TUESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1877. AN OLD DOCUMENT. In former times, before newspapers with got furiously mad with us last spring betheir daily reports of current events cause we made them pay a tax like other were common, it was the habit of mem- people for selling their guano down here. bers of the Legislature to have printed But time passed and with the advent of and carry home with them for gen- hot weather the manure mixers subsided, eral distribution, a circular letter to their and now there is trouble again, and it all constituents, giving a brief summary of comes of those "bonds." An individual, not the more important acts of that body. unknown to local fame, who rejoices in This mode of giving an account of their the name of LATROBE, and writes himself independence was the leading idea of the

stewardship, was common to members Mayor of Baltimore, says we North Caro- men of North Carolina as early as the both of the Legislature and of Congress. linians are not honest and don't pay year 1774; that if they did not declare it at One of these papers both worn and yellow our debts, and that immigrants ought with age, is now before us and is interest- not to come here on that account. ing, not merely because of its age, but be-Doubtless His Honor the Mayor thought cause of its subject matter and of the dis- he had forever squelched us when he uttinguished man whose name is first signed | tered that terrible opinion. How can one to it. The letter bears date 6th Jan'y million of people with their 50,000 square 1823, and is addressed "To the People of miles of territory hold up their heads in Caswell." It is signed by BARTLETT YAN- the face of the disapprobation of the mon- of their signatures in very many instances the Tuscarora was detained 24 hours by CEY, of the Senate, and Messrs. B. GRAVES arch of the Monumental City? It is dread- can be easily proved by inspection and the British authorities, after which she and JAMES YANCEY, of the House of ful to think of, but still we will do the best comparison. This paper, it may be as followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar. Commons. North Carolina never pro- we can. The British authorities abused duced a more brilliant son than BARTLETT us in Revolutionary days as the most hard YANGEY, and nothing from his pen is de- headed, and stubborn, and rebellious people void of interest. After announcing the adjournment of Our yankee friends, too, have been abusthe Legislature as having taken place ing us in very much the same strain, and upon the first of the month, the address that, too, we survived. And now the mayor proceeds to tell the people what had been of Baltimore, a city that is daily and done for the benefit of agriculture. Hith- hourly seeking our trade, and that thrives

of the moneys received for the entries of vacant lands, and the moneys remaining in | eral troops to preserve the peace of his the hands of the different clerks and sher- city. iffs in the different counties, belonging to other persons and which should not be ap- Certain mechanics and working men of plied for by the proper owner within three | Raltimore, as our readers know, in view years from the time of collection. This fund was to be distributed to such counties as should form agricultural societies, and who should by subscription raise a sum of vitation to turn their steps southward and money not exceeding the amount to which find homes and hearty welcomes in the such county would be entitled according old North State. The press of the State to Federal population. The money was also enforced the invitation with whatever required to be "laid out by the society in of power it possessed, Colonel Brastey, of Baltimore, acting meanwhile as the ing premiums to such persons as may ex- Agent of our State Board of Agriculture cel in agricultural improvements; thus diffusing a spirit of active industry and enter prise highly useful to the planting and farming interests of the State."

So far as we know this is the first legislation in North Carolina looking to the establishment of agricultural societies and agricultural fairs in this State. What steps were taken in the several counties to carry out the wise provisions thus enacted we have no means at hand just now of ascertaining. It would, however, be well worth the time and attention of some of our agriculturists to ascertain and tell the people what was done under the act referred to or whether any thing was done. Mr. YANGEY and his colleagues most cordially recommended that action be taken by the people of Caswell by the formation stitution would be valuable to all classes of people. Will some friend be kind

the several counties, though 6 cents on the ceived from that city for some time past. hundred dollars of real estate and twenty cents on the poll was the uniform rate. There were "as many as eight counties in the State that did not pay money enough into the Treasury to pay the wages of their members," and many others which paid but little more. This was deemed a great hardship when it was recounties had as much influence in the paid almost one-fourth of the whole rev-

With such a grievance as this resting upon them, and with the knowledge that the constitution afforded no remedy for it, the agitation for a convention to change the Constitution was altogether natural. So great, however, was the power of the East in the Legislature, and so opposed proposed changes, that it was many long in that city and excite talk and cor years before the convention was finally called. .The convention, when called, known as the convention of 1835, was the result of a compromise that placed limitations upon its powers, but for which Eastern members never would have voted for it. It was the result of a long struggle, the history of whose rise and progress would be most interesting even at this day. Will not some one commit to writing. for the benefit of the future historians of the State what he knows about the Convention of 1835 and the movement that led to it? It certainly was one of the most interesting periods in the history of

bursements for the fiscal year preceding were about \$113,000, of which amount it the State in the various State Banks, \$20,-000 of which went to Internal Improvement purposes and the balance to the ordinary revenue of the State.

Take it all in all we rarely see a paper of more interest.

\$118,630,407.83, public lands \$976,258.68. and from miscellaneous sources \$18,437,period named \$269,000,586.62.

The expenditures during the same period were: Civil and miscellaneous \$56,-252,066.60, War Department \$87,082, 735.90, Navy Department \$14,959,985.36, Interior Department-Indians and pen-sions-\$88,240,759.49, interest on public debt 897,124,511.58—the total amount expended for the year being \$288,660,068.93. The exhibit thus given shows that the receipts over expenditures were \$30,384,-

BALTIMORE AND NORTH CAROLINA. We are so sorry and so mortified; indeed

we scarcely know what to do save to hide our diminished heads in shame. And it all comes from Baltimore. Do what we will and we poor North Carolinians cannot satisfy our Monumental City friends. They

in all the colonies, and still we thrived. erto no encouragement had been given it and fattens on it, tells us we are not honest save that indirectly afforded by works of and do not pay our debts, and we have Interal Improvement. But at the session the assurance to think we will survive of the Legislature just adjourned an act that too. In fact North Carolinians have was passed, and by an almost unanimous a way of attending to their own business vote that the members hoped would relin their own way, utterly regardless of sult in much good. In this act we have what other people say, whether it be the the beginning of Agricultural Societies in King of England, the President of the North Carolina. It created a fund of five United States, or even so insignificant a thousand dollars a year for two years out personage as a Mayor of Baltimore, who had to call to his help both State and Fed-

> The facts of the case are briefly these of the hard times had determined to emigrate to Kansas and become farmers when Governor VANCE extended to them an in-

> be-immigrants created an impression on them and they paused to consider whether it would not be well for then to change their destination and go South, and in their dilemma sent a committee to Mayor LATBOBE for advice. He advised them-first, generally not to go anywhere, and second, especially not to go to North Carolina, among a people that would not pay their debts.

The milk in the cocoanut is, that Mayor LATROBE is the owner of certain North Carolina bonds that he bought as a speculation below their face value, and now be is mad, and uses his official position to North Carolina for redress of grievances, Affoat During the War Between the characterize it. We are perfectly well gratify his spite and malice against a peo- met on 25th August, 1774, and was held States," which is the great effort of his aware that we get by far the worst ple that he thinks has done him a wrong as in Newbern, the inference is a strong one life as an author, a book that would alone end of the bargain, yet we are free to admit of a society for that county, declaring that an individual, by disappointing his hopes of that most of the signatures were then ensure immortality to his name. It is the that it tends too often to disarm criticism. the benefits to be derived from such an in- making money. Colonel BEASLEY called and there obtained. We beg leave work of a master-mind, and elaborates the There is nothing that tends so much to inqualify his expression, but the Mayor was it would be a most graceful act for with a clearness and a precision that will habit of paying as you go, whether among enough to tell us what he knows about as stern in his wrath as the manure mix- him to present the document to the His- make it a standard authority for all time newspaper men, or legislators, or other agricultural societies in North Carolina ers, and would not modify worth a cent. torical Society of North Carolina. We to come. The Colonel seems quite exercised about There were forty six public acts and up- the Mayor's position in the premises, and priate. wards of one hundred private laws passed so do sundry citizens, business men of at the session referred to. The taxation of Baitimore, who foresee great damage to the State is represented as being most un- the trade of that city from the continuance equal and unjust in the amounts paid by of such insults as our people have re-

The apprehensions of the business men are doubtless well founded, and we venwith Baltimore will by its diminution, at no distant date, show how capable are our people of appreciating and resenting insults. Baltimore, since the war, has prospered beyond her most sanguine hopes. How much of her prosperity is due to North Carolina trade, she may soon have Legislature as eight other counties who an opportunity of ascertaining. It may be that she will find out that it was worth keeping only by its loss. When the war ended there was the kindest feeling toward Baltimore, but even the kindest feelings will not long continue under repeated in

Unlike Colonel BEASLEY, however, and the Baltimore merchants, we care nothing for what Mayor LATROBE says. He may were Eastern members generally to the abuse us to his heart's content, provided only it shall be printed in the newspapers and discussion. All we desire is to provoke inquiry, and to turn men's attention to the merits and demerits of North Carolina as a home for immigrants. In a word we desire the State to be advertised. Advertising pays in every business. Mayor LATROBE, therefore, in our judgment, while seeking to do us harm has done us the greatest good in his power. well and cheaply, too, and we thank him. We take it that all the men who desire to emigrate from Baltimore and Mayor LATROBE are not fools. people to settle among as might be sup-

THE official statement of the receipts ernment has already expended some forty sent thither with full powers to examine and expenditures of the United States millions of dollars for the relief of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, sufferers from the Bengal famine, and the fairs." 1877, has just been published. The table expenditure is still going on at the rate of shows that the receipts from customs be- half a million pounds sterling a month. tween June 30, 1876, and June 30, 1877, As there is little or no prospect of imwere \$130,956,498.07, internal revenue provement for six months or a year the 432.04—making the total revenue for the and financial prosperity is so largely de-

It has long been known and lamente that so much of the proof of the part that North Carolina took in the movement that led first to the Revolution, afterward to the independence of the American States, was hid away in the private papers of our

A striking instance of this fact has just come to our knowledge in the discovery of a document that places our forefathers beyond question in the very forefront of the movement for independence from British dominion. It fixes beyond a doubt that that date it was from prudential motives alone, the co-operation of other States being of course necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

The names signed to the paper are well known as those of the prominent men of their day in the State and the genuineness handwriting of the signers, and in some instances with the dates of signing attached. The paper ought to be preserved with the greatest care and photographic opies made of it.

The paper was found by Captain APPLE TON OAKSMITH, of Carteret county, on the among some old papers at the house of CICERO GREEN, Esq., at Clear Spring, in Craven county, which house was erected and occupied by Mr. GREEN's great grandfather, JAMES GREEN, JR., of Revolutionary fame. The document is in good preservation, apparently in the handwriting of RICHARD CASWELL, being first signed by him, and one hundred and eighty-five prominent patriots of the State, of Revoutionary times, among whom are WILLIE JONES, CORNELIUS HARNETT, WILLIAM GRAHAM, HEZEKIAH ALEXANDER, ROBERT IRWIN, ZACCHEUS WILLSON, JOHN BREVARD. WAIGHTSTILL AVERY, JOSEPH HEWES and JOHN SEVIER. The following is a serbatim copy of this precious document :-

DECLARATION.

"We the Subscribers do declare that will bear ffaith (sic) and true Allegiance to the Independent State of North Caro-'lina, and to the powers and authorities which may be established for the Govfend the same against Great Briton, and "all other Powers, Enemies to the United "Secret reservation whatever."

We regret that we are unable at this upon him to induce him to modify or to suggest to Captain OAKSMITH that principles of international maritime law dependence of thought and action as the know of no other repository so appro-

With this document before them, signed in 1774, declaring for independent government and a readiness to fight for it, no North Carolinians to conduct the brilliant campaign that gulminated in the battle of Moore's Creek, in February, 1776, nor at

the preceding year. MR. TURNER'S BOOK.

We beg leave once more to call attention to the fact that Hon. JOSIAH TURNER contemplates reducing to writing and putting in book form what he knows about the HOLDEN-KIRK war, and we may truly say that what he does not know about it is not worth knowing.

Of the cruel treatment extended to the speak from personal experience, for he led to that infamous era in the history of

State in a manner most acceptable, and by us for his good. that ought to be long gratefully remembered. An opportunity is now offered and a suit-

AN IMPORTANT REVOLUTIONARY PAPER DEATH OF ADMIRAL SEMMES.

Our telegrams this morning an the death of one who lived and died without a superior in American Naval Annala. Admiral SEMMES was born in Charles county, Maryland on 27th September, 1809. He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1826, became a lieutenant in 1837, and a commander in 1855. In 1884, while awaiting orders, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cumberland, Md. During the Mexican war he served both on board ship and as an aide

to General WORTH, At the outbreak of the late war he signed the Secretaryship of the lighthouse board at Washington, took command of the Confederate steamer Sumter at New Orleans, ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and on July, 1861, captured several United States merchant vessels in the Gulf. He then went to Southampton, England, where he was for some time closely watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora. When he put to sea well to state, a not a mere copy but an and so closely blockaded him in the port original, with the signatures in the proper of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned to England. In August 1862 he took command of the now celebrated Alabams that had been built for him at Birkenhead, England, and manned by an English crew, and entered upon that splendid career that has made his name famous throughout the civilized world. On Jan. 8th day of May last, while searching 1863, off Galveston, Texas, he engaged the U. S. Gunboat Hatteras and after a short action sunk her. On 19th June, 1864, in an engagement 9 miles off the French harbor of Cherbourg, he encountered the United States steamer Kearsarge, Captain Wins-Low, and the Alabama was sunk. Admiral SEMMES was taken off by the English

> yacht Deerhound and carried to England. Admiral SEMMES captured 65 vessels in all valued at \$4,000,000. The damage done to American commerce by the Alabama gave rise to the "Alabama Claims" which were settled by arbitration between the United States and Great Britain at a cost to the latter government of near \$16,000,000 in gold as the penalty for permitting the cruisers to escape from British waters. And to this day the United the heavy blows given it by the gallant SEMMES. But time and space both fail us to give even a brief outline of the great exploits of this great Southern sailor.

After the close of the war Admiral 'ernment thereof; And we will, to the SEMMES entered upon the practice of the law in Mobile, Alabama, He was arrested and taken Washington in December, 1865, and there imprisoned four months, when he again returned to Mobile. He has delivered to see the parks for the two preceding Sun are. They were evidently several deg is lower in the scale of means, as well a of intelligence. But it was so plea-"Solemnly and Sincerely declare without public lectures in various places, but has strictness and for the same reasons. But "any Equivocation, Mental Evasion or mainly devoted himself to the practice of there is another reason that would control the legal profession since the war. But us in regard to editors. Editors do indeed his claims to fame rest not only upon his get free riding, but the railroads get free merits as a sailor and as a lawyer. He is advertising, and we would willingly pay writing to present the names of all the an author also of the highest distinction. for all the free riding we get if we were signers of this Declaration. We hope In 1851 he published "Service Afloat and paid for all the free advertising we do. however to be able to do so in a few days. Ashore During the Mexican War," and in We are opposed to the whole system of When it is remembered that the first Con- 1852, "Campaign of General Scorr in dead-heading in the newspaper business as vention or Congress as it was called, that was the Valley of Mexico;" in 1869, in Balti- not in keeping with that high standard and held independently of Royal authority in more, he published "Memoirs of Service perfect independence of action that should

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Attention is directed to the call for a convention of colored citizens proposed to be failed through any undue influence. We one need be surprised at the ability of the held in this city on the 18th of next month, printed elsewhere in this 'morning's OB-SERVER. The call states that its signers believe the educational, material and moral ture to say that the North Carolina trade the Mecklenburg Declaration in May of advancement of their race requires immediate consideration, and is issued by a number of the more prominent colored men in the State to devise some plan by which the objects in view can be accom-

If we are correctly informed the purpose of the convention is to inaugurate a new departure on the part of colored men, the promoters of it having come to the conclusion that the interests of their race demand that their hitherto blind following of a few designing leaders shall come to persons unlawfully arrested and imprison- an end. What the movement will result in we by no means pretend to be able to heat, during that war, Mr. TURNER can foresee. We have never taken much stock in any attempt to convert colored was one against whom special spite and men to Democracy for the simple reason This year they raised nearly or quite malignity were exhibited. Nor is there one not a party to them more familiar field us of the entire folly of any such at the committee, an evidence of this fact, I traveled with a lt we manifestly a measure of vast imwith the secret springs and causes that tempt. We have been satisfied that the enlightenment of the negro as to his rue interest must be the work of time The book will doubtless be a most inter- and would be retarded rather than esting one—a book by such an author upon promoted by interference on the part such a subject cannot be otherwise—and of white Democrats. In all matters we trust it will meet with a large and ready save those pertaining to government sale. We need not remind North Carolinians, that though in later days Mr. Turner, that there was a time when he served the State in a manner most acceptable, and

Whether the time has come for a different state of things we cannot say, we can able one, too, for the people of North Car- only hope that it has. We have none but olina to show in a most appropriate way the kindest feelings for the people of the the scenery is perfectly beautiful, and the ride; rer our railroads on free passes. In colored race, and not the slightest wish or climate healthful and invigorating, but as the vist number of officials in our State I arming community it does not favorably have only heard of two gentlemen who lessly in their hour of direst need. We rights guaranteed to them as citizens under sincerely trust, therefore, that subscriptions the Constitution, either State or Fedposed. The Mayor has given us a good to his book will pour in upon Mr. TURNER eral. The platform that we have stood advertisement, we say, and at very low from all parts of the State until not only upon and that we still stand upon is noted that \$56,000 were extraordinary, rates, and Colonel Brastey needed not to shall the success of his enterprise be as- involves no hostility to them, but is and not to be expected after the next year.

Of the revenues to meet these disburse
of Rev. N. B. Cobb, assisted by Rev.

every movement that in our judgmen ends to promote the educational, mora and material welfare of the colored race, we stand ready to lend a helping hand; for the rest, that is to say in advising with them as to their political, or rather their ven say. This is a free country, and our col- for ored friends must choose their political affiliations without any advice or sugges-

DEAD-HEADISM.

We agree most heartily with very much that our correspondent from Charlotte says | sca about the evils of dead-headism. Indeed, we have gone so far as to say that we would be glad to see the use of a deadhead ticket on railroads made a penal offence by public statute as the only means of breaking up what we regard as a most pernicious practice, and to this conclusion there were many things that brought us.

Few men not aware of the operation of the system of free railroad passes to members of the Legislature know the expense to nat which it has subjected the State in prolonging the sessions of that body. It costmembers nothing to go home, and the result was that in too many instances they Co got leave of absence, went home, attended | ga to their private affairs and drew their pay regularly all the time. It hardly ever sappened that any important public meas: live ure could be perfected without a postponement to give time to bring up absentees when but for the free railroad passes there Va would have been no absentees. That ab- nu enteeism prolonged the sessions of our lari Legislatures no man familiar with the facts may doubt. We are glad to say, par however, that the recent amendment to tion the Constitution limiting the session of the Legislature to sixty days will go far to- pro uce perfect cotton cards. After the ward curing the evil.

But that is not the only thing we object to in the free railroad pass system. We You hand the Eastern States. A costly would heartily rejoice to see the day when ma sine, when just finished, was burned not a public official in the service of the in t e great Boston fire. Subsequently State would travel by the courtesy of the owner of transportation lines. If they have to travel in the service of the State and their salaries do not cover the expense, and their salaries do not cover the expense, and their salaries do not cover the expense, ces ul test by the officials at the Croton let them be paid mileage. If they travel was rard. The invention of a perfect as private individuals let them pay as private individuals. We honestly believe there cannot be too much scrupulousness in the dealings between Legislators and other State officials and corporations that | wat ed through several avenues and streets are constantly asking favors at their hands. Personal courtesies that are followed by official favors are always regarded, and the though there may be no connection between them, and it is well for all officials and it is well and it is we

State officials.

We know nothing of the particular case referred to by our correspondent, and therefore we do not desire to be understood as intimating that the proposed measure are simply giving our views upon deadheadism and its evils as a general proposition, and without reference to particular

LEFTER FROM ANSON,

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] LILESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 24, 1877. MESSES. EDITORS:—Two weeks ago I left the swamps of the tide-water region, where everything was flooded by the late incessant rains along the coast and sounds. The corn crops in Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank were then promising an average yield if the rains should cease, as they have since done. Coming up, I found the crops very much injured in the counties of Perquimans, Chowan and Washington. Leaving the Albemarle section, the crops of corn and cotton appeared unusually pora fine, especially in Martin, Edgecombe, ered Pitt, Nash and Wilson. I was glad to made learn that those counties along the W. & to the W. Railroad are beginning to grow more wheat and small grain and less cotton. drummer representing a Baltimore flour ports are to a large class of our citizens, house, and he told me that in that section and a se which clearly tended to make inwhere he once sold hundrads of barrels of solve it corporations amore careful of the flour he could scarpely get an order for ten barrels now. This is an evidence of returning prosperity. Those people have been encouraged by this year's experience to increase the acreage for the next crop. Let other sections do likewise and use ing on it daily, and am using as a luxury what these people regard as one of the necessaries of life.

I was surprised to find the country so

impress me; the lands look too pale and bald-headed, though I am told cotton yields very well and commands better prices than the cotton of any other section of the REVIVAL-REV. THEODORE WHITFIELD.

rises, and Colone l'ansatzar recoted not to bear me regient to the problem of the first in regient to the first in regient to the problem of the first in region of t

NL W YORK CORRESPONDENCE. Correspondence of THE OBSERVER. NEW YORK, August 27, '77.

gishs. Editors: I have been hing with great interest the progress n is completion of two valuable inins just passed a successful trial be-le authorities of this city, and is fairly of the woods." About the other I bon to have something to say. The ted one can hardly be said to have lue in our State, for it is a "Water or machine for measuring the gas is measured by a gas metre. In cities, however, where there is a it v of water, an accurate machine at value, and even here, where water sually abundant, metres are required nufacturing establishments. oth while to remark, for instance the shops at which these trial metre inside pay a water tax to the Croton pay of \$1,800. A metre for such paers as this is therefore a desidera-I understand that 17,000 water ei, of another pattern, were lately is ventor of this, the most perfec se curate and cheap water metre, is North Carolinian, and he has been by an accomplished gentlema hough an Englishman by birth, has long and in every way identified North Carolina. I allude to Gen.

Leventhorpe, a well known and Confederate officer. The inven-JOHN C. GUERRANT. bought up at Leaksville, N. C. and there till lately-shewed great inve ability as a boy—was taken out of infederate ranks and placed on duty overnment gun-shop in Danville, signalized himself when there by our useful inventions, and particuby a machine for making cotton his guidance in this difficul grise he had no other aid than a very a observation of a machine in mo He set to work without having permitted to see the interior an ed to create the movements, and to way a brought out, in connection with Dr. B Field of Leaksville, an engraving wat -metre is a problem which has occupiece for many years the best mechanica C ming from Brooklyn yesterday after-

-a beautiful Sunday-I rode and thich tenement houses abound, the iful homes, if they may be called of the laboring classes. There were sends of children, and many older a of intelligence. But it was so plea sant to see so many people enjoying them selv s To them the street, not always abo a ling in pleasant odors, is a happy cha g from the foul atmosphere of a hou a my which two or three hundred hubeings live in small rooms and too

I ETTER FROM CHARLOTTE. Dead Headism.

espondence of THE OBSERVER. CHARLOTTE, Aug. 30, 1877. gesus. Editors: - In your issue of the nst., under the title of "A dead-

dministration," you copy with com-Administration, "you copy with coms of hearty approval an article from
Brooklyn Eagle, containing some sestrictures upon the Rresident and his
et for allowing themselves to be
thead" in their recent journeys
gh the North and East. I don't proio find fault with anything you or
the Resident and his
a colored man, formerly a slave of Thos.
B. Tyson. He and all his family have remained with their old master and peremptoio find fault with anything you or
the Resident and his out the culprit is a
Presbyterian, I am inclined to believe that
the sentence will be as merciful as justice
will permit. But every great man has his
crotchets. I only hope that North Carolina will claim a hundred sons as gifted,
as learned, as high-toned and as pure, before—the next centennial. Brooklyn Eagle may have to say in my not such vast proportions of late My only desire is to incite you to inciation of it, and through to stir up the other papers in this with evil to our State and coun-

who were subjected to heavy of stock as well as of labor materials furnished the railwhen they sought redress for it was useless to sue, as the railroads mortgaged for more than their and a judgment would not avail The remedy suggested in the bill corporation engaged in transporta-When a citizen injured by the corin person or property, had recovadgment, and nothing could be execution, then he could resort man through whom it was offered that it was not possible to get a fad not get through the committee. HE OREERVER first began its career it has a sound of better things than we had be wn in journalism for some years, and we had hoped it would occupy the higher latitudes of journalism, and can say with sincerity that it has not altog ther disappointed those who desired and sped it would fill that aching void. You are not shrunk from exposing without I at or favor what you thought in the your duty to the public to attack. some years past all the officials in our State Executive, Judicial and Legislative the acceptance of these free passes subject them to the suspicion of ar influence, and therefore refused ot them. Far be it from me to say

practice. The man that holds one of these passes of the railroad company, must feel that it was not a mere gratuity, and while I am sure that many gentlemen would not I am sure that many gentlemen would not be deterred from a conscientious discharge of his duty, though he holds such a pass, yet it requires moral qualities which are not always found in our officials to act contrary to the interests of the corporation under such circumstances. I hope I shall call forth your views on the subject pro

bono publico. Yours.

LETTER FROM MOOKE COUNTY. [Special correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] CARTHAGE, N. C., August 29, 1877. MESSRS. EDITORS: As the lawyers some times say, you "anticipated" my letter from this place by publishing in the last issue of your weekly an article on Moore county from that valuable State exchange the Fayetteville Gazette. I was congratulating myself on the interesting letter I his hat and hurried to the National Intel-was writing about the "sand-hills," the ligencer office. The next morning a most soil, the products, the people, &c, when to day on opening THE OBSERVER, I find that my labor has all been in vain; and in to Mr. Gales's, and the former gentleman the language of Lord Dundreary in that popular play, "Our American Cousin," ligencer that morning, it seemed to him when prevented from sneezing, he said, "Now you've spoiled it." So I must say with regard to my letter, for you've very much spoiled it; but as newspaper men are expected to write interesting letters and articles whether they have anything to write about or not, I must obey your orders and "write a letter. THE COUNTY

in point of square miles is almost as large as its mother, Cumberland, from which it was taken in 1784, and was named in honor of Hon. Alfred Moore, late one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Moore county has been the birthplace of whom were the Overtons, Mears, Intoshs, Gilchrists, McKenzies, Neills, Tysons, Persons, the Dowds, and many others.

Willis D. Dowd was elected to the House of Representatives in 1830; during that session he formed the acquaintance of, and a very strong attachment for, Jonathan Worth, late Governor of North Carolina. After serving that that term, General Dowd did not represent the county again until 1860. In looking over the list of members for 1860, Ionathan Worth was the only man elected who was there in 1830.

the capital of the county, is quite an old Lanier, received since my letter to The looking place; the court house is a large brick structure situated on a hill. streets, if such you would call them, are very sandy, but being pretty well shaded, the effect of the glare from the sun upon the sand is somewhat broken.

There is a well of most excellent water in the court-house square, and from the quantity of water drank, I must come to the conclusion that Myers' "Berry Foster" had a thirst creating pro-

From "Main street," as Miss Laura Lanier's claims for the Judgeship in: this Tillett calls it, there is one of the grandest letter. I simply desire to let THE OBlandscape views I ever saw. On the east, | SERVER'S influence give a proud example for twenty miles, the hills of Chatham to the youths of North Carolina for them county are plainly visible, while on the to emulate. Mr. Kingsbury gives him to covered with pine, gives it very much the appearance of the Blue Ridgs mountains. The town numbers about five hundred inhabitants. There are three

colored population have one also, just outside the corporation.

of Messrs. Tyson & Jones turns out fine work as any in the State. They supply that whole section with riding vehicles. connection with their factory they have a large steam mill in which they saw and dress lumber, grind corn and wheat, and gin and pack cotton. These are enterprisng men and have the confidence of

Prominent among the citizens of Moore county is one I desire to make special add that if he ever is Judge or Chief Jusmention of and hold him up as an example, not only to his own race, but to the whites also. I allude to

war he was living on a farm of about 250 out of debt and doing well. He is estito make war upon a practice so six children and is giving them all pretty fair educations. He makes his supplies can borrow \$500 as soon as his old master,

THE DAILY OBSERVER. Mr. Lucien Tyson, which were taken from bond. I am informed that the the mine of J. Warner & Co., when placed on exhibition in the Agricultural Depart-ment at Raleigh, will it is hoped, attract capitalists to this section. I learn that Messrs. Warner & Co., are working their mine very profitably, and that other owners of mines are also making preparation to go to work after the precious metal; with this letter I send you a comlives of their passengers, and more pru-dent in the selection of their officers. Yet the county, on the subject of mining. I must hurry through as I am informed the mail will close soon.

> THE COURT. seemed to be delivered with much ease. He dispatches business very rapidly. criminal docket there were 103 cases; highest offence charged on the criminal docket is larceny.

yers are: J. D. McIver, J. A. Worthy, J. capitals under it the face would have passed for that of a horse thief or bandit, seen through a microscope! Col. Cantwell was of the excellent gentlemen who W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville; Col. J. to blame for it. The sentiment of the efficial positions in our Executive, W. Hinsdale, Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Ral- part of the crowd that had never seen itive or Judicial bodies, could be eigh; Hon. John Manning and H. A. Lon-idriy influenced by such a paltry condon, of Pittsboro; M. S. Robins, of Ashelon, but the trouble is that it sub-boro; Neill McKay, of Harnett; B. F.

LETTER FROM WILMINGTON

[Correspondence of The Observer.]
WILMINGTON, Aug. 30, 1877.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I always read "H's" etters from New York city with pleasure. The very interesting one from him in Tree DESERVER of the 28th inst., reminds me of a remark the Hon. Hugh Waddell of this city, once made to me. Mr. Waddell was speaking of Mr. Gales's wonderful powers of memory and mentioned that when Mr. Webster was making one of his great speeches—the one doubtless to which "H." refers—Mr. Gales assumed a peculiarly attentive attitude in one of the galleries. Mr. Waddell describes Mr. Gales as standing upright, against a pillar, with his thumb on his lip and his eyes fixed intently on the orator. Mr. Wad dell, who was present, says he watched Mr. Gales closely, and that he did not move a muscle during the speech. When Mr. Webster ceased Mr. Gales snatched up perfect report of the speech appeared.

Mr. Waddell's memory is scarcely inferior the speech had been given verbatim et literatim.

Our people feel great interest in the COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH which convenes in Raleigh the 12th of Sept. The main subject for discussion will be the division of the Diocese. I wish it could remain as it is now, and was when the grand old Bishop Ravenscroft first presided over it. It seems to me, knowing Bishop Atkinson as I do, that he could control a diocese twice as large by the power of the reverence and admiration his very presence inspires. But I must not allow myself to write of Bishop Atkinson to you. I would fill a column before I many noble, self-sacrificing men, among knew it, for, although I have had many an aspiration, I have longed above almost everything else, to give utterance to one sentence that would express my esteem and reverential love for him worthy of the man! In passing, let me compliment your proof reader. I have not known his equa

n this State. I observe the Star "endorses' the con pliment I paid

M. V. LANIER, ESQ., in a recent communication to your paper. The writer of the endorsement in the Star is doubtless Mr. Kingsbury, who has, I expect, been a friend of Mr. L.'s all OBSERVER appeared, he speaks in such modest terms of his own deserts, that I could scarcely realize that he was in earnest. Humility is a rare, a very rare trait in a man who has received the universal respect that has always been tendered to Mr. Lanier: Mr. Kingsbury says he is perhaps, the first equity lawyer in the State, and is a fine Greek, Hebrew Latin French and German scholar, possibly having besides some acquaintance with Spansh and Italian. I am not urging Mr. claim on him. His ancestors were Huguenots, who found a refuge in Eastern North Carolina, and CHURCHES, there a number of years. There which, taken in connection with his other characteristics and accomplishments, makes him a peculiar study. He is the bluest kind of a Presbyterian, conducts prayer meetings with great fervor, and can compare as a theologian with the generality of the ministers in a church, whose Theolog ical Seminaries insist on an extensive and thorough course. To be able to say this of a lawyer is something remarkable. He is a very conscientious man, and to make my own conscience perfectly clean after having written so much about him, I will tice Lanier and finds out the culprit is a

In glancing over this letter, I observe acres, which his master, Thomas B. Tyson, | that I have strewn the pages with compliments to different persons. Do not think I approve or follow this course universally meted to be worth about \$6,000; he has deal with a good friend-I'll call his name I don't think he will get mad—Col. E.I. ward Cantwell, whose forte is complimentat home, is a wheelwright by profession ing people. "Evil communications"—are five years ago an effort was made and works in the buggy shop all the time. you know the rest. After a person has et the passage of a bill through our He is about forty-eight years of age, and walked a square with the Colonel, seen ature, the purpose of which was to as soon as the bell rings the hour to stop him actually stop ladies to tell them they security to life and property of the as of our State, and especially of who lived on the lines of the rail-who were subjected to heavy of stock as well as of labor of stock as well as of lab ered, upon his farm in one year. With gument he had made, or wondered what Lucien I year I rode over Adam's farm he meant when he lifted his hat to a little and will take this occasion to say that his black-eyed vender of flowers and tell her grop of corn was as good as any I saw in her beaux-yeaux were as blue as the viothe county. We went to his residence, a lets in her boquet, that person cannot help large two story building, where his wife gave us some splendid buttermilk. Adam is a strong Democrat, never voted any other ticket, has as good credit as any man, for he was a gallant, brave officer in Mexiand last though not least, is a subscriber to co and in the Confederate States armyand got the other titles from the Rads -In gold and copper, Moore county is equal, if not superior, to any other in the State, and the specimens shown me by Republican "principles," as he calls them. were about as genuine as his complimen to the little dark-eved flower girl. Bu there was one time when Col. Cantwell failed to flatter Gov. Vance himself, though his intentions were the best. The incident is worth relating. I was invited, as an amateur artist, to draw a portrait of Vance for a transparency. It was last enthusiasm for Vance and the ticket, just before the election. I knew I could no do the Governor's countenance justice, and I hesitated to commence the work but a number of experts (?) volunteered to help me. The head was to be of a size that would fit the neck of a Goliath! We be-Judge A. S. Seymour arrived here Sunday afternoon and opened Court promptly on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. His crayon half an hour, I contemplated the charge to the grand jury was pointed and outline of a giant Vance's profile with patriotic satisfaction, when in walked Col. Cantwell and declared he detected a and it is thought that he will pretty generally clear up the docket. Many old State cases that had been standing for was a better artist than all the rest of us years, he ordered to be not pros'd. On the put together. I yielded my crayon to him civil trial 85; and appearance 34. The I was never afterwards able to coax back

original sketch bore to our Governor.
When the transparency was finished, if
I had not written Z. B. Vance in grant