## Pitt County Politics.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]
MESSES. EDITORS:—In obedience to call of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pitt county, the people met in Convention in Greenville the 25th of May for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Goldsboro Convention, June 6th, convened to nominate a candidate for Solicitor of the Third Judicial District, and the June 13th, to select candidates for the Su-

June 13th, to select candidates for the Supreme Court bench, etc.

The Convention was organized by calling E. A. Moye to the chair. John F. Boyd and J. J. Perkins were appointed Secretaries. Mr. Moye on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for selecting him to preside over so large and intelligent an assembly and plead indisposition for not making further remarks.

The object of the meeting was averaged.

The object of the meeting was explained by J. A. Suggs, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. On motion the chair appointed a Com mittee of five to suggest the names of five delegates from each Township in the county to attend the conventions to be

During the absence of the committee to select suitable persons for delegates. The convention was highly entertained by short but thrilling speeches from Anderson Joy-ner, German Bernard, Dr. C. J. O'Hagan, Major Latham, A. L. Blow, Col. E. C. Yellowly and Robert W. Joyner, Esq.

The list of names suggested as delegates by the committee was adopted, and it was also proposed and adopted, that any Dem-ocrat of good standing in the county desiring to attend the above named conventions was empowered to act as a delegate to the same. The following is the list of names of

delegates:
Chicot Township-Robt. E. Wilson, William Galloway, George W. Ventess, J.

1. Laughinghouse, Edward S. Dixon.

Swift Creek Township—Samuel Quinerly, Frederick Harding, James Brooks,
James A. Harrahan, Ed. S. Laughing—

Contentnea Township—Abram Cox, Caleb Cameron, Elias C. Blount, Edward Cameron, Joseph L. Ballard. Farmville Township—E. A. Moye, Dr. J. N. Bynum, J. E. B. May, Franklin Joyner, A. L. Carr.

Falkland Township-Henry Harriss, John King. R. R. Cotton, Willis liams, Joseph A. Dupree. Greenville Township-E. C. Yellowly, C. J. O'Hagan, J. A. Suggs, B. J. Wilson, J. J. Cherry.

Pactolus Township—W. W. Little, H. Perkins, James R. Congleton, J. V.

Perkins, James R. Davenport. Beivin Township—David C. Moore, Joseph Staton, Godfrey Stancil, R. E. Maye, John C. S. Cherry.

It was resolved by the convention that

District, and instructed its delegates to support him as its first choice for that It was moved that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Tarboro Southerner, THE OBSERVER, Raleigh News

and Greenville Express.

The thanks of the convention were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries. On motion, the convention adjourned.

E. A. Move, Chairman. JOHN F. BOYD, J. J. PERKINS, Secretaries. The News please copy.

Judge Smith in Northampton.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] MESSRS. EDITORS: In the last week's OBSERVER an account is published of a Democratic meeting held in Northampton county for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in June, &c. It is but just to some who participated in that meeting to

make a brief statement. The meeting was fairly and properly called, by public notice given by the Executive Committee of the county, but there was a very thin attendance-not exceeding twenty persons who participated in what was done. After the meeting was organized a committee was appointed to select soon reported a list of three delegates from adopted. A resolution was offered by Capt. R. B. Peebles on the relation of State and Federal Courts, Railroad Corporations, &c. (See published proceedings). This resolution was opposed and debated at some length, but finally carried by a small in the place of Chief Justice Pearson, deceased, and recommending Justice Smith for nomination and election, by the people, to a full term in that high office. This resolution was opposed, debated at length, and finally rejected by one majority. As no mention is made of this in the published proceedings, the object of this communication tion is simply to report the fact and to say the rejection of the above resolution contrary to the known and expressed wishes of the mass of the people of Northampton. Indeed, it is the common and freely expressed opinion of our people that Judge Smith, if nominated, will carry almost the unanimous vote of Northampton, without regard to party. Northampton. regard to party.

## Gen. Alfred M. Scales.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] GREENSBORO, N. C., May 28, 1878. One of the strongest and most influen-tial men throughout the central portion of North Carolina is, in my opinion, the sub-ject of this communication. No man in this Congressional District is as popular, and no man deserves to be more universally popular throughout the State than General Scales. His being a member of Congress for years gives him a familiarity with Congressional proceedings and debates inferior to none, and with untiring zeal and ability he has, to the honor of his State, worked himself

laborious and tiresome position. Gen, Scales wields no little influence at Washington. He is sought after upon all occasions whenever any measure of importance is up concerning his State, and his efforts exerted for our bleeding South have been fought with success whenever it has been possible for human ingenuity to succeed. In 1872, when suffered with his people and he knows the contest was raging hot between Vance | what they stand in need of from natural and Merrimon. Gen. Scales was really the choice of the Legislature, and came within a very few votes of being nominated, and had it pot been for the action of certain men he would have certainly been nominated for the position of United States Schator. The people of this Congressional District propose to urge with every prospect of success, the election of Gen. Scales to the Senate this coming winter, and I can safely say they are a unit for him. By doing this party differences can be healed, and the State thoroughly harmonized. Give us Scales for the Senate and we will ask no more.

Civis.

CIVIS. "I shouldn't think there would be such a word as "breakfast," remarked a young linguist to his mother, the other morning. "Why not, dear?" asked she. "Because, ma," replied the boy, "it aint natural; things never break fast—they break loose."
There was a sad bewilderment of expression in the face of that mother, as she gazed speechlessly upon her precious son.

# Observer.

VOL. 2.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1878.

NO. 67.

# The Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY .....

SENATOR RANSOM.

A leading Republican newspaper, received last evening, referring to Senator RANSOM, says that "Ransom has been quiet, firm, courteous, fair in all things, and de voted to his party. He has, through his genial social qualities won the confidence and regard of everybody; and to-day we think he occupies a position in the nation al Democratic party far higher than that held by GORDON, LAMAR, HILL, or any other Southern man. THURMAN, BAYARD Indian has been a record of bad faith inand RANSOM are the Democratic giants of

people of North Carolina learn slowly, had no rights that the white man was but they learn exceedingly well. A bound to respect. We have made treaconservative cast of mind and thought ties with the Indians only to break them, has made them feel their way into new and then because the Indians have defendfashions of politics and beliefs, and has ed themselves and their rights we have preserved them from falling headlong into slain them. Their lands have been stolen many humiliating and sometimes absurd their maidens abused, their warriors, even errors that have overcome some of her their squaws and pappooses, murdered. more sensitive or more haughty sisters. One great fact that has grown into a part from the greed or lust of the white man. of the State creed, slowly but very surely, is that the people are entitled of right to our forefathers, and so has he fared at know what is done and what is said by their public servants, and when they know this they cling tenaciously to the higher in our day were invented the Indian Buprivilege of forming and expressing opinions about the words and actions of these their Representatives. As a consequence of this mental activity comes in due course the determination to follow great principles, and to regard public men as worthy of honor and trust only when they are the these latter years. There is absolutely exponents of principles, and when they frown down efforts to subordinate the interests in which all have an equal share to white man to drive from the soil and exi

their personal influences. One marked characteristic of the teachings here in undisputed possession. of THE OBSERVER from the day when it was first printed until now, has been its intensely North Carolina faith, pride and love. Our faith is a practical faith. Our pride is a just and an honorable pride -not leaning for support upon accidents, but founded on her past and recent deeds and upon her future capabilities. The love we have Hugh F. Murray, of Wilson, was its preference for Solicitor of the 3rd Judicial with us, has lived with us and will die for the State is a part of us, was born with us. We can no more explain it Interior to the Department of War, we than we can our love of what is right. It comes naturally to our duty to teach it to be done, and we are sincerely gratified to our people. We believe with the simplest faith that there is an immense undeveloped love for the State in our people, but, we repeat, it has not been educated to vent itself. The channel through which this great mine of future wealth for us is to be reached is a proper pride in our resources. We have stood by with our hats in our hands and have allowed other States by their very self-confident strength to take the precedence of us in national affairs. We have men in our high places who are the peers of the sous of

any State. It is a great wrong that we do ourselves when we throw high honors upon one of our noblest citizens and then quietly look on upon him as once a King always a King, and to be nothing beyond. If he is worthy and loyal the whole people should bear him on their shoulders to the highest dignities. There is a chief of our clans who was born upon the banks of the Roanoke, was nurtured in our home schools, bore off the honors of the State University, served his county and common wealth in civil employment, and when war came served his State and the South with a dauntless courage and a sweet courtesy that won for him the name of the Sir PHILIP SIDNEY of the army. His devotion to his mother State did not majority. A resolution was then offered by Dr. W. S. Copeland approving the appointment by Gov. Vance of W. N. H. Smith as Chief Justice of North Carolina friends and his new ones to the councils of the National Senate. Since his appearance upon the floors of this august body his influence and usefulness have grown apace with his opportunities for good. Addressing the Senators but seldom his words fall with easy grace upon willing and trusting ears. Like another great North Carolina Senator, WILLIE P. MANGUM, his very silence gives him power, and it is not unsafe or unfair to say that he has a reserve force and a national following that no other Southern Senator has been accorded since the war between the States. He is wiser and greater than the erratic HILL. He is a safer leader than that other great Georgian who has lost, we think, something of the dignity of the Senator in becoming a favorite at the White House. LAMAR, a RUPERT in debate, has not thrilled the Nation with an oration that will be enrolled in our classics, and that, to use the language of WILLIAM

In assigning to the South her place up to one of the highest positions in the House—that of the Chairmanship of the Committee upon Indian Affairs, a most that she will have the spontaneous endorsement of all the States, MATT W. been and can never be suspected. He has sympathy. His views on all subjects of egislation are as broad as his knowledge of

> Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. He \$5 a day, but he must be very economical says that the Democratic platform and and have the handling of the amalgam." nominees are both highly acceptable to the

OUR INDIAN POLICY-GEN. SCALES.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed the amendment to the army bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. It a colonel must be placed in charge of the Bureau, and that no officer of lower grade than first lieutenant shall be an Indian agent. These officers are not required to give bond, but are to be tried by a courtmartial for an improper discharge of the duties of their offices.

We trust that the Senate will concur and that our Indian policy may be altogether changed. From the beginning the history of the dealings of the white man with the volving lawless violence and deceit. The first and fundamental principle of our The remark sets us to thinking. The faith seems to have been that the red man Nothing that an Indian had has been safe So has fared the Indian at the hands of our hands. Yea, he has fared worse in these latter than in the former days. For reau and the Indian Agent. These have robbed and plundered to an extent even more disgraceful than the most skillful carpet-bag plunderers of the Southern States. To their vile practices are directly traceable most of the Indian outbreaks of no defence for our Indian policy save that which declares that it is the right of the terminate a race that our ancestors found

> With these views it was with exceeding great pleasure that, at the begining of the present Congress, we noted that a North Carolina representative had initiated a movement to change a system so unjust in itself and in its workings so fruitful of crime. When General Scales, who is chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, proposed to transfer the control of Indian affairs from the Department of the felt sure that all that could be done would chronicle his success. It is not a slight success either, the beating of the power-

We anticipate much good from the change. Any change from the present system would be an improvement. But this change, dispensing altogether with the Indian Agent, will save millions of dollars and many hundreds of lives.

SAMUEL LOWERY, a colored man of Huntsville, Alabama, who is President of the Industrial Academy at that place, addressed the Farmer's Club in New York a few days ago. He painted an attractive picture of the possibilities and promises of silk culture in Alabama. "Silk." he said. besides being more remunerative than cotton, has this additional advantage-its production requires more intellect and less labor. Three hundred pounds of silk, worth in its raw condition from three to six dollars per pound, may be produced on an acre of ground. Cottor, selling as it now does for eight cents per pound, is not a profitable crop. More than twenty-five millions are now annually paid for imports of manufactured silks, besides about ten millions for imported raw silk. All this may be retained at home. We can make the manufacture of silk goods a great American industry, to say nothing of the possibility of large exports in this line, LOWERY is an enthusiast, but that he speaks truly concerning possibilities is admitted by some of the heaviest dealers in silk New York. It is generally doubted, however, that any very great results will be attained very soon. Every poor man may produce silk on a small scale, and it will find a ready market : but the enterprise does not offer sufficient attractions to capitalists to tempt them to embark in it. The business, for many years, at least, can only be made profitable by small farmers, who can engage in it without outlay of capital, the small amount of labor necessary being performed by their

wives and daughters. It is just such enterprises that the South eeds. There are many parts of this State in which with a triffing expenditure of money and with a pleasant employment of otherwise idle time money can be made by our farmers' wives and daughters. There is a friend of ours in Fayetteville who will greatly chlige us, and profit our readers, by telling what he knows about silk culture. And that done, what he knows about bees will be in order. This is a day of small things, that is to say our people have now to look for a living not to large ions but to small gains and industries other than cotton planting and turpentine getting. Add new industries, no matter how small they may seem. "Many a mickle

makes a muckle." THE road to wealth in Nevada is the same as that in Washington. John Sherman sets a bad example at the Capital, and it is followed in the Far West. Said a days ago, "Extravagance is the cause of in a mill in Gold Hill at a small salary, and ator Ransow preside over that body of in less than a year I owned the mill and

people of Pennsylvania, and will win in the fall. Hereafter he predicts that the accessions to the National party in Pennsylvania will consist of eighty per cent. of Republicans and twenty per cent. of Democrats.

Sixry millions of persons suffering from famine in China, and the end not yet, is the latest trustworthy report from there. There is enough food in the country, but the Chinese have not the means for transporting it to the stricken districts.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

ers, men of large social and political influence, were killed during the war.

Major Avery graduated with distinction at the University of North Carolina in the law when he was summoned by his with a statement of the then position of the State to do service in her defence. The repealing bill. Omitting that, we annex call was cheerfully and patriotically obey. Mr. MALONE's letter: ed. Entering the army as a subordinate in the 6th North Carolina Troops, he followed the gallant FISHER to Manassas, and won promotion and honor under the lead of PENDER. During the last years of the

his profession, interrupted only by re-sponding to the wishes of his people to was ratified 2d day of March, 1867. The 66, and was elected again in 1866-67, but

An upright man, a good lawyer, without Carolina having adopted the new Constitu-fear and without repreach, Major Avery tion in 1868, and Virginia in 1870, and most will adorn a position on which the welfare of the other Southern States about the and honor of our people are so much de-

late STEPHEN D. ADAMS, who was a prominent minister of the Methodist church in Western North Carolina. Mr. ADAMS was born in Yancey county and was brought liens, judgments. &c. up in Buncombe, to which county his mother removed upon the death of her husband. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and settled in Mitchell county, after obtaining license to practice law. He has not been at the bar more than five or six years, but has established a reputation in this short time of which any young lawyer might be justly proud. This new honor is in keeping with his deserts. In a county that has been over whelmingly Republican he has stood man fully up to the duty of a good Democrat We think that the people of the 8th Judicial District have done excellently well.

## THE BANKRUPT LAW REPEAL.

This morning's telegrams announce tha the House on yesterday concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the Bankrupt Law, and that the bill had gone to the President for his signature. There is an error in the telegram in fixing the date at which the repeal is to take effect on January 1, 1879. The Senate

"That the bankrupt law approved March 2, 1867, title 61, Revised Statutes, and an act entitled an act to amend and supplement an act entitled an act to establish uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved, March 2, 1867, and for other purposes, approved June 22, 1874, and all acts and amendments supplementary thereto, or in explanation therec be and the same are hereby repealed Provided, however, That such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted or pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect. But as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, and in respect to all pains, penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred under any of said 'acts prior to day when this act takes effect, may be thereafter incurred under any of those provisions of any of said acts which for the purposes named in this act are kept in force; and all penal actions and criminal proceedings for a violation any of said acts, whether then pending thereafter instituted, and in respect of rights of debtors and creditors, (except the in bankruptcy) and all rights of, and suit by or against assignees, under any or all of said acts, in any matter or case which shall have arisen prior to the day when this act takes effect, (which shall be on the first day of September, A. D. 1878), or in any matter or case which shall arise after this act takes effect, in respect of any matter of bankruptcy authorized by this act, to be proceeded with after said last named day, the acts hereby repealed shall con-tinue in full force and effect, until the

tion of \$3,000 real and personal property. Deckert, the bankrupt, had set apart the \$2,000, and the creditors holding debts which existed prior to the passage of the Constitution in 1869 filed exceptions, upon the ground that the exemption feature of the Yirginia Constitution as to debts error abundant yield of wheat, oats, rye, barley and vegetables. There is an unusually large acreage in corn also the present year, and the stands of cotton are better than it ever remembers to have seen. In the glorious harvest of wheat and oats, now well advanced, there is the happy assurance that the demand for Western corn, must shortly be greatly duminished, and farmers are generally turning their attention likewise to the raising of their own meat. The people are learning the true lesson of independence by raising their own food, so that the cotton yield will corn in set attention at the same the cotton yield will corn in set attention and set at the constitution and resonable; "Constitution and resonable the constitution and resonable; "Constitution and capitalist is Virginia City, Nevada, a few it ever remembers to have seen. In the of a host of good North Carolinians who hard times. We must be more economi- well advanced, there is the happy assurcal. Ten years ago I commenced working ance that the demand for Western corn had some money in bank." "You are tion likewise to the raising of their own right," returned a listener with great earn- meat. The people are learning the true estness. "It is possible for a man to lay up lesson of independence by raising their to Washington from attendance upon the \$2,000 or \$3,000 a month on a salary of own food, so that the cotton yield will come in as net revenue.

THE Raleigh OBSERVER has an idea that the South is entitled to the next Vice-President and that MATT W. RANSOM of North Carolina is the man for the place and THE OBSERVER is as usual exactly right. So says the Weldon News.

THE BANKRUPT LAW REPEAL.

Yesterday's telegrams announced the raphic announcement published in another column that Major A. C. Avery, of Burke, has been recommended by the District Convention as the candidate for Superior Court Judge, and Mr. J. S. Adams, of Mitchell, was nominated for Solicitor.

Major Avery is the oldest male survivor of a family distinguished in the history of the State since the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration—his three elder broth
It will be seen by reference to the tele-raphic announced the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Last even-ing sensitive that the same provision for every other place within which it is to have effect."

As I understand this decision, that as the Court of Appeals of Virginia had decided the exemption of the State void as to "old debts" the bankrupt could not have the benefit of the same. There was in fact no existing exemption in Virginia as to old debts, for the reason that the law in that regard had been declared invalid, and would be giving an effect that the State courts did not give.

The Chief Justice says this would be in "effect to declare that there examption for Virginia and another for every other place within which it is to have effect."

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The Chief Justice says this would be in "effect to declare that there exemption for Virginia and another for make a plain statement in regard to it, for Pennsylvania without recent to the twice which we are which we are greatly obliged. The letter was written a few hours before the Benk-1857, and had just begun the practice of rupt law was repealed, and commenced

MESSES. EDITORS :- \* \* In view courts, it is, perhaps, of little import-ance whether the bankrupt act is repealed or not. If Congress shall finally refuse to war he served upon the staff of Gen. D. H. repeal the same, or extend the time at which the repeal shall take effect, in my Since the war, Major Avery has devoted himself to the arduous practice of least, but partial relief under the present 14th section of that act exempted \$500 to

the Eighth Congressional District, and his canvass was most able and thorough, and did much to insure the unprecedented State in that portion of the State.

An upright man, a good lawyer, without the state in the total several sev

same time giving enlarged exemptions, came within this provision of the bankpendent. No nomination could have been more acceptable to his numerous friends in the Centre and East. His election is upon the act of 8th June, This amendatory act of 8d March, provided that this exemption should be valid against debts contracted before the

same, and was declared good against all Taking the original act and these am ments together it made the 14th section of the Bankrupt Act, as revised, in the United

"There shall be excepted from the operation of the conveyance \* \* \* such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of any court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, as existing in the year 1871, and such exemptions shall be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

This is the law as it has been administered

amendment fixed September 1, 1878, as the date, and in that amendment the House has now concurred.

The following is the full text of the bill:

"That the bankrupt law approved March 2, 1867, title 61, Revised Statutes, and an took the same view. But at that time the exemption laws, as provided for our State, had been declared valid by the Supreme Court in their effect upon "old debts," and Judge Dick alludes to that fact in the opinion in re Jordan; the argument being that the homestead and exemption being valid by the decisions of the State Courts must of course be valid under the bankrupt acts. It is true that Judge Dick in that case and in the case in re Vogle, 8th N. B. Reports, took higher ground, and contended, in effect, that Congress having the power under the Constitution to pass a uniform bankruptcy law, that it could adopt a State exemption which would be good, whether valid as a State

law or not.

But Judge Bond in re Dillard 8, N. B.
R., 401, has decided differently; holding that as no State could pass a law impairing the obligation of a contract; that Congress could not impart a power to the State to do that which was prohibited by the Con-

And more recently Judge Waite, Chief Justice of the United States, sitting in Bankruptcy, has decided that "the amendment to the bankrupt act of March 8, 1878, in so far as it attempts to give to State ex-emption laws an effect different from that given to them in the State Courts, is un-constitutional and void, as destructive of the uniformity requisite to the system of bankruptcy authorized by the Constitution to be established by Congress." In re
Daniel Deckert, 10 National Bankruptcy Register, 1. The decision of Chief
Justice Waite has been frequently mentioned in the papers, but I will give the

gress has power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States.—Constitution, article 1, sec. 8. A bankrupt law therefore to be constitutional must be uniform—whatever rules it provides for one State, it must for all; it must be uniform in its operations, not only within one State, but within and

do the same in all. 'If it provides that certain kinds of property shall not be assets under the law in one State, it must

Pennsylvania without regard to the laws of the State, which is unconstitutional." In other words, the bankrupt act in adopt-

ment to the present Bankrupt act giving to each bankrupt \$1,000 in real estate at exempt from assignment, or some other reasonable amount. This to apply to all the States without reference to any State exemptions. The Bankrupt act now exempts \$500 personal property, and this will make \$1,500, or more as the law may be amended in all. As the law now stands, for debts contracted since 1869, the bank rupt must pay 50 per cent. on the amount proven before he can get a discharge from them. A discharge from "old debts," with-out the exemption is no relief to the people. The great relief is in the exemption.

If the last dollar has to go the spirit of our

people is broken and a mere discharge will do no good.

Another question has agitated the peoupon persons who have a discharge tion before this decision? In my opinion they cannot be disturbed, for the reason that the creditors have had their "day in Court," and having failed in making the exception before the discharge was obtained will not now be had. The amounts of State obligations outstanding and

creditors be barred, because after that time, under the bankrupt law the creditors limitation as to the time of inquiry.

I understand in view of these d
and uncertainties of the law, Gen. has introduced a bill to amend the bank-rupt law, giving to the party \$1,000 worth of real estate in addition to that now al-lowed; also a curative section making valid the homesteads heretofore allowed to persons who have been discharged in bank-ruptcy. I present these views for what they are worth; and shall only add that our people need relief and that badly.

HARNETT CANDIDATES. NEILL S. STEWART, Esq., is the candi date for the Senate from Harnett and Cumberland, and C. H. COPPURED, Esq., ninee for the House of Representa-

tives for Harnett.

These gentlemen are well known as able representatives of Cumberland and Harnett in the "good old times," and they hard, but as good as they ever were.

plants to revive, however, and it may yet turn out a full crop. The outlook at this

# The Observer.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Observer Building, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

It is worse than was ever said by the worst infidel of this or other timer.

One of the most ridiculous but fashionable and expensive fashions of the present day, is the "Coaching Club," which begun By some mishap the best part of my letter of the 20th, (viz: the extract from Col. Waddell's address,) failed to reach you. Here it is. Speaking of Butler's scheme to demolish Fort Fisher by exploding a ship full of powder in its front, Col. Waddell said,—

"The best incident of this huge joke was related to make a distinguished off. glittering harness, each driven by its owner, having two footmen in livery behind. They assembled in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where thousands of people and hundreds of carriages had "The best incident of this huge joke was related to me by a distinguished officer of the Navy several years ago. The night after the explosion of the powder-ship some of our pickets on the beach were captured and carried on board the ad-miral's ship. Among them was a very dinner at the Brunswick Hotel. Most of "outsides" were ladies. Of cours these are rich people, such as August Bel-mont, DeLancey Kane, Schermerhorn, the powder ship exploded; to which he replied in the affirmative—but without exhibiting the least interest in the matter;

> licious smell of its new mown hav, carried me back to home.
>
> A remarkable article in vesterday's World A remarkable article in yesternay and gives the experience of the retail merchants as to shop-lifting. The reporter of the leading nterviewed a dozen or more of the l

such a predicament that it is no wonder she tried to escape. If called as a witness, she would have to criminate her husband

likely to make serious trouble for the shopkeepers, viz: Altman & Co., 6th Avenue, and John Daniel, Broadway. They not only proved excellent characters, but in-

miral's ship. Among them was a very solemn looking fellow, who sat silently and sadly chewing tobacco. As there was

ntense curiosity among the officers of the feet to know the result of the remarkable

experiment, one of them asked the solemn

whereupon the officers gathered around him and began to ask questions: "You say you were inside the fort?" "Yes; I was thar."

What was the effect of the explosion

"Mighty bad, sir—powerfully bad."
"Well, what was it? Did it kill any

ebels or throw down any of the works?"
"Ne, sir; hit didn't do that."
"Well, what did it do? Speak out

-n your eyes."
"Why, stranger, hit waked up pretty

nigh every man in the fort."

The explosion which followed Col. Waddell's dramatic recital of this incident

would have waked up any man asleep in Steinway Hall that night, if there had been

A prodigious effort is being made by the radical papers to excite the "bloody shirt" element at the North in regard to the Potter investigation. It is said to be revolutionary to aim at the displacement of Hayes and Wheeler and inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks. It is hard to believe that any of those who make such assertions are porant of the fact that there is no possility of such results. The clamor is inended to affect the elections and to break the force of evidence to be brought for-ward. But let the investigation be made, fully and thoroughly.

The Legislature of New York ha passed an "act to protect the rights of citizens of this State holding claims against other States," by which it is intended to overcome the difficulty of suing a State. It provides that any citizen or corporation of this State may assign to the State of New York any claim he may have against another State; and thus, under section 2 of article 3, of the Constitution of the United States, to enable this State will not now be heard. The creditor will not be allowed to say "I did not know the law was unconstitutional." "Ignorance of the law is no excuse."

State obligations outstanding and unpaid liable to be sued for under this act are as follows: Alabama, \$11.083,670; Arkansas, \$14,511,148, Minnesota, \$2,-275,000; North Carolina, \$28,419,045; South Carolina, \$11,985,309; Tennessee \$24,328,000; Virginia, East and West \$51,935,294, making an aggregate of nearly \$150,000,000. The Governor has not ye signed the bill, but petitions are going for-ward to him requesting him to approve it. What will be its effect no one can tell. In better days it would have been scouted a contemptible evasion of State rights; but

t may not be so regarded now under a demoralized judiciary. H. NEW YORK, May 27, 1878. There was a meeting here a few days ago of "the strong-minded women," at which, as may be supposed, there was no small quantity of talk, as well as some

"Resolved. That Stewart's so called hote for women in its unjust restrictions as to all usual home comforts, its liability to indorsement of two respectable gentlemen before entrance to its doors, is a constant woman retaining a particle of self-respect will seek entrance to a hotel for women for which she is obliged to obtain the indorse-ment of any man, respectable or other-

These women are able to take care of themselves. But the "unjust restrictions" ity and but have made the hotel a failure, and it is by defeat. than ever before known, but as it is principally confined to the blade, not near so much damage will result from it as would have been the case if it had attacked the stalk. The crop will be cut short at least a third—probably more. The rust has also got into the cate in some localities, and is a day, whilst it has yielded only \$300 a day, whilst it has yielded only \$300 a week, from forty-five boarders. To wait on these forty-five then there are one hundred and thfrty-persons. The two months of every day life.

There is an abundance of time for the plants to revive, however, and it may yet turn out a full crop.

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The women of the South received a glarious tribute of praise, and the eyes of thos present were bedewed with tears that cam responsive to the speaker's tender and touching appeal. Having beard his evidently heartfelt sentiments in regard to woman, we wonder that he has not bowed at Hymen's altar. But particularly did the speaker honor the "unknown heroes" of every day life.

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There is an abundance of time for the plants to revive, however, and it may yet turn out a full crop. and yielded eighteen thousand. A reading room and a bar are to be added for the benefit of the male guests. Perhaps it Virginia. Deckert was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition 31st March, 1878,
and the assignment made 16th May, 1873.

The 11th article of the Virginia Constitution adopted in 1869, allows exemption of \$2,000 real and personal property.

Deckert, the bankrupt, had set apart the

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and the assignment made 16th May, 1873.

The season has been favorable for gardens and most families have very good ones, from which they are beginning to derive considerable benefit.—Monroe Express.

Your readers may remember the astounding statement of the number of women who had been in the inebriate asylum of this State. A lady told me a few days are beginning to derive considerable benefit.—Monroe Express.

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Speaking of this, I may mention that I heard yesterday one of the most able and interesting sermons I ever listened to, by Dr. Rylance, on the intemperance of the temperance people —a sermon which might well come from one so well known as he for bettings of form all interesting deinks.

come from one so well known as he for abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. His remedy for the great evil of the day, as he justly characterized it, is not legal restriction nor intemperate denunciations, but to provide innocent amusements and intellectual enjoyments to draw off the idle or dissipated from the drinking saloons and other evil places; to go to them, as he beautifully expressed it, extend a hand down to them and lift them up to that higher sphere for which their Creator intended them; and thus to follow the example of Him who came to save the tended them; and thus to follow the example of Him who came to save the lost. He quoted from the Christian Adversary—as a specimen of the interpretate of some of the temperance people, a remark somewhat like this—(he quoted the very words)—that if Jesus Christ had tolerated the drinking of wine, is was well he was put to death whilst rounc, lest if he had lived to be old he might have died a sot!! This is horrible.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1878.

Park is very beautiful—it is nearly a year since I had been there—with its beautiful green grass, rich foliage, and "bird and bee and blossom." All this, with its de-

dry goods men, all of whom (except Stewart) who refused to say anything) gave tion. Some houses have detectives, but most rely upon their own and the watch-fulness of their salesmen and women. Very few detected rogues are prosecuted, most of them being women and many with the highest family connections. One merchant said: "A few months ago a suspected individual was caught and was taken to a police station. A clerk had been secreted

her person, all of which had been stolen on that visit, notwithstanding the vigilance of the clerk, who had seen her appropriate made by the head of the \$30,000 house mentioned above, and is simply incredible

mentioned above, and is simply incredible:

"I have in my safe the confession of a lady whose husband is widely known throughout the United States, and whose father has a reputation both in Europe and America second to no man's. She was caught stealing, and because she was dealt leniently with she wrote out a list of articles amounting in all to over \$10,000, which she had at various times abstracted pay for what she had stolen, but I did not desire to compromise a felony in that man-ner. All I asked of her was that she should abandon her ways and lead a better life. She is now out of the country, and she has written me three letters in all of which she expresses the obligation she is under to me. That document shall never see daylight unless she returns to her evil ways, and then on her first offence it will be used against her. It is in a sealed package, and if anything should happen to me it will be destroyed unread."

Akin to all this, I may mention that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of this city, lately sued one of its former officers for \$750,000 which he expended in getting

through Congress a subsidy of \$500,000 a year for ten years: The suit was dismissed because the Company had given the defendant a general release. The expenditure occurred several years ago, I believe. Who got the money? North Carolina College Commence

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] MOUNT PLEASANT, May 24, 1878. Not the least of the attractions of the the address of Col. P. B. Means before the two Literary Societies. The address was full of profound

thought, and evinced the culture of the speaker and his aptitude in the use of beautiful language and forcible illustrations, and was delivered in an eloquent and captivating manner. It is one of the few addresses that will lose none of the interest and enthusiasm it awakens by frequent repetition, and could be spoken throughout North Carolina to advantage, inspired and inspiring as it was, with a true love for the State's heroes who are unhonored and unknown. He thrilled his audience in the opening of his speech as he recounted the actions of North Carolina's unknown heroes, and dwelt with happy emphasis upon the exploits of the Black Boys of Cabarrus and the brave deeds of the forefathers of this county. He contrasted with telling effect the manly and open defiance of John Ashe and Hugh Waddell in their re-

sistance to the Stamp Act with the midnight raid of the Boston tea party.

The speaker paid a handsome tribute to the "Army in Grey," but particularly and splendidly illustrated the heroism the survivors have shown in rising above adversity and building up the places laid waste

because it is right and not unfrequently against their own interest were accounted

Representative in the next General Assembly. We hear his friends claim this for him because of his sagacious and untiring efforts in calling the Convention, by which our Constitution was freed from its obnoxious features, and because of his zealous and unselfish labors during the past ten years for the Democratic party in this

VERY STRONG PLASTER. - A young physician was recently called to see a lady in White Pine. He concluded she was billous; gave her a simple remedy, and ordered that a light mustard plaster should be applied to her feet. Something happened in that house a little later, and when the doctor was told of it he was a little nonplussed for a moment, but rallying, he asumed an air of dignity and sai men will never learn anything. I told her lout of a husband to put a weak mustard