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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1874. NO. 8.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS, Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months, subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

THE COTTON FACTORY.

We have not heard that the friends of this enterprise are doing much to advance its interests. We hope that it will not be abandoned after the very flattering success it has met with.

It is singular that while other States and cities are doing so much to encourage the building of factories, North Carolina and her principal city should seem so little interested, and frequently business men are opposed to them. While we are idle, if not repellant, Augusta is extending a cordial welcome to such enterprises.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law exempting from taxation for a term of ten years all capital invested in cotton, woolen or iron manufactories. This exemption applies to every species of taxation, State, County and Municipal. In addition to this exemption, the City Council of Augusta has passed an ordinance *paying a bonus of three per cent.* on capital (owned by parties living out of the State) invested in manufacturing of any kind in the city.

This is what is done in a city where manufactories are in successful operation. It is no experiment with them. So great a benefit is derived from those already established, that the City Council, representing the tax-payers, for Augusta is under control of the white people, have actually voted a bonus to foreign capital seeking investment there in manufactures.

It seems to us that we might learn a lesson from Augusta. Wilmington can never become a large city by its export trade alone. We must build up a home market, and we must provide profitable labor for our laboring classes, especially the women and children. Until we do this by the establishment of manufactures, our growth in population and wealth will be slow.

We ought not to let the question of the cotton factory slumber. If those gentlemen who began the work with such liberal subscriptions will only give the subject a little more attention, it must be successful.

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

We learn that a bill is now before the Senate proposing to enlarge very greatly the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

The bill, if it shall become a law, will give magistrates power to try cases of petty larceny when the amount stolen is stated to be worth less than ten dollars, failure to keep up fences during crop time, fornication and adultery, deer hunting in night time with gun, malicious mischief to real estate, unless the damage is stated to be over ten dollars, ordinary assault and battery when no deadly weapon is used and when the injured party asks the Justice to finally determine the action, refusal to work on roads, entry on land of another after being forbidden so to do, and vagrancy. From this enumeration of the points of the bill, it will be seen what a sweeping change it proposes to make in the trial of offences against the criminal laws of North Carolina.

We sincerely trust the bill will not pass. If the people were sure to have honest, intelligent, and impartial magistrates, the objection would not be so great, though even then the bill would be exceedingly objectionable because of its wide departure from the time honored and time tested practice of trial by jury. We do not believe in educating the people to believe that any system is better than the verdict of a jury to determine the guilt or innocence of citizens.

But do we have honest, capable and intelligent magistrates? Look in those townships where negroes are in the majority and see the result. With rare exceptions the persons elected, and who if the bill now before the Senate becomes a law are to be vested with their extended jurisdiction, are utterly unfitted for the position. Let every honest and intelligent man living in one of these negro townships ask himself the question: Are the magistrates in my township fit for the place? are they capable of sifting and weighing testimony? have they any knowledge of even the plainest principles of law?

We know that there is a demand for an extension of the jurisdiction of magistrates in the Western portion of the State, and in certain counties in the East, also with Democratic majorities, but we beg our Democratic friends, both East and West, to remember in what a position they will place such counties as New Hanover if they pass the bill now pending. The counties so unfortunate as to be ruled by negroes, lie perfectly helpless and at the mercy of their more fortunate political friends. Will our friends take advantage of our happiness!

The Reformed Episcopal Church has received another accession in the person of the Rev. Edmund Neill, President of the Macallister College, Minneapolis. The new proselyte is a Presbyterian minister, and he has applied to his presbytery to be transferred to the new church.

If people will drink strong liquor they might as well prepare it after the fashion of the famous bowl of punch made in Europe some years ago. It was made in a fountain, in the middle of four walks, covered overhead with orange and lemon trees, and in every walk was a table the whole length of it, covered with refreshments. In the fountain were the following ingredients: Four hogsheads of brandy, twenty-five thousand lemons, twenty gallons of lime juice, thirteen hundred weight of white sugar, thirty-one pounds of grated nutmegs, three hundred toasted biscuits, and one pipe of dry mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy to keep off the rain, and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy, who rowed around the fountain and filled the cups of the company. It is supposed more than 6,000 men drank from the fountain.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1874.

My dear Journal:

These are very busy times with everybody connected with the Legislature. It is always the case as the day for the final adjournment draws near. Monday next at 12 m. the two Houses have solemnly agreed to put an end to the session and return to their constituents, and everybody is of course in a hurry and uneasy lest his "little bill" may not get through—and this suggests to me that probably it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know the different steps in this process of "getting a bill through" the Legislature.

In the first place the bill must be introduced in one of the two Houses and read by the Clerk the first time. On the first reading the bill passes as a matter of course, the universal practice in Legislative bodies being to make no objection to a bill on its first reading. After passing the first time the bill is referred to some appropriate committee of members of the House in order that its character may be ascertained by careful investigation. These investigations by committees are made while the Legislature is not in session, and constitute the most laborious part of the duty of members.

When the committee have agreed in opinion whether the bill ought to pass or not, they return it to the House with a statement of their opinion in writing. The bill is then ready to be put upon the second reading whenever it is reached in its regular turn. The Clerk reads the bill a second time and it is discussed and amended so as to meet the views of the majority of the House and passed second time. The bill is then ready for its third reading, and when reached in regular order it is read a third time, amended and discussed if desired, and passed third time. The opinion of the Committee has a great influence in shaping the action of the House upon a bill, but is not conclusive.

When a bill has passed the third time in the House in which it was first introduced, it must be "engrossed" or copied for transmission to the other House. The Committee on Engrossed Bills have to examine the "engrossed bill", as it is called, and see that it is an exact transcript of the bill as it passed, and certify this fact on the bill. The Chief Clerk certifies on the bill the fact that it passed in due form, and the engrossed bill is then sent with a written message by one of the clerks to the other House "informing that Honorable Body", as the phrase goes, that the bill has been passed, and asking concurrence therein. The original bill with the amendments, &c., is preserved among the records of the House in which it is introduced. When the Clerk with the message and bill reaches the other House, it suspends business for the moment, the door-keeper announces in a loud voice "a message from the House of Representatives" or "from the Senate," as the case may be, and the presiding officer invites the messenger to come forward. He does so and delivers his papers to the presiding officer who rises to receive them. The Clerk then returns and the regular business is resumed.

The course of the bill is now precisely similar to that taken in the House in which it was introduced, to wit: it is read and passed first time and referred to a committee for examination and report, read and passed second time, read and passed third time.

When an engrossed bill has been passed the third time in one House precisely as it came from the other House it is then ready for "enrollment." The Committee on Enrolled Bills examine the enrolled bill and certify that it is an exact copy of the engrossed bill as it passed both Houses and report the fact to both Houses, the Committee on Enrolled Bills being composed of members of both Houses. The enrolled bill, after being reported on by the Committee, is signed by the presiding officer of each House in open session and then is no longer a "bill" but "an act of Assembly," in other words the law of the land. It is then placed in the office of the Secretary of State for safe keeping.

This is the very simplest way of "getting a bill through the Lesislature." The "engrossed bill" is the copy sent from one House to the other. The "enrolled bill" is the copy deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, as the record proof of what the law is. This is, in brief, the history of a bill that has an easy passage through the Legislature of North Carolina. In other States the forms and terms are somewhat different but the substance is the same.

There has been no report as yet, from the House Judiciary Committee, in relation to the impeachment of Judge Watts, and as the adjournment takes place on Monday it is not probable that any will be made.

The consolidation bill, in its last shape, became a law some days ago, and is now but little talked of. The bill is indeed a law, but whether the road will be built is by no means so certain. The encumbrances on the North Carolina Road are so great that it is feared they will form a serious, if not fatal, obstacle to the accomplishment of the present plan for connecting our North Carolina roads with those beyond the mountains. It by no means follows, however, if this project fails, that another and by other parties will not succeed. The clause prohibiting the Governor from appointing any one as a director of the consolidated road who may have refused to answer any questions asked by a Legislative Committee touching his conduct as a Railroad President, on the ground that he would thereby criminate himself, is a part of the bill, and it remains to be seen whether Governor Caldwell will disregard it.

The Revenue Bill passed the Senate to-day, but has to go back to the House of Representatives for concurrence in some amendments. The taxes have been materially lowered, amounting this year to only forty-two cents, as follows: For general fund, 16 2-3 cents; Asylums, 9 cents; Penitentiary, 8 cents; School Tax, 2½ cents. So much for Conservative legislation.

The event seems about to prove that my opinion as to the action of the Legislature, in relation to the State Debt, was correct, and that nothing will be done with it. All propositions for its adjustment or compromise, have been abandoned except as to the bonds that constitute a lien on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Of course the friends of "Consolidation" will work hard to secure such material aid to their project. It is scarcely possible, however, that at this late day any scheme of the kind can be carried out if it involves any taxation.

The session now so rapidly drawing to its close, has been marked by courtesy and kindly feelings almost without exception among the members and without regard to party lines. This is doubtless owing to the fact in great degree that "our friends the enemy" are sending a better class of men to represent them in the General Assembly.

Of course it was not to be expected that a man who blends stupidity and malignity in such exquisite proportions, as does His Excellency Tod R. Caldwell, should exhibit any abatement of partizan rancor; for "though thou bray a fool in the mortar with a pestle among wheat, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

Next week promises to bring a large number of strangers to this city. The Grangers are expecting a full attendance at the meeting of the State Grange on Wednesday next. The accessions to its numbers have been unprecedently great for an association that does not permit politics to be the subject of any of its deliberations.

But there is to be another meeting on Wednesday in this city, which though much smaller in numbers, it is sincerely hoped will result in great good to the people of North Carolina and for all time to come. I refer to the meeting of the Trustees of the University. The new Board will hold its first meeting, according to the Act of Assembly, on the 18th of the month, and will proceed at once to organize and take such steps as may be best suited to revive and resuscitate the time-honored institution committed to their charge. What can be done remains to be seen. The University is now in ruins, and those who undertake to rebuild it and clear it of its heavy encumbrances will find they have had no light task imposed upon them, but for all that, the effort will be honestly made. For one, I may be permitted to say, that if it shall be in my power to accomplish anything toward the restoration of the University of the State to its former usefulness and reputation, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain. But the restoration of the University is a question upon which I feel, personally, too deeply to write for publication.

I learn that in the House of Representatives this morning, upon a bill touching the University, Colonel Bennett, of Anson and Mr. McGehee, of Person, made telling speeches. It was my misfortune not to hear either of them. Mr. McGehee spoke of the place as his *alma mater*, around which clustered the dearest recollections of his youth and as he spoke his voice quivered with emotion. Colonel Bennett had no such fond association, but spoke simply as a legislator and a citizen of North Carolina. And strongly and eloquently and effectively did he speak. I regret very much that I was unable to hear them. The friends of the University and the friends of education generally, owe these gentlemen a debt of gratitude for their efforts to-day. S.

The Havana correspondence of the New York *Tribune* represents the condition of affairs in Cuba as utterly disorganized and chaotic, and the feeling of the people as desperate. The success of the insurgents in the interior, accompanied by the discouraging reports from Spain, have demoralized the rulers and disheartened the Spanish residents. Everything seems to point to the eventual success of the insurrection.

A number of the personal friends of Edwin Booth (gentlemen of wealth and position) are to have a conference in New York, with a view of discussing the feasibility of doing something to enable him to recover from bankruptcy. The conference, it is said, will be held at the residence of a leading dry goods merchant, in Fifth avenue.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Other cities in the South, besides our own, are discussing projected cotton factories, among them our enterprising neighbor, the city of Norfolk. The *Virginian*, of that city, has recently published an article on the subject and presents elaborate facts and figures to prove that the investment will certainly pay a handsome dividend to those who may inaugurate the enterprise. It is claimed that $150,000 is enough to equip and start in successful operation a factory, and as it is claimed here that two-thirds of this amount has already been subscribed by enterprising gentlemen in this city, we present here the following statement of running expenses, for the information of our business men. The statement was compiled by one who is entirely familiar with the subject:

In 1869 New England had 4,100 manufactories, which produced in that year $615,000,000. This sum was independent of her agriculture, fisheries, commerce, mercantile and other pursuits. Now take the cotton crop of all the Southern States for the same year, which was about 4,000,000 bales valued at $310,000,000, and it is evident that New England realized more than twice the value from her manufactories alone, than the entire South does from the cotton crop.

Of the cost of building a factory the following estimates are considered reliable:

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be enough to build a factory and furnish it with 250 looms. Such a factory would weave 300,000 yards 4-4 sheeting monthly. At 12½ cents a yard, this amounts to $37,500.

To make 300,000 yards of sheeting would require of middling cotton 120,300 pounds, allowing that to cost 16 cents per pound, will make $10,248.

The labor and number of operatives would cost about the following prices:

1 President and clerk	$400 00
1 Superintendent and clerk	400 00
1 Bookkeeper	100 00
2 Watchmen at $30	60 00
3 Drays and draymen	100 00
1 Office and yard hand	25 00
	$1,235 00
ENGINE ROOM.	
1 Engineer	$50 00
2 Firemen	60 00
	$110 00
CARD ROOM.	
1 head carder	$ 75 00
2 second carders	80 00
2 willowers and openers	30 00
6 spreader tenders	120 00
6 railway tenders	72 00
1 card grinder	30 00
12 drawing tenders	114 00
12 speed tenders	114 00
2 rooving tenders	30 00
2 sweepers	20 00
	$865 00
SPINNING ROOM.	
1 head spinner	$ 60 00
2 second spinners	80 00
2 oilers and bundlers	30 00
50 spinners	600 00
8 quillers	96 00
8 bobbin carriers	80 00
2 sweepers	20 00
	$1,062 00
WEAVING ROOM.	
1 head weaver	$ 75 00
2 second weavers	80 00
75 weavers	1,875 00
2 sweepers	20 00
	$2,950 00
DRESSING AND BALING ROOM.	
1 head dresser	$ 60 00
1 second dresser	35 00
6 warpers	90 00
6 dresser tenders	180 00
6 reelers	90 00
2 cloth trimmers	30 00
2 measurers	50 00
1 sweeper	10 00
	$545 00
Making a total of 233 employees at a cost of	$5,867 00
For supplies and materials for repairs, such as oils, leather, bobbins, reeds, shuttles, iron, lumber, &c., say	1,500 00
200 cords of wood	600 00
Insurance 2½ per cent	419 67
To keep the property up to par value, say 5 per cent	833 33
Lights, taxes, &c., say	400 00
Freights, commissions and guarantees on year's sales, $38,000 at 7½ per cent	3,850 00
Gross expenses per month	12,467 00
Cost of raw material	19,248 00
	$31,715 00

Which deducted from the gross earnings, leaves a profit, per month, of $5,785 00, or a net profit per annum, of $69,420 00 which only lacks a fraction of 8 per cent. on the investment.

The most original phase of society life in Washington is the card announcement of birth. One of these tiny cards is an infinitesimal drab-colored affair, with a small rabbit's head and ears on the flap of the envelope, and a corresponding one inside at the top of the bit of a sheet making the announcement. It reads: "Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Blank and son, February 7, 5 p. m."

The New York *World* asks: "Where are the statesmen of the Republican party? We are frequently told that the Democratic party has no statesmen, having been out of training in office for a dozen years. But in Heaven's name, where are the statesmen of the Republican party who have had all the advantage of that training?" Not at Washington, may safely be answered.

One of Beau Hickman's Tricks.

Beau once made a raid on the Baltimore restaurants. He determined to dine well that day, or know the reason why. He walked into Guy's saloon and asked for the proprietor.

"Sir," said he, "I want the best dinner you can give me."

"All right, sir," said Mr. Guy; "walk in here," showing him into a neat little private room.

The Beau ate and drank of the best, and just after he had finished his cup of *cafe noir*, and had lit his cabana, a servant entered with a folded paper on a silver waiter, which he gravely handed to the Beau.

"What is this?" inquired the Beau.

"De bill, sah," said the waiter.

"Bill; I don't want any bill. Ask the proprietor to come here."

The proprietor appeared, bowing and smiling; he hoped there was nothing wrong, and that his guest had liked his dinner.

"I liked the dinner well enough, and the wine," said Beau Hickman, "but I want to know what this means."

"That's the bill, sir," said the proprietor.

"Well, I never pay any bills. I am Beau Hickman. I don't pay anybody. Besides, you have no right to charge me for this dinner. I asked you for the best dinner you could *give* me."

"Well, Beau, you have rung in on me and got the better of me fairly. Now I'll not only forgive you for this trick, but I'll give you $25 if you will play this trick on the St. Clair, on the other side of the way."

The next day the Beau fared sumptuously at the St Clair, and the scene was re-enacted. The bill was presented, and the proprietor wound up with. "Beau, I'll give you $50 if you will play this off on Guy."

"My dear sir," said the Beau, "why didn't I call here first? Guy has paid me $25 to play it on you."

MURDER.

A Citizen of Sumter murdered in cold blood—A few dollars in plunder the object—Sickening details—The murdered man's wife at the point of death.

We have just learned some of the details of a horrible murder which was perpetrated at Sumter, S. C., on Wednesday night.

About 7 o'clock of that evening, as Mr. Henry Widdekind, in the employ of Messrs Ferriter & Ricker, was on his way home from the store of those gentlemen, he was assaulted, knocked down and murdered with a hatchet, by two colored men by the name of Sam Vincent and Abraham Bradford, who were secreted on the side of the street and lying in wait for him. He was then robbed of a sum of money, about $60, and a silver watch and the key of the store was also taken from the body. His head was badly crushed, the skull having been broken in three or four different places and his eyes protruding from their sockets. When found, he was cold in death, and his head and face presented a horrible appearance. Suspicion at once rested on Vincent and Bradford, and telegrams were sent out in various directions with descriptions of their persons. A dispatch was received here yesterday morning, at police headquarters, and last night a special was sent to the JOURNAL announcing the arrest of the murderers. Although no names were given in the telegram to us, we presume, of course, that the parties are the same as those telegraphed for here yesterday morning.

But the worst is not yet told. The wife of the murdered man was *conscious* at the time and was so affected by the horrible news that she is now lying at the point of death. If she dies a double murder will have been committed.

Our despatch tells us that there is no doubt of the guilt of the men now in arrest and charged with this fearful crime. While we are no advocate of lynch law, in any sense of the word, should the wires tell us to-day that the scoundrels have been taken from jail and hung at the nearest tree, we will publish the fact with pleasure and thank God for having appointed to the murderers so swift a retribution.

Bank of New Hanover.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of New Hanover was held in the Banking House in this city Thursday morning.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., Mr. J. L. Bridgers, Jr., of Tarboro, was called to the chair and Messrs. William H. Green and William Calder were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Maj. J. A. Engelhard, the Secretaries and Capt. Isaac B. Grainger were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the number of shares of the capital stock represented. The Committee reported 4,062 shares represented in person and 2,698 by proxy, a total of 6,760 shares. This being a majority of the whole number of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation, the meeting was declared duly organized and ready for business.

The report and annual statement of the affairs and business of the bank, including its branches, was submitted by the President on behalf of the Board of Directors.

On motion of M. Cronly, Esq., the meeting then proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Maj. C. M. Stedman and Capt. Jas. D. Cumming were appointed tellers to superintend the election.

The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Capt. Isaac B. Grainger, Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, Capt. D. R. Murchison, James A. Leak, Esq., Edward B. Borden, Esq., Hanke Vollers, Esq., B.F. Little, Esq., M. Weddell, Esq., Capt. John W. Hinson, Donald McRae, Esq., and Col. R. R. Bridgers, the same being the old Board with the addition of Donald MacRae, Esq.

On motion of Maj. T. H. McKoy, the meeting adjourned.

The Wilmington, Raleigh & Rockingham Railroad Company.

On Thursday, in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably upon the bill incorporating the Wilmington, Raleigh & Rockingham Railroad Company. The bill is of an ordinary character. It names J. C. Hoyer, John Thornton, J. P. Richards, A. A. McKoy, J. A. Engelhard, A. A. Willard, David R. Murchison, Geo. W. Williams, Oscar G. Parsley, W. H. Bernard, Donald McRae, Luke S. Powell and S. N. Martin, as corporators. The proposed road is to commence at the city of Wilmington, or some point in the vicinity, and go to some point on the Virginia line, provided it passes through the city of Raleigh, or within one mile thereof. The capital stock is fixed at $1,000,000, and may be increased to any sum not exceeding $3,000,000. The bill also allows the counties, cities and towns through which the road may pass, to subscribe to the capital stock, provided that the subscription be left to the vote of the qualified voters of such counties, towns, &c. As the title of the proposed corporation indicates, the terminus of the road will be at the town of Roxboro, Person county. The construction of this road would open a rich tobacco growing country. This much we learn from yesterday's Raleigh *News*.

Not all Gas.

We are getting down to facts. It was openly charged on the floor of the House of Representatives last Tuesday that Governor Moses had used that portion of the people's money known as "the Governor's contingent fund" to pay his private gas bill. This statement came from no disloyal Democrat. It was made by Representative Timothy Hurley, Republican. He said, moreover, that this was one of many similar transactions which he was prepared to prove before any court of justice, and that the Governor dared not deny the charge. Now what this Republican has thus publicly said is either true or false. If it be false it is due to the slandered Governor, and due to "The Party" which put him in office, that it should be looked into, shown to be false. In that case, the House owes it to its self-respect to expel Mr. Hurley, who before now, if we recollect aright, has said some very ugly things about the Supreme Court Judges, which have never been met and refuted, as they certainly ought to have been, unless true. But if what Mr. Hurley has charged against the Governor is found to be a fact, the Governor must promptly be impeached; or else, in failing to hold him to account, the General Assembly places itself before the people as the defender of the pitiful and infamous theft.

Is there not one Republican in the House who has the decency and the courage to probe this disgraceful business? If such there be, let him press the matter to a direct vote, so that the people may know, once for all, which of their Representatives are honest men, and which are the thieves.—Charleston *News and Courier.*

For the Journal.

HILLSBORO.

Effects of the heavy sleet—Ice enough for an army of visitors next Summer—The Hillsboro Schools—Revival of the University—Chapel Hill looking up again, &c., &c.

HILLSBORO, Feb. 12, 1874.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—The Wilmington correspondent of the *Recorder* grows facetious over the submerged crossings of your city and the deluge of mud which overwhelms your streets, and criticises very pungently the authorities who have those subjects in charge. Yet, knowing the two places as well as I do, and therefore enabled to make a just comparison, I can almost smile at the magnitude of his clamor at troubles which are so slight in contrast with ours.

Our authorities have abandoned the fight long ago and given up the streets to the rule of chance. Kind nature has interposed in our behalf to mitigate our evils and saves us from the danger of total submersion, by giving a foundation of rock to this country, which brings up the pedestrian before he has quite disappeared from sight.

The weather last week was simply horrible, and the sleet of the 2d inst., came near having a repetition of itself on Friday last. It is specially unpromising to-day and becoming cold again. It was not very cold last week and the formation of ice on the trees was made at a comparatively high temperature, the mercury at the time being never lower than 30. Our correspondent may be assured of ice enough to julep and cobbler him to his heart's content next summer, but the supply had been previously garnered. We do not gather ice from trees any more than figs from thistles.

The heaps of it, however, that are still banked under the trees would offer a very tempting treasure on a warm summer day, if they could be preserved so long.

Umsted Smith, a resident of this vicinity, was knocked down during the sleet of last week by a falling limb and was taken up insensible, his head being badly cut. For several days it was thought he would die, but I learn his physician now pronounces him out of danger.

The Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's school opened last Friday, and I hear it is unusually full for so early in the session. This school has always been a favorite with the Wilmington people, and is one of the strongest ties which unite our two communities. I presume the usual patronage of your place is extended this year, though I have not heard the composition of the school.

Mr. Grotz, the instructor of music for the past three years, having gone to St. Mary's at Raleigh in the same capacity, his place has been supplied by Mr. Bourgy. I know nothing of him, but you may be assured that none but a first class teacher would be tolerated by the principals of the school.

Horner and Graves have added to their corps, within the last few days, W. H. Naumann as instructor of modern languages, drawing, gymnastics, &c. This makes their body complete, and it presents an array of members and qualifications rarely to be found in any school.

We are looking here with some anxiety to see what the Legislature will do towards the revival of the University. Besides the interest felt in it as a State institution, there is a local feeling growing out of its position in Orange county. I hear that Chapel Hill already shows signs of animation under the genial breath of the first favorable movement. It is a matter of great moment to that community, when such large investments in profits have been made, predicated upon the permanency and prosperity of the institution. But I fear their hope must hang in suspense for another year, for the speedy adjournment of the Legislature gives little time for the perfection of any plan that may have been devised.

When the roads become such as people can move about, I may be able to pick up items of interest. At present it is inconceivably dull, and there is nothing to furnish a local for the most imaginative penny-a-liner.

Yours, C.

Wilmington.

Our Wilmington correspondent in his letter of last week refers in terms of laudable exultation to the prospect opened up for the speedy extension of the Carolina Central Railway to the mountains.

The same correspondent is also pleased to refer in terms highly gratifying to us, of the estimate in which the advocacy of the interest of Wilmington by the Recorder is held by that community. We do not know that we deserve special approbation for our expression of opinion, except as having stood almost alone, among the papers of the up country, in our views.

Our recognition of the rights and claims of Wilmington are based upon State pride—a sentiment which we might wish to be universal—and the belief that North Carolina, could by a well directed effort, foster to its full development, a business point, having such eminent and undeniable advantages. This can be done without a doubt. And it was because the consolidation scheme which passed in the Legislature this winter, seemed to be adverse to this consummation, that we could not advocate it. We could not oppose it, because the people of the West had the strongest claim possible upon the State for release from her embargo, and the consolidation scheme was the only plan presented which offered them deliverance. And yet the underlying principle of that bill seemed to be a change of gauge, thereby destroying at once the carefully considered and long cherished North Carolina system of Railroads, effecting a diversion of business wholly to the benefit of other States, and cutting off our own ports from direct and unbroken connection with the interior.

A conflict of interest is thus presented which is irreconcilable. It can only be accommodated by an adherence to the original State policy of gauge, and at the same time giving the Danville Railroad Company, or the Companys with which it is associated, a right to construct a track parallel with the North Carolina Road from Greensboro to Charlotte. This is all they need—and it is a reasonable demand they make—to have their line unbroken from the Mississippi to Richmond. They cannot reasonably ask that the whole railroad system of the State should be broken up to effect this purpose, when a moderate concession will accomplish it.

The preservation of the State gauge in all other lines will ultimate in the extension of the North Carolina Road through Tennessee to Kentucky where the North Carolina gauge is again resumed, to be no more obstructed until stopped by the Pacific Ocean, and Northern Lakes.

As the case stands, a helpless indifference must attach to the measures which have been pushed so rapidly through the Legislature, and which have called out neither the ability, or enlisted the interest of either Legislators or the press that might have been looked for on so vital and momentous an issue.—Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WOMEN AGAINST WHISKEY

Latest Particulars of the New Crusade in the West.

KING ALCOHOL PRESSED TO HIS LAST DEFENCES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 9, 1874.—There is alarm in the capital! The enemies of King Alcohol approach! They are advancing toward the capital of the State, and have already compelled London, "only twenty miles away," to capitulate. The *Herald* special commissioner has visited several of the more remote towns where the temperance crusade is going on, and candor compels him to say that he never has witnessed more touching evidences of genuine hearty spirit, downright grog and cocktail antagonism than that evinced by the many good women engaged in it. They are all ladies in the best standing in the several localities in which they exhort. They do not hesitate to go down upon their knees on the snow and ice before the liquor saloons, and, with tears coursing down their cheeks, pray that the souls of the benighted dealers in the vile stuff may be touched and the redemption of their victims secured. The constitution of the State of Ohio forbids the issue of a license for the sale of any spiritous or distilled liquor, other than wine made from the grape raised in the State of Ohio, though the sale of malt liquors is not prohibited and license is issued. Notwithstanding this provision there are not more than half a dozen towns in the State where all kinds of spiritous and distilled liquors are not sold at this time. In most places

THE DRUG STORES

sell by the drink, and every establishment which dispenses soda water in the summer has a "P. D." nectar, which means whiskey. In this city the saloons seldom close. Some few of the more respectable shut their front doors on Sunday, but there are always rear ways for ingress and egress. No effort is made on the part of the local authorities to stop the traffic. It is permitted by common consent. Your commissioner found the dealers in the ardent in this city in a state of no little excitement. Pending the approach of offensive operations he interviewed some of the chief restaurant keepers who sell liquor under warrant or license from the collectors of internal revenue for the General Government. It is in this shape that legal objection will be taken to the operations of the feminine raiders. The question will be tested whether a license from the United States to vend such liquors is valid or not.

JUDGES AND LEGISLATORS IN TREPIDATION.

But the temperance movement has assumed such proportions that not only legislators but the judges of the court hesitate to enter earnestly in opposition to it in any shape. One of the principal restaurant keepers in this city, the Delmonico of Columbus, declares that he is as great an advocate of temperance as any of the devoted women who are sacrificing their time and comfort to the cause. He would deal out liquor only to the temperate and sober, as it is done at the sacrament table. A. A. Stewart is one of the leading male apostles of temperance in this State. It is understood from him that arrangements are being made for a grand temperance demonstration in the capital that shall ramify through every corner of the State where a dram shop is open. From an examination into some of these lower-order-of-places your commissioner confesses himself not to be an expert enough to tell what sort of poison was sold for what professed to be whiskey and other spirituous liquors, and it is the same with the higher order of places where liquor is sold in Ohio. Saving the rights in property, it would be a good thing for the natives of the State, as well as for strangers who come to tarry awhile among them, if they were all made to create a higher order of fluid in the seasons of drought.

A LOCAL SUBJECT.

Let me introduce a local subject.—Delaware, twenty-five miles north, is the seat of learning of the State. The Ohio Wesleyan University, having 500 students, is located there. Frederick Merrick was the President for twelve years. Last June he resigned, but, at the request of the faculty, holds a position which might be termed general guardian of the morals of the youth.—He has always been devoted to the cause of temperance, and has been President of the Ohio Temperance Alliance. Until last Fall he refused to affiliate with the prohibitionists, considering moral suasion was the proper form to use against the traffic. He is a man of a don't-come-near-me nature; cold, austere and stern. Given to logic and destitute of impulse he is unable to see why a person does not think as he does. His labors in the cause have been comparatively fruitless. The Dio Lewis, or, as some call it, the "Delude us," fever reached this town, and the ladies were anxious to commence the movement. A mass meeting was called, and an immense audience, composed of both sexes, assembled. Dr. Merrick was there, with his cold, steel arguments to remonstrate against the impropriety of the movement, and he succeeded in crushing out the womanly impulses, and it was determined that there should be no street performance. Prayers should be uttered, but in the closet or church, and with the assurance on the part of the Doctor that God liked quiet petitions better than noisy demonstrations, the meeting resolved itself into a formal temperance league, with the Doctor as President. Thus the would-be Carmelites were disappointed.

The sale of liquor goes on, and the law is openly violated each minute of the day in that goodly city. The ladies are determined, however, if the league does not bring forth most apparent fruit, to inaugurate the prayer movement and storm the citadel with prayers which they are sure will be heard. It is expected that a call for a grand temperance convocation, to be held in Columbus, will be issued immediately. The movement is advancing, and cannot be retarded unless political demagogues, seedy parsons without pulpits, and masculine charlatans of any kind get the management of it. A row is expected at Lancaster, thirty-two miles away, to-morrow night, and there will be one if the threats of the satellites of the Gin Keg are carried out.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—CONTINUAL SPREAD OF THE CRUSADE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A special despatch to the *Gazette* from Ripley says that the woman's temperance movement is at fever heat in that town, and that sixteen out of twenty saloon keepers have signed the pledge and abandoned the business. It is taking a profound religious turn. The men hold daily prayer meetings for nine hours, while the women visit the saloons. The meetings are crowded, and deep religious interest is manifested. Ladies visit steamboats at the landing and call upon the barkeepers not to sell to the citizens. They have been met kindly by the captains and barkeepers of the boats. Ripley is one of the largest towns in which the work has gone on. Preparations are beginning in Dayton, and Dio Lewis is here and is expected to make an effort to start the movement. In all the southern half of the State the excitement on the subject is great and is spreading southwestward.

Indiana is affected considerably by it. John C. Van Pelt, the converted saloon keeper of New Vienna, is traveling and lecturing.

Washington and Hillsboro are the only instances where the venders have enjoined the women through the courts from visiting them.

A dispatch from Evansville says that on last Saturday the women of Hazelton, Gibson county, organized for the movement, and visited the saloons and drug-stores in a body, and held services, and besought the liquor dealers to give up the traffic, but none have stopped business. The ladies are determined to carry their point, and will continue work to-morrow.

CHANG AND ENG.

Re-Embalming the Bodies of the Dead Twins.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—12:15 A. M. The bodies of the Siamese Twins, one of which was considerably decomposed, are now undergoing the process of re-embalmment, and the operation will necessarily consume a period of three or four days. The full contract in the legal bond of agreement between the wives of Chang and Eng and the Philadelphia physicians is so binding that the committee on Autopsy are obliged to proceed with the most extreme care.

WHILE THE PROCESS OF RE-EMBALMMENT

was going on, however, photographers, draughtsmen and artists generally employed by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were kept exceedingly busy, and both pictures and plaster casts were taken of the exact appearance of the bodies, of the connecting link existing between them, of the contour of the faces, of the unprepossessing and shrunken condition of the limb, and in short, not one point was omitted that would enable the doctors to comply with the requirements of the rigorous legal bond that would establish success from the conception until the final fulfilment of the proceedings.

THE CONNECTING LINK

was shrunken and decomposed, and the general appearance of the twins are frightful. Still, as the bodies really were, so were the casts and photographs. Conformed front, contour, and perspective views were taken, and while at this time the surgical knife has played no part, there has nothing been left undone that would give to the fraternity a full and minutely accurate representation of the bodies at the time of the opening of the metallic box and prior to the application of the dissecting instrument. The knife cannot be applied for several days to come, because the embalming fluid needs time to enable it to diffuse itself to every part.

ONE LIFE IN TWO BODIES.

The general opinion of the physicians at present is that the verdict of the London doctors, rendered years ago, is correct, namely: "The pressure of the connecting link caused the weaker of the tawin to faint, and hence the blood must have flown from one to the other." It is generally believed that the extreme shrunken appearance of the communicating bond could not be so great as it is were there not within it arteries and channels of the vital fluids of life. From the proportions of the link when the twins were alive and the measurement now there is a very evident decrease, which at this premature point does much to corroborate the verdict of the London doctors.—Two surgeons will take part in the Autopsy, attended by two accomplished anatomists. The duties of each pair will be distinct. Report states that the knife cannot be applied until the end of the present week.——*New York Herald.*

From the Charleston News and Courier.

An Appeal to the Press.

There is one small yet very important service, which the newspaper press of the whole country can and ought to render to the plain, broad and oppressed people of this Prostrate State. It is to enlighten the public everywhere as to the real issue in the approaching contest in South Carolina. It is high time that it should be known of all men that this is going to be no battle of Democrat against Republican, or of Conservative against Radical. It is simply the desperate struggle of a brave and impoverished people to save the remnant of their property from a gang of remorseless robbers. A few figures from the published accounts of the State Government tell the whole story in a nutshell:

	1856.	1873.
Salaries	$ 56,481 43	$ 125,556 30
Public Printing	17,416 66	51,365 66
Legislative Expenses	51,357 10	91,229 41
Schools	5,579 45	51,101 37
Public Asylums	25,897 06	128,432 11
Contingent funds	6,697 22	25,038 78
Sundries	33,413 31	198,595 85
	$200,248