

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
Friday, August 7th, 1874.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

6 and under 10, each, one year..... \$1.25
10 or more, each, one year..... 1.50
It is not required that Clubs be made up at one
Post-Office. The number is all that is necessary to
secure the rates to those who constitute the Club, as
the paper will be directed to as many different Post-
Offices as there are subscribers. If desired, Payment
must accompany every order. A copy of the paper
will be furnished without charge to those who raise
Clubs of 10 or more.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft,
Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-
Masters will register letters when desired.
Only such remittances will be at the risk of
the publisher.
Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

A COPY FREE.

Notwithstanding the present low
price of subscription, we have decided
to send one copy of the WEEKLY STAR
free to every person sending a club of
10 or more cash subscribers. This is
equivalent to 11 copies for \$10.00; or,
about 90 cents per copy.

Railroad Kings at Saratoga.

At the convention of railroad mag-
nates held at Saratoga on Thursday
last, the following gentlemen were
present: Col. Thos. A. Scott, Penn-
sylvania railroad; H. J. Jewett, Erie;
Gen. Devoeurx, president of the At-
lantic and Great Western, and Cleve-
land, Columbus, Cincinnati and In-
dianapolis railroads; Hon. J. D. Cox,
president of the Toledo, Wabash and
Western; J. J. Foy, Michigan Cen-
tral; J. F. Tracy, Chicago, Rock Island
and Pacific. The New York
Tribune says:

Gen. Devoeurx was unanimously
elected chairman of the meeting, and
the work was immediately begun.
The discussion was terse and practi-
cal, and the different subjects of grievance
were carefully although rapidly
treated. Unfair rebates and draw-
backs to patrons were condemned.
The creation of a board of umpires to
decide upon disputes between the
public and the railroads was also
favored. The idea is to have an umpire
or arbitrator at each of the different
railroad centres, such as New York,
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Cin-
cinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere,
whose duty it shall be to take testi-
mony, and, so far as it may be in
their power, to settle all questions on
an equitable and inexpensive plan.—
The general plan of the representa-
tives was to effect a permanent or-
ganization, and in a measure to stand
united against the opposition which
appears to be developing and con-
centrating against their interests. There
was no intention to combine for any
illegitimate purpose, but it was essen-
tial that some measures should be
taken to protect the interests com-
mitted to their care. President Jacob
D. Cox, of the Toledo, Wabash and
Western road, said that the meeting
was called less for the purpose of
raising rates than of maintaining the
present prices and providing against
the suicidal system of commissions,
rebates, and drawbacks, which were
in vogue, and which drained the re-
sources and vitality of the different
corporations. He had no doubt that
the effect of the conference would be
excellent.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.

Many of our friends who have raised
clubs for the WEEKLY STAR write to
know if more names can be added, on
the terms under which the clubs have
been raised. To all such inquiries we
say yes; after ten names have been
sent, at one time, additions of one or
more subscribers may be made at \$1.00
per copy.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions were filed
in the Supreme Court Monday:
Spiers vs Halsead et al., from Hal-
ifax. Reade, J., delivering opinion.
Judgment affirmed.

Service, by publication, is pre-
scribed "when it appears by affida-
vit" that the defendant "is not a re-
sident of this State but has property
therein and the Court has jurisdiction
of the subject of the action." C. C.
P. S. 83. In this case the affidavit
states that the defendant is "not a re-
sident of this State," but it does
not state that he has property within
the same. Held, that this affidavit
was insufficient, and that the Court
below properly vacated the order of
publication and dismissed the action.

Wilkie vs Bray, from Craven. Reade,
J., delivering opinion. Judgment
reversed.

It is not true that in every case
where one man builds on the land of
another and improves it, he has a lien
upon the land under the statute, but
in order to create the lien the circum-
stances must be such as to create the
relation of debtor and creditor, and
then it is for the debt that he has the
lien.

State vs Perry and Briggs, from
Wake. Judgment affirmed.

At January term, 1874, of Wake
Superior Court, the defendants were
indicted for fornication and adultery.
At February term, 1874, the sheriff
returned the capias against Briggs
not to be found, and that against
Perry executed. Perry then moved

dismiss the cause and quash the in-
dictment for want of jurisdiction in
the court to try it, which motion the
court allowed. In this there was no
error. It is easy and natural to con-
strue the provision of the act of 1868
and 1869 requiring complaint to be
made by the party injured, so as to
harmonize it with the act of 1873-74,
chapter 176, by holding that com-
plaint must be made by such person
exists, but if from the nature of the
offense there can be no such person
the justice may issue the warrant on
the complaint of any person, or upon
his or her knowledge.

MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs
to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the pa-
per to your neighbors and friends,
and get them to join in. We want
the biggest subscription list in North
Carolina.

Remember that this is the year for
an important general election in
which all North Carolinians are inter-
ested. All Conservatives should do
their utmost to increase our circula-
tion, as they can thereby contribute
materially to the success of the Con-
servative cause.

We have no club rates for any but
yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more
subscribers the paper is only \$1.00 per
copy per year.

Bestir yourselves, friends, before
the campaign fully opens. Nothing
is easier than to secure a club of 10 or
20 subscribers.

Morton Against Blaine.

[New York Sun.]
We have now heard from two of
the chief rivals for the Republican
nomination for the Presidency in 1876.
Mr. Blaine spoke in a long letter three
weeks ago. Mr. Morton delivered an
elaborate speech three days since.
There are noteworthy points in the
utterances of each of these ambitious
politicians. Mr. Blaine made only the
most remote reference to Grant, but
he vigorously opposed the new
reciprocity treaty with Canada which
Grant has negotiated, and which is
now pending before the Senate. Mr.
Morton also denounced the treaty,
but was rather more specific in his
references to Grant than Blaine had
been, though the only point on which
he expressed confidence in Grant was
the declaration that he knew
of no foundation for the impression or
rumor that Grant sympathized with
the Southern Democracy on the sub-
ject of the negro Civil Rights bill.
Indeed, so adroitly does Morton
handle this matter that he leaves it in
doubt whether he is eulogizing or
threatening Grant, or whether his sole
object in this part of his speech is not
to make a bid for the support of the
negroes and carpet-baggers in his
struggle for the nomination for the
Presidency.

The striking feature in the perfor-
mances of these two men is the gingerly
and almost contemptuous manner in
which they treat Grant. Evidently
neither of them wishes to be regarded
as the Administration candidate for
the succession. Not un mindful of
the powerful influence of the Federal
patronage for packing a National
Convention, these two shrewd leaders
doubtless see that two years hence
the officeholders' candidate will be
particularly odious, and therefore they
do not mean to place themselves in
that position. In a word, while
Blaine and Morton do not declare
open war on Grant, they nevertheless
deem it expedient to have as little to
do with him as possible.

In his manifesto Blaine was more
reticent and cautious than Morton.—
The only measures besides the recip-
rocity treaty on which Blaine ex-
pended any breath was the tariff.—
But Morton discourses at large upon
the Civil Rights bill, taking the
ground of the advanced wing of the
Republicans, and upon currency, spe-
cie payments, banking, railway trans-
portation, and other subjects, in which
he drifts with the prevailing opinion
of the West and South. On the trans-
portation question he speaks elabor-
ately and with the evident intent of
trying to rally the Grangers to his
standard.

Thus far Blaine and Morton appear
as the most formidable rivals for the
Republican nomination in 1876. In
whatever else they may blunder, both
will show their wisdom in continuing
to repudiate the assistance of an Ad-
ministration which stains whatever it
touches, and breaks down whosoever
it tries to build up.

Beck to the Grangers.

Congressman James B. Beck of
Kentucky made a speech to the
Grangers at a barbecue in his State
recently, when he took occasion to
give them this advice: "The Grangers
have it in their power, without
departing from their determination
to exclude politics from their organ-
ization, to do the country more ser-
vice than they are, perhaps, aware of,
simply by resolving not to vote for
any man for Congress or the State
Legislatures who is in any way con-
nected with any of the great corpora-
tions or organizations which are seek-
ing special legislation or exclusive
privileges. It is impossible to have
just and honest legislation, State or
Federal, so long as representatives are
sent who owe their election to, or are
personally interested in, great
moneyed corporations or monopolies
—no matter whether they call them-
selves Democrats or Republicans, they
are not the representatives of the people,
they are simply the agents and
attorneys of those who seek, by fix-
ing the measures to enrich themselves,
whenever they owe their election to
monopolists, or are themselves in-
terested in class legislation."

Capture of a Horse Thief.
Bryan Powers, who stole the horse from
Mr. A. M. Abbott, near Kinston, who of-
fered a reward of \$50 for his apprehension,
an account of which was published in the
STAR of April 15th, was captured Sunday
night by Deputy Sheriff W. L. Rivenbark
and S. C. Pillyaw, Esq., in Union Town-
ship, who brought the prisoner to this city
and lodged him in jail yesterday morning.

Summary of the Weather.
From Mr. S. B. Lum, Observer of the
Signal Station for this port, we have the
following summary of the weather for the
month of July: Mean barometer, 30.084;
mean thermometer, 70.07 degrees; high-
est thermometer, 92 degrees; lowest 64 de-
grees; prevailing wind, Southeast; highest
velocity, 35 miles per hour; number of days
on which rain fell, 15; rainfall, 5.8-10
inches, being three inches more than the
rainfall of June.

Movements Below.
Capt. Kipp, commander of the dredge
boat which was here some time since, ar-
rived here on Saturday morning to have
some preliminary observations below before
bringing his boat here. He went down the
same afternoon for the purpose of sounding
the slough at Snow's Marsh, inside the
"Horse-Shoe 110 near Smithville.

Surrounded Himself.
Abram Jones, the colored man who stab-
bed and killed Mr. S. H. Twigg at Marl-
ville, Bladen county, on Saturday last, and
who afterwards fled, an account of which
appeared in this paper on the following day,
is said to have surrendered himself to the
Sheriff on Monday and is now in the coun-
ty jail.

Struck by Lightning.
A severe storm passed over this city yester-
day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, during
which a dwelling-house on Third, between
Red Cross and Campbell streets, occupied
by Mr. W. T. Newell, was struck by light-
ning. It appears that the electric fluid
passed into the second story of the house
where the gas pipe entered, shattering the
plastering considerably in its course and
passing through an open window on the op-
posite side of the room. There were two
ladies in the room at the time. Mrs. Newell
and a Miss Brooks, both of whom were
badly shocked, the latter remaining insen-
sible for some minutes from the severity of
the concussion.

Gladstone and Bierachi.
The conflict between these first men
in English politics has been alike the
cause of disappointment and mortifica-
tion to the friends of Mr. Gladstone.
Moncure D. Conway, in a late
letter to the Cincinnati Commercial,
says:

"One of the most important features
of the ecclesiastical debates that have
been sprung upon Parliament—one
relating to the Established Church of
Scotland, the other to that of Eng-
land—has been an ominous announce-
ment by Mr. Gladstone that he does
not care for any established religion
except so far as it is established in the
faith and feeling of the people, and
that there is no page in his own con-
science which he has to turn back to
greater satisfaction than his dises-
tablishment of the Irish Church. His
mention of the disestablished Irish
Church in connection with the Scotch
and English Churches can only be re-
garded as an intimation that he is
prepared, should things tend that
way, to lead the nonconformists in
their great movement to place the
Church of England in the rank of
mere sects. This has been the im-
pression which his words have made
upon the country, and the practical
effect upon the state of parties will
be something immense.

The Times proclaims that Glad-
stone's great speech was one of the
most 'destructive' ever uttered in
Parliament, and leads straight to
one result—disestablishment. It also
reads him out of the Liberal party.
And what the Times does vehemently
the papers most friendly to Gladstone
formerly do indirectly. The Tele-
graph, formerly Gladstone's organ,
which used to talk of him as 'the
People's William,' now sternly aban-
dons him; and even so does the News.
The latter paper has in this matter
been influenced, I suspect, by Samuel
Morley, M. P., its chief proprietor,
who represents the respectable com-
mon-place non-conformist which
likes to sink differences between
itself and the evangelicals of the
church. However this may be, cer-
tainly it is that Mr. Gladstone, by basing
his opposition to this anti-Ritualistic
movement in the church (thus far)
on the lowest ecclesiastical ground,
has failed to get a response from
those in Parliament who might have
been moved by a demand that the
law should be applied impartially all
around. And the result is that he
finds that in embarrassing the Tories
he has embarrassed his own party no
less; and he will never again be able
to lead a united Liberal party unless
that party shall have been recast.
Mr. Gladstone's future as a political
leader depends upon his ability to
lead the Radicals on a siege against
the English church—a siege which
will gather to him all the Ritualists
and Roman Catholics, just as much
as the Radicals."

It is not surprising that the follow-
ing on dit should be found in the late
London News:
"It is currently stated at the Lon-
don Reform Club that Mr. Gladstone
having been informed by one of his
late colleagues that his speech on the
church bill would seriously injure his
position as a leader of the Liberal
party, replied that he did not hope to
lead the Liberal party again."

**Suicide Because she Couldn't Go to a
Ball.**
A young girl named Larima Cos-
grove, aged 14 years, and residing at
Moulton, in Burlington county, N. J.,
committed suicide a few days ago by
taking laudanum because her mother
would not permit her to go to a dance
in the neighborhood.

The Pittsburg Disaster.
The Dispatch of Friday says:
The districts which suffered most
from the sudden fall of waters on
Sunday night are once more beginning
to resume their wonted appearance.
In the Third Ward, Allegheny, where
the greatest damage was done, the
people have gone to work with a will
and by the aid of Street Commission-
er Tyson and his men the several
thoroughfares are now nearly all
cleared, while the cellars of the resi-
dences and stores are being relieved
of their coats of mud and filth, the
results of the storm.

During the past four days this dis-
trict has been under military protec-
tion, and right well have the troops
aided and abetted the people in re-
storing order out of chaos.
The troops were dismissed on
Thursday evening. Their conduct is
said to have been excellent, and they
seem to have rendered themselves
very efficient. A number more of
bodies have been recovered, and the
search is being continued.
The relief-committees are unremit-
ting in their labors.
Estimates of the losses from the
different districts are coming in, but
the general result cannot as yet be
arrived at.

Origin of "No Rent-Up Cities."
Everybody has heard these lines:
"No rent-up Cities contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours.
But very few people know the
author or in what poem they occur."
The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal
says they were written by one Jon-
athan Mitchell Sewell, a Portsmouth
poet, as an epilogue to Addison's
play of "Cato," on the occasion of its
performance by an amateur company
in that place in 1778. The whole
production was one of decided power.
The spirit of the Revolution entered
into every expression. We give a
few lines:

"And what now gleams with the dawning
rays at home,
Once blaz'd in full-orbed majesty at Rome,
"Did Rome's brave Senator nobly strive t'
oppose
The mighty torrent of domestic foes!
And boldly arm the virtuous few, and dare
The desperate perils of unequal war?
Our Senate, too, the same bold deed has
done,
And for a Cato arm'd a Washington.
"Rise then, my countrymen and for right
prepare,
Gird on swords and fearless to war!
For your griev'd country nobly dare to die,
And empty all our veins for liberty.
No rent-up Cities contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

Utica, a town older than any in the
vicinity of ancient Carthage, was the
place where Cato died. This fact,
with the above extracts, will suffi-
ciently explain one of the most ex-
pressive quotations in our language—
which has been frequently made by
the most distinguished orators, Web-
ster among them, without an acknowl-
edgment of the source from whence
it came.

**Fred Grant Wielding the Sabre of His
Father.**
[Springfield Republican.]
Fred Grant, like a good son, is
proud of his father and of the many
substantial proofs that have been
given of his popularity in the shape
of elegant gifts. The girls were
just a little bored by his incessant
mention of his father, and when
Fred spoke of a magnificent
sword, and actually went to his room
and reappeared with the sword
strapped at his side, a young lady
flew to the piano and commenced
singing the song from "La Grande
Duchesse"—"Voici le Sabre de mon
Pere." Of course Fred was much
chagrined and left the room, while
the girls joined in chorus.

Legalizing Duels.
Councils of honor are to be ap-
pointed in Germany, who shall be
empowered to hear all cases of per-
sonal difficulties between officers, to
adjust them if possible, and to offi-
cially authorize resort to the duel if
no compromise can be effected.
When duels are fought under such
official authorization the participants
will not be criminally prosecuted.

Marine Disasters in July.
The marine disasters during July,
of vessels belonging to or bound to
or from ports in the United States,
numbered nineteen, the value of the
vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, be-
ing \$142,000. There were lost six
barks, one brig and twelve schooners.
No Philadelphia vessels are included
in the list, and it also omits the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
steamer City of Guatemala, stranded
on Watling's Island, and the ship
Warrior Queen, ashore on the Calif.
foreign coast, as both of these vessels
will probably be saved.

A girl of fifteen years, Henrietta
Wabel, is under arrest in New York,
having confessed to setting fire to a
room in a hotel at West Farms, N.
York, because she saw the infant
child of the proprietor asleep on a
bed and wanted to see it burn up.
The fire, however, was extinguished,
but not until the little one was some-
what burned. She appears to have
the same devilish mania that affects
the Pomeroey boy of Boston.

A Political Scandal in Canada.
Canada is agog over a financial
transaction by the cabinet of that
country at Montreal which resembles
Tammany's operations sufficiently to
have occurred in New York, and
which shows that Tweed's pupils are
not confined to this country. Three
members of the council are charged
with having "swapped" (a provincial-
ism appropriately employed in this
connection) a piece of government
land worth \$230,000 for another
piece worth \$60,000, dividing the dif-
ference between the two amounts
among themselves. An editor of a
government organ is also among the
guiltless and the case has the genu-
ine flavor of an American municipal
scandal.

Our Foreign-Born Population.
From certain statistics which have
been collected by the Cincinnati Ga-
zette it would appear that, except per-
haps in certain of the Southern States,
an unmixed American population is
not now to be found. Nevada has
the largest proportion, 42, of foreign-
born to American citizens, and North
Carolina the smallest. California and
Wisconsin 36, Minnesota 35, and
Michigan 33, come next to Nevada
in the proportion of foreign-born to
natives; New York and Rhode Island
each 25, next; Massachusetts 24 and
Nebraska 24, next; Maryland and Vir-
ginia each 21, Tennessee 13, South
Carolina 12, Alabama 1, Georgia 1,
Arkansas 1, Mississippi 2, Florida 3,
West Virginia 4, Kentucky 5, Texas
8, North Carolina 4.
In the East the foreign-born popu-
lation are found chiefly in the large
cities. The Irish there predominate.
They are the most numerous foreign
element in Connecticut, Massachu-
setts, Michigan, New Jersey, New
York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island
and California, but the great body
of them are found in New York,
New England and the Middle States.
The Germans are most numerous in
Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio,
Wisconsin, Texas and Maryland.
The English-speaking foreign-born,
including the Irish, English, Scotch,
Welsh and Canadians, and fifty per-
cent more than the German, and of
the English speaking two-thirds are
Irish. Irish and German emigration
is falling off. That of the English
and Scandinavians is increasing. The
number of Scandinavians in this
country amounts now approximately
to 114,353. It is generally supposed
that Missouri has a very large Ger-
man population. The Germans of
Missouri are confined, however, to St.
Louis and the adjoining counties.
St. Louis contains one-half of those
in the State. Nearly all the Irish
and one-half the Germans are Catho-
lic. Of the English, Scotch and
Scandinavians there are scarcely any
Catholics.

Catherine Sedgwick's Love.
[Springfield Republican.]
The love story of Catherine Sedg-
wick, who wrote of such ideal pas-
sions in her novels, forty and fifty
years ago, has been for the first time
given to the world in the columns of
the Pittsburg Eagle. Miss Sedgwick
was the flower of a peculiarly intel-
lectual family, many of whose mem-
bers won distinguished names in va-
rious fields, and "Hope Leslie," with
its successors, has rendered her place
in American literature secure. Her
home in Stockbridge, her native
place, where she died not many
years ago, was long a social and
intellectual centre, and she was
surrounded by most reverent friend-
ship and attention. A singularly
even, placid life hers seemed;
and yet she had had her romance.
Her brother Theodore, son of the
eminent Judge of the same name was
a lawyer in Albany when the century
was young, and his partner, Harman
Bleecker, naturally became acquaint-
ed with the brilliant young writer,
and an engagement followed. Mr.
Beecher was one of the old
Dutch families of the Knickerbocker
city, a man of wealth, culture, and
high character, but of colder and less
impressive nature than his be-
trothed. In his reading, therefore,
the ardent affection she portrayed be-
tween the lovers of her romances
started him. He stopped to ask him-
self if this were what he was expect-
ed to feel. The result of his self-ex-
amination was a letter, telling her
that if the love she had so vividly
depicted should be exacted
from him he felt that he could never
respond to the demand; he could
never feel so exalted a sentiment.
And the engagement between Har-
mann Bleecker and Catherine Sedg-
wick was broken. Mr. Bleecker, in
his subsequent residence in Holland,
as Charge d'Affaires, met a young
woman of the country who married
him, then in his old age, and made
him a faithful wife; their old man-
sion, spacious and overlooking the Hudson
on one of the steep hills of Albany,
still stands. Miss Sedgwick was un-
wedded to her death.

**A Laugh at the Expense of the Pres-
dent.**
A good joke is told of Governor
Parker, of New Jersey, at the review
by President Grant, at Long Branch,
of the Seventh regiment of that State.
The President, the Governor and a
numerous staff of sub-chiefs in gold
lace and epaulettes occupied a little
summer arbor, where the band of the
hotel plays in the afternoon, and
under the pressure of so many heavy
weights the flooring gave way and
dropped the whole party two or
three feet. Instantly rallying from
this abrupt descent, Governor Parker
observed—"I hope, Mr. President,
this is your platform that has broken
down, and not mine." The Presi-
dent's reply was not heard by the
"outsiders," but still holding on to
the railing with both hands, after his
sudden let down, he was hardly in a
position for a good shot at the Gov-
ernor. The point in the joke is that
Gov. Parker is regarded as a Demo-
cratic aspirant for the Presidency.

**A Young Lady Accidentally Shot by
Another Lady.**
Miss Ella Johnston accidentally shot
Miss Bella White at Wellsville, Allegheny
county, N. Y., on Tuesday.—
Some two weeks ago Miss Johnston
showed courage and bravery by driv-
ing away from the house, some burg-
lars who were attempting to make an
entrance. For this she was presented
by her admiring friends with a fine
revolver. It was while practicing
with this that it was accidentally
discharged, and Miss White mortally
wounded.

—A hoodlum is a California rough,
and is considered a more dangerous
animal than the Eastern beast.

Supreme Court Decisions.
[Raleigh News.]
The following decisions were filed
in the Supreme Court Saturday:
Larkin et al. vs. Murphy, Administra-
tor, from New Hanover. Reade, J.,
delivering the opinion. Judgment
reversed.

This Court has found it impossible
to lay down any rule to govern all
cases as to the liability of administra-
tors and other fiduciaries, who re-
ceived depreciated Confederate cur-
rency. The nearest it could come to
it was to say that it might be received
before 1863 and not after; and that
1863 was debatable ground. Every
case must, to a considerable extent,
be judged by its own surroundings.
In this case the defendant had in his
hands an ante bellum bond which was
apparently well secured, and there
was no necessity for collecting it;
and yet he did collect it, in part pay-
ments, at different times in February,
March, June and October, 1861,
and in March, 1864. The Court says:
"We are inclined to the opinion that
he ought to be charged with the
whole amount because he converted a
good security into currency greatly
depreciated, when there was no ne-
cessity for it. And especially because
he had reduced the security to judg-
ment, which he might have leased
and kept alive on the lands of the ob-
ligors." * * * "So it would seem
that he is clearly liable for the whole
sum if the lands were worth as much,
or else for the value of the land if
that was less than the amount of the
security."

**Edwards vs. Thompson, Rodman,
J., delivering opinion.**
1. A sells a tract of land to B. At
the time of sale C is in possession.
The possession of C is notice to the
purchaser, B, and it becomes his duty
to make inquiry of C as to his claim,
and B is regarded as having notice of
whatever facts such inquiry would
have disclosed to him.
2. A mortgagee is entitled to the
possession after default by the mort-
gagor. But if the mortgagor alleges
that he has paid the mortgage debt
in full, and makes a probable case,
the Court will restrain the mortgagee
from taking possession until an ac-
count can be taken to ascertain
whether the mortgage debt is paid or
not. All this is done under C. C. P.
in one action.

Col. Mosby and the Radicals.
The Washington Republican has
received a long report of a meeting
held by the Radicals of Fauquier
county, Va., at Foxville, in which a
strong feeling was developed in favor
of the regular nomination of a candi-
date for Congress, and in opposition
to the proposition that the party shall
support Col. Mosby as an independent
candidate. The Republican adds:
"This is right. If Mosby will
pledge himself to Republican prin-
ciples as they find practical demon-
stration in his own State as plainly
as he does to the same principles in
his proposed National politics, his deter-
mination to become a great leader
will be entitled to consideration, but
until he does this there is no reason
why Virginia Republicans should
show him any favor whatever. His
election would not serve to strengthen
the party in Congress, because, if he
is honest in the expression of his
opinions regarding the colored race,
he would not go into caucus with the
colored members of the House, and
while he might vote with the party
as a general rule, he would be more
apt to bolt from its discipline."
It may be stated in this connection
that Col. Mosby has always said that
in the event of the nomination of a
Radical candidate, he would not jeop-
ardize the success of the Conservative
nominee by running as an "independ-
ent," and it is now understood that in
consequence of a recent family afflic-
tion, in which he has the sympathy of
all who know him, he will not, as was
anticipated, canvass the district, and
in all probability will not be in the
field.

Grandiloquent Justice.
[Detroit Free Press.]
"Margaret Graham why is this
thus?" asked his Honor, as an aged
woman stood at the bar.
"I couldn't help it, sir," she sadly
said, folding her hands and dropping
her eyes.
"I see gray hairs, wrinkles of age,
and signs that you are slowly drifting
into the grave," he continued, "and
yet you get drunk and burrah for
Gen. Jackson, and rouse the neigh-
bors from their beds."
"Please sir, it was a small drunk,"
she explained.
"And yet you have been here be-
fore, and I have let mercy overpower
justice. I am ashamed, Margaret, to
think that, in this nineteenth century
of civilization, a woman forty-four
years old should be brought in here
charged with drunkenness."
"I'll do better, sir."
"I hope so, Margaret, I hope you
will dash the cup from you and take
a solemn vow never to drink after
this."
"I will, sir."
"And, though the bloom of youth
may not return to your faded cheek,
you will feel young again in spirit
and life will seem to you like a grand
picnic at Belle Isle with frosted
cake piled up ten feet high. One
further remark and I am done—I
shall send you up for ninety days."

An Iowa Sympoetic.
A Grinnell, Iowa, citizen has lately
taken to wheeling the baby around—
as folks suppose. A young lady re-
cently met him and insisted on seeing
the "little darling." She only dis-
covered a jug of beer which he had
taken this novel way to get home.

—The party that elects the next
President must be truly national.—
The day for sectionalism has gone by.

Strong Position of Gov. Prince.
Extract from his recent letter to
Illinois Democratic Committee:
"If Congress can be induced
the specious pretext of aiding in
construction of trunk lines, to engi-
neer in the creation of railroad corpo-
rations, at no distant day, State chart-
ers will be abandoned for the organ-
ization under Federal law, and the
whole subject of railroad control will
pass beyond the control of the State.
We should reassert the right of the
States to regulate their own affairs,
and the authority of Congress to in-
terfere in their internal affairs should
be denied. Taxation is at once
necessary and a burden of civilized
government. Taxation can only be
justified when imposed for the public
necessity. The people of the United
States will no longer submit to the
burdens imposed upon them for the
sake of what is called protection."

Production of Leeches.
Among the most singular sources
of industrial production in the world
are the leech ponds of Holland. Many
of these are owned by a regularly
organized company. The marshes of
the land, "which is moored to the
shore," are admirably adapted to the
unlimited cultivation of the leech.
And the trade in them is larger than
imagined. A good fat leech of pow-
erful suction is not a thing to be con-
temned. Brocklein is the town most
interested in this strange trade, and
owns stock in the company mention-
ed above to the amount of one mil-
lion florins, and an immense reservoir
has been constructed in which to
breed millions of voracious leeches,
fine brown-black fellows, warranted
to hold on like aquatic bull dogs.
The leech deposits its eggs from May
to September in the mud of shallow
waters, from whence they are taken
and transferred to artificial ponds,
constructed expressly to hatch them.
What will make the experiment a
profitable one is the fact that the de-
mand for leeches has of late years ex-
ceeded the supply.

Principles of the Illinois Democracy.
These principles were enunciated
last week by the State Committee in
calling a Convention:
First—The restoration of gold and
silver as the basis of the currency of
the country; the speedy resumption
of specie payments, and the payment
of all national indebtedness in the
money recognized by the civilized
world.
Second—Free commerce.
Third—Individual liberty, and op-
position to summary laws.
Fourth—Rigid restriction of the
Government, both State and National,
to the legitimate domain of political
power, by excluding therefrom all
executive and legislative intermed-
dling with the affairs of society,
whereby monopolies are fostered,
privileged classes aggrandized, and
individual freedom unnecessarily and
oppressively restrained.
Fifth—The right and duty of the
State to protect its citizens from ex-
tortion and unjust discrimination by
chartered monopolies.

A Pestilence Threatened.
Allegheny city is threatened with
another serious danger as the result
of the flood. The ravine of Butcher's
run is choked up for a distance of
some two miles with the contents
of the destroyed slaughter-houses.
Great quantities of meat and a large
number of bullocks, partially dressed,
and more than one hundred horses,
with perhaps an occasional human
being, lie imbedded in the mud. On
Wednesday the sun came out hot and
unobscured, and in a few hours
there arose an awful stench, almost
insufferable to the working parties.
The debris will hardly be cleared
away this week, and if the weather
continues hot it will be almost impos-
sible to prevent the breaking out of
pestilence, as the Butcher's run dis-
trict in the heart of a dense popula-<