They are simply training schools, in which teachers are taught. We expect from them to draw subordinate officers for our educational struggles. But it is to the public schools proper that we wish to call attention. And here a sad and sorry sight rises up before us. In 1870 North North Carolina was one of the fifteen States whose population numbered over one million. The populations of Michigan, Iowa, Georgia and North Carolina are not quite, but very nearly equal. Take Mich-igan for instance. The total number of children in that State within the school ages is 448,784, in North Carolina we have 408,296 within the same ages. The Michigan average daily attendance is 200,000. North Carolina daily average attendance 104,173, with imperfect reports however. Two of their children go to school where we send one.

The annual income of Michigan for school purposes from all quarters is \$4,173,551. We have only \$406,447.39, or one-tenth as much upon which to educate the same number of children. Now isn't this enough to make our hearts almost sink within us. will be adopted. The object of this is The true valuation of property in Michigan according to the census of 1870, was about \$719,208,118; in North Carolina \$260,757,244. With equal population, with only 3 times as much actual property the Michiganders pay ten times as much money towards the proper bringing up of Michigan at random among the States of tariff, will pass this session, but that it will equal population, and we are surprised at our investigations. To come back home there are 408,296 children to be taught, at the next session. and without deducting incidental expenses we have \$406,447.39 with which to teach them. After deducting these incidental expenses we have the handsome sum of seven shillings and six pence as we used but does not think it will seriously affect to phrase it, or 75 cents as we now call it the future of the Democratic party. to devote to training the mind of each school child in this State for one year. We have no doubt that the Keely Mortor is simply an amplification of this experiment as the success of it will go to prove. Now this a grim absurdity. But it is

WHERE THE CHILDREY ARE TAUGHT. The number of schools for white children is 2,885; for colored 1,550; total 4,425. Averaging 23 children to the school, and allowing about \$100 for each school taught. This is a very handsome allowance to the men who are to direct the minds and morals of those who are to come after us, and who are to take our. places. Common field hands receive the same wages, with a house and a peck of it, and whether before Jan'y 1879 or after

1,569 white teachers and 813 colored ones roll in wealth and luxury on 10 ten position he then assumed. dollar bills each per annum for their ser-

SCHOOL DIVISIONS. We have as territorial divisions 4,718 school districts in the State, or 2 4-11 districts to one teacher. We need just one and four-elevenths times as many teachers as we have got, and by this distribution we put one teacher in each school district. One hundred and fifty-six thousand polls were listed in 1876 and exercised the manly right of voting for the management of our affairs and for laying our taxes. If be repealed, with a saving clause, howthe Constitutional limit of \$2.00 per cap' were reached and the three-fourths of it given to the schools as the law requires we would have \$234,000 as against about \$138,000 now received from this source. If this defect could be remedied in some perfect, and it will probably be repealed way we might have more children at school, better schools and more reasonably well paid teachers. might have fewer voters, but probably we would not be so much the worse for that. The assessed value of our property is about one hundred and fifty million. property contributes the enormous sum of \$119,000, or less than 1-10 of one per cent. of the property of the State as it is assessed. Now, can't this be remedied? Can't we do a little more to promote morality and stamp out crime? We think that our people will cheerfully do what is right. If they are made to understand the great wrong that they are inflicting upon the tender youth of the land, and they can be made to understand it, they will repair it. Politicians had best beware of cheating the children out of an education by the popular cry of retrenchmeht. The

people will detect it. What the painstaking and laborious diligence of Mr. Scarborough has done, has been well done we think, but he needs help and we must uphold his hands and second his efforts with a hearty good will. Children can't be taught without expense, and heavy expense, any more than we can carry on every day vocations without it.
The great difficulty that the Superintendent meets with is in the turning of the school money to purposes not known to or recognized by the school law. For instance, some counties have applied the school fund to paying mileage and per advantages, our climate, and being exempt diem of the County Commissioners. There from yellow fever, attract attention to is also carelessness on the part of Treasur-ers and School-Committeemen in building school houses on lands to which they have failed to acquire a good title. There is a lack of punctuality in transmitting detailed and essential information, and in complying with the requirements of the Depart-ment. There is no provision for traveling expenses of the Superintendent and there ought to be. He has no clerical aid allowed him, and he ought to have. He is under-paid and he ought not to be. We shall print again and again what we think will advance the cause of education in our State. The people are entitled to it and it is right in itself. We have too much pride to become the Bœotia of the States.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVES.]
HILLSBORO, April 15, 1878.
MESSES. EDITORS:—On last Saturday the citizens of Hillsboro were startled by the cry of fire, when smoke was seen issuing from the house of Mrs. Bele Dunn. The a half acres of cotton land,. We would people on reaching the house were horrified by seeing Lizzie Dunn, a young lady of thirteen years of age, rush out of the house enveloped in fismes. Becoming wild with fright she rushed through the house and into the yard, and then tried to every farmer should raise all the rice he reach the street through the alley-way. Here she was met by Nathan Hooper and his brother Deems. Fortunately there was a barrel of water standing in the alley which they immediately dashed over her and extinguished the flames. Although the young lady does not seem to have inhaled any of the fire, still she is so fearfully burned about the body that her life is dispaired of. Drs. Cameron and Wilson are paired of. Drs. Cameron and Wilson are of time from 10th of April to the 10th of

doing all they can for her. The accident was caused by lighting the June, and though July was a dry month

it there barrelled and sold, realizing

Diserver.

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pite the tremendous efforts of the lobby

and the vast influence of gigantic railroad

corporations, whose money seems inexhaustible, when suppers, &c., are to be

given, but to be very scarce when honest

debts of the government are to be paid.

In his judgment there is much heavy work

still to be accomplished this session, and

the session will be protracted, extending

far into the summer. Generally our friends

work together very well, and most

measures affecting the policy of the Dem-

ocratic party, receive the united support

of the Democratic representatives. He

does not think that there will be passed

any amendment to the Constitution rela-

tive to the election of the President; but

that measures proposing to change the

time of holding the election, and to post-

pone the meeting of the electoral colleges,

the assembling of the Electoral Colleges.

friends in the North and West.

He thinks the bill to repeal the Resump-

the House of Representatives. Specie

When that result is reached, the cur-

ern question, will pass into oblivion. Con-

gress will then be at liberty to do whatever

the best interests of the South and West

require without alarming the Northeast.

and no other substituted for it at present.

Carolina rivers; among them the Cape

it probable that the life-saving service on

Navy at this time. Provision will be made

for improving this service. He thinks the

fast Southern mail service will be in-

creased and extended, and the mail ser-

vice generally will be enlarged and ex-

The subject of enlarging our commerce

with South America is engaging the atten-

tion of Congress, and this will affect the

South generally very advantage ously, and

particularly Wilmington and our other

seaport towns, which will tend to develop

He spoke warmly of the industrial and

commercial prospects of North Carolina,

which he believed will be developed very

rapidly in the near future. Our natural

North Carolina as the future field for com-

Judge Merrimon seemed to be gratified

at the manifestation by the people of their

satisfaction at the course of his colleagues

RICE ON UPLANDS.

given up to briars, willows and bushes,

that if they could be reclaimed and culti-

vated in rice, would yield a profit equal to

be profitably grown on any of our bottom

eis have been grown on less than three and

consumes. It can be done with as little cost

lands too wet for corn, and we have seen it stated that one hundred and fifty bush-

mercial and industrial development.

North Carolina interests.

and himself in Congress.

pedited.

The bankrupt law, he says, will probably

RALEIGH, N. O., TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878.

The Observer. \$17.30 per barrel, and netting four barrels per acre. He tried the common seacoast rice from South Carolina, and attributed RALEIGH, N. C. his success to having his land underdrained and thoroughly ditched so as to prevent stagnation of water, as the spot had previously been worthlessly sour and unproductive. Another Alabama planter We yesterday had the pleasure of callreported that he had made on the pineying on Judge MERRIMON, who is at home

woods lands of that State, on one acre, for a few days. Notwithstanding his nearly thirty barrels of rough rice, which hard work at Washington Senator MERRIcleaned out fourteen barrels of pure, white mon seems to enjoy very good health, and rice; had this been sold at \$17.30 per barrel, it would have been a net yield of \$242.20 per acre, besides the straw which He reports that he thinks Senator he baled and weighed out, aggregating THURMAN'S bill will pass the House of four tons. This was fed to his own stock, Representatives and become the law deswhich ate it voraciously, and he thought

> very simple. The land should be put in good condition and from 11 to 11 bushels of seed sown per acre, in drills about two feet apart. The best seed is from the low country and should be changed every two or three years. The threshing and cleaning could be done during rainy days, which now are generally idle days on most of our farms. One acre to every three or four hands could be pitched, cultivated and harvested without interfering with remainder of the farm or in any way impeding the cultivation of the crops upon a diversified farm. Will not some of our readers endeavor to make this a new in-

was worth to him one hundred dollars

The trouble about Judges is not in the man simply to allow the States to provide some ner of election, but in their tenure of office. machinery for determining any contested The people are quite as capable of electing election of a Presidential Elector, prior to Judges as the members of the Legislature. We incline to the opinion that the people He does not think the new Tariff Bill, are the more proper electors, and we have which makes substantial reforms in the seen nothing in the canvass now in progress to shake that opinion. The canvass, be under way, and will pass in some shape it is true, has not been free from some features that might well have been The Judge speaks hopefully of the fuspared, but in no respect has ture, apprehends that the "National equalled in bitterness, or at all Party" is growing in the Western States, compared in discreditable exhibitions with elections by the Legislature of North Carolina. The greatest Judges who have made illustrious the English He felicitates himself very much on the Bench took their seats upon it as the regood effects directly traceable to the pasward of infamous political or personal sersage of the Silver Bill; and thinks it prevents a cause of trouble which at one vices to the Sovereign. As great a Judge as ever sat upon the Bench of any country time loomed up between our Democratic became Chief Justice of the United States in consequence of an act which the great majority of the people of America held to tion Act, requiring specie payments to be be infamous. Within our recollection, a resumed on Jan'y 1, 1879, will probably seat upon the Superior Court Bench and another upon the Supreme Court Bench payment, he says, will naturally come were bought of the North Carolina Legislature with whisky, and it was not done in when the business of the country allows a corner, but known of all men. The names of the buying Judges are held that time, it ought not to be forced. This in highest esteem throughout North Carowas his position as far back as 1873, and

he thinks the result justifies fully the All that is needed is, that the Judges hold their offices for life, or during good rency question will be so far settled that behavior. The people will choose quite as fear of repudiation will vanish from the good Judges under such a system as ever the Legislature did or will. Northern mind, and that, like the South-

THERE are evidences of a new party which is suddenly rising on the political horizon, and which sometimes calls itself the "national" and at other times the "labor" party. From Michigan the news is that in the local elections last week in ever, as to pending cases. There seems to be a general impression that there ought that State the nationals won victories, just to be a national bankrupt law in existence, as they did recently in Indiana, in spite of but the present one is manifestly very imall the efforts made against them by Senator VOOPHERS. In thirty-one of the most populous counties in Michigan, which He is very hopeful that considerable ap- gave HAYES a majority of 11,500, the supervisors elected stood in 1877 thus: propriations will be obtained for North Republicans 380, Democrats 245, nationals 20. Last week these counties gave the Fear, the Neuse, the Blackwater, the Roanoke and French Broad, and various sur- following result, leaving a few localities unheard from: Republicans 264, Demoveys will be ordered looking to extensive crats 200, nationals 168. This indicates river improvements. He does not think what the new party has done in the West. There are symptoms in New York also of divisions in the old parties, which may have some relation to the new move-

THE Brooklyn scandal has come to the front again. The parties mainly interested, influenced we suppose by the law or the poetry or both announced by our distinruished Supreme Court Judges, have conduded to be not a little, but altogether blind to each other's faults. Our conclusion is that Mr. BEECHER has some money in hand again, and that the parties who "put up a job" and led him astray and used up his earnings in other days are after it. They deeced him thoroughly for years, and when he could pay no more tried to force more from him through the Courts. He has had a long breathing spell and ought now to be "flush" again.

JUDGE BAXTER, of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, has rendered an important decision relative to the taxation of national banks. A bank at Toledo contested the collection of taxes, on the ground that its taxation was unequal for the reason that its capital was assessed in There are thousands of acres of alluvial full, while the assessment on real estate in that city is only 40 per cent. of its value therefore the bank made a tender of 40 per cent. of its tax to the treasurer. Judge BAXTER's decision is that the treasurer can any crop grown. We believe that rice can

collect no more. RICHMOND COUNTY LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE ORSERVER.] ROCKINGHAM, April 13, 1878. MESSES. EDITORS: The letter of "Old

Parks Chappell, Esq., has been spoken of to run again for Register of Deeds. He is a one-armed old soldier.

A young lady who has many admirers among the limbs of the law, on being asked how she escaped heart-whole, said fire from a can of kerosene oil. The can he harvested a fine crop at similar intervals exploded with a report like a cannon, scattering the burning kerosene over the young lady and also the floor. No damage was done to the house.

A young lady who has many admitters among the limbs of the law, on being many contradictory stories that there would be no reason to believe this one if it of the supposed it was owing to the fact that were not for Beecher's own letters which were given in evidence in the great trial. Beecher now denies her statement, and

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE, an [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, April 12, 1878.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Among the many out-of-the-way things that I am applied to to get for Southern friends—it being supposed that anything and everything can be found in this big city—I have been requested to hunt up two chromos, the first representing a cow in a law suit; the plaintiff is pulling at the head and the defendant at the tall, whilst the lawyer is quietly milking the cow. The second represents the end of the suit; the head and tail are both off, but the attorney is still milking. I had Nassan street and Broadway searched but could neither find nor hear of such pictures, and yet there ought to be such. Perhaps, however, they have gone "out of print" for want of purchasers, men going to law not being inclined to buy, whilst those who have come out of it are too thoroughly "milked" to be able to buy. In this case, strangely enough, our friend who wants the pictures is himself a lawyer. Doubtless to him it is a good joke—"he laughs at scars who never felt a wound," and he has doubtless pulled at many a teat. Who was it that wrote the poetical account of a suit be. pulled at many a teat. Who was it that wrote the poetical account of a suit be-

I mail to you to-day a volume of morning's ride to the railroad; the greetings all along the road to Raleigh; the arrival there; the magnificent address of welcome by Mr. Badger, a model of eloquence and of brevity; the entertainment of the poems. The pieces published are but a selection from a large store. The volume is entitled "A Cluster of Poems for the Home and the whilst there at the instance of his friends. happy man in his domestic life of more

ing, traveling expenses, and pocket money, are stated from \$200 to \$250.

This city is greatly exercised over the cipal government, the cost of which, in-cluding interest on its debt, is about thirty millions a year. It has been entirely un s about to be brought to a close, for esterday suffered a Waterloo defeat in the Legislature by a vote of 88 to 24. In ommenting on this vote, the World very lainly admits that "Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are all gaining upon New York, because New York is so dirty, so ill-paved, so unwholesome, so pinched, starved, and uncomfortable." These are but a small part of the reasons why those places-and many others that might be named,—are gaining upon New York.

The World is terribly disgruntled at the decision of the Ways and Means Commit-

tee to restore the income tax, which it contends multiplied temptations to fraud, kept up the degrading practices of espionage, &c., &c. I would like to know what less evils than those the internal revenue taxes produce? Temptations to fraud in illicit distilling with its high taxes, and concealment of tobacco, with its equally high burdens. Instead of lightening the burdens laid upon the laboring and producing classes, they at the South and West are taxed to the amount of millions every year, whilst the Northern capitalist, who fattens on the interest of his capital, pays not a cent of taxes except upon imported goods, and that only in common with all consumers. I am delighted at the union of the South and West in voting down this injustice. Let capital bear its proper share of the public burdens.

Two new cases of defalcation to-dayone at Fall River for \$480,000, the other at Lake City for \$70,000. Both stood high and held official positions. An astounding statement was made th

other day by a speaker at a temperance convention in Brooklyn, viz: that among the applicants for admission to the Ine-briate Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y. were eight judges, thirty-nine clergymen two hundred and twenty-six physicians three hundred and forty merchants, and thirteen handred rich mens daughters! This is equal to the statistics of London drunkards, where the number of women far exceeds that of the men. The times are out of joint. In my young days such thing as a respectable woman-or a rich man's daughters-drinking to excess, or even at all, was hardly ever known.

The telegraph will have informed you of the death, to-day, in prison, of W. M. Tweed, who for years ruled this city, and plundered it, he and his associates, of about thirty millions of dollars. What a remarkable career! What a warning to men inclined to tread the paths of thievery! Ten years ago, none so powerful as he. Since that a fugitive, then a prisoner, and now to fill a felon's grave!

NEW YORK, April 15, 1878. MESSES. EDITORS :- Many columns of the New York papers are devoted to ac-counts of the death-bed of Tweed, and of his extraordinary career. The World's fills seven or eight columns, and is as interesting reading as a novel. The Herald gives even a larger space to the subject, and the Rev. Talmadge of Brooklyn preached a sermon about it.

Yesterday was a most beautiful balmy day, a day of days, and most thoroughly did it appear to be enjoyed by the multitudes. The churches were full, the venues and parks were thronged, it was difficult generally to get even standing room in the street cars going up town, and consequently I am not much surprised to see it stated that a quarter of a million of pedestrians entered Central Park during numbers are probably overstated, but the reality must have been immense. It is not, under the circumstances, easy to concur with the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, whose sermon was on the Fourth Command and the prisoner's house, more than a year ago. His case being continued for the State, and bail being refused, His Honor on Friday morning heard the case as upon habeas cornus and the prisoner's sermon was on the Fourth Commandment, to keep holy the Sabbath day. He depreto keep holy the Sabbath day. He deprecated the running of the street cars on Sunday, and yet without them how few of the many thousands from the filthy down town streets could go five miles to enjoy the pure air of the Park. Mr. C. stated, that in Glasgow, a city of six hundred thousand inhabitants, (from which he came here,) not a car wheel turned on Sunday. He admitted that he had been obliged himsuggestions, Harmony, which is the bulden of his letter, is indispensable to success. The enemy is not dead but is profiting by the indiscreet overtures of some
ting bemocrats.

say how this hard-worked world world
get along without the Sunday cars—much
worse, probably, than with them. A story
is told of Beecher, that he was condoling
is told of Beecher, that he was condoling

amusingly enough "declares her to be in-nocent of the great transgression."

A friend recently called my attention to

who will recall these and other incidents tween his neighbors about their mills, at of that period—the drive in the night to the hospitable mansion of that noble old gentleman, Col. Andrew Joyner; the princely extertainment of the large party by him and his elegant family; the next morning's ride to the railroad; the greet-

Cluster of Poems for the Home and the whilst there at the instance of his friends Heart," and is embellished with a fine steel in Congress, which helped to defeat his engraving of the author. Several of the election, though of such defeat no one had poems had taken prizes. In reading them, then the remotest idea. In the following one cannot fail to be struck with the de- month the Baltimore National Convention votion to the sex which they breathe, and unanimously nominated him. On the adwith the conviction that he has been a journment of the Convention many of its than half a century.

I am favored with the Catalogue of Davidson College, for 1877-'78. It embraces the names of 85 students and six Professors. The students are, from North Carolina 46, South Carolina 17, Georgia 11, Alabama 4, Florida 2, Louisiana 2, Teunessee 2, Texas 1. The necessary expenses of a student, (exclusive of cloth-Hamilton" of the British Parliament, for he had then recently delivered one of the ablest speeches ever listened to in Congress corruption and extravagance of its muni- on the tariff question, with which, as a practical manufacturer, he was perfectly familiar, having begun life as an opera-tive in a cotton mill and passed through all der the control of Tammany, but there is a its phases, and I think never made anothtope that the reign of that corrupt society | er speech of any force. Mr. Mangum and he were two of the finest looking men I

> was one of the most remarkable and ready orators, whether on the stump or in the Senate, of that period of great orators. At this social party at Eckington-which would now be called a "Reception," as the fashionable phrase is—were assembled innumerable celebrities. I don't remember that any account of it or of them was ever published, a lack of newspaper enterprise of which the present age cannot be accused; for if such an assemblage could now be had, a hundred Reporters would be on hand, and every man would be "interviewed." The leading papers here vesterday sent their Reporters to twenty different men and women, to pump them dry about the Tilton and Beecher scandal. How much more important would have been the assemblage of some hundreds of the great men of the country! H.

by no means a "single speech" man, but

BUNCOMBE COUNTY LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE OSSERVER.] ASHEVILLE, April 13, 1878. MESSES. EDITORS :- The spring term of the Superior Court for this county commenced on the 1st instant, His Honor Judge Cloud presiding. The first week was consumed in the trial of criminal causes, trifling with a few exceptions, and most of the past week with the trial and discussion of capital cases. Not a single civil case was tried. The grand jury found three bills for murder. One Barwell was tried and convicted of the murder of Garron, in this town, sometime in November last. The evidence was that the prisoner and deceased quarrelled and came to blows, during which the prisoner fatally stabbed his antagonist with a pocket knife. The accused was ably defended by Messrs. Coleman, Carter, and McLoud, who rested their defence on the alleged failure of the State to show malice, the defence having introduced no testimony. The case occupied Tuesday and Wednesday, the jury taking the case at 7 than thirty-six hours, bringing forth a verdict of guilty. The prisoner moved for a new trial upon exceptions to his Honor's charge, but the motion was dismissed upon argument, and the prisoner sentenced to be hung on the 24th of May. The prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme

On Monday last one McGimsey, a vendor of patent soft soap, got into a difficulty with a colored man named Lawson Smith, alias Weaver, which ended in death to the latter. After some mutual recriminations of no complimentary character, the soap man assaulted the negro with a cane, and then took a pistol from his pocket, and fired two shots, both of which took effect, the latter killing the assaulted negro in stantly. This took place on the public square, within a few rods of the Court House. McGimsey was immediately ar-rested and lodged in jail. On the following morning he was formally arraigned for murder. The State made strong efforts to have him tried at this term of the Court, but after a long and tedious argument, his counsel obtained a continuance. He is defended by Messrs. Coleman, Merrimon and McLoud. Messrs. Davidson & Davidson are employed to prosecute.

One Kerley was arraigned for the murder of his friend Charles Moffitt, who died

as it was thought drunk, at the prisoner's on Friday morning heard the case as upon habeas corpus, and the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5.000. Notwithstanding the interesting character of these cases, the crowd in attendance was exceedingly small. Our farmers are too keenly alive to their best interests to well for cultivation. His farm is admi-

THE COLORED INSANE ASYLUM.—The the water off or on at his will. He has Directors of this institution met in Golds-boro last week and after a thorough exam-clover and orchard grass. His barns and be self to go counter to his own convictions by riding on Sunday. Indeed it is hard to say how this hard-worked workd would get along without the Sunday cars—much worse, probably, than with them. A story is told of Beecher, that he was condoling with a car conductor on the running of Sunday cars, asking if it could not be stope of \$3,000, which is remarkably low him, "it could be stopped if it were not for Beecher, or affected not to know Beecher, or affected not to know be shown in the story be poople will ride to."

Writing of Beecher, the telegraph will no doubt have informed you, that Mrs. The Directors are anxious for an early completion of suitable buildings, both and surely objects and fished work and Boston, though the hands of seven or eight work in the was conducted the was on a hill, and all the wash of the wards of this factory, excellent of the Hon. W. T. Dortch the beautiful hill side are on a hill, and all the wash of the wards of the yards is turned by ditches over his grown beat of the Hon. W. T. Dortch the beautiful hill side of the yards is turned by didthes over his factory, excellent of the Hon. W. T. Dortch the beautiful hill side of the yards is turned by didthes over his factory, excellent of the Hon. W. T. Dortch the beautiful hill side of the yards is turned by ditches over his grown beat on the wash of the yards is turned by ditches over his grown beat on the wash of the which sails and the wash of the which wash of the which we learn they agreed to pay the price of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and seventy-one acres of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and the well as the price of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and the well as the price of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and the well as the price of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and the well as the price of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and the well as the price of \$3,000, which is remarkably low and the well as the well as the price sury may retard the work somewhat. At any rate we are assured that initiatory steps will at once be taken in that direction.—Goldsboro Messenger.

An Iran for Supreme Court Judges.

An Iran for Supreme Court Judges.

Work for less modely than any other way, his hands being perfectly satisfied. He believes in rotation of crops, planting ter for it; so, either way, you gain."

ORANGE COUNTY LETTER.

arrespondence of THE OBSERVES.] Hintshono, April 15, 1878. MESSES. EDITORS:—During the reign of George II, Orange county was in 1759 erected into a county and parish, by the name of Orange county and parish of St. Matthew's. In 1753, an act of the General Assembly directed that "the Court House, Prison and stocks for Orange county be rected on or near where the western path (?) crosses the Ence river, on a piece the town site, which was afterward laid off in town lots, and from the health-fulness of the situation, and the prospect of a goodly sized town, and that its fame might become great for an inland trade, it was fully established and named Child-

During the reign of George III. Governor Tryon, then on a visit to Childburg with his wife and wife's sister, Miss Esther Wake, changed the name to Hillsboro, in compliment to Miss Esther, who saw in the view of the village of Childsburg and surrounding scenery, as seen from the top of the Occonnecchee mountains, some resemblance to her native place, Hillsboro

scross the waters. On the 8d of November, 1766, the As sembly, then in session at Newbern, ratifled the change in the name of the town, and it has since been known as Hillsboro.

In 1777, the first year of independence, it was enacted that no hog or hogs, goose or geese, should be permitted to run at or geese, should be permitted arge within the limits of the town under a penalty of twenty shillings (or two and a half dollars.) It was also enacted that each person owning a house should procure and have on the premises two leather buckets and ladders, for use in case of

In 1779, the third year of independence the General Assembly appointed Wm. Hooper, Alexander Martin, John Kinchen, Thomas Burke, Nathaniel Rochester, James Hogg, Wm Johnston, Esquires, and the reverend Mr. Fraizier, Trustees

crop-the fact that one farmer near Newointed to inspect all tobacco coming into Hillsboro, and were to receive eight shillings for every hoghead inspected, and one shilling for every hundred pounds of transfer tobacco inspected they to furnish nails, orising, and everything necessary thereto. In 1789 the first Poor House of Orange county was built. This was authorized by an act of the General Assembly.

Long before the revolution the people remember to have seen. The former was Orange county rose in arms against the Crown officers, and in 1771 a battle was fought between the regulators and Gov. Tryon on the banks of the river Alamance. Herman Husbands being the leader of the insurgents. From this time up to the close of the war for independence the patriots of Orange were ever ready to strike for the proper application of the taxes, cal operations. The establishment is owned their just rights and their homes. Al- and managed by Geo. Bishop, Esq., and though many times their enthusias:n seemed ready to burst out into open warfare, still under promises of Governor Tryon they restrained their enthusiasm and trusted (to them) the unjust law for redress.

There is much of interest in the struggle the people of Orange had for justice in the courts during the Governorship of Tryon, but space and time to compile in one ever, only about eighty dozen are turned short letter, will not admit. I may give a out in that time. The juniper logs are out in that time. The juniper logs are few short sketches of some of their proceedings in my second letter from here.

Among the prominent men of Orange were Thomas Burke, Alexander Mebane, Gen. Francis Nash, Maj. Pleasant Henderson, A. B. Murphy, Hon. Wm. Norwood, Hon. Wm. Montgomery, Hon. Frederick Nash, Hon. Wm. Alexander Graham, Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Dr. James S. Smith, Hon. John Scott. Hon. David L. Swain, and Hon. Wm. H.
Battle have resided in Orange. There are
others whose names are held in reverence
by North Carolinians that should properly appear with the prominent men of Orange, but it is impossible to remember or look up all for such a hurried letter.

OF THE PRESENT. The Superior Court convened this morn ing with his bonor Judge McKoy upon the bench. His charge to the grand jury was listened to with a great deal of attention, and many remarked they would like to vote for his Honor for one of the Supreme Court Judges.

The Solicitor, F. N. Strudwick, was on hand with about sixty State cases. (Mr. Strudwick will present his claims for reelection). On the docket are five cases of from this it is transferred to a lathe, the p. m. on Wednesday evening, and on election). On the docket are five cases of from this it is transferred to a lathe, the Friday morning, after a long labor of more murder, none of which will be tried this outside turned and sand papered smooth, term. But two of those indicted are in custody. It being first day of court, I can

say but little about the proceedings.

I met upon the ground Mr. James Norplaces it in a second lathe and turns and wood, owner of POPLAR HILL GRASS AND STOCK FARM. the same instrument that does the turning, cutting also the groove at the lower end Mr. Norwood had in the court yard choice of the staves into which the bottom is to specimens of Cotswold, Leceister, South-down and Merino sheep. These are the be fitted. While still in the lathe the ends of the staves are beveled off with a spoke shave finest specimens I have seen in North Carolina, and are the best there are in the been previously turned upon a separate lathe State. In the flock were eleven lambs, is put in place by hand. Two other hoops, which were soon sold at very reasonable prices-from ten to fifteen dollars each. put on, the middle and bottom hoop re-Mr. Norwood says he thinks the Cotswold are the best for general raising on account of their heavy fleeces and large carcasses. brass, but galvanized iron can be used if He also had upon the ground his fast trotting horse Woodburn Hambleton. He expressly ordered, and as the use of the was the admiration of everybody, and is one of the handsomest bred horses in the country, undoubtedly the finest in North of the pails, the hoops must be cut in dif-Carolina. His sire on one side is half brother to Goldsmith Maid and on the ferent lengths, which is done by shears specially arranged, and connected with other to Lady Thorne. His dam is half sister on both sides to Robert Bonner's celebrated Dexter. He also owns Calash, a beautiful filly, half sister to the celebra-

ted horse Tenbroeck. He is the owner of

again placed in a lathe, to which very rapid motion is given, and is made smooth other fine horses and fillies of the very best blood and breed. Mr. Norwood also raises the best breed of hogs, chickens, &c. All of his stock being of the very best.

Two years ago Mr. Norwood took the premium at the State Fair of one hundred dollars for the best managed and most profitable farm (large or small) in North Carolina. His farm consists of 666 acres, 366 being in timber, situated one and a stamped out of sheet brass, are then fas.

This is bad, but not so terrible as the rout not she that degree, and nothing now remains to be done but to put on the handle. The "bails" or handles, or handles, cut from coppered wire, are bent into shape by a very ingenious machine; another bends the ends so as to catch in the "cars" at the side of the pail, which "cars," stamped out of sheet brass, are then fas. too keenly alive to their best interests to allow anything except business to call them away from the duties which a very early spring forces upon them.

Civis.

Civis. of common and daily use costing only a trifle, yet before their completion they pass through the hands of seven or eight work-

The Observer.

One so	uare (1	inch)	one	lay		.\$1
**	1.0000	"	two	days	5	1
44	**elizati	uffin	thre	0.4		2
Dofficers!		. 44	four	#		2
Jest C	Mr. Day	- 44	five	44		3
MIT	44	46.5	six	-	4	3
Cont	racts for	rady	ertish	ng for	any space o	r th

pastured and then turned under. His stock is always sheltered in cold or wet weather, he paying them personal attention. The shelter pays in two ways by protecting the stock and saving all the manure which is worth twice as much when made under shelter. Mr. Norwood has a model stock and grain farm that pays and pays handsonsin. Everything against Daniel Webster for the same crime resulted in his conviction for larceny, and will afford him an opportunity of visiting your city for a season.

WASHINGTON.

pays and pays handsomely. Everything is carried on systematically. He is probably

EASTERN N. C. ENTERPRISES

whole a favorable one, and the promise,

both as to yield and profit to the truckers,

high estimation wherever it is known.

Succeeding, as it does, that grown in the

vicinity of Charleston, to which it is pre-

erred, and anticipating that from Nor-

folk, its comparative pearness to market

nables the consumer to obtain it in the

pest possible condition, which usually se-

In the country also along the line of rail-road between this and Morehead City much attention is given to truck gardening,

the shipments to the Northern cities dur-

ing the season being almost equal to those

ever, water melons seem to be the favorite

port plants fifty pounds of seed giving

some idea of the extent to which they are

cultivated. These melons are shipped

North by the cargo-small senooners

adapted to the business being chartered

specially for the purpose.

The first green peas sent from Newbern

this season were shipped by Mr. John

Haley on the 11th inst. Mr. Haley is one

of the largest and most successful of the

Among other manufacturing establish-

to one who has a fancy for neat mechani

and managed by Geo. Bishop, Esq., and is devoted chiefly to the manufacture of

buckets, pails, "piggins," "keelers," et id

it is more commonly called, is the wood

principally used, but considerable quanti-

dozen buckets per week; at present, how-

then taken to a saw of

peculiar construction, being a hollow cylin-

der of steel with teeth at one of the ends,

both of which are open, which saws them

into staves of uniform thickness, and gives

them the slightly concavo convex shape

The staves and bottoms are next placed in

required by the circular form of the pail

a dry house or kiln, where they are sub

jected to a high degree of heat, about 1800

arenheit, for four days and nights, or

until thoroughly seasoned. The capacity

of this kiln is sufficient to "dry out" the

material for 150 dozen pails at a time.

When brought from the kiln the rough

than the other, next, by means of two

saws arranged at the ends of an axle; they

all are cut exactly the same length. They

are then tongued and grooved by machin-

together. The staves are then formed into

the top hoop put on and run securely into

place by a new and perfect instrument. Another workman then takes the pail,

and papers the inside perfectly smooth,

and sand paper, and the bottom, which has

there being three to each pail-are then

quiring each a separate machine for plac-

ing it in position. The hoops are made of

atter lessens somewhat the cost per dozen

After the hoops are put on, the pail is

from Newbern. Near the seacoast, how-

cures for the shipper a profitable return.

at this time, very encouraging

Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.

NEWBERN, April 15, 1878.

heep mising if our politicians

ONGRESS-MONTGOMERY BLATE'S RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1878.-Under the call of States to-day, Representative Swann offered the joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature touching the Presidential question. On the motion to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, The clock has just struck one which reminds he that my letter is long enough. Garfield demanded the year and This raised the question whether the rules the House could, by rejecti resolution, defeat its reference to NEWBERN, April 15, 1878.

MESSES. EDITORS: Raising early vegetables for the Northern market is a business of considerable magnitude in this neighborhood. Green peas and potatoes neighborhood. Green peas and potatoes constitute the bulk of the crop, but snap-beans, cymblins, cucumbers, and tomatoes are also shipped in large quantities. The eason, with the exception of a slight hail Maryland when the resolutions will again come up. The reference to the Judiciary storm on the 11th inst., has been on the vote. It was noticeable to-day that the Republicans were entirely harmonious. is estimated that the shipments vegetables from Newbern this Democrats are disposed to give the resolu-tion a respectful consideration by the Judiciary committee. No considerable Spring will amount to upwards of four housand (4,000) barrels. Strawberries number favor the reopening of the Presi-dential question. Cox, of New York, and Springer, of Illinois, are prominent among the ultras. The opinion now prevalent seem to he neglected here, Goldaboro apparently having the monopoly of the cultivation of that fruit in this region. Facilities for shipment are very good both by among Democrats is that there is no legal land and water, there being, besides the railroad route a semi-weekly line of steam-ers to the Northern cities. The "truck" machinery for testing the Presidential title—that the remedy provided by the sent from this section of country is held in

Blaine's resolution was not one of the topics discussed by the Democratic Senators in their conference last Saturday. The resumption repeal bill was discussed, and the Eastern Democrats expressed bitter opposition to the measure.

The Western and Southern Senators claimed that the bill ought to be repealed. The Democratic party, in its St. Louis platform, had pledged itself to the repeal of that act. On that pledge the canvass of 1876 was made and the people indorsed it by a large majority for the Democratic ticket. If the repeal can do no harm, then it was urged, there is no excuse for the

party to violate its pledges. The importance of maintaining control of the House, and the necessity of unity of action were conceded. It was also agreed that some action should be taken by the party preparatory to putting itself in fight-ing trim, and Senators Wallace, Eaton, McDonald, Ransom and Cockrell were appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the truck farmers hereabouts, and his crop is Democrats of the House. These commitperhaps more varied than that of any tees will meet and make arrangements for other. sary. The conference between the com-mittees will probably be held this week, as

ments here the "Carolina Cedar Ware the House will likely appoint its committee Works" will be found interesting, especially | within a day or two. The fight over the repeal of the Resumption Act will probably begin to-morrow. It is believed that a majority of the committee will report a substitute which proomne genus. White cedar, or juniper, as vides that on the first of next July all outstanding legal tenders shall be received for customs dues and all other debts, public ties of red cedar are worked up also. The and private, and that the legal capacity of the factory is three hundred shall be reissued. It is claimed by the resumptionists that this will establish practical resumption, and that with this so near at hand it is folly to repeal the act. bought mostly in the neignborhood of this The Repeal bill will not have the supcity. These are cut by a circular saw into billets of equal length, according to the kind of vessel desired. The billets port the Silver bill had, but it will command votes enough, in all probability, to pass it. Then Mr. Hayes will have the high privilege of sending in another veto message, which he will do with alacrity, and that will be the last of res

> not claim votes enough to pass it over BANKRUPT LAW REPEALED. The Senate to-day repealed the Bank-

> peal. The strongest friends of the bill do

NORTH CAROLINA MATTERS. The energy with which Representative Yeates has followed up his bill appropriating \$400,000 for the Dismal Swamp Canal has resulted in a most gratifying staves are trimmed lengthwise by a saw so success. The committee on Railways and placed as to shape them wider at one end Canals agreed Saturday to recomme

appropriation.
The substitute offered, ordering a survey of the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Chesapeake and Albemarie Canal was defeated ery, and the pail is ready to be put in Committee by a most decisive vote.

There will be no minority report. Mr. Bryan, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, will visit Western North Carolina this week in the interest of immigration movement in this District which is assuming considerable proportions. Com-missioner Bryan will first visit South Carolina, thence to Asheville via Henderson-ville. With headquarters at Asheville, he will explore the surrounding counties. Of course he will receive a very hearty cooperation from our people.

CARTERET COUNTY LETTER. SIGNAL SERVICE MAN TRIES THE DEATH VIRTUE

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

MOREHEAD CITY, April 15, 1878. MESSRS. EDITORS: On last Monday mith Monroe, of the Signal Service, disappeared and his whereabouts were not known until he was found on Thursday washed upon the beach near this place. of the pails or buckets, such orders are Truth to tell: King Alchohol had persuasometimes received. Owing to the shape | ded him to step into the Atlantic, which he did, and lost the sweetest of all earthly boons-life. She rocked him to sleep in the cradle of death, and drew over him the mantle of eternity, and then gently laid him among the shells to rest. What a sad him among the shells to rest. termination of life! His body was sent by express to his people in Maryland. This is bad, but not so terrible as the

stamped out of sheet brass, are then fas- ners. She began to scream when he instamped out of sheet brass, are then fastened to the pail with copper tacks, the fastenings being done on a frame so arranged that the ears cannot be improperly placed, and the pail is finished. The pails are then packed and wrapped in nests of half dozen each and are ready for shipment. They are very humble implements of common and daily use costing only a proper tacks, the stantly threw his hand over her mouth and barred her voice, then threw her down and satisfied his hellish passion. Last night he was captured by a posse of men chosen by Deputy McCain, and was taken to Mr. Hanner's. His outraged wife very promptly recognized him to be the black scoundrel that outraged her person the night before. I have not learned the result of his trial, but it is very certain he is now at this writing in prison walls.

Superior Court, Judge Kerr presiding, is still in session here. The criminal docket, now nearly completed, included among others of interest a case against Hebert Lee for burglery. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the Sist of May proximo. An indictment