The Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 16, 1878.

THE HAIL STORM.—A gentleman from Jonesboro tells us that the hail fell in large quantities in the Cape Fear District. In Hertford the hail in places was eight inches deep, so Maj. Gilliam informs us, and this is no fence-corner story either.

PARDON.—The Governor pardoned on yesterday Vincent Suttle, convicted at Fall Term, 1877, Rutherford Superior Court, of larceny. Application signed by county officials, and reason given was that prisoner has been attacked with epilepsy.

THE TERRIBLE WORK OF THE GALLOWS.—John Shallington, the negro man who murdered his step-daughter in Greene county, and who was convicted of the crime at the last term of the Superior Court, was hanged at Snow Hill on yesterday.

HAIL IN THE EAST.—A slight hail storm swept over Goldsboro yesterday evening. At Clayton, Johnston county, the hail fell in sheets. The people were driven from the fields to seek shelter. Windows were broken and it is said that the stones were as large as hen eggs.

A GOLD BAR.—We saw yesterday a bar of gold taken from the Cagle mine in Moore county, that weighed 8 ounces, 23 decimal, before melting. It lost 1 decimal in melting, is 880 fine and contained a mere trace of silver about 160th part. It weighs 275 dwt.

HARNETT.—Squire C. H. Coffield of Harnett was in town yesterday and gave us a glowing account of the good spirits of his people and the hard work they are doing and going to do. He touched it off with a piece of poetry, and this makes us believe what he says is law. Its so much like the Supreme Court.

COTTON MARKET.—Receipts for yesterday 381; receipts for the past week at this market 834 bales; tone of the market quiet and steady. Receipts at all the ports 6,299. New York, cotton quiet; futures firm. Liverpool closed, futures dull; spots gone up ⅛. We have no reliable statistics by which to be governed in making a comparative estimate of the number of bales received during the past week and the number received during the corresponding week of last year.

CONVICTS.—Deputy Sheriff Daniel Howard, of New Hanover, handed over to the Warden of the Penitentiary on yesterday the following prisoners: William Burton, larceny, 5 years; Mack Johnson, larceny, 4 years; John Morrison, larceny, 2 years; Samuel Robinson, manslaughter, 4 years; Solomon Smith alias Butler, larceny, 2 years.

Sheriff C. C. Sanford, of Davie, delivered Eugene Adams, larceny, 1 year; Robert Owens, larceny, 1 year; Bosh Hairston, larceny, 1 year.

Sheriff J. C. Griffith, of Caswell, brought down Nick Lane, larceny, 10 years; David Farmer, larceny, 2 yeas; Jessie Whitfield, larceny, 2 years.

LETTER FROM PITT.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

FALKLAND, April 10, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the time is fast approaching for the Convention to be held for the nomination of a Solicitor for the Third Judicial District, and as the name of Mr. I. A. Sugg, of Pitt county, the law partner of Lieut. Gov. Jarvis, has been suggested in the columns of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, I most heartily concur in the selection of Mr. Sugg. He is a gentleman of talents, one of the best financiers in Eastern Carolina for one of his age, and a gentleman who has been more than ordinarily successful as a business man in every pursuit which he has undertaken. He was a student of the late Hon. R. M. Pearson, and stood high among the class of ten (10) that obtained license at June term, 1875. He has since he became a member of the bar, devoted his entire time and talents to business and those who know him best can with me say that he is a most thorough business man and a gentleman. He, with Lieut. Gov. Jarvis, has a very lucrative practice. Mr. Sugg being the business manager of the firm. He was elected Solicitor of the Inferior Court of Pitt county upon the establishment of the said court in September last, and his marked skill and ability in the prosecution of criminals in Pitt county has proven that he is peculiarly fitted for a prosecuting attorney. The court in Pitt county has proved a success and it is mainly attributable to the untiring efforts of Mr. Sugg. If he can be induced to accept the office he would soon be recognized as a most excellent Solicitor, and offenders of the law would soon be made to feel the force of his character, and we bespeak for him the entire support of Pitt county in the coming Convention.

Pitt county is solidly for W. N. H. Smith for Chief Justice, and any other good men for Associates.

Farming operations are progressing finely and everything is looking well for the season. More anon. CIVIUM.

Senator Merrimon.

[From the Goldsboro Messenger.]

A few days ago Senator Merrimon called upon the Secretary of War for information in possession of the War Department relative to the occupation of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by the government from May to October 1865, and such further information touching the exhorbitant prices charged the Road for engines and other rolling stock, of which the Road stood sadly in need after the property was surrendered by the military. The Secretary of War seems not to have shown a very willing disposition to furnish the desired information, but Senator Merrimon was determined to obtain what he sought for, and in keeping with his characteristic perseverance promptly offered a motion in the Senate that the Secretary be instructed to furnish all information concerning the matter in his possession forthwith, and as the result, before night, the Senator had gained his point.

North Carolina has just cause to feel proud of her Senatorial representation, as also of that in the House. The courteous, gallant Ransom is the Chesterfield of the Senate, in ability the peer of any of his colleagues, and respected and courted by all. Merrimon has taken a bold stand and is a leader among leaders. He has earned for himself a national reputation of which any public man might justly feel proud, and it is truly gratifying to see his Senatorial career strongly applauded and approved even by those who violently opposed and so severely criticised his mode of election.

LETTER FROM PASQUOTANK.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

ELIZABETH CITY, April 9, 1878.

The farmers are progressing finely with their crops. A better season for preparing the soil and planting could not have been wished for. Wheat, owing to an unusual mild winter, is suffering to some extent with the rust; this applies mostly to early sown wheat, later crops are as yet but little injured by rust or other causes.

Our shad fisheries, (owing to the rotting of nets by the warmth of the season), have done but poorly. The large herring seines are in the midst of their season and as yet have nothing to boast of. ALBEMARLE.

State Medical Society.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LITTLETON, N. C., April 10, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce in your paper that the State Medical Society will meet in Goldsboro on Tuesday, 14th of May, and that arrangements have been made with all the railroads for a reduction of charges. The State Board of Medical Examiners will hold its session during the convention and examine applicants for license.

Respectfully, L. JULIEN PICOT,
Secretary.

Purge out the Morbid Humors of the Blood, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

CASWELL COUNTY LETTER.
NO. II.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

LEASBURG, N. C., April 8, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This second epistle write I unto you from Caswell, because there are somethings whereof I wished to mention in my first, thinking they might be of interest to some of your readers, which would have made it to long, hence No. 2.

RAILROAD MEETING.

On Tuesday Judge McKoy adjourned the Court about 3 o'clock p. m. after a session of six hours, for the purpose of allowing the citizens of the county the use of the court room for the purpose of holding a meeting to hear Maj. W. T. Sutherlin of Danville, Va., give his views upon the practicability of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Milton to Yanceyville.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

At the close of the session of the court on Friday afternoon, His Honor Judge McKoy directed Sheriff Griffith to bring the prisoners into court who had been sent to jail for non-payment of costs and fines; when they were brought in he gave them a pertinent lecture, and told them as the county had no work-house, he was unwilling to let them lie in jail in idleness at the expense of this county when there was so much work needed to be done, he would, therefore, give them the privilege of getting some one to hire them and let them work out the amounts of the judgments. After some gentlemen had agreed to take them, then the Judge fixed the length of time they were required to work, and told them if they did not work, those hiring them were at liberty to deliver them to the Sheriff to be sent to jail. This is surely quite a novel way of proceeding, but is nevertheless a very good one, for it relieves the county of the expense of keeping these men in idleness, and places them to work with men of their own selection, until the charges are paid. It occurs to me that this plan is more economical to the counties than the work-house system; it takes well in this county, and all commend the course of the Judge in this new departure.

The road from Yanceyville to this place, a distance of twelve miles, is very rough, so much so that four miles an hour is considered good traveling. A portion of the lands are quite fertile, but owing to the system of farming since the late unpleasantness (working by tenants), much of the land has depreciated in value and in production. This system, however, is undergoing a change, and will result in the farmer's benefit.

LEASBURG.

This beautiful little town was once the county site of Caswell, before the division by cutting off Person. It is situated in the former county, but a few hundred yards from the line, and has been in former days quite a flourishing town. There are about 300 inhabitants, and some of the most kind and hospitable people it has been my pleasure to meet. A correspondent of THE OBSERVER some time ago passed through the town and gave a very gloomy account of the place; he certainly must have had on a severe case of indigestion; but I suppose he viewed it from a different standpoint from your present correspondent Many of the first families of the county reside here, and nearly every one has a farm in close proximity to the village, so that they make nearly all of their supplies at home, and the farms are in a pretty high state of cultivation.

The views are splendid from some of the residences, and the large fields of beautiful wheat show, that while Europe may be for war, the people of Leasburg are for something to eat, which indicates that their heads are level.

I counted 17 large beautiful residences in town, and a friend at my elbow says, there is an average of one marriageable young lady to each house, some have two and three, but the average is one. If I thought it would not in any way commit THE OBSERVER, I would just like to say, that if those I saw at church are a fair specimen, they are just pretty enough to adorn any man's mansion; if ye local just wants to see something lovely, let him come to Leasburg.

There are three stores of mixed stock, or general merchandise in town, Wm. Paylor, Jr., Pulliam & Connelly, and J. T. Bradshaw.

Two physicians, Drs. J. A. Stanfield, and J. A. Thompson.

One lawyer, Col. George N. Thompson, (whose guest I am at this writing, and while memory lasts I will often recur with pleasure to the pleasant hours spent with this interesting family.)

There is only one church building in Leasburg, that is owned by the Methodist denomination; Rev. R. A. Willis is the pastor, and is very much beloved by the people; he is an acceptable and earnest preacher.

The Summerfield, Male and Female Academy at this place, is under the management of Rev. Solomon Lea; the school is in good conditon. Mr. Lea is a good and faithful teacher, having had long experience in the business.

THE OBSERVER.

It is truly gratifying, Messrs. Editors, to know that your efforts to make THE OBSERVER. The People's Paper interesting, are so highly appreciated; sometimes your correspondent is almost made to blush at the many compliments paid you for your perseverance and energy manifested in getting up a paper so well adapted to the wants of the masses. Not one person in a hundred objects to it on account of the price. They want a good paper and the price is of small consideration when they get a paper that suits them, and I am pleased to know that THE OBSERVER suits them. A prominent gentleman in Yanceyville was looking over the long list of subscribers obtained at court, and remarked; "Sir, if you had come to me for a list of the best and most influential men of Caswell county, I could not have given them to you more accurately than you have them on the subscription list of THE OBSERVER."

The time is soon coming when they will all take it. I leave here this morning for Roxboro, where you may expect to hear from me again. R. A. LEIGH.

PAMLICO COUNTY LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

STONEWALL, April 9th, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time for holding the various conventions is fast approaching, and seeing though the columns of THE OBSERVER letters from all parts of the State placing forward the name of some "friend" for the different positions we hope you will pardon us for doing "likewise."

In placing the name or names of our choice before the people we do not intend to attack the character of anyone whose name has been mentioned for the same position. We look upon that as a bad *precedent*, and as we are not a *regular correspondent* should we fail to follow the *example of other correspondents* and thereby commit an error, we ask that those *injured* may *forget* and *forgive*.

If we were to judge from the many letters that we have seen in print within the last few months in regard to the Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court we should long ago have come to the conclusion that not one that has been mentioned for either of those positions had any qualification whatever to commend them to the people, but we have not so judged nor do we think this kind of warfare proper, especially when we consider that from those very names our ticket is to be made.

The names of all the gentlemen that have been mentioned in connection with the Supreme Court we look upon as being pre-eminently qualified to fill the "bill." The State being divided into three grand divisions, East, Centre and West, we think it would be but justice that each of those divisions be represented on the Supreme Court bench, and as an Eastern man we place forward the name of one, who like "Cæsar's wife," is above suspicion, an able lawyer and profound jurist, the Hon. Charles C. Clark of Craven; with Smith as Chief Justice, Schenck and Clark as Associates, North Carolina could boast of a Supreme Court such as she has boasted of in ante bellum days. Those men are all worthy of the positions and justice demands that W. N. H. Smith be retained as Chief Justice. No one can doubt his honesty, his integrity or his fidelity to the party, whose cause he has espoused. As a lawyer and jurist he has but few equals and no superiors. Smith, Clark and Schenck is our ticket, first, last and all the time.

More anon. C.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

DAVIE COUNTY, N. C., April, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—"The judiciary is the palladium of public liberty and private rights in a free government, and its ministrations, guided by fairness, moderation and justice, challenge, and should receive, the cordial support of all right-minded men."

Thus closes the letter of Chief Justice Smith. But suppose "its ministrations," or any one of them, should be guided by unfairness and cruelty itself, outrage justice, sanction crime, and corrupt the morals of the country—then what should they receive of all right-minded men? On which side do the decisions in the cases of Driver and Miller fall? Driver, worse than a Comanche Indian, of loathsome fiendishness, below the brute, beats and drives his wife to the death of her unborn babe, with less feeling and care for her than a brood mare. Yet the Supreme Court says thirty days in jail is sufficient punishment. Miller, the adulterer, in her absence making his wife's chamber the scene of his crime, and this "no ground for divorce," according to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Look farther: a man may, according to this decision, live in adultery as much as he pleases, if he don't let his wife know it; for they say Miller "intended no indignity to his wife, as he did not intend her to know it." But if she does find it out, it make no difference; she cannot obtain a divorce. Why? Because her knowledge was the result of her inquiries—say the Judges.

Here is liberty and private rights, sure enough—for Driver and Miller; liberty to commit the deepest crime, and the right to do so, if done privately. But where is the liberty and "*private rights*" of the wives of these brute-men? Will the Court say?

Here are rights;—that is for Driver and Miller, and all who wish to enjoy them. But where are the rights of the wives of these men at the same time? The Judiciary, it appears, is the palladium of public liberty and private rights along the Driver and Miller line, but not of their wives. What would be the effect on society, on morals or virtue on domestic relations, if such ideas of "fairness, moderation and justice" obtained throughout the country! All "right-minded men," and women as well, cannot fail to see how disastrous, how ruinous. * * *

It was said on a memorable occasion in North Carolina history, "the judiciary was exhausted," but now it appears, much as if decency was exhausted.

Instead of "cordial support," what should such men receive? They deserve the curse of every unfortunate woman the brutality of whose husband is thus increased and finds a palladium in the Judiciary. They deserve the scorn and hisses of every virtuous woman in the land for such "ministrations" as would force her to live with a foul, loathsome adulterer whose private rights as such find a palladium in the present Judiciary. They deserve at the hands of all right-minded men as soon as the opportunity offers removal by the electric fires of the ballot box, and their places filled by men whose ministrations shall be guided by fairness, moderation and justice; or by men who, should any be otherwise, would at least dissent. CIVIS.

GRANVILLE COUNTY LETTER.

The No Fence Law.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

WILTON, N. C., April 12, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you allow me to occupy a small portion of your columns for the benefit of our farmers, as I know of no better paper to get than yours to carry through that long wanted law, "The no fence law." I have consulted the majority of our leading farmers, and all are highly in favor of it, especially those that live at cross roads, and have a fence to keep up on both sides; also, those that have fences on streams. It is frequently the case in July or August, just in their busiest time of the year, that they have their whole crop turned out to be destroyed by stock. No one is opposed to it except those that have no lands. About one-third of our farmers in this section cannot fence themselves, that is, there is not timber enough standing to put back a new fence. Every darkey that has a cow and pig, is opposed to taking away fences, but their cows are kept so poor that they only afford a little milk in grass season. It would be money saved for the landholders to pay the worth of these cows and pigs every year in order to save the heavy expenses of fences. The labor and expense that a man puts on his fences, if put upon his lands, would cause a largeiy increased yield. All the while times are becoming more and more oppressive. In some way or other we are bound to have relief. The expenses of unnecessary fences would pay fifty per cent. of our people out of debt. Lands would be worth more, and stock improved. From a steady reader of THE OBSERVER.

Respectfully, J. W. H.

A LIVE NORTH CAROLINA TOWN.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 12, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am just from Reidsville. The vote was there going on for $18,000 subscription to the Leaksville and Reidsville narrow gauge; $12,000 to bring it to Reidsville and $6,000 after completion to extend it to the Virginia line. At 4 o'clock this evening the vote stood 94 for the subscription, and *not one against*.

A prominent citizen of Greensboro has just remarked that there's not another town in the State that would have given such a vote, and it is but typical of the wonderful spirit of thrift and enterprise that stirs our Reidsville people. The news is so good as showing the spirit of one *live* town, that I write it to our best friend, THE OBSERVER. T. C. E.

Making Public Opinion.

[From Tom Evans' Reidsville Times.]

And now a baker's dozen of idlers with nothing else to do are congregating into what they term large and enthusiastic meetings of the people and resolving for this man for the supreme bench or that man for the United States Senate, and off yonder in the fields the people are at hard work digging the ground or at work in the trade shops scuffling for the living that these bread eaters are consuming. And the rural editor who has sat out his pants writing up copiously the proceedings of the meeting announces in his next that his county has declared overwhelmingly in favor of John Doe for the supreme bench or Richard Roe for the United States Senate. Why in a town the other day the meeting resolved that no man should be supported for the Legislature who would not pledge beforehand his vote to a certain candidate for the United States Senate. That candidate was Gov. Vance. In due order we look for another of like nature pledging its men for the Legislature to Merrimon. Indeed that would be nice. The whole affairs of state affecting the business interests of the people to be merged into a mere personal campaign between Vance and Merrimon. The sober thinking masses of the democratic party are not race horses under the bit of any particular man for the United States Senate. It is these little meetings that pop up and pass out and are no more to the sentiment of the great masses than two men and a boy are to a crowd on a muster day, that are now heralded by the press as the opinion at large of the country, when the truth is not a man yet has quit his plow or stopped work to give the subject of the Supreme Court or the Senatorship a steady thought. And unless these bread eaters are squelched until the bread makers have spoken, we are promised as dire a panic this summer politically as the country now undergoes financially.

The hull of the rebel gun-boat Florida has just been burned in Boston Harbor for the sake of the metal in it.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child gives rest to the mother. d&w-1y.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR COTTON.—The heavy sales of the "L & R" Guano is a guarantee of a fine crop of cotton this season. Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co., have this day received and delivered 100 tons, and they regret that they did not have enough to furnish all their customers, but assure them that it will not occur again.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

[ORIGINAL AND COMPILED.]

SHEEP RAISING.

When purchasing rams obtain a few thoroughbred ewes and breed your own rams. Exchange or sell when you need fresh blood. On no account keep any rams over from the regular flock, they will improve the breed not one whit, and the principal profit to be looked for comes from improvement in the fleece and blood. A really good ram should improve one pound of wool per head on its progeny. The *Farmers' Union*, of August 3, 1877, quotes the following: "Two farmers in a near by county owned a flock of sheep jointly, which sheared, on an average for three years, 3½ pounds each per annum. The partnership ceased three years ago and the sheep were evenly divided, and kept on the same premises as formerly. One of the men introduced a blooded ram into his flock, and the other kept on in the same old channel. Result: the graded flock this season averaged 7¾ pounds of wool to the fleece and the increased value of the lambs sold from this flock has more than paid for the blooded ram."

BERMUDA GRASS AND SHEEP.

The true value of Bermuda grass for pasturage, and as a preventive to lands washing, is more than ever before being understood by Southern farmers. Bermuda grass is to the South what blue grass is to Kentucky. We have never yet found the man, who was familiar with Bermuda grass for pasture, who has denied its value for this purpose. We have yet to meet the man who dares assert that this grass upon rich land, does not equal blue grass or orchard in the amount of grazing furnished. Bermuda, acre for acre, will furnish twice the grazing, the same space of time considered, as any other plant ever introduced into the Southern States. Like blue grass, it spreads from runners thrown out in every direction, until a solid mat is formed over the entire surface of the ground. From May until November it can be grazed, and, during this period of time grows constantly and remains green. No plant known better withstands the heat of summer. It will grow and spread over the very poorest soil—will grow upon all kinds of soil—is extremely hardy, and hard to eradicate.

Suppose a man should sod out one hundred acres, average land, to Bermuda, such land is worth not more than $6 per acre in Mississippi. This pasture would sustain four head of sheep to the acre seven months of the year. These sheep, if crossed by a thoroughbred Merino or Cotswold ram, would produce an average of five lbs. of wool, valued at 40 cents per lb., or $2 each, aggregating a sum total $800 from wool. Ten acres, if sown in Johnson grass, will produce three cuttings per season of hay. This amount of hay, say 40 tons, with 100 bushels of cotton seed, will carry the 400 sheep through the remaining months. A mowing machine will cut ten acres of hay per day.

RECEIPTS.

200 lbs. wool at 40 cents	$800.00
300 lambs at $2	600.00
Total	$1400.00

EXPENDITURES.

1 man, 1 year, at $20 per month	$240.00
Cutting and storing in barn 10 acres hay	30.00
1 sack salt at $2, and 100 bushels cotton seed at 10 cents	12.00
Total	$282.00

This $282 taken from $1400 leaves a clear profit of $1,118 for the year.

The above figures are not exaggerated in the least, as every fair-minded man will readily admit; and the plan suggested is entirely practicable, and experience we know, will substantiate the figures and the estimate here made. Not only will Bermuda and sheep bring to the owner big money in wool and mutton, but the land, year by year, increases in fertility and productiveness. Old lands now washed and abandoned, if fenced and set in Bermuda, to be grazed by sheep, will fast regain its former richness, and become a source of wealth to the owner.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

COTTON CAKE FOR FEEDING.

In relation to the statement that a large proportion of cotton seed cake used for fattening stock contained a large proportion—50 per cent—of trash, and a large proportion of husk and woolley fiber, Dr. Voelcker says that the percentage of husk in cotton seed amounted on an average to 40 per cent. Although the husk of cotton seed had no feeding value, it was not altogether a worthless material, for it contained an astringent principle in virtue of which undecorticated cotton cake was very useful for stock out on rough pasture or fed upon succulent food, which have a tendency to scour animals. Undecorticated cotton cake counteracted this tendency, and was a useful food under such circumstances. Undecorticated cotton cake should not be given to calves, and decorticated cotton cake is required to be given to animals judiciously. He had brought under his notice more than 100 cases in which cotton cake is alleged to have poisoned sheep and cattle. He found, however, that the alleged injury was due to the injudicious way in which cotton cake was given to stock. A food so rich in albuminous compounds as decorticated cotton cake required to be broken up very fine, or better still to be ground into meal, which should be mixed with twice its weight of Indian corn, rice meal or other meals comparatively speaking, poor in nitrogenous or albuminous compounds, and rich in non-nitrogenous or starchy constituents.—Dr. Voelcker *before a Meeting of the London Farmers' Club.*

The following receipt we know to be good, it is the one used by Mrs. Chamberlain of the Tarboro Hotel.

APPLE PIE.

Stew the apples until well done, strain them through a colander, then season them with butter, sugar, cream, and nutmeg to your taste. Bake a rich puff paste, and spread the apples on it, then make an icing of the white of egg and sugar, (allowing two eggs to each pie,) spread it on and put in the oven and brown *very slightly*, which will take two or three minutes.

THE CHUFA.

The chufa is a species of nut grass but unlike the terrible garden pest, it does not survive the winter. The planting seed must be gathered, dried and housed. After you save what seed you wish, just turn your hogs into the field and they will do the harvesting.

As regards planting and cultivating, first, lay off the rows three feet apart, put in barn-yard manure or some kind of good fertilizer, bed on, say two furrows, open the bed as you would for cotton, say, two inches deep, as they grow near the surface. Drop one nut at intervals of about 12 inches apart, then cover. Plant about the 15th of April. Should moles destroy any they can be drawn as slips and reset, they never wither for being reset. I reset half an acre last year and I do not think one died. Keep clear of grass and weeds, and plow about twice. The yield is about 300 or 400 bushels per acre; hogs prefer them to any other food.

There is no comparison between corn and chufa; the hogs fatten faster on chufa; and we do not have the trouble and expense of gathering them. They do better in light soil.—R. B. MOODIE, *in Rural Messenger.*

LINCOLN AND POLK.—Conventions have been held in Lincoln and Polk counties for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention which meets in Raleigh on the 13th of June. Both counties unanimously instructed their delegates to vote for Hon. David Schenck for Chief Justice, and Polk votes for Hon. W. N. H. Smith for Associate Justice, together with Maj. W. J. Montgomery for Solicitor.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Nature Demands a Tonic

When the nerves are unstrung, the head aches, the appetite is poor or variable, the sleep disturbed, and a general depreciation of vital power is experienced. Such a state of things cannot long exist without the development of serious disease. The most active and genial invigorant known is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The absolute purity of its spirituous basis and botanic ingredients give it a claim to public confidence, and its surpassing medicinal value is admitted by medical men of distinction, by whom it is widely used in private practice. For fever and ague—both as a preventive and remedy,—dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious remittent fever, constipation, choleraic complaints, flatulence, and all intestinal disorders, it is a thoroughly reliable remedy. It is the anti-febrific specific par excellence of the malarial districts of this and other countries, where diseases born of miasma prevail, and as a general household remedy it is also universally esteemed.

The Republican Campaign.

[Special to the New York Times, 11th.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—What was, all things considered, the most important Republican caucus held in Washington this winter, came together to-night at the call of the Congressional Committee. The caucus was a joint one of both houses, and was attended by 118 Representatives and 23 Senators. Nearly every prominent Republican here was present, the only noticeable absentees being Senators Conkling, Blaine, Christiancy, and Hamlin, and Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts. Senator Sargent introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The restoration of the Democratic party to power would be a great national calamity, to avert which all patriotic citizens should put forth their best efforts; and

Whereas, Thousands of Republican officials throughout the country are under orders from the President of the United States to abstain from participation in some of the necessary steps in the great work: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the two Houses of Congress do earnestly urge the President to rescind his order forbidding the attendance of officials in the executive branch of the civil service at preliminary meetings, caucuses, and conventions of a political character, and their services upon political committees.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President.

The motion was adopted without opposition, and then Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered a resolution which gives the Congressional committee power to appoint a standing committee of 11, composed of Senators and Representatives, to consult regarding the course which the party, as such, should take upon legislation pending in Congress. This also was adopted, and then, at a late hour, the caucus adjourned. Its action is on the whole regarded as a victory for the more conservative wing of the party, and the harmony and good feeling which prevailed is generally taken as promising the best results.

CATAWBA COUNTY.—Catawba county is, all in all, the best county in North Carolina. Whether we look at the financial condition of the county—out of debt with money in the treasury, the production of wheat or democratic voters, the use of improved agricultural implements, or the *general* education of the people, Catawba stands first and carries the banner. They are an industrious, thrifty people, and the influence of their example extends deep into Icard township of our county, where we see the people are more alive than in most parts of Burke. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the Icard folks work harder, read more and are improving more than perhaps any part of Burke county. We honor Icard for what it has been as well as for what it is. —*Burke Blade.*

POSTAL.—The mail route between this city and Shallotte, Brunswick county, has just been re-established, through the efforts of Hon. A. M. Waddell and Mr. Lorenzo Russell appointed to carry the same.—*Wil. Star.*

HOUSE BURNED.—F. W. Reese, Esq., near Booneville, Yadkin county, lost his dwelling house and most of his household goods by fire on Tuesday night of last week. Loss about $2,000.—*Winston Sentinel.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, April 11.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: The horizon is again overcast by the change attributed to speeches made in the British Parliament and to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate the intention of going to war.

LONDON, April 12.—The tone of comments on the political crisis is much more hopeful from all directions than yesterday. The whole basis for this change seems to be a conviction that Russia is preparing to accept Germany's help to get out of the present dead lock, by such concessions as will secure a meeting of the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular and the circular to which it was annexed, were only published in St. Petersburg on Thursday, which strengthens the belief that the former was telegraphed hither on Tuesday night for a special purpose. The circular, when issued here on Thursday afternoon, created a depressing influence on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the reiteration of the refusal to submit the treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. Russian stocks declined over two per cent. to-day. However it is pointed out that although the circular offers no concession on the point at issue, it is couched in such considerate and moderate language as to leave the door open for England to make some reply to the invitation for further explanation, and thereby furnish a basis for a common understanding at Vienna. Prince Gortschakoff's reply created an impression of Russia's willingness to find an acceptable method for re-opening negotiations. This moderate spirit is believed to be in a great measure due to the altered tone of the comments of the German, French and Italian press and politicians concerning the treaty of San Stefano, which points to a probability of Russia instead of England being isolated in the case of a rupture.

LONDON, April 15.—The state of affairs with reference to the Eastern Question remains substantially the same. There is no change in the attitude of the powers. The most point between England and Russia is still unsettled. While this is the case the prospect of a Congress and a peaceful arrangement of the whole difficulty is as far off as ever. There is a strong feeling in both countries that war is inevitable.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 11—SENATE.—Senator Dennis presented Montgomery Blair's resolution of the Maryland Legislature in relation to the Electoral Commission, and moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. He took occasion to express his dissent from the action of the Legislature and his opposition to anything that was likely to revive the scenes of strife and discord. The resolution was referred as indicated.

Mr. Burnside's bill regarding the enlistment of colored men came up. Mr. Bruce made a strong speech deprecating special legislation in favor or against negroes. The colored people were now in a position to row their own canoe, and their sinking or swimming must depend on their own behavior.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, asked leave to take from the Speaker's table for reference, Senate bill on the Pacific roads, known as the Thurman bill. Mr. Cox, of New York, objected.

The pension bill occupied the attention of the House. The section abolishing pension agencies was struck out and one inserted fixing the compensation of Pension agents at $4,000 a year, with fees for vouchers, and with allowance for clerk hire, office rent, &c., and requiring the office of pension agent to be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—Private Bills occupied the day. The bill to compensate the College of William and Mary in Virginia, for the wanton destruction of its buildings by some Federal soldiers while in Federal occupation during the war came up to-day and gave rise to quite an interesting and exciting debate.

Sixty Days Notice—Defalcation.

FALL RIVER, April 12.—All the Savings Banks of the city are to-day exacting 60 days notice. The directors of Union Mills are still engaged at their work. The amount of the defalcation up to this time is $519,000, and will probably be greater.

Death of Wm. M. Tweed.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A telegram was received at the Sheriff's office this afternoon stating that Wm. M. Tweed died in his room at Ludlow Street jail at noon today.

William M. Tweed died in Ludlow Street jail at precisely twelve o'clock today. He was attended by Dr. Carnochan, who has been with him since an early hour this morning; also Mr. Foster Dewey, his late secretary, Mr. Douglass, his son-in-law, and Mr. Edelstein, one of his counsel. All hope of his recovery was abandoned soon after eleven o'clock, when Dr. Carnochan announced a clogging of the heart and complete nervous exhaustion. At the time of his death there was no struggle, as he passed away in sleep with his head lying upon his arm. Keeper Kernan was hurriedly summoned three minutes before noon, and reaching Mr. Tweed's room the signal rang out and the long prisoned old man dropped back dead in his bed. His last words to Dr. Carnochan were, "I have tried to do some good; if I have not had good luck I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me." The announcement of his death spread rapidly, and a crowd of curious people soon assembled outside the jail peering anxiously through the half closed window. Mr. Tweed had been dangerously ill for several days. His death resulted from a complication of disorders, but was caused directly by nervous exhaustion and a clogging of the action of the heart. He was delirious last night and early this morning when he was attended only by his servant Luke. Later he became calm and rational. He was conscious till within a few moments of his death, and a short time before drank a little tea which was handed to him by his son-in-law, Mr. Douglass. Most of Mr. Tweed's family are in New Orleans—they were telegraphed to yesterday. Under the statutes the body of the dead prisoner cannot be removed from the jail until after an examination by the Coroner.

Sherman and Resumption.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The conference at the sub treasury between Secretary Sherman and members of the late Syndicate resulted in signing a contract for the sale of $50,000,000 of 4½ per centum bonds. The details of the negotiation including the method of payments are withheld. In the official statement of the transaction given out at the sub-treasury, of which the following is a copy: The Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the last Syndicate have entered into an agreement for the sale for resumption purposes of $50,000,000 in United States 4½ per cent fifteen year bonds, at par and accrued interest, and ½ per cent. premium on gold. $10,000,000 to be subscribed immediately, and $5,000,000 per month during the balance of the year. The sale of the 4 per cent. bonds will be continued by the Treasury Department as heretofore upon the terms and conditions of the last circular, and the proceeds will be applied to the redemption of the 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending April 12th:—

	1878.	1877.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	51,622	22,091
Total receipts to this date	3,960,189	3,758,985
Exports for the week	65,591	61,450
Total exports to this date	2,796,906	2,520,000
Stock at all U. S. ports	634,359	638,464
Stock at all interior towns	63,431	80,952
Stock at Liverpool	744,000	1,124,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	268,000	173,000

Congressional Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day agreed upon a bill endorsing the issuing of $400,000 worth of the bonds of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. The proceeds of the sales of such bonds to be expended in widening and deepening the canal through the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Gold opened at ¼. Stocks strong and higher. Money 6. Gold ¼@¼. Exchange—long $4.86; short $4.88½. State bonds steady. Governments active.

Cotton dull and easier; sales 216; uplands 10¾@10¾. Futures easier—April 10.80@10.82; May 10.93@10.94; June 11.03@11.04; July 11.11@11.13; August 11.14@11.16; September 10.84@10.86.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $9.62½@$9.87½. Lard quiet—steam $7.35. Spirits turpentine quiet at 31. Rosin quiet at $1.57½@1.62½ for strained. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour dull—Howard street and Western superfine $4.00@$4.50; extra $4.75@$5.25; family $5.50@5.50; City Mills superfine $4.25@$4.75; extra $5.25@$5.75; Rio brands $6.75; Patapsco family $7.75. Southern wheat quiet and weak; Western firmer; Southern red $1.18@$1.33; amber $1.35@$1.36; Pennsylvania red $1.32@1.33; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April $1.29½; May 1.31@1.31¼. Southern corn quiet; Western active and strong; Southern white 50@52; yellow 50@51.

LONDON, April 15.—Noon—Consols—money 94 13-16. Account 94¾. Erie 11¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Noon.—Cotton—dull and easier; middling uplands 5 15-16; middling orleans 6 3-16; sales 7,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,500; American 11,400. Futures partially 1-32 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 5 29-32; July and August 6; August and September 6 1-32; October and November 6 1-16; shipped, April and May sail, 6.

1:30 P. M.—Short clear middles 28s.

2 P. M.—Cotton—uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 5½; June and July 5 15-16; July and August 5 31-32.

PARIS, April 15.—1.30 P. M.—Rentes 109f. 7½c.

OFFICIAL REPORT
—OF THE—
COTTON MARKET,
REPORTED BY
Kelly, Pierefoy & Brewer,
Official Reporters for the Board of Trade.

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