SUNDAY....JANUARY 19 1879

CHESTER AND LENGIR AND CALDWELL AND WATAUGA RAILROAD, AND CON-

Should the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, referred to in THE OBSERVER yesterday, be extended from Greensboro, through Winston in Forsyth, and up the Yadkin Valley, through Yadkin and Wilkes counties, it could make an advantageous connection at Patterson, in Caldwell, with the extension of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge, at present designated as the Caldwell and Watauga Railroad. At the same time the Surry connection could be made by a branch road through Dobson to Mount Airy, penetrating the centre of the county, and perhaps affording larger facilities to the people of Surry than are contemplated in the Mount Airy and Greensboro scheme.

The Caldwell and Watauga connection, uniting at the Cranberry Iron Works with a road building by that Company from Cranberry to Johnson City, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, is an enterprise yet in embryo, but it is in such hands, and the movement has taken such earnest steps that it is as certain of accomplishment as the railroad from Chester to Lenoir, the county seat of Caldwell, which already has fifty miles of its line in operation, that is to say from Chester, South Carolina, to Dallas in Gaston county, and but six of the forty-four miles superstructure by May of this year. The distance then, from Lenoir to the Cranberry Iron Mines, is fifty miles, a gap between the Chester and Lenoir and Cranberry and Johnson' City roads that cannot fail to be closed. A close reconnoissance of the route has

been made by Chief Engineer C. S. Dwight, of the Chester and Lenoir Road, and he reports a feasible and comparatively easy route for the construction of a narrow gauge rallroad. He suggests, as the maximum cost of such a road from Lenoir to Cranberry though Cook's Gap, by way of Boone, Valle Crucis and along the Waauga Valley, an average not exceedin eight thousand dollars per mile, completed ready for business. There are no tunnels to be made along the route, and the maximum grades will be one hundred and eighty feet to the mile, five feet under a grade daily ascended, without difficulty, on the Milton and Sutherlin Narrow Gauge. The maximum grades on the completed portion of the Chester and Lenoir are one hundred and fifteen feet to the mile, and these the writer ascended on a ten ton engine, of twenty-five horse power, drawing thirty tons of freight, first and second class, mail, baggage, and express cars, with scarcely a perceptible decrease in the rate of speed, twelve miles an hour. The maximum grade on this road will be one hundred and twenty-five feet at the Catawba River, six miles from Hickory, and the maximum curve ten degrees, with a radius of five hundred and seventy-three feet. Grades of one hundred and eighty feet, on the upper connection, are not extraordinary, and two hundred would not present serious obstacles to the successful and profitable operation of narrow gauge roads throughout our mountains. The projectors of the connection be-

tween Lenoir and Cranberry, among whom Senator Council is prominent, have already secured an immediately available subscription of twenty-five thousand dollars, they have begun the building of stockades, and other preparations for the reception of the convict force at present employed on the Chester and Lenoir line, which, it is understood, is to be turned over to them on the completion of the work, and having selected their Chief Engineer, in the person of Capt. Dwight, they are ready to begin operations at any moment when the force of convict labor shall become available. Their connection at Cranberry is assured. The company owning the iron works at that point are frauds were being perpetrated against the constructing a road from Johnson City. which is at present half completed, and a portion already in operation. A Chattanooga company of iron manufacturers are aiding this enterprise with the rails, and they have promised that when the road is graded and ready from Lenoir to Cranberry, they will iron it for first mortgage bonds of the

It is a reasonable expectation that within the present year the cars will run from Chester to Lenoir, and a good year's work ought to complete the grading from the latter to Cranberry; so that inside of two years, at most, the narrow gauge connection should be complete from Chester, South Carolina, to Johnson City, Tennessee. In this view of the prospect, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley enterprise cannot be too vigorously pushed. There remains thirty-eight miles of grading to the friends of the poor unfortunate lunareach Greensboro. From that point to tics have each lost twenty-five per cent. of natural advantages added to many others. Patterson, in Caldwell, is about one hundred and fifteen miles, but an arrangement is possible, with the North Western North Carolina Railroad, to temporarily lay a third rail from Greensboro to Winston, and thereby save about thirty miles of grading, until the connections can be completed, and the company able to concentrate its force on the gap between Greensboro and Salem.

A connection with the road from Johnson City to Chester would appear to be desirable. It would tap the great universal grass and stock raising counties of the extreme northwest, bring rich stores of commerce to our tide water, open up an outlet through the port of Wilmington for the iron and copper ores of Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga and Mitchell, and bring the products of the plaster fields of southwest Virginia and the lime beds of northeastern Tennessee to the agricultural centre

of the Etate. The people of northwestern North Carolina are alive to the importance of rail-

of that section is fully appreciated by the people of other States. South Carolina is stretching out her hands towards it on the one hand, Virginia and Tennessee on the other. Tidewater North Carolina cannot remain an indifferent spectator to the diversion of such wealth, trade and commercial advantages, the magnitude of which no man can begin to forecast.

ABOUT CORRESPONDENCE.

The sitting of the Legislature must account to our friends for the delay in printing their favors. THE OBSERVER holds a good deal, but even THE OBSERVER'S capacity has a limit.

A few moments' lessure last evening afforded opportunity to look through some reams of paper writing which had accumulated in the few days preceding the close of the late contest for the Senatorship. There were many pages of eulogy of one or the other distinguished candidate, and many pages of suggestions as to what should follow the withdrawal letter of Judge Merrimon. All these, on sight, passed away from sight of man forever, as the contest itself had previously passed from the sight, and, we now trust, from the thoughts, even, of all good Democrats. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let all of us who live, while we live, live for the success of the party, and the country whose life is dependent upon that party's

In some sort connected with the Senatorial contest, and sharing the fate of papers on that subject, was found in the lot an indignant outburst from Wilmington in reply to an anonymous assault upon Capt. between Dallas and Lenoir at present to SAMUEL A. ASHE. Reply to the assault is grade, and by all reasonable calculations altogether unnecessary. His purity of the work will be completed ready for the character, devotion to the party, and of course to the State, are known and acknowledged of all men. For years and years the name of ASHE has been illustrious, and in all the long line of soldiers, patriots, and gentlemen who have borne that name so honored in North Carolina history, there has not been a braver soldier, a purer patriot, a knightlier gentleman, than he who worthily represents that old Cape Fear family here as his good and great kinsman does on the Pee

THE SOUTH IN POLITICS.

THE OBSERVER has very earnestly urged Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presi dency. The South is entitled to the place. and we did not believe that the nomination of a Southern man, even of a "Confederate Brigadier," would jeopard the success of the Democratic ticket. Elsewhere the nomination of Senator Merrimon is suggested by a friend of that distinguished

tendered. Soon after THE OBSERVER'S suggestion of Senator Ransom as the proper candidate, that gentleman was in the city, and he and Judge Merrimon both assured us that the time had not yet come for recognition of that Southern right. The Northern Democracy, both assured us, would concede the right now, indeed the South had but to claim and take it, but both also assured us that either to claim or to receive it would be dangerous to the success of the Democratic party. and therefore to the interests of the coun-Neither would for a moment permit the hope of personal advancement to im-

GEORGIA, says the Baltimore Sun, ex empts from taxation for ten years all capital invested in the manufacture of cotton. whether in buildings for mill purposes, machinery, or land purchased for the uses of such manufacture. Georgia cotton manufacturers, it is known, are quite flourishing and employ profitably a good number of people at certain towns.

Chatham County Outside Lunatics.

(Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.) Ріттявого, N. C., Jan. 8, 1879. MESSES. EDITORS: An article published in THE OBSERVER of the 24th of Decem ber, 1878, entitled "Our Outside Luns tics," seems to reflect upon the county officers of Chatham. The article states that "Dr. Love said to us that when he into office he discovered that great State in this matter, and he at once took steps to cut off this speculation in the imbecility and idiocy of unfortunates that was classed and paid for as lunacy. For instance he found that thirty-nine people

were drawing a support in this way in Chatham county. Now it claims only ten." Sirs, there is a big mistake either in your type or in Dr. Love's statement. I served the county of Chatham as County Commissioner from September, 1870, to De cember, 1876, and I think I can safely say that the county never drew from the State for the support of more than twelve or fifteen lunatics in any one year. I wish to state further, that every person who had been declared a lunatic by the Justices of the Peace and physicians (in this county) was also so declared by the judge and jury at Fall term of the Superior Court in 1877, and at Fall term 1878.

These facts can be proven by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county The State has never saved one dollar by the \$100 allewed in this county. This money is almost impossible to obtain. twenty-five per cent. is claimed by the county commissioners to pay the cost of the inquisition in the Court, and to pay the chairman of the board for collecting from the State Treasurer.

There is no doubt the State has been de frauded by unprincipled persons in some of the counties, but we would have it dis tinctly understood throughout the State that the physicians, justices of the peace. and county commissioners of Chatham are white men, and by a large majority Demo crats of the straitest sect, and if the Gen-eral Assembly does its duty this winter, the justices of the peace to be appointed will

be white Democrats, If the officers of the several counties would discharge their duty like while men there would be no necessity of running the friends of the poor lunatics to the expense of a jury trial in the Superior Courts.

Let the public (especially in Chatham) hear from you. I repeat there is a mistake somewhere. Respectfully yours,
J. D. Brasington.

NORMAL SCHOOL .- We learn that the necessary appropriations will be made for zens of the village to attend, as they did its continuance.—Chapel Hill Ledger. road connection, and the internal wealth its con

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1879.

MESSES. EDITORS:-The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to overflowing last night, which was a meet-ing called to pay a National tribute to the late Prof. Joseph Henry, who for some twenty years was connec'ed with the Smithsonian Institution in this city. Eloquent speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen. Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, among other things, said: 'The greatest achievement of Henry, said the speaker, is that he made Morse and Edison possible. He evolved the principle and they made the application. As Spenser was the poet of the poets so was Henry the philosopher of the philosophers. Paying tribute to his unselfish qualities, and the utter absence of pecuniary greed in his nature, he said his was too grand a soul to profane the high temple of nature and make it a place of commerce. The religious views of Prof. Henry were feelingly alluded to, and the oration closed with an assurance that his example in that respect was worthy of emulation by all."

The Senate came in the Hall in a body Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Diplomatic Representatives from other nations, including an unusual num ber of ladies, also His Excellency the President and Cabinet Secretaries.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS. This gentleman has been nominated by the Democratic caucus of the Missouri Leg islature for the position of United States Senator for the short term. This term is now being filled by Hon. D. H. Armstrong by appointment of the Governor in place of Bogy, deceased. The term will expire 4th of March, proximo, so that the new Senator will have but a few days to serve. Gen. Shields has heretofore repre sented two States in the United States Senate-Illinois and Minnesota. This is perhaps the only case on record where the same man has represented three States of this Union in the Senate.

Last winter when the present Doorkeeper of the House was nominated by the Democratic caucus, B. F. Butler or behalf of the Republicans pat Gen Shields in nomination for Deerkeeper, and urged his election upon the grounds that he was poor - made his living by lecturing; and was a distinguished soldier. The object of Butler and his party was to induce the belief that the Republican party was the special friend of the soldier. Now, the Democrats of Missouri have "tak en the wind out of Butler's sails" as they have shown a willingness to give the distinguished soldier reward commensurate with his reputation and abilities.

EFFECTS OF FREE RESUMPTION - SAVINGS BANKS.

ago to aid in funding the public debt, by fail to see it." The men engaged in the authorizing the Issue of ten dollar three | traffic admit-have admitted to your cor-York, gave some startling figures and facts | evil influence on any community, in in regard to the shrinkage in prices of which it is practiced and is no property since 1874.

eonstituting the Government a savings rests on such gains, as inevitably as rate of three per cent., which may be converted into a four per cent. bond when Neither would accept the nomination if the depositor can get as much as \$50. there being no four per cent. bond of less denomination than \$50 issued by the Gov. ernment. And the results of which I speak, appeared incidentally. Mr. Wood was trying to show that the savings banks of the country were not safe. After showing from the official report of the Comp banks in the United States having the vast sum of near nine millions dollars on deposit. Mr. Wood said: It will be seen that the aggregate deposits held by the savings banks of the United States in 1877 '78 were \$879,879,425. To secure these de posits these banks held aggregate nominal resources of \$941,447,150; but when the nature of these resources is examined it will appear that more than two thirds must necessarily be of doubtful value. As for instance \$408,921,601 are loans upon real estate. Who can say of what real value these loans are? So far as the city of New York is concerued it is quite certain that if an attempt should be made to realize upon loans made upon real estate three or tour years ago not over one fifth of the amount loaned would be obtained From this it appears that of the 408 millions of dollars secured by real estate that not more than one fifth of that sum

> could be realized! Is it any wonder that so many of these savings banks have failed, and that tens of thousands of the poor laboring people of the country have lost their earnings. This great shrinkage has occurred, too, within

the last three or four years. This result should fix the seal of condemnation upon this swindling forced resumption scheme of John Sherman. The ravages and destruction to the prosperity of the people is certainly lament able. This financial legislation has brought poverty, bankruptcy, and an army of tramps. And strange to say, Fernando Wood favors forced resumption. W. H. M.

From the Sca-Side.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

CURRITUCK C. H., Jan. 13, 1879. MESSRS. EDITORS: We have had an exceedingly cold snap for our latitude. The rivers and sounds soon became sheets of ice, notwithstanding the high winds prevailing. Much loss to shipping on the route fence law. What interest can a poor man of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal who owns but a few acres of land, or none, els of oyster shells lay off the Court House of this liberty and they would be poor incitizens to accept the shells as a gratuity, numbers to the North. Geese sell here at 25 cents, ducks at 25 cents per pair. Large quantities of fresh fish are caught in our rivers, bays and sounds. With all of these

CHAPEL HILL PROPERTY. The future prespects of Chapel Hill are encouraging. Our friends tell us that the railroad will certainly be built within the next year. that a sufficient appropriation to carry on the Normal School will be allowed, and that everything that can be done to build up the University will receive a hearty support from the Legislature. Strangers are moving here, new houses are being built, and our merchants and citizens are smiling over the prospects. Sustain your paper. See how the skies are brightening. and have brightened, since its establish ment in your town. Hurrah for Chapel Hill!-Chapel Hill Ledger.

IMPORTANT LECTURES -Professor W. C. Kerr is expected to begin his series of lectures on "Geology of North Carolina," at the University, on the 27th inst. This gentleman is distinguished for his famili-arity with North Carolina and her resources, is a clear and forcible lecturer, and bis instruction will be of great value. His lecm mbers of the Legislature are favorably tures will take place in the National His-disposed toward the Normal School, and tory room, (Prof. Simond's recitation we have every reason to believe that the ro m.) President Bat le invites he citi-

What They Think in Johnston.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] JOHNSTON COUNTY, Jan. 18, 1879. MESSES. EDITORS :- Allow me in the outset to congratulate THE OBSERVER on the bandsome compliment paid it by the Legislature now sitting, in awarding to it the Public Printing, not I presume that it has been the "champion" of any particular pet measure, but that it is reliable and responsible, and has daily given evidence of a broad statesmanship, advocating those things that pertain to the interests of the people generally. Long may it live to shed light, and stand an ornament to North Carolina journalism.

As was well known, Judge Merrimon had many-very many warm friends in Johnston county; but he has, by his exhibition of party fealty and lofty patriotism grappled to him as with hooks of steel all, and more than all of his former triends. And now let the Democratic party honor itself in making him our next Governor. He has as U. S. Senator deserved well of the State, but in withdrawing from the Senatorial contest at the time he did, for the sake of party unity, he has shown himself to be a man of no ordinary moral courage and patriotism.

Of course Gov. Vance, if he lives, will be our next Senator, and we all know his devotion to the interests of the whole people-of the Southern people especially. Not to be faithful to his own Southland would not be Vance.

Our Legislature has much important work to do, if they will do it. The State debt must be adjusted, and I see they have gone to work at it. Our farming interests must be fostered. How to act wisely in this matter is to thinking people very difficult. This lien bond and mortgage busi ness is ruining the country. I think many adults outside the lunatic asylum need guardians. Can't the Legislature act in this matter and thus benefit the farmers Can not our representatives give us a practicable, tangible dog law? Place a tax on everything of the dog kind; make it a misdemeanor, with a telling penalty, not to list each and every dog, and make it somebody's duty to kill "nobody's dog;" and with such tax increase our pitiful

I see that the Moffitt Bell-Punch idea

school fund.

seems to be popular in the Assembly. It is doubtless an improvement on our present License System. I should from my heart pity any measure that is not. But it is not "bearding the lion;" 'tis only dallying with him. Oh, for men and enough of them, who have the moral courage to stifle evil, and not license it The best and wises men of all ranks, from the humblest mechanic to those in highest office agree that the liquor traffic is a curse to the people. 'Tis not necessary to say here in what way. 'Tis a curse in every way 'Tis so plain that "he that runs may In the discussion of the bill a few days read, and the wayfaring, tho' fools, can't respondent, that liquor selling exerts an benefit This bill of Mr. Wood, which passed engaged in it. It brings them monthe House, is claimed by its friends as ey. But heaven's blighting curse bank, where the poor people can deposit it did on Achan's gold. One man favors their small earnings and get a government the traffic because he loves to drink, bond of ten dollars bearing interest at the (purely selfish) another favors it because he makes money by it, (selfish again.) The Legislator favors it because he thinks it popular, and he wants to be elected again

(more selfishness.) Your correspondent respectfully submits that any and every sensible man, who will rise above selfish considerations, and act for the best interest of society—the rising generation as well as those now acting their parts on life's stage, will, without troller, that in 1878 there were 663 savings doubt, conclude that liquor selling, and consequently liquor drinking, is an evil. If an evil, he will go for abating it; pay, more than that, he will go for prohibiting it. When you take the twist out of whirlwind, 'tis no longer a whirlwind, and when you lop off the evils of the liquor traffic, there will be no traffic left. Would that our legislators could rise to the full conception of duty, moral duty, and abnegating self, show forth that true moral heroism that would purge our statutes of such a foul blot as that is, which in the name of a great State, gives license to one citizen to rob, murder and destroy both the soul and the body of another!

Who would not in the name and for the sake of revenue be willing to send forth a blighting stream of liquid fire to sear the consciences of men, to poison the hearts and minds of our children, and bring upon our women, in spite of their protests and prayers, a desolation worse than death.

A licensed curse! by Christian My hand trembles, and my pen Refuses to make farther record of

What Caswell People Say. [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

CASWELL COUNTY, Jan. 13, 1879.

Masses. Editors :- I see many communications in your valuable paper, l call it valuable for it certainly is a paper for the people, I see many things urged by your different correspondents as a necessity. Such as the fence law, the free schools, &c. We are a poor people in this section,

but too proud to own it, but there is one thing I believe all will own and that is, that the taxes are as high as they can bear. I know that the class of people of whom I speak are generally strangers to our legisators (except just before elections), I fee very certain that the people here are more interested in the reduction of their taxes than in a change of the school laws or s fence law. What interest can a poor man was caused by the ice, which broke up up- have in a fence law? I know many famider the influence of a heavy North wind lies who get their support principally (ex-Monday last. Several large barges from the cept bread) from their cows, and their Eric Canal were sunk by the ice. Three cows get their fiving at least two thirds of containing one thousand two hundred bush the year in the commons. Deprive them were wrecked by the ice. The owners of deed. If the fence law is to be adopted it the boats are ashore and trying to get our will be equal to saying to the poor, who own no land, that they shall own no stock. rather than throw them overboard. Ducks As to the school law I think it is very and wild-fowls are being shipped in large good, when carried out, and if anything is needed it is something to force those who have the control of the schools to carry out the laws. The school law is not carried out here, and the people are tired of the Caswell law. One corner of a township can the township. One district I know has not had a school in four years, and there is no money due that I can hear of. We have three committeemen in each township, and none in my district. Whose business is it to remedy these wrongs? Perhaps you will say the County Commissioners, but they have been petitioned and refuse to hear the people. All we can hear is "that the township system has been adopted." Where is our Superintendent of Public Instruction? The poor people as I said, desire a reduction of taxes. They desire a reduction of the salaries of State and county officers. Would it not be much better to reduce the princely salaries of some, and thereby enable our people to make some provision for our one armed and one-legged soldiers? many of whom are suffering for the common necessaries of life? Surely they are entitled to some aid from the State. Is there more charity in the free school system than there would be in levying a tax for the re-lief of our maimed soldiers? Wishing you great success, I remain

J H. S. Yours truly. As a GARGLE for sore throst Meade Baker's Carbone Mouth Wash unequaled. Fifty cents a bottle.

Judge Merrimon for Vice-President.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] MESSES. EDITORS :- The withdrawal of Hou, A. S. Merrimon from the Senatorial contest before the Democratic caucus has fixed him deeper in the hearts of his friends, and challenged the admiration and esteem of his enemies. It has placed him pre-eminently in the minds and hearts of the people of the State as the leading statesman and patriot of all her greatest men. And should a Southern man be chosen before the National Convention for the Vice-Presidency, the name of no man in the South would give greater satisfaction to the people of North Carolina than would the name of A. S. Merrimon He has doubly purged the alleged charge of infidelity to his party in accepting a seat in the Senate of the United States, first by his able and statesmanlike discussion of the great national questions of State in the Senate, and last by his self-abnegation in the behalf of the Democratic party of North Carolina. His manly and dignified bearing, his splendid abilities as a lawyer, his very look, all recommend him as no other man in the State is recommended for Vice President. He cannot sink down because of his apparent defeat in his re-election. but will rise higher, and each year but establish him more firmly in the appreciation, esteem and love of his people.

Choice of Presidential Electors,

[Special to the New York Herald, 17th.] Washington, Jan. 16.—The movement in the Alabama Legislature to pass a law making the Presidential electors hereafter elected not by the popular vote but by the Legislature, after the manner which ori ginally obtained in many of the States and up to 1861 in South Carolina, attracts much attention here. Democrats, at first blush, think well of it on the ground that it would prevent not only the partisan interference of United S ates deputy mar shals and supervisors in the elections, but also all trouble with returning boards, bodies which have fallen into suspicion with all decent people. Republicans suggest that the laws which give Federa supervision of elections in which Federal officers are to be returned would in such case apply also to the election of members of the State Legislature, and that the field of Federal interference would be widened and not diminished. Here and there one finds a republican who prudently desires to see all the federal election laws repealed while it is yet time, and the best democrats would gladly join in such a movement, but it is very doubtful whether a majority of the democrants in either House would now vote to repeal them. They see that these laws give enormous power to the party which has the administration of them, and the selection of the deputy marshals and supervisors. They have seen and felt the effects of the gross misuse which the republicans, especially in the Southern States and in the city of lew York have made of these and they have a mind to take their ewn turn some day with them. The republican politicians are fully aware of this danger to themselves, and it is one of the causes of their desperate efforts to retain

Republican Ignorance, So-Called.

[Special to the N. Y. World, 17th.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1879.-Senator Windom illustrated once more to-day the curious ignorance of prominent Republicans in regard to the real condition of the Southern blacks. He proposed that a committee of Senators shall devise means for the removal of the negroes from such parts of the South where they are refused their rights, to other parts of the country, or to a reservation. He appears to be ignorant of the well known fact, that there is, and has been for years, a constant and unimpeded migration of the blacks, a movement which has been aided and stimulated by organized emigration societies of planters in such States as Louisiana and Arkansas, and by colored emigration agents elsewhere, acting as private persons, giving intelligence concerning lands, prices, wages, crops, &c. Hundreds of thousands of negroes have emigrated from Southeastern to Southwestern States in the half dozen years, and it would probably amaze Senator Windom to know that Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been favorite States with industrious colored men seeking new homes, and that in 1875, at the very time when Senator Morton was vainly trying to persuade the Northern public that no negro's life was safe in Mississippi, hundreds of negro families removed thither from North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, attracted by the rich lands of the Yazoo Bottom, and laughing at the ridiculous stories of murder and intimidation which they knew from the reports of their friends who had preceded them were false. If leading Republican Senators would take the trouble to travel through the Southern States and investigate fairly the condition of the negroes they would not offer such ridiculous resolutions, which are evidently based upon a supposition that the Southern blacks are serfs of the soil, unable to leave the spot where they happen to be fixed.

American Manufactures.

[From the New York Times.] A recent dispatch from Havana says that Spain will contract next March for 15, 500,000 kilogrammes of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco to be made into cigars. This beginning will be followed, doubtless, by many other orders. It seems novel that Spain should depend on us for tobacco when she has heretofore got all that she wanted from Cuba, whence she has drawn so many of her supplies. This is another introduction to the new order of things to which Europe will in due time become accustomed. If we send beer to Germany, cheese to England, caviare to Russia, why should not we send tobacco to Spain i Our best cigars used to be Spanish cigars. It will not be long before the shop keepers in the Puerta del Sol and the Calle de Alcala will be advertising the finest American cigars. We are rapidly changing ancient conditions. Our products now go to the remotest ends of the earth. Man cannot travel to any quarter of the globe without meeting with some kind of Ameri-can goods. Hundreds of people in the far East who may never have seen a "live Yankee," have eaten or used something that the Yankees have made, and every ear adds to the sum numerable exports.

THE RAIL ROAD.-It is now believed to be in the power of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity to get a railroad to this point if they will only display a moderate share of enterprise and liberality. The Legislature is now in session and a gentleman hes gone from this vicinity to look after getting the old charter amended in several points wherein it is defective or unsuited to existing circumstances. A gentleman who is practical and intelligent and an ardent friend of the work says he is fully persuaded if we can raise the small sum of twenty five or thirty thousand dollars that the road will be built. Iron is now so cheap, down to almost nothing, that the rails will be less than half what they would have cost heretofore. There is no doubt about our ability to get convict labor, so the cost of grading will scarcely exceed the amount necessary to feed the convicts while they are at work. We hope to see the work going rapidly forward by the 1st of May.—Oxford Free Lance.

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH from decayed teth and diseased gums, use MEADE &

Washington Ways, not Mr. Lamar's

[Special to the Baltimere Gazette, 18th.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- "I cannot save any of my salary," said Senator Lamar to day to your correspondent. "It is impossible. I never paid a cent beyond ivery hire and a few little kindred items of election expenses in my life, and I have been in politics a long time. I could save \$1,000 a year if I would do certain things. but I do not think my conscience would be satisfied if I did. For instance, I pay about \$300 a year for newspapers; I like to read them. I have pass s over rail roads, I could travel all over the United States free, but I pay my fare. It costs me \$57 for each member of my family every time I come and go between here and home. I have telegraph passes, but I never use them. I do not think it would be right. I can send anything I please over the express lines, yet I pay my express bills. I spend my salary, and never have any money. Some Senators use all these privileges of dead-heading, and they say it is right. I think otherwise. But there is one thing I think, should be done, and I shall propose it as soon as 1 get a chance. Every Senator should have a private secretary. He has more correspondence, committee work. &c., than he can do. The Senator gets \$5,000 a year, and cannot support his family in keeping with his position and employ a private secretary on that sum." The conscience of Senator Lamar should be embalmed. The dead heading business is carried to such extremes that it is noth ing unusual to see a street car filled with Congressmen about the time the House

ductor to save the paltry sum of five cents.

adjourns, all presenting passes to the con-

Polygamous People's Troubles [Special to the Rickmond Dispatch, 18th.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The wife of the mayor of Salt Lake City, and Mrs Williams, a blooming Mormon widow, Mrs. Williams is a daughter of Brigham Young), were before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, when they urged that polygamy, as it exists now in Utah. be condoned. They said that the decision of the Supreme Court making it punishable as a crime, will prevent any more polygamous marriages in the Territory. They alleged as a reason why it should be condoned, that to enforce the law against t now would be to turn out thousands of helpless women and children upon the cold charity of the world. Mrs. Spencer appeared with them as attorney.

The Present Political Point

(Special to Richmond Dispatch, 18th.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There is more talk at present in political circles in regard to the coming California elections than about any one political event, and both parties are alive to the importance of carwhich will have a Democratic congression al majority in the next Congress and eighteen with Republican majorities, so that if California shall go Republican that would make a tie and prevent an election. The Republicans, through the Administration, have made a bid recently on the Chinese question, and the Democrats will, in a few days, in the House, go considerably better.

A Great Blg Haul.

[Special to the Baltimore Gazette, 18th.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The practical results of the pension bill just passed the Senate are bard to calculate. Instead of \$18,000,000 the bill will probably draw on the treasury for something in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. For instance, there are now 40,000 pensioners on the roll. It is estimated at the pension bureau that the average of arrearages, including all the pensioners, will be \$600 each, and this item alone will aggregate \$24,000,000. It is fair to calculate that the same amount will be required for the widows and children of the deceased pensioners, making a total of at least \$50,000,000.

The Tobacco Tax.

(Special to Richmond Dispatch, 18th) Washington, Jan. 17.-The Virginia senators had reason to believe that the Senate Finance Committee would make their report on tobacco this week, but if it is done next week there will still be time to give it full consideration in the Senate. Further delay, however, will be dangerous. and the passage of the House pension bill by the Senate, which some say will require \$20,000,000, and others an untold amount. to meet its provisions, does the reduction bill harm.

STATE UNIVERSTY RAILHOAD. - We learn that President Battle and General Hoke have prepared a charter of the State University Railroad Company. No aid is asked of the State, except one hundred convicts, who are to be boarded, clothed and guarded by the company. Members of the Legislature to whom the subject has been mentioned, think there will be no objection to the bill. The road is to be run from Cha pel Hill, or some point in its vicinity, to some point on the N. C, R. R. or the R. A. & Airline Railroad. Whether the terminus will be Hillsboro, University Station, Durham, Morrisville, Agex or Cary, will depend on the liberality of the citizens of those points. The road will be narrow or broad guage, according to the decision of the directors. 'The company is authorized to go to work as soon as \$10,000 is subscribed to the capital stock.-Chapel Hill

Texas ranks third among the woolproducing States, having 3,674,000 sheep, and so treading closely on the heels of Ohio. California leads, of course. Nueces County, Tex., has more sheep in its limits than any other county in the Union-656,000.

Last year 5,314 books were published in England, 1,584 being new editions. Fic-tion leads, with 879 volumes; theology comes next, with 739, and education third, with 586. Nearly all the novels are republished, while hardly a third of the other books go to a second edition.

Two members of the Ontario Legislature tramped on snow-shoes 210 miles of the 374 miles distance between their con stituencies and Toronto. The Premier and Treasurer of Quebec took a twentyfour mile walk on the same useful articles of foot-grar last week, inspecting the unfinished section of a government railway.

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ONE OF THE SETTLERS .- Among the seventy-five or eighty delegates who attended the convention of Northern settlers, held last week at Charlotte, N C. was a Captain Haves, of the regular army of the United States, whose connection with the history of North Carolina during the final days of the war was of quite a romantic and singular nature. He was the first Federal soldier who entered Raleigh; and a Confederate who fired at oim after the surrender, was hanged by order of the Federal commander. Capt. Hayes was also in charge of the squad which ar. rested Governor Vance at Statesville. His regiment was stationed at Morganton where he was married to Miss McElrath so that his opportunities for knowing something of the recent state of feeling of the North Carolina people have been good. - Petersburg Index, 18th.

The Reproof.

Whisper it softly, When nobody's near; Let not those accents Fall harsh on the ear She is a blossom Too tender and frail For the keen blast-The pittless gale.

Whisper it gently,

Gentle words rarely Threats and repreaches The stubborn may move-Nob e the conquest Aided by .ove.

Whisperit kindly,
"Twill pay thee to know
Peditent tear drops
Down her cheeks flow. Has she from virtue Wandered astray? Guide her feet gently, Rough is the way. She has no parent, None of her kin Lea her from error,

Do s she lean on thee Ch rish the trust; God to the merciful

Keep her from sin

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