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The Eagle

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The New President of the French Republic.

Marie Ednie Patric Maurice de McMahon, Duke de Magenta, a Marshal of France and a Senator was born at Sully in 1807, and was the descendant of a noble Irish family.

He entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aid de-camp to General Acheard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of Captain in 1833 and after holding the posts of aid-de-camp to several generals in Africa, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated major of foot chasseurs in 1840, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the Forty first of the line in 1845, and General of the Brigade in 1848.

When in 1855, General Canrobert left the Crimea, General McMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division, and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, September 8, then assigned General McMahon on the perilous post of carrying the works of Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

General McMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the baton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William I., of Prussia, in November 1861, and was nominated to the command of the third corps d'armee October 12, 1862 and appointed Governor General of Algeria in 1864.

In the recent war between France and Prussia, Marshal McMahon was the most popular and prominent of the French commanders, and his great reputation as a military leader survived even the crushing defeat of his forces. In his first collision at Woerth, rushing on to retire the temporary overthrow of a brigade, he found himself confronted by a vastly superior force of the enemy, and despite of the terrible fighting of the best trained soldiers of Napoleon's armies he was overwhelmed with fearful slaughter.

Thence by a masterly retreat through the Vosges mountains he concentrated the remnant of his forces at Nancy, and formed the nucleus of the army which he subsequently led in the effort to raise the siege of Metz. The result of the fatal mistake of this movement along the Belgian frontier was the culminating disaster to the French arms at Sedan, where the fate of the Napoleonic dynasty was decided by the surrender of the Emperor. Marshal McMahon was not, however, in command at the time of the surrender, having received a most dangerous wound at the previous battle. At the conclusion of the war with Prussia Marshal McMahon (having recovered from his wound) was appointed to a command by President Thiers, and took a most active and decisive part in the suppression of the Communist insurrection in Paris. Under his direction the second siege of that city was conducted to a successful termination, and the terrors of the Commune rule ended in the attempted destruction of the city by fire, for which, and for the bloody excesses perpetrated under it, sanguinary retribution was subsequently exacted. Since that time until the coup d'etat of Saturday he remained Commander in Chief of the Army of the French Republic.

It is said that the late Chief Justice Chase was the finest scholar that ever presided over the Supreme court. As a Latin and Greek scholar he was not surpassed by any man in his profession. He read French as readily as English—was a finished Italian, Spanish and German scholar—and thoroughly versed in English literature. His appreciation of and perfect mastery of the works of Shakspeare, Milton, and earlier British poets, and the later exponents of the poetic art, Wordsworth, and others of the Lake school, was something marvellous.

Important Railroad Movements.

The important announcement of the consolidated management of the Petersburg and Weldon and the Petersburg and Richmond railroads was made in the Dispatch of yesterday. This combination was determined upon at the meeting of the two companies on Tuesday. Mr. Ragland, of Petersburg, the President of the Petersburg and Weldon Company, was made President of the Petersburg and Richmond road, was made General Manager of the consolidated line.

This is a decided movement in advance, and highly beneficial to the trade of this city and the whole country traversed by the two roads. Petersburg was once a wall between us and the whole country beyond it to the South. All freights from Richmond for that country not long ago were subject to charges and commissions for transshipment in Petersburg. Now there are no such delays and burthens to restrict our trade in that direction, and everything we ship that goes through Petersburg will be conveyed with railroad dispatch to its destination.

This is a great deal gained to our merchants. But this is not all that is gratifying that comes of this combination of railroad management between Richmond and the North Carolina line. The cooperation of the roads gives to their rolling stock a regularity and efficiency of movement that will impart increased activity and vigor to our commerce with the Southside and with North Carolina. We shall thus soon be in full possession of the advantages of railroad communication southwardly that we have had the right to expect, and of which we have been so long deprived.

The Weldon and Wilmington railroad will no doubt enter into the most liberal and cordial relations with the combined line from Richmond to Weldon, and we shall have the most favorable opportunity to share in the very rich trade of Eastern Carolina. Colonel Bridges, of the Weldon and Wilmington road, is a sagacious, practical, and energetic railroad man, and knows how liberal schedules and rates affect trade and railroad profits. Mr. Ragland is also a man of shrewdness and an unflinching energy. Assisted by Mr. Wayne, he will make the most of the trade for which he competes, and will, in promoting the success of his line, do great things for Richmond.

About the same time that this most interesting railroad measure is adopted an important change takes place on the York River rail and water-line. The new company which has purchased the York River railway will in a few days have possession of it and it is understood will at once inaugurate a daily line, with connecting lines leading to both Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Eastern-Shore railway will form a part of their routes. The connection with it will be at Annamessix, Accomac county. Capacious and fleet steamers will be put on the York river and the Chesapeake bay, and a trade and travel will spring up via the York river between Richmond and the North not before seen upon the route and never anticipated by its most enthusiastic friends.

These movements we may justly consider as the most interesting to this city that have taken place for a long time. They will facilitate our commerce, and, of course, increase it very decidedly. They give us more sea room and enable us to breathe freer and deeper. It is well calculated to inculcate dependency to have railroads and not derive proper benefits from them, to have broad, deep waters, and not use them for the purposes of commerce. But now we are no longer to labor under such a drawback upon the routes named, and we may well felicitate ourselves therefor. The people of Richmond may put a high value upon these improvements.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Examination and Commencement exercises of the Goldsboro Female College take place on the 5th and 6th of June next.

The population of Africa is supposed to be 185,000,000.

Post Offices.

The Postmaster-General has established discontinued and changed the names of the following offices in N. C. since July 1st, 1872.

This list has been carefully prepared by C. C. Holmes, Chief Clerk of the Northern Post office from the records of the Department and will be of great service to Merchants, Business men, Post office officials, &c.

Table with columns: ESTABLISHED, County, and list of post offices including Wake, Wayne, Cleveland, Cherokee, Buncombe, Cumberland, Halifax, Wilkes, Lenoir, Greene, Swain, Davie, Mitchell, Wayne, Franklin, Beaufort, Bladen, Mecklenburg, Wake, Swain, Wake, Chatham, Onslow, Hertford, Montgomery, Duplin, Hyde, Nash, Iredell, Brunswick, Currituck, Clay, Rutherford, Perquimans, Mitchell, Alexandria, Mecklenburg, Harriet, Pitt, Randolph, Franklin, Madison, Polk, Beaufort, Gladesboro, Mecklenburg, Martin, Henderson, Rowan, Blain, Currituck, Person, Rutherford, Wake, Caswell, Beaufort, Surry, Lenoir, Bladen.

Table with columns: RE-ESTABLISHED, County, and list of post offices including Mecklenburg, Harriet, Pitt, Randolph, Franklin, Madison, Polk, Beaufort, Gladesboro, Mecklenburg, Martin, Henderson, Rowan, Blain, Currituck, Person, Rutherford, Wake, Caswell, Beaufort, Surry, Lenoir, Bladen.

\*Has been discontinued since July 1st 1872.

Table with columns: DISCONTINUED, County, and list of post offices including Claytonville, Buncombe County, nearest office, Davidson, Castle Hayne, New Hanover County, nearest office, Wilmington, Caldwell, Orange County, nearest office, Hillsboro, Chimney Rock, Rutherford county, nearest office, Grassy Knob, Columbus, Polk County, nearest office, Rutherfordton, Friesburg, Forsythe County, nearest office, Salem, Five Forks, Stokes County, nearest office, Little Yadkin, Fulton, Davie County, nearest office, Mocksville, Gladesboro, Randolph County, nearest office, Pittsborough, Grimesland, Pitt County, nearest office, Washington, Hay Meadow, Wilkes County, nearest office, Wilkesboro, Hunter's Bridge, Beaufort County, nearest office, Washington, Jadesville, Surry County, nearest office, Hay Stack, Independence, Caswell County, nearest office, Yanceyville, Jumping Run, Alexander County, nearest office, Statesville, Latham's, Beaufort County, nearest office, Washington, Merry Hill, Bertie County, nearest office, Windsor, Mill River, Henderson County, nearest office, Boilston, Monk's Store, Sampson County, nearest office, Newton Grove, Morton's Store, Alamance County, nearest office, Graham, Neulsville, McDowell County, nearest office, Marion C. H., New Light, Wake County, nearest office, Forestville, Pleasant Retreat, McDowell County, nearest office, Catawba, Piedmont Springs, Burke County, nearest office, Morganton, Salem Grove, Alexander County, nearest office, Stony Point, Smith's Ford, Catawba County, nearest office, Locust Level, Stones Bay, Onslow County, nearest office, Onslow C. H., Top Sail Sound, New Hanover County, nearest office, Wilmington, Walnut Creek, Buncombe County, nearest office, Asheville, Wheelersville, Northampton County, nearest office, Murfreesboro, White Plains, Cleveland County, nearest office, Shelby.

Election of Judges.

At the election in August next, six of the twelve Judges of the Superior Court in this State will have to be voted for. In this Judicial District a Judge is to be elected. Judge Logan's term expires on the first Thursday in August, and from what we hear from lawyers of all political parties, no one will regret that Judge Logan's time is about out. He actually hinders the transaction of business in and out of Court.

Let the names of good men, intelligent men and good lawyers, be proposed for election, and then we are willing to trust the matter to the honest people of the District.

While we shall oppose the election of an incompetent man, we will favor the election of some good man, no matter how he is brought before the people. No party nomination should be made for a Judge, and, if none are made, we believe that a good man can be elected.

We are sorry to believe it, but while on the subject of electing Judges we will say that the people seem to have no more confidence in the integrity of many of the Lawyers than they have in their Judges. It is believed that many suits have been brought in this State by lawyers merely for "black mailing" purposes, and that the lawyers knew what the object was when they advised their clients to enter suit. It is no uncommon thing for us to hear lawyers denounced by people who have no business in Court as well as by those who speak in respect for the Judiciary in every branch, but there must be a reformation before we can indulge in laudations of the present manner of legal proceedings. If a lawyer cannot make a living by honest practice, he should resort to farming or something else for a livelihood, and not resort to short and "smart" tricks in the Courts of the State or before Magistrates' Courts.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has been invited, and has accepted the invitation, to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of the University of Virginia, on July 2d.

Craighead, Mecklenburg County, to Huntersville.

Catawba Vale, McDowell County, to Old Fort. Hotel, Bertie County, to Lewiston. Powell's Point, Currituck County, to California.

CURIOUS INVENTIONS.—INGENUOUS, LOUISOIS, AND IMPROVABLE.—The records of the United States Patent Office contain many applications for ludicrous as well as impracticable inventions. The time and talent expended in devising some machine which it is supposed will make the inventor's fortune would, if applied to his ordinary daily labor, make him a thoroughly competent mechanic and secure him a comfortable livelihood. As a proof of the truth of the above remarks, a few illustrations may be given. In 1870 the owner of some bee hives, irritated by the loss of his honey by the bee-moth, asked for a patent for a combined beehive and beehive. He had noticed that the bee-moth travels by night, while the busy bees work by day. His desire, therefore, was for a device that should admit the worker by day and keep out the thief by night. Thus his ingenuity effected the erection of a hutmost pivoted upon a beehive, provided with gates. The bees were expected to be in their hives just before dark; the hives lighting on their roosts, were then to close the gates of the hive and keep them shut all night. The early rising of the hives would automatically open the gates again and return the bees—their honey all safe—to the air of heaven and the flowers of earth. He received the patent.

Another applicant asked for a patent-right for an artificial moon that should light each town that used it without expense. His eye had often been struck by the reflection of the distant windows at sunset and how far light traveled. He therefore proposed a balloon for each town sufficiently large to raise a huge reflector, that was to be hoisted every evening at dusk, about the time the hives had shut in the bees. The reflection of the sun's rays cast downward upon the village was sure to light it through all the darkness of the night. Fortunately for himself, this inventor presented his application through a patent attorney, who told him it was doubtful if it could be obtained.

In the fall of 1872 a gentleman applied for and received a patent for building houses on wheels and rollers, so that in case of earthquake they might roll forward or backward, and not be shaken to pieces. Another gentleman applied for a patent for heating a house in winter as well as in the summer. The office decided that this invention was worthy of protection and gave him his patent.

Another applied for a combination of a clock and a bed, so ingeniously contrived that when the clock struck the bottom of the bed dropped out. He claimed that this plan would probably awaken the sleeper.

Another inventor from the frontiers asked for a patent for a combination of a cannon and a plough. For this purpose he filed three applications, making the elongated bundles of the plough hollow so as to form two cannon. These were to be kept loaded till the guerillas were after the ploughman; the cannon were then to be fired, the guerillas shot down, and the farmer to go on his way rejoicing.

In 1870 a very ingenious gentleman from the rural districts applied for a patent to prevent cows from switching their tails. He presented two models—one shaped like a bottle, around the end of which the cow's tail was to be carried; the other was a square block, with a hole through the centre, wherein the tail was to be put and tied in a knot so that the animal could not withdraw it.

FROM CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT. Election of Judges.

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Louisiana.

We do not wish to say much concerning General Grant's Louisiana proclamation, as our readers are not tolerably familiar with the facts of the usurpation in that State the fault is not ours. We desire, however, to say a few words on the subject.

First, the Legislature of Louisiana would have been convened in due season, and in danger to life or property, and therefore General Grant had no right to act upon Katoe's demand. He should have refused to act without a requisition from the Legislature of Louisiana.

Secondly, General Grant tries to hide behind Congress and the State courts. He has good reason for putting Congress between him and the indignation of his countrymen; but he only adds to his own guilt and defiles himself with duplicity when he attempts to screen his acts with such tribunals as the State courts of Louisiana. Those courts, as he well knows, are the creatures of the Executive government—or rather, as Katoe would have it, Grant's creature, General Grant's own creatures—thrust into place to be used for the very purpose for which General Grant has just used them. We do not suppose that the President, or rather the man who wrote his proclamation (for it was evidently written by a sharp lawyer), expected to deceive the people of this country. The proclamation was probably intended to deceive European readers, and especially those crowned heads whose peoples, according to Grant's last annual message, are all shortly going to establish republican forms of government in their own countries.

LOUISIANA IS A SATRAPY. Her fate may be the fate of New York, whenever General Grant chooses to employ the army and navy to establish a usurping Governor in the latter State.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE OVERTURE OF THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN TO THEIR SOUTHERN BRETHREN.—[Baltimore Sun, 22d.]—Dr. Nicolls, as chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented the following paper, which was unanimously approved by the Assembly.

Resolved, That the General Assembly do solemnly declare that, in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by each of the two bodies now constituting the reunited Assembly, all action touching the brethren adhering to the body known as the Southern General Assembly, together with all action touching the body known as the Old School Synod of Missouri, has been, since the reunion, null and void, and therefore of no binding effect, and not to be pleaded as a precedent in the future.

Resolved, That the Assembly express confidence in the soundness of doctrine and Christian character of these brethren, and cannot doubt that a more intimate communion would lead to a speedy removal of the barriers that now separate those of like faith, to increase mutual liking and esteem, and to a practical manifestation of our oneness in Christ. With regard to the civil magistrates and the relations of Church and State, the Assembly deem it sufficient to call attention to the following principles and statements found in standards—to-wit: Synods and Councils are to handle and conclude nothing but that which is ecclesiastical, and are not to interfere with civil affairs which concern the Commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary.

That all Church power, whether exercised by the body in general, or in the way of representation by delegated authority, is only ministerial and declarative. That the Assembly will appoint two commissioners to confer with similar committees, if appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and by the Old School Synod in Missouri, to seek closer and more fraternal relations with these bodies.

Puns are easy to make if you only know how. For instance, a man named Dunlop remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and did not believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," remarked a punster. "Just lop off half the name, and it's done." Here is another in the shape of a conundrum, equally good, made by an Edinburgh student (and he was not one of the brightest in the class, either), when he asked: "Why is Prof. — the greatest revivalist of the age?" and, on all "giving it up," said: "Because at the end of every sermon there is a great 'awakening'."

The proposition of the Legislature to levy a special school tax in every county where the vote has been taken, has been defeated.