cognizance.

After the matter was decided, Judge Keer did remark that he and Judge Schenck agreed upon this question, and h wished it distinctly understood that the late decision of the Supreme Court upon the subject was not, in his opinion, in accordance with the law, and that "if the Supreme Court didn't hear it thunder, it would be because there was no moral ele tricity in the people."

Judge Kerr has given great satisfaction

Very respectfully, W. J. MONTGOMERY. Concord, N. C., Oct. 5, 1877.

Skobeleff.—Skobeleff swam the Danube on horseback to show it could be done, and has had five horses shot under him during this campaign. During one of his reconnoissances near Plevna he came in view of a delicious spring of water, apparently inaccessible, however, because of the hall of Turkish bullets that pattered round it. The soldiers shrank back from facing almost the state of the hall the soldiers shrank back from facing almost the state of the soldiers are the soldiers most certain death, till Skobeleff dismount ed leisurely, walked to the fountain, drank Stung by this implied taunt the soldiers rushed forward to shield him : Skobeleff ordered them under arrest for leaving their ranks and calmly walked

A MONSTER DEVIL-FISH.-The steamer Cortes, from St. John, Newfoundland will to-morrow arrive in this port, bringing the largest sea monster ever captured. The monster now coming was caught at Cata-lina, Newfoundland, last Monday. It was and while in an exhausted condition was its tail. The body is 10 feet long. A tank will have to be built for its reception, and 200 gallons of alcohol will be needed to preserve it from decay. - New York Times.

ENGLISH WOMEN WRITERS.-The literary ladies of Great Britain appear to have been astonishingly long lived. Here is a list of them with the ages at which they died: Miss Jane Austen, 42; Mrs. Raddied: Miss Jane Austen, 42; Mrs. Rad-cliffe, 59; Miss Mitford, 69; Mrs. Trim-mer, 69; Miss Jane Porter, 74; Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, 80; Mrs. Piozzi 81; Mrs. Barbauld, 82; Miss Fdgeworth, 82; Mady Morgan, 82; Madame d'Arbaly, 88; Miss Hannah More, 88; Mrs. Marcet, 89; Mrs. Joanna Baillie, 89; Miss Berry, 90; Mrs. Somerville, 92; Miss Harriet Lee, 95; Miss Caroline Herschel, 98; Lady

CONVICTED OF ROBBING THE MAILS.boro at present, A. W. Howerton, of Salisbury, was convicted a day or two ago of robbing the mails on the Western North Carolina Railroad. Howerton was not a regular agent on the road, but had been in the habit of running occasionally as the substitute of one or the other of the regu-lar agents and it was while running in this capacity that he perpetrated the robberies for which he has just been tried and conyet been learned. - Charlotte Observer.

INDIAN OBSERVATION.—It is related of Two Bears, the Indian who visited Baltimore prison the other day, that he said to the warden through an interpreter, "I suppose you have people in here for all kinds of crimes?" "Oh, yes," answered the warden through an the warden, "from small larcenies up to murder." "You have no people here for robbing and swindling Indians, have you?"
asked Two Bears, getting interested. "No,"
answered the warden. "No, nor in any
other prison, as far as I can ascertain," remarked Two Bears with a good deal of

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.-The en tire number of volumes is now about 315,-000. This Library is especially rich in pe-riodicals, nearly all the English and Ameri-can reviews and magazines being taken, with many of the most valuable in foreign languages. The files of newspapers alone now exceed 5,000 volumes. The copy-right business of the Library, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the book trade, shows more entries than last year, about 11,000 copyrights having been granted since the 1st of January, 1877.

hard labor for eight years in the State Pen-itentiary, has succeeded in effecting his es-cape from that institution, and is now at large.—Wilmington Star.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO FACTORY .- The SEIZURE OF TOBACCO FACTORY.—The deputy collector of this district last week seized the tobacco factory of Gwyn, Wood & Co., at Jonesville, Yadkin county, and with the factory about \$3,000 worth of other property. The seizure was made on account of certain irregularities in the operation of the factory.—Charlotte Observer.

BRUMMETT—At his residence near Oxford, Vednesday last, Samuel B. BRUMMETT, aged

Miserier.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

The Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C.

COLOR IN NEW ORLEANS.

Our colored friends and fellow-citizens not even when that equality with their enough; nothing short of social equality south of June.

Will satisfy their hungry souls. They are representation of this express prohibition and poor Mr. Standard Matthews. The loop of this express prohibition and poor Mr. Standard Matthews. The loop of this express prohibition and poor Mr. Standard Matthews. The loop of this express prohibition and poor Mr. Standard Matthews. not content to enjoy every right their school with him.

equal, but one and the same; especially white race, but they shall have the same schools. They demand in a square, well They demand not that the races shall be a word, they demand that what God has put asunder, man shall join together. This, however, is but the legitimate fruit

of Radicalism—the very plan indeed advocated by Mr. BOUTWELL, late Senator from Massachusetts, who openly in a speech to begin the work of welding the two thority might do that which never would be done by State authority. The day of remanding States back to a territorial condition has passed, never, we trust, to return, and we have no fear that any Southern State under any constitution will enter upon the work of co-education, amalgama tion and miscegenation of the two races in accordance with the teachings of Radicalism, as expounded by Mr. BOUTWELL, and so many other shining lights in his party; but it is well enough to call the attention secured by two brothers named Keals, taken to St. John, and thence shipped to this city. By actual measurement it is 40 that in spite of all the many difficulties that in spite of all the many difficulties now in the way of the accomplishment of so repulsive a design, the design is still

cherished and its accomplishment still sought to be brought about. What would be done if the Radical party should once more gain the ascendancy it once had in both State and National councils, is easy to see. We honestly believe that nothing but the movement resulting in the control of the lower House of Congress by the Democratic party and the election of Mr. TILDEN, though not followed by his inauguration has saved the Southern people from further attempt to obliterate every distinction of every sort between the white and black races and the attempt by Federal compulsion to bring about a unification of to say now and here that we are utterly the troops have been withdrawn from the in the most complimentary manner of the unwilling to trust any party that we bedent of any such party, with power in ference in State affairs. But what of that! Whatever improvement has been made in Radicalism or in its exponents has come about in our honest judgment not because victed. The sentence of the court has not of any change of heart or because of any modification of principles or of theories, but simply and solely because the power for evil has been curtailed, and we believe sow will return to her wallowing or the dog to its vomit. In its very best estate Radicalism is but a whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.

The facts of the case in this latest attempt to illustrate Radicalism are as we learn from our exchanges about as follows: having decided to establish separate The state of the s

Of course this effort to bring about a stocks in the hands of manufacturers. unification of the two races will fail, as all other efforts to accomplish that object have failed. The colored man and brother will find in the end that while his children are educated at the expense mainly of the white taxpayers, he will have to be content to have them taught in schools separate from the whites, and the sooner he bales; for 1878, 5,299,700 bales; for 1874, finds this out the better it will be for him 6.187,700 bales; for 1875, 8,858,000 bales; and for them. But this be never will thoroughly find out if he listens to Radical

"Why is I the happiest vowel in the alphabet? Because I is in bliss, E is in hell, and all the others in purgatory."

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

There is not a dollar in the United States Treasury, and there has not been a dollar white brethren is maintained at the cost of white tax payers. Legal equality is not of the last appropriation expired on the

negro and the white man shall not only be applied to any improper or unlawful use, do they demand not merely that the negro to rebuke such improper and unlawful use, lature will be sure to elect some good expenses of erecting, repairing and furnishing school houses. They are to grade race shall have schools as good as the by electing and sending representatives to Democrat in his place, and soon he will go Congress who will withhold the necessary to join poor Mr. SARGENT, of California, defined issue now pending, that negro be taught that he is the servant and not down in the flower of his senatorial youth. children shall go to the same schools that the the master of the people. It was no ac- Of course the Ohioans will be wild with white children go to, and sit upon the cidental thing that our forefathers forbade joy over their grand triumph, but the efsame benches that white children sit upon.

Congress to pass an appropriation for the feet of their great victory will not be same benches that white children sit upon. | Congress to pass an appropriation for the equal, but that they shall become one. In more than two years. It was their pur- gain of another Democratic member pose, plain and undisguised, to make the army dependent on the people.

But of what avail is this limitation upon the power of Congress, if the President can maintain the army without an appropriation? Of what avail is the limitation if when the people because the army has ic majority. Truly, the future of the Demdeclared that the school room was the place been used for illegal and improper pur- ocratic party is a brilliant one, full of hope poses refuse to contribute to its support, races into one homogeneous community, the President can go on and keep up that the House of Representatives. Next we and to this end advocated remanding army by means and in ways unknown to sovereign Southern States back to a territie laws of the land? The fact is Mr. will get the Senate—it is almost ours now; and then the Presidency. Every day gress together in special session the moment the old one expired. He chose rather to take upon himself the responsibility of running the army contrary to the known law-an act for which he ought to Davis, making seventy-three in all.receive the gravest censure that Congress can impose upon him. We are now engaged in the work of re-establishing, as far which, when filled, will raise the number as possible, the old landmarks set up by of Senators to seventy-six, the highest our forefathers, and we ought to see to it possible number, there being thirty-eight that they are so set up as not to mark the road for tyrants and usurpers to ride with Democrats, giving us thirty-six. rough shod over the liberties of the people.

show the sense of Congress in regard to Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, the enormity of the outrage of Federal in- South Carolina and Ohio will send Demoterference in the Southern States. To cratic Senators in the place of Radical ing the army, will not at all reach the case. sight, without counting the possibilities in Our statute books ought to bear upon their New York, Illinois and Indiana. All we face a still further rebuke. The position have to do, then, is to wait with time and taken by the last House of Representa- patience until the fruit that is now so nearly tives is as true and as sound and as defensible now as it was then. The House said then it would grant no money to prohibition in the grant against the use of that army to set up carpet-bag govern- there devoting every energy to the good those races, and for ourselves we have ments in Southern States. It is true that cause. The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks Southern States or rather that they effect of his speeches. And certainly the lieve capable of so great crime or the Pres- have been made to cease their intereither our State or our Federal councils. Are we to trust our liberties in the keeping of any single man? Above all A telegram from Major YEATES will be are we to trust our liberties in the hands of a man whose whole life time has been spent in enforcing the right of the Federal government to interfere with State affairs! Mr. HAYES is entirely too new a convert to trust in so grave a crisis in our affairs. "Fast bind fast find," is our motto. Let us tie up Mr. HAYES' hands, and keep harm. If we do this, possibly his amiable mood and pleasant words may continue, but if we do not, we are by no means prepared to say what the consequence will be. We are not willing to trust Mr. HAYES or any other man, unless his hands

We hope therefore, with the Hillsboro Recorder, that Southern Congressmen will The city School Board of New Orleans treat all measures like the increase and maintenance of the army as if the past schools for colored and white children, Southern question was still arrayed against a leading colored politician has brought them in all its formidable aspect; rememsuit in the courts to test the legality of pering that any concessions now will

THE business in Cotton Contracts, "Futures," has grown to very large propor-tions. The first sales for future delivery were made at the New York Cotton Exchange on Sept. 19, 1870, and the sales for the cotton year ending Aug. 80, 1871, were 3,000,095 bales. For 1872, 4,983,714 for 1876, 7,288,650 bales; for 1877; 10,and not reported at the Cotton Exchange.

THE widow market is glutted in Utah. help those most that most help themselves. cial.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

Much to our gratification and we frankly confess somewhat to our surprise the Dethere since the 30th day of last June, that mocracy of Ohlo have gained an overunder the laws and Constitution of the whelming triumph in their late election. United States could be appropriated to the Last year the State went Radical by support of the Federal army. The Con- over seven thousand majority, this year Our colored friends and fellow-citizens stitution of the United States expressly if goes Democratic by over twenty thousin New Orleans do not seem to be content with simple equality before the law, words from making any appropriation of was Radical in both branches; this year money for the support of the army for a the Legislature is Democratic in both academies, or any private, sectarian,

was to enable the people to keep control of places that now know him shall soon know 150 pupils, averaging daily 85 p white brother enjoys, but they must ride the army by regulating the appropriations him no more. Either Mr. PENDLETON or with him, and sleep with him, and go to for its support. If too large an appropri- Gen. Ewing or some other good Demo- 200 pupils, averaging daily 85 pe ation for army purposes be granted by crat will soon occupy the seat that until Remembering that toward the support Congress, the people who every two years MATTHEWS' short lived Senatorial career of the government that affords to them elect members of the lower House, have began had been so long occupied by Honevery right it affords to the white race, the an opportunity promptly to rebuke such est John Sherman, the man who has manwhite race pays nine dollars where the action by sending men there who know aged to accumulate a fortune of some two their constituents' wishes and will pay regard thereto. And so also if the army maintained with the people's money shall be applied to any improper or unlawful use, the constitution gives the people the power a brief one. The Democratic Ohio Legisblack race pays one dollar, it would seem their constituents' wishes and will pay re- million of dollars in twenty years on a our colored friends ought to be content. Not so, however. They contend that the tained with the people's money shall be sand dollars a year.

appropriations until the Executive shall who, like Mr. MATTHEWS, has been justicut support of the army that would last confined to their own State alone. The of the United States Senate in that State goes far to put at rest all speculations as to the future complexion of that body. It cannot be long now ere in the United States Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives, there will be a Democratand of promise. We have already captured

Senate thirty-nine Radicals, thirty-three Democrats and one Independent, Judge There are three vacancies now, two from Louisiana, and one from South Carolina, States. The three vacancies will be filled And Mr. Davis may almost be counted We do not think the rebuke to presi- with us, making thirty-seven. So much dential tyranny and executive usurpation for the present Congress. In the Senwill be at all adequate, if the next army ate of the Congress after that, beginning appropriation bill shall contain nothing to 5th of March, 1879, the facts are settled. withhold the appropriation for a few ones, thus giving the Democrats a clear months, the President meanwhile support- majority of eight. This much is now in

ripe shall fall into our laps. But there is a special cause for congratulation to us in North Carolina on the remaintain an army, unless there was also a sult in Ohio, when we remember that one of her sons, Hon. JESSE J. YEATES, has been victory is all the more grateful to us in that a North Carolinian has contributed a distinguished part to its accomplishment. found in another column. We have no doubt he feels good at the result, and well he may, and well may we all.

THE PEABODY FUND AND ITS DISTRIBU-

For the information of the public on this important question we present to our munificent bequest, as furnished us by our State Superintendent of Public Instruc-

Dr. SEARS, the zealous and accomplishe reneral agent, also writes to Superintendent Scarborough that in the plan laid down for its distribution, the aim of the Trustees of the PRABODY Fund is not so much to keep a few public schools alive as to foster and encourage a general State system of instruction, and to this end when the State does much the Trustees of the Fund will do much, but when the State does the decision of the board and a temporary compel them in the future to confront it little they also will do little. In other

> overn in the distribution of the PEABODY Fund are published by Superintendent SCARROBOUGH in order that persons in North Carolina seeking aid from that fund may know what to expect and may govern themselves accordingly. The Su-perintendent begs that the people of the State generally and the School officers in particular, will redouble their efforts in the cause of education and make the schools such as Dr. Sears desires them to be, in. 785,400 bales. And the actual sales are which event he assures us that North largely in excess, many sales being made Carolina will be sure to get her full share Carolina will be sure to get her full share aprons of fig leaves—miserable shift!"
>
> The congregation laughed aloud at the unintentional pun.—Louisville Commer-

Let us then put our own shoulders to NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. profited by it depends on our own exe tions. Can we ask more?

The following are the rules for the distribution of the PEABODY Educational

300 pupils, averaging daily 85 per

In doubtful cases of attendance, the avtheir schools and provide a teacher for every fifty pupils. No claim for a share of the fund can be admitted where a special contract has not been previously made. Compliance with the "rules" does not constitute a claim. The application must be made by the School Committee and Trustees (if Trustees for the school exist) to the State Superintendent, giving assurances that the rules will be complied with. The application must be accepted by the General Agent, Dr. Sears, and a written promise made by him to the Su-

dent to the applicants, to pay a stated sum.

Then a claim is constituted, and not till early as practicable after the beginning of the school year, September first, and for-warded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C. Each appli-

erintendent, and through the Superinten-

cation must show upon its face,

1. That the school is to be a Public Free School, stating the race for which it is to be taught.
2. The number of pupils enrolled, with the average daily attendance. 3. The amount of assured fund for cur-

rent expenses, and the sources from which 4. That the school is to be graded, stating the number of grades and branches taught in each.

5. The location of school house, with he names of the Principal and Assistant l'eachers, and the nearest postoflice. 6. The amount of the Peabody Fund applied for, and that the amount sub-scribed by the people, and the amounts which will be received from the Public School Funds and from other sources, counted together, will be at least double, or more than double the sum asked for rom the Peabody Educational Fund. The cost of erecting, repairing or furnishing chool houses can not be counted in the shove to make the required amount.
Schools for colored children will receive

he same assistance as schools for white hildren, and upon the same terms. Two schools in the same village or dis trict cannot be counted as one school. The fferent departments of a graded school may be taught in separate rooms, or in separate houses.

The contract for assistance is in all cases

weeks, the principal teacher should report to the Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion full statistics of the school. Every application for payment of the amount promised must give full assurance that all the rules for the distribution of the Peabody Educational Fund have been or must be given and signed by the School committee and county Examiner and by

the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of the county Board of Education. I instruct the committees who petition for assistance to take hold of the schools and see to it that they are Free Public Schools in fact as well as in name, and

as to make it convenient and practicable for all, may unite and have one good grad-ed school for the children in such districts. advise this course whenever practicable.

WE invite especial attention to the letter another column of this morning's Oberever in reference to the action of Judge Kerr at the recent term of Polk court in the Lynch Young case. It will be seen the Solicitor disposes very effectually of the silly statement going the rounds of the press in regard to that case. It would take so much more than the prejudiced the statement going the rounds of the press in regard to that case. It would take so much more than the prejudiced the statement going the rounds of the press in regard to that case. It would take so much more than the prejudiced thenry Wilson's 'Eistbry of the Slave Power," pointing out the libels of Mr. Wilson upon the Southern people. As may be supposed, this was not done in any meally mounted it as 'en readingly bitter, ill-tempered and untreathful." The Dr. there, upon wrote to the Intelligencer, closing as of Mr. Solicitor Montgomery, printed in

have all plead guilty. It is expected that suitable punishment will be meted out to these men. The offers in compromise were rejected after due consultation, prominent and wealthy violators of law are brought to punishment now, have high hopes that it will be the commencement of a new era in the enforce nent of the internal revenue laws in you

or an internal our and the Commissi VERY BAD OF THEM .-- A her was sketching with vivid imagery ene in the Garden of Eden, and in

[Correspondence of THE (pshaves.]

New York, (set 5, 1877.

It is forty-two years since the original Constitution of North Carolina, adopted in 1776, was amended, and the "rotten borough" representation in the Legislature abolished. This is so long age that probably a good many of your readers may not even know that the towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Newbern, Halifax and Edenton were each entitled to a representative in the House of Commons; and still more of them who knew nothing of thes practical effects of that borough system. I menioned some of them as to the town of Halifax in my last letter. But it was much the same in the other towns—excitement unparalleled before or since in our elections. This arose partly from the eminence of the candidates usually arrayed against each other, and more from the small number of the electors. It is doubtful if even Halifax exceeded in zeal and bitterness the contests in Fayetteville between Strange and Cameron in 1824 (I think it was) or Seawell and Hybart in 1835. At that time the free colored people were allowed to vote in Fayetteville and some other parts of the State, and they were so sumerous in Fayetteville as almost to turn the seale when NEW YORK (et. 5, 1877.

in Fayetteville and some other parts of the State, and they were so cornerous in Fayetteville as almost to turn the seale when u ited, as they generally were. Prodigious efforts were, therefore, made by both parties to secure their votes. They were plied with liquor, and feasted at barbecues, and joined in dances—many most respectable citizens being led by the excitement of the contest to join in these carousals. On the morning of the election, after one of these dances, the long line of floating voters, black and white, would be marched up from Campbellion to the Town Hall, up from Campbellton to the Town Hall with music and cheers, and voted. The with music and cheers, and voted. The demoralizing effects of these contests had much influence in deciding the Convention to abolish borough representation, though the members from the towns were generally men of the highest character and leaders of the Commens Hall. Among those sent from Wilmington were Cornelius Harnett. William Hooper, Arch'd McLaine, Edward Jones, J. G. Wright, Gov. E. B. Dudley, W. B. Meares, R. H. Cowan, Jos. A. Hill.

From Fayetteville, Chief Justice John Louis Taylor, Wm. Du'fy, Judges John A. Cameron and Robert Strange, John D. Eccles, Louis D. Henry, James Seawell.

From Hillsborg, Judges Norwood, Ruffin and Nash, and Gov. Graham.

From Salisbury, Jeseph Pearson, Archi-

From Salisbury, Joseph Pearson, Archi-bald Henderson, Charles Fisher, Judge

From Newbern, Governors Nash and Spaight, Thos. Badger, John Stanly, Ed-ward Graham, Judges Nash, Martin, Gas-ton, Badger and Manly, Francis L. Hawks. From Hallfax; Willie Jones, Peter

Brown, Judge Daniel, Governors Davie. From Edenton, Joseph Hewes, Hugh Williamson, Governor Ledell. The same argument against the demoralization in these town elections would hold good to some degree against, all; and indeed it may well be doubted if the fre-

much of his time pros rated by sickness and excruciating rheum stic pain, has been able to accomplish. His ponderous volumes on the Causes of the Civil War, of which some seventy thousand copies have made with the School Committee (and Trustees, if any) who have the school in charge. It is never made with the teacher. Each application should be signed by the School Committee and be approved by the County Examiner and by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Board of Education is conference in the County Board of Education in the County Board of Education is conference in the County Board of Education is conference in the County Board of Education in the County Board of Education is conference in the County Board of Education is conference in the County Board of Education in t there has lately arison a discussion, if not a controversy. His speeches, too, before and since the war, if all collected, as some of them have been, would fill several vol-

umes. He does not, as may well be sup posed, look for length of days, indeed was surprised at his recovery last spring. His rheumatism was the result of his three months' imprisonment after the close of the war in the damp vaults of Fort War-

count from Washington of his interview with President Hayes, in which he urged the appointment of Judge Herschell V. that they comply strictly with these regulations in every particular. The schools must come up to the requirements for the amounts asked for, and failing in that they fail in all. Ask for no more than you can be sure of reaching.

Two or more school districts so situated the temperature of the patriotic ment; nent that there were now no sections in the country, in his view. (I quote from memory.) Mr. Stephens say: that this is not correct; that the President listened respectfully but neither said that nor made any other remark.

I notice in the President uttered the patriotic ment; nent that there were now no sections in the country, in his view. (I quote from memory.) Mr. Stephens say: that this is not correct; that the president listened respectfully but neither said that nor made any other remark.

I notice is not considered the patriotic ment; nent that there were now no sections in the country, in his view. (I quote from memory.) Mr. Stephens say: that this is not correct; that the president listened respectfully but neither said that they in his view. (I quote from memory.) Mr. Stephens say: that this is not correct; that the president listened respectfully but neither said that they plan the patriotic ment; nent that there were now no sections in the country, in his view. (I quote from memory.) Mr. Stephens say: that this is not correct; that the president listened respectfully but neither said that nor memory.

byterian a curious instance of christian charity. It seems that there is a paper somewhere North Presbyterian I believe) called the Christian Intelligencer. That very distinguished divine, the Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney, of Hampden Sidney, recently published, in the Southern Presbyterian Review, a review of the late Vice Pres ipon wrote to the Intelligencer, closing a

The "Friend" at Wilmington who was kind enough to send me the copy of Dr. Hooper's address has written me, making a suggestion that I give my recollections of several prominent etizms of Payetteville of the older time, and of incidents and localities there. As his letter is anonymous, I can only in this way state that I fear I could not do justice to the eminent individuals mentioned, though it shall be a subject of thought.

EXTENDING THE LINE.—The work of constructing the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railried beyond Lincolnton commenced a few days ago. For a long time it could not be determined whether the road should run by way of Hickory or Newton. Finally the question was settled by Newtor complying with the conditions, and securing the road to that town. Consequently the work is proceeding in that direction. The Narrow Gauge has been completed up to the Carolina Central Railroad, a mile below Lincolnton, and will use the track of that road the remainder of the way to the town.—Charbite Observer.

And a host of others no less meritorious, noble sires, whose offspring are some of the State.

YANGENVILLE,

THE COURT HOUSE

and a host of others no less meritorious, noble sires, whose offspring are some of the State.

YANGENVILLE,

YANGENVILLE,

YANGENVILLE,

The county, was once a place of considerable business, but its remote-off considerable business and been business. The hair increase is consider

CASWELL COUNTY LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] YANGEYVILLE, Oct. 3, 1877. MESSES. EDITORS:-I arrived at this place Monday morning, via Danville, accomplishing the feat of "going around my elbow to reach my thumb."

Reaching Danville Saturday night very much fatigued, I went to the

ARLINGTON HOTEL where I was made to feel at home by where I was made to feel at home by the accommodating and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Scovill & Selden, whose great aim is to please their guests. They keep their rooms nice and comfortable, attentive servants, and a table supplied with "the best the market affords." These gentlemen have also bought an interest in the Norvill House at Lynchburg. If you wish to be taken well care of, stop with

While in Danville, I met with Mr. Manning, of the Danville News, to whom I am indebted for favors. He seemed to be very much smitten with one of Wake be very much smitten with one of Wake county's fairest daughters, who was spending some time in Danville. By the way, Danville is very much made up of citizens from North Carolina, and properly, if reports are true, belongs to this State. But I did not set out to write a letter about

The heathen philosophers endeavored to write their Mythology on the heavens beyond the pages of history by naming the planets and stars after their divinities and heroes, indulging the hope that as long as their radiant effulgence existed, these names would be known to all time and venerated in all ages.
So has North Carolina preserved in

perpetual memory the names of her purest patriots and devoted sons; amongst whom

His name is worthy of such a country, His example is left to urge us to follow his acts of honor and patriotism. Like Washington, Caswell was true and Like Washington, Caswell was true and loyal to the government under which he lived. But as soon as the Colonies threw off the British yoke, so soon did he renounce his allegiance to King George and cast his destiny with the colonies. In their struggle for independence, and as early as 1774, we see his name in the first wildlic meeting held in North Carolina.

The OBSERVER.

The

He was a patriotic statesman, a coura-

geous, vigilant, successful soldier, a paral-lel to Washington. Nathaniel Macon said of him: "Governor Caswell was one of the most powerful men that ever lived in this or any other country." I said his name was worthy of such a country. What has North Carolina done to perpetuate his memory save to name a county Governor of this Commonwealth he did not receive one DOLLAR. Had such a statesman and patriot lived in Virginia, or anywhere else except in North Carolina, his last resting place would have been marked with a monument worthy the man. How is it with Governor Richard Caswell? His remains lie buried in a private grave-yard near the banks of the Neuse river, noon, at the elegant residence of his friend Mr. Johnson, on Sixty-tourth street, a few doors from Fifth avenue and Central Park. He was one of the selected contributors to Johnson's Cyclopedia. It is wonderful what an amount of work so frail a being, which has grown up just over his breast. The grave is not even enclosed, but is open which has grown up just over his breast. The grave is not even enclosed, but is open to the ravages of hogs, cattle and other stock. Shame on the Masonic Fraternity, shame on us North Carolinians, that we have so long left undone a duty that we owe to the memory of Richard Caswell! Now, Messrs. Editors, as the State which he served so faithfully as soldier, states-man and Governor, and for which services the State paid him nothing; as the Mason-ic fraternity over which he presided as Grand Master, and which annually appro-priates fifty to seventy-five dollars for

> taken no step towards erecting even a marble slab to mark his grave: I hope I THE PEOPLE OF CASWELL that this being the centennial year of the existence of the county, and November being the month, they have a celebration of some kind, at which time let steps be taken to raise a small amount to place a monument of some kind, if no more than a granite shaft, to mark the grave of him whose honor the county was named,

re ever ready to lend a belping hand in all laudable enterprises, and the fair daughters of Caswell county being no less so, I call upon them to move in the matter, for so surely as they take it in hand, so surely will it be accomplished. Will they do it? Caswell county, previous to the late war, was among the most prosperous counties in the United States.

A gentleman having taken the census of 1860 as a basis, selected from six of the best producing States, one from each of the best producing counties, and upon in-stituting a comparison between Caswell and the six other counties found but one profits, according to territory and population. This fact needs no comment.

THE GREAT SOURCE OF PROSPERITY in this county for more than twenty years preceding the war was the fine yellow to-bacco raised here.

Caswell was the first county in the

made their mark in the world, among whom are Bartlett Yancey, Marmaduke Williams, Hon. Jacob Thompson, now of Mississippi, Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Anderson Mitchell, the Graves's, Raineys, Kerrs, Leas, McAdens, and a host of others no leas meritorious, noble sires, whose offspring are some of the principal citizens of the State.

The Observer.

RATES OF ADVERMISING

25)			100				
ie s	quare (1 inch)	one di	ву		\$1	00
4	44	44					
	**	- 66	three	-		2	00
16	- 66		four	44		2	50
4	64	4	five	- 44	**********	3	00
14	**	**	six	-	**********	3	50
300			179.00		The second secon	1845	

Observer Building, Fayetteville Street, Raleigi

spacious passage running through the en-tire length. The various offices are on the lower floor. The court room is on the second floor and is well arranged. The style of architecture is "Romanesque." It is enclosed by a substantial iron railing, resting on a granite wall. It was completed in 1860 and cost \$28,000.

Kirk and his horde of tramps quartered in the court house and defaced the build-

ing very much.

I visited the room in which J. V Stevens was so mysteriously murdered some signs of blood are still to be seen on

There are seventy-four cases on the criminal docket, and thirty-six on the civil. No case of special interest to be tried, and it is thought that the business

Colonel Thomas Ruffln says, is as usual more weighty in numbers than in ability, abounding in briefs, and as huagry for

abounding in briefs, and as hungry for fees as wolves.

The resident lawyers are: R. B. Watt, J. A. Long, J. F. Terry, A. E. Henderson. Visitors: Geo. N. Thompson, Leasburg; John R. Winston, Caswell county; J. H. Dillard, Rockingham; Thomas Ruffin, J. W. Graham and F. N. Strudwick, Hillsboro; Jas. A. Graham, Graham; P. B. Johnson, A. J. Boyd and R. B. Glenn, Wentworth; E. B. Withers and Thos. Hamlin, Danville, Va.

The last two gentlemen are natives of The last two gentlemen are natives of North Carolina, and have settled in Vir-

ginia, and as they have license to practice in the courts of both States, parties having business in either State in the border coun-ties will find it to their interest to consult SHERIFF S. C. GRIFFITH is still persistent in not praying for the Court. When Judge Tourgee came here to hold court, Sheriff Griffith swore he would not say "God save the State and this Honorable Court," and he never did.

LETTER FROM MOORE COUNTY.

CARTHAGE, N. C., Oct. 5, 1877. MESSES. EDITORS:—We are not much in the habit of "flinging ink," but if "Bad m" from the Log-town on the classic Yadkin, where no one ever roams but Yadkin, where no one ever roams but blockade distillers, revenue nosers and law students, can, leaving out "Old Jerry" and the "Lime Rock," collocate enough epistem at one time to entitle him Moore, with its agricultural, mechanic and mineral interests, demands whole pages and volumes to be written. And now, quence of a terrific political storm, is per-vading all sections of our noble old Commonwealth, is the time to discuss and renimate our agricultural, mineral, educa-tional, religious and matrimonial interests. Owing to natural causes and dispositions, our county is not so well suited to agricultural developments and improvements as many others; however there are many seccarefully fostered. In a mineral aspect we and a mill-stone quarry. The Eagle Mine der the lease and control of Jonathan War-ner & Co., a wealthy and enterprising firm painting the portraits of living Grand and Past Grand Masters, have up to this time Company that the yield and quality of ore are very satisfactory indeed. What is known as the Bell Mine is owned by and under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Worthy & McIver, the former of whom is our worthy townsman and resident attorney, the latter a prominent attorney in the county. The ore from this mine is of a superior quality, and is pronounced by competent assayers to be very rich. Ow-ing to the respective avocations of the

> gives employment to a large number of hands and is of advantage to the county in several respects.
>
> The copper mine is conducted on an enlarged scale by Jones & Fricker and will no doubt prove a laudable success. Moore will have no lack of gold eagles and cop-The Mill-stone Quarry, owned by our distinguished representative Jas. D. Mc-Iver, is for sale at very reasonable fig-

owners they propose to sell, and some one will be made rich by the purchase. Ton after ton of soap-stone is being shipped from the quarry of Polk & Imboden, which

interest, or I will undermine the substratum of our existence, and neglect to speak of the bone and sinew of our town, which is borne in a measure upon the shoulders of Tyson & Jones, the buggy builders. The junior partner of this firm, W. T. Jones, is a Hercules in his calling.

Our educational interest is hopeful, in fact flourishing I may say. We have at the University four or five young men,

our future orators, poets and patriots, a Washington, a Lee, a Graham, but no Grant. Our country schools are first class United States to raise this description of tobacco, and for a number of years its growth was confined almost exclusively to this locality. The process of curing originated with the Slade family of this county.

Our future orators, poets and patriots, a Washington, a Lee, a Graham, but no Grant. Our country schools are first class in every respect. Carthage High School, under the supervision of W. J. Stuart, of Davidson College, is a most excellent nstitution for the training of youth. The mental, moral and physical man, under his nurture, grows to high altitudes and

Rev. Mr. Tillett, assisted by Rev. B. R. Hall, has just closed a two weeks revival of religion and the moral man feels much

invigorated. Brother Tillett is a terror to dram shops and miserly men.

Lastly I will speak of that interest which neither life nor death nor famine nor pestience nor any other creature has ever been able to completely abate. I mean the mat-rimonial interest, which the quill of "Bad Sam, alias "Trojan," alias "Claud Harrison" was descanting upon. Our matrimonia where even the most fastidious young man could be suited, the most peculiar fancy supplied. We understand the market will be greatly reduced at or before Christmas.

Thus much said, we beg leave to close.

GROWTH OF THE HUMAN HAIR AFTER DEATH.—Dr. Caldwell, of Iowa, states that in 1862 he was present at the exhumation of a body which had been buried two years before. The coffin had sprung open at the joints and the hair protruded through the openings. On opening the coffin the hair of the head was found to measure eighteen inches and the whiskers eight inches. The man had been shaved before being buried. In 1847 a similar circumstance occurred in Mercer County,