

DEATH OF REV. W. E. PELL.

We are pained to learn from a private telegram received by us last evening that Rev. WILLIAM E. PELL died at his residence in Raleigh yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. PELL, for a long period of years has been a minister of the M. E. Church. He was also, until within the past two or three years editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, a position which he held with dignity and ability, and in a manner ever regarded of, and consistent with, his Christian calling. He did most excellent service to the State and to the cause of truth and principle which he espoused as an ardent member of the great Conservative Party. Although for some time retired to private life, the loss of his influence and example will be seriously felt.

The Banner of the South and Planter's Journal.

We have received the first two copies of this new Southern paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Memorials of the Lost Cause, Literature, Science, Art and News. This paper is published by the Chronicle Publishing Company, Augusta, Georgia.

The Proprietors of The Banner of the South and Planter's Journal have already engaged the very best literary and scientific writers in the South, and all contributions are to be paid for, we may expect its articles will be of the very highest order of merit. The numbers before us are neat in typographical appearance, and the contents are able, practical and interesting.

This publication supplies a place in the literature of the South much needed, and we look forward to see it meet with the greatest success. Send for specimen copies.

W. J. STANLEY, J. P.—This official, of Columbus county, whose name heads this article, has written us a communication regarding his part in the case of J. B. Stanley, who whipped two negro Radicals and convicts in Columbus county some week or so since, and which was reported in these columns. Mr. Justice Stanley is very indignant against our informant, whose statement was to the effect that he refused to issue the warrant against J. B. Stanley when applied to by the negroes. In justice to Mr. Justice Stanley, however, we will give his statement of the case.

He says that Joe Shepard (colored) made application for the warrant on the streets, and was told he could have it, and in less than thirty minutes the warrant was issued and docketed. The Deputy Sheriff was then informed that the papers in the case had been issued and were ready at any time. The case was tried on the 5th, and Justice Stanley reports the facts developed on investigation to be briefly these: Stanley was on his way to his plantation near Whiteville; met the parties alluded to; a conversation ensued. The negroes were asked which they preferred, to take 39 lashes and leave the State, or go to jail.—They said they would take the whipping and leave, whereupon 30 or 35 lashes were administered by Stanley with two gum switches. They were then ordered to leave, and were afterwards arrested by the Sheriff. Stanley has been bound over to the Spring Term of the Superior Court.—These facts are communicated by Mr. Stanley, and published in justice to him.

The University.

We do not propose to enter into the discussion between the comparative merits of the curriculum and University, systems. In view, however, of the fact that public attention is now being directed to the reorganization of the University, we desire to submit a few remarks upon a subject deserving the most serious consideration, no matter whether the curriculum, or what is popularly termed the University or any other system be adopted, to wit: the proper length of time to be devoted to preliminary, in contradistinction to professional, education. As our University will doubtless afford full opportunity to our young men to acquire education of both sorts, the proper length of time to be allotted to each kind is a question entitled to special consideration at this time. The world has grown beyond the ago when ADMIRABLE CRICKETERS appear upon the stage. No one head can now hold all the technical practical knowledge in addition to the general principles of each science. Specialists and specialists are now the necessity and the order of the day. The vast accumulation of its own learning, both in precedent and principle, necessitates a longer apprenticeship in each profession to bring the beginner up to the common working level. It seems to us that in North Carolina, at least, and especially at our University, sufficient consideration has not been given to this fact, that all the powers of the University were too exclusively directed to preliminary education. It is true that an irregular or partial course was provided, but it is equally true that it met with little favor at the hands of the Faculty. We sincerely trust that in the new University those devoted to professional education will bear a fair proportion to that given to preliminary training. Our reasons for this trust are, in brief, these: While the highest mental culture, the more perfect mental discipline, and the acquisition of the greatest amount of knowledge are all necessary objects to be arrived at, it is generally considered that the most important part of education consists as a general rule not so much in the things taught, as in the intellectual habits instilled during the period of pupillage; that the purpose of schools is rather to train the mind than to impart information, and that mental training is generally a necessary preliminary to any useful acquisition of knowledge. It is possible, however, that young men may reasonably wish to accomplish both of these desirable objects at one and the same time—young men who feel the want of mental training, yet whose necessities com-

pel them without delay to acquire professional knowledge enough to enable them to provide means for their support, or failing this, to seek their bread by some means to which neither mental training nor intellectual culture of high degree are necessary. It is evident, therefore, that if it be possible in giving mental training to impart professional knowledge also, it is at this time especially desirable to do so, and that studies bearing upon peculiar professions, rather than those having no special bearing made a part of preliminary education. Whether this be possible or profitable, or the extent to which it may be so, are questions about which educators have been and still are at variance. In different countries opinions conflict in regard to the length of time proper for preliminary education. The objections to the long postponement or to the entire exclusion of professional education from our Schools and University are of a kind to press with great force upon us just at this particular time. Its tendency to exclude from our schools young men who would otherwise gladly come, is now a fatal objection with us to any plan. Young men of limited time and means, and their name since the war is legion, must count the increase of cost occasioned by this postponement or exclusion. This system has been tried at the English Universities for many generations. It was said in the year 1827, that of all the Physicians practicing in England, there were not one hundred who had studied at Oxford or Cambridge. The proportion who had been there among the higher ranks of the legal profession was probably greater, but of the men of the lower ranks of these two professions, the six thousand Surgeons and eight thousand Attorneys, not one in a thousand had ever worn a student's cap at an English University. The result of the English system was to drive men seeking professional education to Scottish Universities. As like causes will produce like results here, it is important to give the subject the most serious consideration.

It is not intended, however, to urge an indiscriminate opposition to the study of the dead languages or to the study of mathematics, or, indeed, to any particular curriculum. One course of study may be best adapted for one purpose, another may be best fitted to accomplish a different purpose. There certainly can be no better school in which to acquire habits of logical thought than the study of mathematics. No man who has ever attempted to master the heterogeneous mass of seemingly conflicting elements, commonly called the English language, will deny the necessity of a more or less thorough pecuniary acquaintance with the so-called dead languages. It is simply intended to call attention to the fact that our necessities are such that it is especially desirable for a time at least to combine the acquisition of professional information as far as possible with mental training. To the extent to which this is done, it will enable men who are preparing for active life to take their places the sooner, while it will not prevent those whose time and means will permit them so to do, from perfecting themselves in all more scholarly and antiquarian learning. In the study of things this latter class of men must ever be small, and it being the object of education not so much to make men scholars technically, as to prepare them for life, that which now is, and that which is to come, it is not fair to impose upon the many, a system adopted especially to the wants only of the few.

Wilmington, Fayetteville and the Western Railroad.

In the desire to build up private and corporate property, it behooves a people to look beyond their own immediate neighborhood and to open mediums of communication from their own commercial center to sections reaching far beyond and which produce the wealth that must find an outlet in commercial emporiums. The sea coast must be placed in close and immediate connection with the mountainous districts, so that the products of the one may be within the reach of the other, and an exchange thereby effected that may prove beneficial to both. Nor must the rich inland counties be neglected, but the object should be, to throw out iron arms that shall spread in a hundred directions and thereby embrace all sections. The citizens of Wilmington, by the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, the accomplishment of which will be our crowning glory, will have opened to the people of the West a vast highway of commercial intercourse, and one which must bring with it much wealth to our city. The mountains and the seaboard will then be literally united by the iron arms and a vast increase of trade and consequent enhancement in the value of city property must be the result.

But while so much of our energies are being devoted to this grand scheme, we are allowing the benefits to be derived from a lesser one to slip through our grasp. We have already published a statement to the effect that the Western Railroad, running from Fayetteville to Egypt, in Chatham county, forty-two miles, has been placed under mortgage for the purpose of completing it to Greensboro'. This action was taken by Gov. Holden's Radical Board of Directors, headed by Andrew J. Jones, as President, and is in direct opposition to the wishes of the private stockholders, none of whom have been allowed a voice in the matter. Jones and his gang, who are notoriously incompetent in their efforts at management; who own, themselves, but little, or no, stock in the Road, and who were placed in office for their own benefit and not for that of the stockholders, the real owners, have seen fit to undertake, for themselves, the extension of this Road to Greensboro', and to do this have coolly executed a mortgage upon property belonging to other parties, and which has been violently wrested from them and placed in the hands of a set of men, none of whom can show a character above suspicion. The stockholders object and protest, and desire that the Road shall be built to Salisbury on a route twenty-five miles shorter than that to Greensboro' and which promises much more abundant fruits.

It is in vain, however, and A. J. Jones &

Co. have decided that the road shall go to Greensboro'. The motive which actuated this Board of Directors have not yet been made known, although there are many surmises as to the motive power.

The advantages of the route to Salisbury, over that to Greensboro', are obvious to all. It is, as we have stated, twenty-five miles shorter than is that to Greensboro', and can make connection there with not only the North Carolina, but the Western North Carolina Railroad, the former running to Charlotte and the latter aiming for the Tennessee line. This will furnish an easy and practicable route by which the products of the Western counties may find a seaport within the borders of our own State, and which can be reached at a less expense than in Virginia or South Carolina. With the Western Road completed from Fayetteville to Salisbury, the people of the West can send their produce here via, first, the Western North Carolina Road, then by the Western Road to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville, by the river, to Wilmington.

On the other hand, there are no real, permanent, advantages to be gained by building the road to Greensboro'. It will, in that case, only be playing into the hands of the Piedmont Road, running from Greensboro' to Danville, Virginia, and which will then lap up freight within ten miles of Fayetteville and hurry it off to a Virginia market.

There is something that we cannot understand in this action of Jones and his Board, in thus endeavoring to hurry the Road through to Greensboro', and we hope that the matter will receive the proper attention at the hands of a Legislative committee. The people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country built the Road to its present terminus, and certainly their wishes should be respected when its completion is determined on. It was intended for the benefit of Fayetteville and the State of North Carolina at large, and not for that of the Piedmont Road and two or three Virginia cities. We urge the Legislature to an investigation of this matter, believing, as we do, that the motive power, which actuated A. J. Jones and his coadjutors will be traced to its source in some scheme of that irrepressible intrigue shop—the Piedmont Railroad.

THE ELECTION.—The election in this city yesterday for Senator in place of Galway from this, the 13th District, passed off quietly and entirely without excitement. The interest was not half so great, so far as appearances indicated, as is ordinarily the case in election times.

We present below the full returns of the several Wards in the city, together with the vote cast for Shipp and Phillips at the August election, which we publish for the purpose of comparison:

Table with columns: WARD, Bellamy, Price, Shipp, Phillips, Majorities, Price/Phil/Ship.

In each the Second and Third Wards Bill Moore received 3 votes, making a sum total of 6 votes for him in the whole city. There were 2 scattering votes in the Second Ward. The total vote in the two elections is as follows:

Table with columns: Election yesterday, August election, New Hanover county in the August election, Majority for Bellamy, Not half the vote of the township was polled.

THE ELECTION IN BRUNSWICK.—We have received the official returns of the election at Smithville, which are as follows:

Table with columns: Bellamy, Price, Legg, Total, Majority for Bellamy, Smithville gave Shipp 123, Phillips 127.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Additional returns have been officially received from several townships. We continue our tabular and comparative arrangement, giving the present vote and also that for Attorney General in the August election:

Table with columns: Township, Bellamy, Price, Shipp, Phillips, Majorities, Price/Phil/Ship.

Four townships, viz: Federal Point, Lincoln, Franklin and Caswell, are yet to hear from.

From the Sentinel of yesterday's date we learn that JOHN MARRINE, Esq., of Chatham county, has received the nomination for the present Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Judge GILLIAM. This action was had at the District Conservative Convention, which convened at Franklinton on Friday.

Mr. MARRINE's nomination is an excel-

lent one and carries with it its own assurance of victory. The nominee is a staunch Conservative, is a man of signal ability, and has long been noted as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He will carry the District by an increase on the vote for Judge GILLIAM.

THE WELDON FAIR.

WELDON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. Dear Journal:—I spent all of yesterday at the Fair Grounds of "The Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society," and was as much surprised as pleased by the extent of the exhibition, and the numbers in attendance. Very few persons can form a correct estimate of the number of persons in public assemblages, but I think that there were as many as five thousand present on the grounds. Indeed the first annual Fair of the Society has proved to be a decided success.

I doubt whether there are any more convenient or better laid out grounds in the State. The race track is excellent, and the whole arrangement admirable.—Much of all this is due to the superintendence of Mr. T. L. Emry, an industrious and energetic citizen, and not easily daunted. It would be right hard, one would think, to daunt a man who waved the flag of the 12th N. C. in front of Porter's batteries at Malvern Hill, with as much *smug* *frigid* as he would now serve you a good dinner, and who, by the way, was complimented therefor on the field.

The best feature in the exhibition is the number of fine horses. Some fine cattle are also on hand, and a very creditable display of farming implements and agricultural products. Some of the best farmers in the State were present. In proof of this I need only mention the names of R. H. Smith, President of the Society, N. M. Long, John J. Long, Sr., W. R. Smith, Jesse Powell and John S. Dancy. All of these gentlemen are the very best specimens of intelligent, educated and successful agriculturists.

The trotting race was won by Paxton's Twist, best time 2:49, I believe. Is it not astonishing that our Agricultural Societies will persist in awarding their premiums to "troting" races? We have no trotters worthy the name. We have no sults, that we are always treated to a scrub race, as the time made at all these Fairs proves. Whereas, were the premiums awarded to running horses, we would bring out the best racers in Virginia and North Carolina, and horses, too, equal to any in the world. The purpose of racing is to keep up an improved breed of horses, then our trotting matches are a mere sham.

The address of Professor Kerr was, in all respects, admirable. An able and practical speaker, indeed, in fact, indeed, in flowers of rhetoric, but imparting a real deal of information, and worth more to the former than a dozen eloquent theoretical orations. I trust it will be published.

Fair Hall was, perhaps, the greatest point of concourse. About 3 P. M. I ventured into the reception hall, and would be utterly impossible for me to do justice to the scene there presented. The handwriting of the Hall is worthy of all praise, but the charms of the exhibitors are indescribable. I was not the only bewitched person. A gentleman, very fond of horse racing, seeming wholly oblivious of one in progress—a beauty by his side—in voice as sweetest cascade, asked: "Why, Mr. Emry, are you not fond of racing?" "Yes," he replied, "but I cannot keep my eyes off the fair. I have seen a horse that I believe can beat the world in pretty gait. Let the Major come up and judge for himself. But I have seen Editors on leave of absence before, grass widowers *pro tem*, and I think the experiment should not be often repeated. The tournament comes off this day, and yesterday more than one were dazzled by the flash of eyes, hailing from down South, too, as ever flashed beneath a coronet.

RETRACEMENT.

From the Wadesboro' Argus. The Retrenchment Platform. It is a well-known fact that "Retrenchment" was the battle cry of the Conservative party during the last election campaign; and a large majority of the members of the next Legislature having been elected upon the principles of that platform, it becomes their duty, by every careful not to disappoint the just and anxious expectations of an oppressed people.

After the organization of the Assembly of North Carolina the first act should be to fix the *per diem* of the members at \$3 33. The Wilmington Journal has been for some time earnestly advocating the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State so as to abolish useless offices, and reduce extravagant salaries, and thus, to some extent, ease the tax-payers of the burthen under which they are groaning in their impoverished condition; and the JOURNAL has recommended that the *per diem* of the members of the Convention should be \$3 33; and as it is reasonably supposed that the members of the Convention will be in every respect equal to the members of the Legislature, consistency seems to require that the *per diem* of the latter should be no higher than that of the former.

If the views briefly expressed above should be carried out, then the people of the State not only will have confidence in their law makers, but will look forward with strong anticipations to the dawn of a more glorious day in the history of North Carolina. In the days of Gaston, Badger, Morehead, Graham &c., the *per diem* of members of the Legislature did not exceed the amount suggested in this article.

It is a well-known fact that the members of the Legislature have two *per diem* of the latter should be no higher than that of the former. In the days of Gaston, Badger, Morehead, Graham &c., the *per diem* of members of the Legislature did not exceed the amount suggested in this article.

"When folks they do get sick, I physics, bleeds and sweat 'em on; If after that they choose to die, Why, verily, I lets 'em."

As the new practitioners will go up to Raleigh in a few days to practice upon the patient (the body politic) they are very politely requested to avoid the bleeding and sweating processes until the sick shall have recovered sufficient strength to bear such operations.

PHILO—N. CAROLINA. Count Bismarck has donned the Prussian infantry uniform, instead of the famous gipsy uniform.

A Romance of the War—Discovery of the Telegraphic Communications with Paris—A Handsome Young Traitoress With Count Bismarck.

The German newspapers thus relate the manner in which the last and secret communications of Paris with the army and north of France were cut off. The search after these mysterious wires had given a great deal of trouble to the Prussians, without leading to any result. It happened, however, that during this time the Count Von Bismarck, Gen. Von Montke, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, each received several letters in a feminine handwriting, begging of them to set at liberty the husband of the lady author of this correspondence, and who was kept prisoner by the French at Montreux. In exchange for this favor she promised to reveal to them an important secret. As officers of this kind, and a great many others analogous to it, were made to the above-named personages by hundreds every day, they took no account of the letters we have just referred to.

But on the morning of the 28th of September the visit was announced to Count Bismarck of a young lady, who urgently requested permission to speak to him. He ordered her to come in. She then addressed to the Count the letters which explained to him were in her handwriting; that her husband, a Jew, and a Hungarian by birth, Joseph Lauzer by name, had, as a naturalized Frenchman, been employed in the general management of railways at Paris in the capacity of engineer, and that he had been arrested by the Prussians, and was specially employed in constructing the underground telegraph between Paris and Tours, as well as that between Paris and Rouen.

After having completed his undertaking he had been sent to Montreux in order to superintend the small railway which repairs there, and he had received from Gen. Trochu a letter, apparently containing recommendations to authorities of that town; but when he arrived there it was announced to him that in consequence of his German origin—he was born at Leuburg—the authorities were going to place him under surveillance for some time. A few days afterward the mayor gave him to understand that three miles had been completed along the line of railway near Montreux, with the view of blowing up the Prussian troops if they arrived by train, and that he must connect the mines with another by an electric battery.

"My husband," continued the lady, "refused to do that, pointing out that his mission was to superintend the existing railway, and not lay down new ones. He was ill treated, cast into prison, and no doubt is now in danger of death." After the lady had sufficiently proved her identity Count Bismarck had a conversation with Baron von Moltke, and three hours later a small expedition, consisting of a squadron of Hussars set out for Montreux, and the most extraordinary precautions were taken. In the evening the troops arrived in the town, which was astonished at the occurrence. The Mayor, who was still more astounded, was arrested, and the Hungarian engineer liberated from his prison. The mines already referred to were discovered and destroyed, and under the direction of Lauzer the Prussians likewise found in the bed of the Seine, in four different directions, the mysterious telegraphic communications with the capital.

Norfolk vs. Chicago.

The Chicago Evening Post has a compositor in its office, who has done what the Post considers so wonderful a feat in type-setting, that it has telegraphed it all over the country.

The telegraph is as follows: CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Andrew W. McCartney, compositor in the Evening Post office, for six days extending yesterday, composed and corrected the Post's type for the week ending Nov. 5, six hours and a half; the other two days seven hours and a half; and the extraordinary feat of setting 95,000 lines in forty days, or an extra "fat." We append the figures, exhibiting the amount of each day's work, which for the week ending Nov. 5, were as follows: Monday, 17,200; Tuesday, 15,400; Wednesday, 16,800; Thursday, 13,400; Friday, 13,700; Saturday, 18,700.

This is probably good type-setting, but we can beat it in the Journal office. Walter A. Edwards, the present foreman of the Journal, when a compositor on this paper frequently set ahead of this. We take one of his week's work at random from the books of this paper, which shows as follows:

Table with columns: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total.

This was considered such a small matter by Edwards that we never thought of telegraphing it. It was only his ordinary way of working. If Chicago has any real fast printers, let her send them along, and we may think it worth while to give them a trial.—Norfolk Journal.

The Two-headed and Four-legged Woman.

There is now on exhibition at the Fair Grounds in Columbus, Ga., says the Columbus Sun, the most wonderful freak of nature ever presented to the world. It consists of a negro girl, aged 18 years, who has two heads, one on her neck, and two developed heads and bodies down to the waist, where the two spines and bodies become blended into one solid body. On each body are two perfect arms and hands, of which each has full and natural use. She has two perfect legs, formed as well-developed legs and feet, on which she moves actively. She can walk and dance a quadrille. She was born a slave, the property of Mr. Smith, in Columbus, Robeson county, North Carolina, who ten days ago sold her to a gentleman in North Carolina, since the surrender, the building of a Penitentiary ought not to have been attempted for ten or fifteen years to come; but, as this great and expensive work has been commenced, we suppose it must be gradually carried on to completion, with due regard, however, to the ability of the people to bear such a burthen.

The unfinished condition of many of the railroads in different sections, seem to demand State aid; but if appropriations are made, they should go to the appropriate place. Let the swindlers take the grubbing hoe, or sledge hammer.

In one of the numerous histories we are informed that in a certain town lived a Physician named Isaac Letson, who placed his name on a sign above his office door, and just above his name a wag wrote as follows:

"When folks they do get sick, I physics, bleeds and sweat 'em on; If after that they choose to die, Why, verily, I lets 'em."

As the new practitioners will go up to Raleigh in a few days to practice upon the patient (the body politic) they are very politely requested to avoid the bleeding and sweating processes until the sick shall have recovered sufficient strength to bear such operations.

PHILO—N. CAROLINA. Count Bismarck has donned the Prussian infantry uniform, instead of the famous gipsy uniform.

dark than the silk, over which she wore a tunic and jacket of French merino of the finest and softest texture. The tunic was trimmed with *flambes* of silk—the same as those which are worn by the French. The jacket, which fitted her lovely slender form to perfection, was slashed at the back and sides, and trimmed around with one row of velvet, a small velvet collar, and at the wrists deep pointed cuffs, ornamented with gold buttons, extending from the bottom of the sleeve to the top of the cuff. Her gloves were of buff silk, long at the wrist. Around her throat she wore a large white tie of the finest linen cambric, trimmed with Brussels lace. Her hat was of black straw, bound around the brim with buff silk, and a large black bow on the left side was the only trimming. It was small, with a drooping, narrow brim. She carried in her left hand a buff umbrella, lined with green silk, in her right a substantial brown wood cane with a gold head. She did not seem to carry it simply for ornament, but made good use of it as a walking stick. Her veil was small, and of black thread lace. Her dress was long, so long that I did not catch a glimpse of her feet. She wore no jewelry of any kind, not even in her ears, which were, though not particularly small, well formed. She wore her hair, the tint of which is a mixture of garnet and gold, in a simple waterfall of very moderate size.

I have heard much of the beauty and grace of the Empress, but I was not prepared to see a person of such exquisite loveliness. The Empress did not appear to be more than twenty-five years of age. Her eyes—but how can I describe her eyes? I have never seen such eyes before; they are blue—deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, almond shaped, the outer corner drooping, the lashes the color of her hair, the expression a rare combination of dignity, modesty and purity. Her complexion is pale without pallor; I think I cannot better describe it than by saying that it is angelic. Her nose is slightly upturned, and of a noble, commanding—her lips are full like a girl of seventeen. Her hands are not like those of such fine proportions that they look small.

While I do not feel at liberty to repeat the words which the Empress uttered, I may express to others my hearing, I may myself see her, and she will not be left in my presence. She loves France, and is anxious for its welfare—more anxious for that than for the restoration of the empire and perpetuity of the Napoleonic dynasty. She has nothing to do with the intrigues that are going on here, in Jersey and Montreux, and she has no interest in the maintenance of the provisional government now established there until the enemy has been driven from its borders, and for that she says she prays, for if not hourly, but oftener on her knees than on her feet, asking the intercession of our Blessed Lady for the land which is so rich in faith, as well as so sadly stained with infidelity. That the great majority of the people of this country look upon her as their savior, and that she has been in the first place, and confirmed in his authority by their repeated votes, she believes; that they will ask him to return to them, or that at least they will demand the restoration of his dynasty, she considers probable. But she does not see the question of France as a political question, but as a moral one. France from being conquered and crushed by Germany, and he is her friend who aids in that work, be he republican or imperialist. When peace is restored, and the country is once more free to choose its ruler, she will not be the least concerned to decide whether it will elect a republican ruler under whom a score of years of uninterrupted prosperity and peace were enjoyed, or to continue in power a party who grove that ruler into a war for which he was wholly unprepared, and which he was wholly unwilling to honorably sustain. It was imperial France that made the war unavoidable—it was imperial France that desired peace and drained war; and it remains for the future to show whether France is still at heart a republic or a monarch.

The empire was established by the votes of the people, and confirmed by their voices over and over again. The people have not expressed any wish for the substitution of a republic for the empire; should they do so the Empress will not be found plotting against them.

The news of the last few days had greatly inspired and enlivened the Empress. I have been told, a few days before, that she was depressed, gloomy and unhappy, and that she was in ill health. To-day, however, she was in what seemed to be the best of health, and she was so animated and almost gay, and she conversed with a vivacity, wit, good humor and good sense that were very charming.

After our interview was concluded, my young friend and I accompanied the Empress and her suite for half an hour in her carriage, and then we went to the principal gate—which was broken down by the Paris Exhibition, and is a thing of great beauty and fine workmanship—we were met by a considerable number of people, both in carriages and on foot who had evidently assembled to see the Empress. She was in the best of health, and some from her kindly motives, I fear, all, however, joined her escort and accompanied her some distance, but finally fell back or turned aside and left her to pursue her walk without interruption.

Her Majesty's suite consisted of four ladies and two gentlemen, she walking first with one of her ladies, and the other following. They were all dressed in excellent taste, and when I say this, I know that my countrywomen will understand what I mean; it is, however, impossible to make the English see or believe that the French are so well dressed as they do, because they really have no taste in dress.

The ladies wore black hats similar to that of the Empress, and their hair dressed in the same style. They all wore silk petticoats, and tunics and jackets of some light material. Some of them, like her Majesty, wore gloves, and some of them did not use their umbrellas as such. The gentlemen wore dark gray pantaloons, black coats, and—such lovely boots.

The Empress bowed and smiled to all who saluted her, and although she never seemed to be looking up, no mark of respect could be perceived. In our walk we passed the little Roman Catholic chapel where her majesty attends mass every Sunday morning.

Chislehurst is situated in Kent, a part of England noted for its balmy and salubrious climate. It is half an hour's ride on the Southeastern Railway from Chislehurst. It is a small, rambling village, with a few houses, and a few cottages, hidden behind clumps of trees. At the moment you think yourself quite in the country among the ferns and heather, at the next you come out plump upon a tiny village. Camden House is built of red and very pretty, of ornamental grounds, with a park at the back.

At a neighboring manor are living fifty or sixty French ladies and gentlemen, members of her Majesty's household. We left her Majesty among the ferns and heather, and as I looked back to take a parting view of her, how lovely she was in her pretty brown dress that so harmonized with the autumnal tints! My young friend went into ecstasies about her and exclaimed: "Ah! she is my beau ideal of royalty. She is every inch an Empress, and there is no greater contrast imagined that between the Empress Eugenie and Queen Victoria."

Correspondence of the New York World.

WELDON, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1870. Dear Journal:—On yesterday I was present at the opening of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Fair Grounds, a mile south of this place, and it was a pleasure to realize how so much has been accomplished by the officers of the Association. I will not attempt a full description of the grounds. The location is admirably situated, being high and level, and the soil of that even mixture of clay and sand which affords the best track for racing of any kind. The buildings are in good taste and amply large, and the arrangements for stock capital. From the porticoes of the main building a beautiful and extensive view of the country is enjoyed, and the eye is feasted in contemplating the fertile bottoms and picturesque hills of the Roanoke.

The number and variety of articles exhibited is greater than I think the sanguine had anticipated. The mechanical arts are finely represented in agricultural implements and machinery, which include vehicles, harness, &c., &c. Fine specimens of cotton, corn, small grain, roots and vegetables are there. Furniture, hardware and sewing machines, and other useful features. "Floral Hall" was handsomely supplied with an endless variety of ladies' handwork of both the ornamental and useful. A beautiful "Algon" in the jellies, pickles, every one. Preserved fruits, and vegetables, are in large variety and very beautiful.

There are some fine horses, thoroughbred and trotters. Of the former, Gen. M. W. Ransom's, Mr. P. K. Davis's, Col. N. Long's and Mr. A. J. Pope's would be noticed as particularly good. Ransom's horse, "Red Deck," the great American steeple chaser, bred in Kentucky and bought last spring in New York, is a great acquisition to the State. The trotting stallions of Messrs. Paxton & Hays, very creditably deserving of mention, do not better to-morrow and next, and before "crack nags" are yet to make their debut upon this virgin track.

There are many specimens of fine improved breeds and varieties. Mr. Smith of Weldon presents the finest and best, Col. N. Long has a fine lot of Ayrshire and Dutch cows and oxen, and ought to be proud. They are some twenty in number. I am sorry to say I saw no sheep upon exhibition. The poultry is good, and several pairs of extra fine turkeys are particularly deserving of mention. My time is limited, and I must close. But will not do so with uttering my thanks to all the officers, particularly to Mr. Smith, the President, and Mr. Stone, the secretary, for personal courtesies. I met among the crowd of spectators three thousand, hosts of friends and acquaintances, and they promise to visit some week in large numbers. This is what I heard everywhere. To all I extended a cordial invitation, knowing that Wilmington is the equal to any demand. I may draw you and your friends before the Fair and Tournament here also.

Historic Doubts—The Romance of the Olden Time—What is True.

Biography has for a long time formed the most amusing staple of our histories; the lives of our heroes, most of the peculiar traits of their characters, and the incidents which have been called upon to admire, not so much the sayings and doings of heroes, as the ideals of these heroes, which the historians have imagined. Like the Greeks in their celebrated anecdote, they have not set down history to describe the facts, but to glorify in the deeds of their heroes, and to regard the legends of their own self-consciousness. Nicobar has taught us, in spite of Sir G. Cornewall Chase, that the legends of our heroes are not so much the sayings and doings of heroes, as the ideals of these heroes, which the historians have imagined. Like the Greeks in their celebrated anecdote, they have not set down history to describe the facts, but to glorify in the deeds of their heroes, and to regard the legends of their own self-consciousness. Nicobar has taught us, in spite of Sir G. Cornewall Chase, that the legends of our heroes are not so much the sayings and doings of heroes, as the ideals of these heroes, which the historians have imagined.

We do not believe in Remains and Remains and their well known any more than we do of the deeds of Percy at Chevy Chase. Did that grand hero of romances, King Arthur, ever exist? Did the chivalrous knights at that wonderful table round? Did Lancelot love Guinevere, and was Guinevere unfaithful? Or was the succession of legends that Sir Tuo. Malory tells us so well as such a fable and allegory? Was Lancelot ever a knight? Does any one believe that King Alfred baked pies for the neighbor's wife, or that the strong Earl of Warwick killed the dun cow with a blow of his fist? Did the industrious Matilda, Wilton, the Conqueror's daughter, ever exist? Did she ever live with her own fair hair, as history tells us, or did she only do it by proxy in the person of fifty fair maidens or so?

Was Cleopatra the divinity she is represented to be? And at that glorious banquet, when the "maids Anthony" sat by her side, did she really exist? Was she a trouble near at hand, how long she drew and suddenly dissolve a pearl with vinegar, when we have scarcely an acid strong enough to effect that result in many days? Was not Cleopatra's pearl a sham one, like the Corbin's pearl of Robert Hood or Professor Anderson's? Was Lancelot ever a knight? Did the chivalrous knights at that wonderful table round? Did Lancelot love Guinevere, and was Guinevere unfaithful? Or was the succession of legends that Sir Tuo. Malory tells us so well as such a fable and allegory? Was Lancelot ever a knight? Does any one believe that King Alfred baked pies for the neighbor's wife, or that the strong Earl of Warwick killed the dun cow with a blow of his fist? Did the industrious Matilda, Wilton, the Conqueror's daughter, ever exist? Did she ever live with her own fair hair, as history tells us, or did she only do it by proxy in the person of fifty fair maidens or so?

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