21 .- The Normal School is now an established fact. True there are not so many in attendance, as we hoped to have at the beginning of the session, but I learn there are 150 teachers enrolled, besides other distinguished teachers of the State who are visiting and attending the exercises with much interest. This does not include the mothers and fathers who are near enough to come occasionally. Of course we expect a great many

more-we expect

THIS NUMBER TO BE DOUBLED, at least. But suppose no more come. We have a full corps of teachers in the Common School course, besides a number who give instruction in special departments. There is a course in Latin, in Chemistry, in Drawing and Penmanship, English Analysis and higher Grammar, in Kindergarten. To attend this course one lady comes from New York, another from Pennsylvania. Then we have teachers from the far South-from Mississippi. Such is the estimation in which the school is held abroad. All honor to the "reform Legislature," which, with all its notions of "retrenchment," was wise enough to see that North Carolina could not afford to do without her Normal School -that the children of the State must not be allowed to starve for the want of

-a very wise economy, But is the Normal School doing any good? Let us see; one hundred and fifty teachers waked up, well instructed for six weeks in the best methods, new to the most of them-one hundred and fifty teachers scattered all over the State, going home with new ideas, stimulated to make new efforts, carrying with them a new and higher appreciation of the dignity and importance of their, I might say holy calling. Carrying these live ideas into the swamps,

the highlands, the mountain fastnesses,

mental food! This was economy indeed

LOCKED UP WITH IGNORANCE more than by their barriers-this is the work of this session of the Normal school. Each one of these teachers is benefited to a certain degree, how much I cannot say. Multiply this one hundred and fifty by the number of parents and teachers (are not parents teachers, too? They ought to be, they are, whether they will or Multiply, this one hundred and fifty by the number of teachers with whom they come in contact and to whom they give new and higher ideas. Multiply this one hundred and fifty by the number of pupils each one instructs, and you have the first result-a magnificent work truly! But it dees not stop here, this is only the beginning. A stone thrown into the water makes a wave which ever widens, till it reaches the most distant shores, followed in its turn by another, and another, and another, with their never ceasing undulations. So the work of the Normal School will roll over the State, a mighty tidal wave of education, carrying its enlightening and purifying and elevating influences on its ebb, as well as its flow, forever. Who can compute the results? Who foresee the end of one day's work. It is measured only by

infinity; it is bounded only by the far away limits of eternity! Not the least of the effects of the gathering together of the teachers is the enthusiasm which is infused into all of them. What is it, that produces such a feeling? Is it the invigorating, healthful air? or the beautiful grounds, with their magnificent oaks and the splendid carpet of green grass? or the water of the campus well, from whose depths he who drinks thirsts till he drinks again? or is it yet the inspiring example and the inspiriting and encouraging words of the President of the University, the Superintendent of the Normal School and the noble corps of teachers who are putting their shoulders to the wheel, with untiring energy? Perhaps all of these conspire to produce the effect. There is enough glory for all to take a share. There is enough to make one proud that he is a North Carolinian. They were wise men who said "we will make this school perpetual, each returning year will we sow this golden seed, each revolving harvest-time shall witness the gathering of this golden fruit all over our bright sunny land.' The teachers are Professor Ladd, Superintendent, who delivers lectures daily on government, discipline, etc., of common schools.

Professor McIver, who teaches arithmetic and geography. Professor Tomlinson, grammar. Professor Holt, penmanship and

drawing. Professor Noble, Latin. Professor W. B. Phillips, chemistry. Professor S. W. Timand, physiology Professor Tillett, English analysis and and higher grammar.

Miss Coe, kindergarten These are assisted by several others who have charge of sections. A great many lectures are expected by distinguished men of the State. Professor Hotchkiss, who gave such brilliant lectures last year on geography is expected next week. Besides, the Teachers' Convention will meet the 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, when many addresses will be made by distinguished educators.

How the Kansas Exodus Begun.

A splendid programme is it not?

How did this fever start? The answer seems ready to hand: A year or two ago there came to Vicksburg a mulatto, some forty years of age, named Thomas W. Raymore. He opened an intelligence office, and made it his principal business to induce Alabama negroes to come to Mississippi. Some eight months ago, it is said that a railroad company, whose line runs from St. Louis into Kansas, (not the Missouri Pacific) furnished Raymore with maps and gaudily colored circulars. giving eloquent descriptions of Kansas. These circulars were headed with these words: "Show this to no White Man." The negroes, who are Free Masons in their way, kept the circulars dark. The colored preachers got excited, and began to preach "Going to Kanzy." From this slight flame came the conflagration. One of the circulars merits description. It gives a gaudy picture of the "Colored Man's Home in Kansas." The colored pater familias is seated in the rocking-chair on the verandah of his exquisite stone cottage, reading the Tribune. The sun, huge and golden, is indolently pillowing itself on a rosy cloud in the western horizon. Through the lace curtains of the parlor windows may be seen the colored mater-familias languidly reclining on a sefa, listening to the music elicited from the piano by adusky maiden whose slender fingers sweep the key-board. To one side of the cottage is a grove in which may be seen some fine deer. Turkeys fly by at easy

range. The corn is growing high and luxuriant. It is the dream of an idealist, but to Southern Sambo it was "de truf fer sho." The exodus idea is not dead. All through the South, and especially in the Mississippi Valley, the colored people are quietly discussing a future and mightier exodus. The return of homesick and disgusted emigrants has an effect in their immediate neighborhood; but let a boat be sent down to the river to take away negroes, and the excitement would be renewed ten-fold. There is little reason in this exodus movement. The practical side is not looked at by the average negro. He is ready for a "skursion" at any time and to any place. If the genuine fright the employers of black labor have experienced leads to the formation of a public sentiment which will intimidate extortioners, lead to a fair adjustment of rents, and improve the political con-

STATE NEWS.

dition of the negro, much good will fol-

(atawba.

low a temporary evil.

Newton Enterprise. Mr. M. V. Ramseur, of this county, and by the way, one of our most enterprising young farmers, informs us that he dined on roasting ears of this year's

growth on the 13th instant. The time for holding the meeting of the stockholders of the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad at Dallas, has been changed from the 26th of June

to the 10th day of July. Sixteen large hogs of Mr. M. M. Uline's died last week of cholera. This makes sixty that he has lost in the last fifteen days. The hogs had been feeding on still-slop, and were in good order, most of them weighing two hundred pounds each.

Sampson. Warsaw Brief Mention.

Mr. Beatty Matthews, of Lisbon, was walking in his plum-orchard, some days ago, looking up at the plums, when he came very near stepping on a very long, though not very large snake, which was evidently asleep in the sun. When Mr. Matthews jumped back it aroused the serpent, which in his fright ran up a tree near by, from which Mr. M. killed him with his gun. He measured seven feet and two inches in length but was not large. He belonged to the coachwhip species.

Mecklenburg.

Charlotte Observer. Bathing in Phifer's pond has not been quite so popular since the alligator was

put in there. The fair next fall is beginning to be discussed. Charlotte will doubtless have a fair and a big one.

Farmers say the cool weather has delaved cotton at least ten days. Mecklenburg county now has six military companies-five white and one colored-in good and regular standing. Charlotte will not do anything about the Fourth of July, now less than two weeks off; never does; exhausts her-

self on the 20th of May.

Budding Roses. This is a simple process by which amateur cultivators often increase their stock. A sharp penknife can do duty for a budding-knife, and the handle of a toothbrush, if ground down smooth, will aid in lifting the bark. From the last of June to the last of August is the best time for this process, as the bark can be more easily raised from the wood. Take a smooth stalk and make a horizontal cut across the bark through to the wood, but not into it. From the center of this cross-cut make another cut straight down the stem an inch or more in length. These two cuts should resemble a T. Slice off the bud you desire to propagate with one cut of the penknife, cutting it close to the main stalk. Now, with the edge of the spud turn back the bark on each side of the straight cut, and insert the bud on the wood of the branch to be budded, fitting it tightly to the crossed cut; with a bit of soft yarn bind down the bark. leaving a point of the bud exposed. A handful of dampened moss must then be bound round the stem, taking care to leave the tiny point of the bud exposed to the air. In six weeks the wrappings can be removed, but all other shoots must be kept from growing on the budded branch. By this means a rose bush can be made to bear half a dozen different colored roses.

"Sampling" Cotton.

Stealing cotton under the name of 'sampling' has grown into a regular business in New York. It has been reduced to such a state of protection that the Cotton Exchange has been forced to make organized resistance thereto. A few days ago indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods were found against two cotton brokers and a large number of licensed samplers and cartmen. It appears that, instead of limiting themselves to the small quantitity of cotton needed to exhibit the quality, these licensed samplers take enough to make it an object. and sell it. The cartmen follow the samplers, and take a grab at the bales intrusted to them on their own account. The cotton dealers estimate their losses through the system of pilfering at \$75,000 a year. The District Attorney has entered vigorously into the business of prosecuting the thieves and the brokers who purchase from them, and it is thought some of the offenders will be sent to the penitentiary.

COMICALITIES.

A little five-year old was sitting with his mother a few days ago, playing at her feet, when suddenly he looked up into her face and said: "Mother, do you know what I want to be when I grow up?" She shook her head, "Well, when I grow up I want to be one of those men who cure corns and have their pictures in the paper."

"What made you quit the East?" said a man in Neyada to a new-comer. "I got into trouble by marrying two wives," was the response. "Well." said the other, "I came out here because I got into trouble by marrying one wife." "And I," added a bystander. 'came here because I got into trouble simply by promising to marry one."

Two small but benevolent infants in the park: "Oh, dear, my beetle's only dot tive legs." "Break anozzer one off, Johnny, so's he won't be lame." An English writer says that Beaconsfield, in speaking, was a perfect volca-

no. A sort of lava-tory, as it were. But he will not wash. Don't buy your boy a pair of gloves until after the Fourth of July. He may

need only one glove then .- Norristown Herald. When a society reporter wishes to puff a plain, vulgar girl, he remarks that she is as beautiful as she is accom-

plished. Few people have as strong a teacher as Jonah. It was the whale that brought him up. A number of speech-makers support

the my-jaw-rity report.-Picayune A knee motional play-When an angry mother lays her offspring across

When waves beat against the mouth of a river, can they be called jaw break-

Going the rounds of the press-The girl who waltzes.

BASTILE FOR TILDEN

THE BOSS LIAR MAKES ANOTHER REPORT.

How General Stewart L. Woodford Planned to Prevent the Inauguration of Samuel J. Tilden.

A Mr. John F. Mines, who may be remembered as the reporter to the New York World of a conversation some time ago with Senator Conkling, the most of which was repudiated by that gentleman, has turned up again in the same paper in another startling role. Obviously the laurels of the obelisk reporter will not let him sleep, and so he comes to the front with a prodigious story of how General Stewart L. Woodford planned to nip in the bud

A TREMENDOUS CONSPIRACY which never had any existence. Tilden, as the tale runs, was to be inaugurated on March, 1877 in spite of the electoral tribunal on the steps of the City Hall in New York. His partisans where thereupon to seize the custom-house and would be able of course to run the government. This felonious intention was anticipated and frustrated by the appointment of General Woodford as United States attorney for the southern district of New York. That worthy officer says that he thought the danger real and took his precautions accordingly. His orders and his intention was to arrest secretly the President-elect for high treason, convey him privately on board a federal gunboat and ship him to Fort Adams or some other serene point where he would undergo trial. thing that anybody knew of it," said General Woodford, "he would have disappeared, and the suddenness of the blow would have either dishearted his followers or taught them a salutary

LESSON OF RESPECT FOR THE LAW. "I believe that we were in more danger of bloodshed then than in the month that preceded the fall of Sumter. I am sure that if there had been another dotard like James Buchanan in the President's chair, rebellion would have been inevitable. But everybody knew that Grant was not a man to be trifled with, but one who would use more grape-shot than words and had a

mob." THE FURTHER PREPARATIONS. included gun boats in New York harbor and marines and regulars in the custom-house and sub-treasury. All this has very much the appearance of a cock-and-bull story, which Mr. Mines is quite capable to invent, but at the same time, it is well known that President Grant would have acted in the way set forth if he had been persuaded

such a so-called conspiracy existed. SOME OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT,

New Haven Journal (Rep.) John F. Mines writes to the New York World an interesting account of a conversation with General Stewart L. Woodford, during which Mines says General Woodford explained his acceptance of the appointment of United States District Attorney at the close of Grant's Administration. The danger of an uprising was felt to be so real that troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry and in New York Harbor. Many will sneer now. as they did then, at the need for taking such precautions, but they were certainly wise ones. This scrap of history adds to the evidence that the people were right in depending upon General

Boston Post (Dem.) It has often been said in disparagement of Governor Tilden that he did not exhibit sufficient pluck and energy in asserting his rights after the election He knew then as well as now that had he taken the oath of office and assumed to act as President another war was a dead certainty, and one that would deluge the whole land with blood, the end of which no man could foresee. A man of his shrewdness also must have been advised of the contemplated movements of Grant, and that an attempt to enforce his right with no organized military force to support him would necessarily prove abortive, more especially since the friends of Hayes were in possession of the Government and their leaders willing if not anxious to involve the nation in another war. The country can hardly estimate truly the danger from which the wisdom of Tilden delivered us or the debt of gratitude

A Lawsuit Extraordinary.

due him.

Bangor (Me.) Whig. While Mr. Seward was a member of the New York bar in active practice, in 1848, the postmaster of Syracuse refused to deliver a news paper to a Miss Felton, to whom it was addressed, without the payment of letter postage, the sender having placed upon it the initial letter of his name. Miss Felton thereupon sued the postmaster in trover for the value of the paper, and the case was tried before a Justice of the Peace, who held the postal instructions illegal, and consequently gave six cents damages and costs \$2.88 for plaintiff. The case was carried by the postmaster to the Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the judgment, with additional costs of \$22.85. From there it was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which added \$37.65 to the judgment before rendered, and the pestmaster then appealed the case to the Court of Appeals. where the judgment was affirmed with the additional sum of \$75.64, making \$136.19 in all. Not satisfied with this measure of justice in the State courts. the postmaster went with the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was elaborately argued by Mr. Seward and decided by a very labored opinion of the court, affirming the findings of the other courts and rendering judgment accordingly, but with what costs the record does not show. The case, as decided by the Court of Appeals of New York, is reported in 1 Comstock, 537, and as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 12th Howard, 284, in which volume

Indignation Against the Hanged Man

The indignation against J. J. Moore, the man recently lynched in Spartanburg county, S. C., was very great in the neighborhood where he lived. A citizen of that community writes that all the churches in that neighborhood refused to allow him to be buried in their grave yards. His remains were accordingly deposited in a field near his house. The writer, who participated in the lynching, says he has nothing to regret, but much prefers the position he occupies to that of the man who allows such a crime to go unpunished for one day longer than could be

it occupies nine pages.

helped. It may be mentioned in this connection that Governor Simpson has issued a proclamation calling upon the law officers and all good citizens of Spartanburg county to take all steps within their legal capacity as officers and citizens to bring the lynchers of Moore, the ravisher and murderer, to punishment. and thereby vindicate the majesty of the violated law.