

TERMS: One Copy, One Year, \$1.50. One Copy, Six Months, \$1.00. When not paid in advance...

West Point Star.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT WEST POINT, KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VA.

S. ROSZEL DONOHOE, Editor.

TERMS.—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

Vol. 4.

WEST POINT, VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

No. 38.

Table with 6 columns: Rate, 1m, 2m, 3m, 6m, 1yr. Includes advertising rates for various durations.

POETRY.

For the Star.

LINES. The said, this world is full of care. And so it is, but yet its fair...

For the Star.

FOOTPRINTS OF LOVE. In the heath many footprints. On the golden sands of time...

For the Star.

Sitting Up for Her Boy. Here and there through the village a few lights flicker like pale stars through the darkness...

mother's gentle questioning gaze with one honest and manly, and makes a half unwilling promise not to be late again.

Average Better than the Best of us After All

A woman in a neighborhood is only excelled by another woman. She can do better than the best of the men or ordinary editors.

She can make of home a little heaven for a little hell, on less capital than any other business can be carried on.

She can make a man out of a house if her tongue be working all right quicker than Best Butler could get away with a set of spoons.

She can kiss another woman's cheek and then talk about her worse than one of those Reform Republicans can talk about the President.

And she knows more by intuition of all the affairs of the neighborhood than Grant knows about his relations or the post office presents he receives, or is willing to!

She can be nicer to a woman she hates than a carpet-bag politician is to a negro before he has voted.

She can walk further to display a new dress than a loyal or disloyal contraband could travel for chickens in the night.

And she will stick to him longer than the Dent family will to the immortal speech-maker Ulysses!

Sandspits in Nevada.

For several hours afternoon there were visible from this city, on twenty-two mile Desert, five or six tall columns of sand, backed up by many whirlwinds.

There is absolutely no bottom to the pit of degradation into which men voluntarily throw themselves. A saloon-keeper, name Holmes, in Galva, Ill., was on a continuous drunk for ten days...

A machine at New Haven performs the whole process of making needles, and turns out 30,000 to 40,000 of them daily.

A Defence of Pretty Women.

After all, is the world so very absurd in its love of pretty women? Is woman so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing a woman's work in the world, but not making speeches, nor making puddings, but making life sweeter and more beautiful.

Even as a school girl she makes the progress of her charm, the deepening color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arm the ripening contour of her cheek.

She is better than pine or stone coal for keeping a neighborhood boiling hot and home more unendurable than a barn on your first thumb joint, all the time making you think she is a package of refined innocence, a saint, a favorite angelic advertising agent for Giffard.

A President for Thirty-six Hours.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Times recently interviewed David R. Atkinson, who, upon the death of Wm. R. King, a month after his inauguration as Vice-President in 1853, succeeded to the Presidency, when the following strange and forgotten fact in American history was brought to mind—that Atkinson was legally President of the United States for about thirty-six hours.

Reporter—You were President of the United States for about thirty-six hours were you not?

General—Yes; you see, Mr. Pierce's term expired at midnight Saturday, and this being a Christian country, of course nothing was done on Sunday.

Live in the light of God. This is what heaven will be—the eternal presence of God. Do nothing you would not like God to see.

Wise Sayings of the Ancients.

They who demand virtue of their rewards, rob the young of virtue itself.—Cato Major.

The young ought to use modesty in their gestures, in their behavior, and in their dress.—Zeno.

The office of a wise man is to discern that which is good and honest, and to shun that which is the contrary.—Seneca.

Three properties are essentially requisite to the attainment of wisdom, namely, learning and experience.—Aristotle.

The perfection of a man consists in foreseeing the future, as much as reason can possibly accomplish.—Chilo.

There is as much difference between a wise man and a fool as between a horse that is properly broken and one that is not.—Aristippus.

They who know what they ought to do, and do it not, are not wise and well instructed; but foolish and stupid.—Thales.

The most difficult thing is to know one's self; the most easy, to give counsel to another; and the most delightful, to obtain the completion of our desires.—Thales.

To be ignorant of ourselves, to seem to know those things whereof we are ignorant, to be lovers on madness.—Socrates.

To be commended by those who might blame without fear, gives great pleasure.—Apuleius.

To praise what is estimable, is right; but to flatter what is wrong, is the property of a disgusting hypocritical soul.—Democritus.

The beauty of fame is blasted by envy, as by sickness.—Socrates.

To desire little, levels property with riches.—Democritus.

To be engaged in good and useful; to spend their time in vain recreations, are idle.—Socrates.

To prescribe physic for the dead, advice to the old, is the same thing.—Diogenes.

The way to be admired is to be what we ought to be thought.—Socrates.

DYPHTHERIA CURED WITH LEMON JUICE.—Some time ago Dr. Revillont, in a paper presented to the French Academy of Medicine, asserted that Yemou juice is one of the most certain and efficacious medicines which can be applied to diphtheria, and he relates that when a dresser in the hospital, his own life was saved by this simple and timely application.

CHIMNEY CHIMNEYS.—If a chimney catches fire, the readiest means of extinguishing it will be found in applying a wet blanket to the whole front of the grate, from the mantel-piece down to the floor, and holding or pinning it close into or against the jambs; then if the bottom be lifted up sufficiently high to enable water enough to be thrown on the fire, to create a good cloud of steam to ascend the chimney, the fire will be either extinguished or very much reduced; and if a pistol can be fired up the chimney it will fetch down the soot in a very short time, and thus prevent any very serious damage.

AN IDALGO WOMAN was ordered by a physician to take three ounces of brandy a day, and knowing that sixteen drachms make an ounce, he patiently began taking forty eight drinks a day ever since.

Mark Twain on Mormon Matrimony.

Our stay in Salt Lake City amounted to only two days, and therefore we had no time to make the customary investigations into the workings of polygamy and get up the usual statistics and deductions preparatory to calling the attention of the nation at large once more to the matter.

I had the will to do it. With the usual self-sufficiency of youth I was forever to plunge in head long and achieve a great reform here—until I saw the Mormon women. They were touched, my heart was wiser than my head. It warmed and brightened, there came a sudden intellectual "homely" exclamation, and as I turned to hide the general moisture of my eyes, I said: "No, the man that marries one of them has done an act of Christian charity which entitles him to the kindly applause of mankind, not their hard censure, and the man that marries sixty of them has done a deed of open-handed generosity so sublime that the nations should stand uncovered in his presence and worship in silence.

A "Brute."

A fellow up town who calls himself a gentleman, sent his wife a note by a boy the other morning about nine o'clock, that a gentleman of her acquaintance, an old and true friend would dine with her that day.

The lady flew around, had her hair put in order, a luxurious dinner prepared and was herself in nice trim just as the front door bell rang.

Who could the "old true friend" be? She went to the door herself, and there stood her husband with a smiling countenance.

"Why," she said in an anxious tone, "where is the gentleman of whom you wrote?"

"Here he is!"

But you said a gentleman of my acquaintance, and old and true friend, would dine with us to-day?"

"Well," he said laughing, and I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, and an old and true friend, and, impressively, "is there nobody but you? Well, I declare this is too bad!"

Who are happy.—Lord Byron said, "The mechanics and working men who can maintain their families are in my opinion the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness, but even poverty is, perhaps, to be preferred to the heartless, unmeaning dissipations of high order." Another author says, "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and the great; but if I were disposed to this weakness the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bring them home his wages at night."

The white hairs that often appear on horses from the use of or wear of saddles or harness are very ugly. A correspondent of the Massachusetts Plover recommends the following remedy, which is certainly a very simple one: Take a piece of lard large enough to give the spot a thorough greasing; rub the same with the hand until it becomes right hot, repeating the operation at least three or four times, and the white hairs will soon come out, and hairs of natural color soon take their place.

It is said to be a curious fact that while foxes, cranes and squirrels are abundant on the Illinois side of the Ohio river, they are never seen on the Kentucky side; and, strange enough, the gray squirrel, to be found anywhere on the Kentucky side, is rarely or never seen on the Indiana shore.

Jim, do men don't make such fools of themselves about de women as de women do about men. If dey look at de moon, dey see a vain thit. If dey hear a mose nibbling it's a man; and dey all look under de bed last thit it might be a man. I nebber looks under my ped to find a woman does you, Jim?"

The first book ever printed was the Book of Psalms, by Ezra and Schaeffer, A. D. 1457. It was printed on one side only of the leaves, after which they were placed in the binding pasted back to back.

"What makes your horse so slow?" asked a traveler of his Celtic neighbor, "I've out of respect to the beautiful scenery, yer honor—he wants ye to see it all, An' thin, he's an intelligent baste, and appreciates good company, an' wants to take the likes o' ye in beloved old Ireland as long as he kin."

It is said that the expenditures of \$30,000,000 for losses on the Mississippi River, 7,000,000 of land and 2,000,000 acres of sugar land would be reclaimed, the annual product of which, it is estimated, would amount to \$150,000,000 in gold.

A land, which surrounded a young married couple in one of our suburban towns, the other evening, selected a peculiarly happy and flattering piece known as "The Monkey married the Baboon's Sister."

"Young man," said a minister to a youth of his congregation, "do you know what relations you sustain in the world?" "Yes, sir, two cousins and a grandmother but don't intend to sustain them much longer."

It is stated that there are in the United States 261 soldiers who lost both eyes, 118 who lost both legs, 11 who lost both feet, 5 who lost both hands; 35 who lost both arms, and 16 who lost an arm and a leg.

Keep your heart's window always open towards heaven. Let the blessed light of Jesus' countenance shine in. It will turn tears into rainbows.

The most striking difference between a fool and a looking-glass is, that the fool speaks without reflecting, and the looking-glass reflects without speaking.

A young man in Franklin, Ohio, calculates that during a period of five years he has walked 13,264 miles in visiting his sweethearts.

A teacher, catechising his scholars, put the question, "What was made to give light to the world?" Matches, cried one of the youngsters, after a short pause.

Life, like war, is a serious of mistakes; and he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes.

There is one beech tree at Seymour, Ind., from which ten men have been swung, Judge Lynch presiding.

The first theatre ever established in America was at Williamsburg, Va., in September, 1752.

The King of Denmark offers a prize of \$1,000 for the best history of the United States since the civil war.

Belles threaten to discard corsets, and rely upon artificial causes for a healthful amount of squeezing.

It is estimated that China will be a market for American butter and cheese to the amount of 3,000 tons annually.

Turkey has a standing army of 700,000, and but a fraction less than the Russian army.

Delmonico sells enough wine in six months to float a 1,000 ton frigate, loaded to the gunwale.

One person in every fifty of the population of Massachusetts was married during 1870.

A dandy inquired at a fruit stall, "Are these apples fit for a hog to eat?" "Try one and see," said the woman.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine; it makes you dance, and you can't let go.

A lady in Indiana has been granted a divorce on the plea that her husband had refused to assist her on washing days.

A brother editor says the champion reaper is advertising.

School boys hear with pleasure the decline in the whaling business.

"Doctor, is tight lacing injurious?" "Of course it, Madam."

A quack doctor is usually remarkable for the size of his bill.

THE STAR.

WEST POINT, VA.

S. ROSSEL DONOHUE, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

There are some educated negroes (we use the term negro in no offensive sense, but simply because it is shorter and more appropriate than "colored people," and because all the sensible men of the black race, like Fred Douglas, Saunders and Langston, use it when speaking of their own people) in the County of King William, who take the Star, and a good many who read it. All of these who have read our paper must have seen, that none but the kindest feelings towards them and their race have actuated us in the conduct of this journal. We do not hold the negro responsible for the "situation," nor for the vile abominations which by the land has been the blind, dumb and ignorant agent in the hands of white men, to aid in the accomplishment of our and his misfortunes. He has permitted himself to take part in politics before he knew what he was about, and, like every man who acts before he knows what is right or wrong, he has done harm. The question for the black man and his friends to consider now is, how much longer can he continue in his present course without getting in trouble? Can he always array himself in solid column against the people among whom he dwells, without serious injury to his prospects in life, no matter how considered? This is a grave and serious question for the black man to contemplate, and it is worthy of his calm, earnest and deliberate reflection. Will he tell us now where his friends are? He will, of course, point to the Radical party of the North. Will he tell us what has become of the strength and power of his friends, when in the last Congress of the United States the Democrats increased their number from forty to one hundred? Steps by steps the party opposed to Radicalism ever since the war has been steadily climbing to power. It overthrew the harsh measures of confiscation and punishment; it abolished the Freedman's Bureau; it liberated Jeff Davis; it reduced the army; it removed political disabilities. The spirit of mercy and leniency, has at last culminated in its grandest and most glorious achievement: it has brought together lifelong foes under the same banner and on the same platform. The Democracy at Baltimore took up and echo back the battle cry of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and by this act the union of the two becomes complete and the victory is made certain. The Democratic party with its 300,000 votes, reinforces the Liberal Republicans who have just marched out of the camp of Grant and Radicalism, with numerous forces and able generals, leaving a breach in the enemy's lines, which he cannot repair. We say the political outlook makes the defeat of Grant certain. And now we recur to the question, what is the negro going to do, and what is it best for him to do? Does he want to be on the winning or losing side—and does he want his friends South or North—near to him or far from him? The people among whom he lives can do him both more harm and more good than those in Massachusetts or Vermont. He has already lost power and control forever in the State government of Virginia—had he not better make friends here in case his party be driven from Washington? Cannot the negro see that the white people of the South have made friends at the North faster than he has done since the war? Is it not apparent to him that we have been gaining friends in that quarter while they have been losing them? Are we not now going for Greeley, his oldest and best friend, while the probability is that he, Cuffee, will go back on his lifelong friend and advocate? We say it is time for the negro to stop and think. Here in Virginia, where we were raised with him, know him and like him, we will never permit our State government to be used to his injury and oppression. But if the negro is guilty of the ingratitude of going and voting against Horace Greeley and his friends who took up for him first and last, and did more than all else to liberate him and better his condition, and if Horace Greeley shall be elected, then Cuffee, by his course, will have lost his old friends, and will have white friends neither in Washington nor in Virginia. The prejudices of the Northern people are naturally stronger against the negro than ours are, because they are not used to them. If, therefore, a party gets into power at Washington, which finds itself to have been opposed by the

negro vote of the United States as a unit, when it had a right to expect either its support or non-opposition, it will not so easily forgive the hostility of the black man as of the white man. The weight of such a government and its influence would naturally be thrown against its negro opposers. And then we would see the beginning of the end. Party lines would then be formed upon a color line, and the same spirit which swept every sneering word sweep every negro. The cry would then be "that it was not slavery, but the negro that has blighted our Southern country." And our northern friends who are bound to have something to occupy their brains and keep them from running to seed, will say to us, "We will clean out and drive off the negroes, and then we will come down South and settle among you and buy your lands." If the negro shall make friends of the Southern whites, in time, then will they stand by him in the hour of his peril and protect him against this Northern crusade, which will one day drive him into Mexico, San Domingo, Africa, or the sea.

Let the negro therefore be as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove. If he is not sure that he is on the strong side, he had better take our advice as a friend and keep quiet. When the "Little Giant of Aecomac," the "Hoppopotamus of Fredericksburg" and the "Jackass of West Point" are shouting, roaring and braying around, Cuffee had better lie low and chew poke root. For we tell Cuffee as a voice of prophecy, uttered from a knowledge of history, that the same Puritan spirit which ruined the Indian, Mexican and the slave-holder of the South, has something in reserve for him. That spirit will be for the Southern whites instead of against them. Its purpose was long ago proclaimed by Helper in his work "No Jobue," (the sequel to his Impending Crisis in the South) in which he proclaimed the object of the northern people in abolishing slavery was to destroy the masters "property interest" in the slave, so that he would not therefore oppose the abolition of the negro. Whether we join with the North in future crusade against the negro or not, will depend on his course towards us. But one thing we tell him—he had better be making stronger friends here than he has in his darling Senator; for a man who will not let him come in his yard and dance on his platform, will hardly shield him from

Senator Sumner's Views—Providence in the Campaign—A Revolution of Peace.

Washington, August 1.—Senator Sumner was this morning the recipient of a large number of letters and telegrams from prominent Republicans in all sections of the country, heartily congratulating him for the stand taken by him in his letter. Most of these letters were written on Wednesday, as soon as the writers had pursued his letter to the colored people. From a large number of Massachusetts Republicans he has received a telegram congratulating him, and he has reason to believe that other prominent men in this State will soon follow the example of General Banks and announce their support of Greeley and Brown. Mr. Sumner says he cannot doubt that the feeling of the country for Greeley and Brown will assume the form of a great revolution, which will sweep the country as it has not been swept for years by a political party.

He looks upon the nomination of Grant at Philadelphia as quite providential. Providence, he says, was wiser than any of the politicians or public men of the country. If any other man than Grant had been nominated the Republican party would have stood solid and united as before. Then the Democrats would have made a straight-out nomination and the bitterness and hostility of years would still have been kept up. By Grant's nomination, however, many of the best men of the Republican party were driven off, and they, uniting with the Democrats, formed a party whose central idea was reconciliation and peace, a recognition of the rights of all men before the law, and an obliteration of the bitter lines that have divided sections of the country since the war. He is very hopeful of the result, and does not see what possible chance there is for Grant's reelection.

A few days since one of our young men called on the idol of his heart and propounded the usual interrogation,—"She laid her soft white hand in his, put her head upon his manly shoulder, leaved a sweet sigh of resignation, and in dulcet accents, which sounded like sweet music upon the water, whispered, "Anything to beat Grant, dear?"

"You're a queer chicken," as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.

KING WILLIAM C. H., Aug. 6, '72. S. R. DONOHUE, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—As the Conservative Superintendent of my County, and a zealous guardian of the interests of the white people, I felt it my duty to reply to the attack of an enemy under the signature H—, and with a judgment in which I am proudly conscious I did not err, I drew the political photograph of the traitorous scoundrel so perfect in its image, that recognizing himself, in shame at his discovery, he cries aloud that it was Wm. E. Hart. Now that I have unmasked the sneaking hypocrite, let us see who he is that wishes to hulk himself under Conservative Colours. Like his African radical political associates, with whom he has conspired from the day of the negro meeting at Miner's store to the present time, who by nature slum the truth, and like the vile criminal at the bar of justice with his hands dripping with the blood of his victim, he falsely cries—not guilty. When the white people of this county nominated their ticket with the names of T. W. Haynes, Wm. R. Aylett and other true and good men upon it, where was Wm. E. Hart? He was upon the negro radical ticket! His military honors and principles sold to the negroes at Miner's store for a mess of pottage, and receiving his condemnation in defeat by nearly five hundred majority! Let him dare to say he voted for Thomas Garrett while seven living witnesses in West Point had their eyes upon him, or for Col. T. H. Carter, when more than a dozen good and true men faced him at the polls. He was in the army, but for what did he fight? His war record only mocks him in his present disgraceful attitude, for many a man has led an honest life for years yet die in a felon's cell.

Mr. Editor, I will not use more of your space, for printer's ink will hardly settle this business. Had I not been attacked, this creature might have crawled unnoticed for life in his political slime and filth. But while he is willing for his selfish ends to associate with those who would despoil the homes and firesides of the widows and orphans of our lamented dead heroes, there will yet be found good and true men for their defence.

Respectfully,

J. A. LITTLEPAGE.

Even so. The Norfolk Virginian says that Mr. Sumner will now find that the "negroes" will as they have done Mr. Greeley in North Carolina, and the political effect of his letter among them may be "put down at zero."

The Petersburg Progress says that— "Mr. Sumner's letter will have but a limited influence with those whom he addressed. The colored people are 'solid for Grant,' and they would remain so were greater men than Mr. Sumner to appeal to them to change. They will not believe that the southern whites are their friends, even if one should rise from the dead to make that revelation. Their political creed is generally determined in this wise: See which way the white people are then vote on the other side."

The Progress has epitomized the negro's political creed in a few words that contain all of it. These words will explain to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner, and to all men who do not now understand the case, how it is that the negroes, like a flock of sheep, follow their leader whether he leads them over a fence, or into a ditch, or out of or into the finest of pastures.

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE RADICALS.—Politicians were agog here yesterday over the startling reports which come swarming in from every quarter that a weary exodus from the Grant party is about to be made. Banks' letter created a consternation which it is difficult to express in mere words, and it is positively known that other prominent leaders in New England and elsewhere are preparing to follow him. Reports from Illinois have been received, showing indubitably a lukewarmness in the Radical ranks that the party no good. Logan is not keeping step to the music of his recent speech in the Senate; his eloquence is not heard enough on the stump to create pleasant reflection in the interest of the North Carolina election was as intense as it could be, it was felt that the events of the past two days could have no influence whatever upon the result in the Old North state.—Washington Patriot of 2d.

A Dutch woman kept a tollgate. One foggy day a traveler asked, "Madam how far is it to B.?" "Shout a little farther?" again asked the traveler. "Shout a little ways," more emphatically—"Madam is it one, two, three, four or five miles?" The woman ingeniously replied, "I think it is!"

What is society, after all, but a mixture of the mysteries and miseries.

THE CONVENTION!

E. M. Braxton Nominated.

The Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the First Congressional District of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, met in Tappanhook, on Tuesday last, Thomas Croton, Esq., County Superintendent for Essex County, taking the Chair as temporary Chairman, and J. G. Cramm acting as temporary Secretary.

On motion, a committee of twelve was appointed, with Col. Taylor, of King George as Chairman, on credentials, George as Chairman, on credentials, which reported in favor of admitting all the delegates present, including the forty two from the County of Aecomac, which report was adopted by the Convention.

On motion, the same committee was appointed a permanent organization. They reported the following officers who were unanimously elected by the Convention:

President.—Thomas Croton, of Essex.
Secretaries.—A. B. Nicols, of the Tidewater Intez; Rufus B. Merobant, of the Fredericksburg Star; A. M. Kelley, of the Fredericksburg Herald; S. R. Donohue, of the West Point Star; A. J. Aldridge, of the Fredericksburg News, and J. G. Cannon.

One Vice-President was appointed from each County in the District. Gen. J. R. Cooke being selected from the King William delegation and Dr. R. H. Cox from King & Queen.

The Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock, and upon re-assembling, the balloting for candidates commenced.

Maj. J. D. Chandler, of Westmoreland, nominated Judge John Critcher of the same County.

Dr. R. H. Cox, of King and Queen, nominated Gov. R. L. Montague, of Middlesex.

Gen. John R. Cooke of King William, nominated Hon. E. M. Braxton, of Spottsylvania.

The voting upon the first ballot resulted as follows: Critcher, 5,037; Montague, 3,930; Braxton, 3,812; Douglas, 400.

Second Ballot.—Cricher, 5,037; Montague, 3,930; Braxton, 4,012; Douglas, 200.

Third Ballot.—Cricher, 1,926; Montague, 3,041; Braxton, 4,012; Douglas, 200.

Fourth Ballot.—Cricher, 4,752; Montague, 3,651; Braxton, 4,371.

Fifth Ballot.—Cricher, 1,593; Montague, 3,667; Braxton, 9,309.

Maj. Braxton's nomination was then made unanimous. A committee of five nomination. He appeared and addressed the Convention.

Judge Critcher, in a few remarks, pledged his hearty support to the nominee. The friends of Gov. Montague said that they were authorized by that gentleman to say that he would work earnestly and zealously to secure the election of our candidate.

In response to calls made upon them, Messrs. Douglas and Aylett of King William made short but able speeches, urging the people to go to work and insure the election of our candidates.

The Convention then (about 12.30 o'clock A. M.) adjourned.

Owing to the fact that we could not return from the Convention until our paper was ready for the press, we are unable to give a fuller account of the proceedings although the above comprises all of special importance.

From the Washington Patriot.
Mr. Sumner's Letter, and the Colored Men of this City.

The following communication has been sent to the Republican for publication: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

We, the undersigned, have read the following in your issue of this morning, viz: "We have not yet seen or heard of our colored man in this city who will accept his advice or approve his course, and we hereby throw our columns open to all who desire to announce that they will be guided by his advice, or wish others to be guided by it" (meaning the Hon. Charles Sumner). We, therefore, are willing not only to announce, but to affirm our readiness to accept his advice, and follow his teachings, knowing, as well as we do, what he has done for us as a people long before the editor of the Republican had made up his mind to become one of the number of our *non* many friends. We, therefore, declare his motto to be ours—"Unity of the Republic, equal rights to all, and reconciliation,"

David Fisher, Sr., R. W. Tompkins, W. H. A. Wormley, Cris. A. Fleetwood, J. J. Ketchum, John H. Butler, Jr., James Wormley, H. M. Brown.

One Missouri editor says of another, that "his ears would do for awnings to a tannery wholesale hog-puckering establishment."

The first railroad in America was built in 1826, to transport Quincy granite to the water in Neponset river, a distance of three miles.

It doesn't matter how watchful and vigilant a girl is; if a rudo fellow kisses her, it is ten to one he will do it right under her nose.

North Carolina Election.

Now, as the smoke of the conflict clears away, we find the victory less glorious than we at first anticipated; in fact, it may be even doubted whether we have gained a victory at all. Below we give the majorities by counties as reported:

Majorities for Merrimon—Alamance, 255; Alexander, 61; Anson, 126; Brunswick, 51; Buncombe, 450; Burke, 168; Cabarrus, 385; Caldwell, 550; Camden, 15; Carteret, 304; Caswell, 15; Catawba, 835; Chatham, 71; Cleveland, 544; Columbus, 292; Cumberland, 7; Currituck, 410; Davie, 176; Duplin, 711; Forsyth, 458; Gaston, 246; Gates, 260; Guilford, 48; Harnett, 40; Haywood, 450; Henderson, 5; Hertford, 24; Iredell, 609; Johnston, 107; Lincoln, 212; Madison, 490; Mecklenburg, 290; Mitchell, 5; Moore, 172; Nash, 13; Onslow, 450; Orange, 634; Pamlico, 88; Person, 269; Randolph, 25; Robeson, 123; Rockingham, 200; Rowan, 537; Sampson, 263; Surry, 376; Stokes, 400; Surry, 200; Union, 391; Wilson, 167; Yancey, 350; Yadkin—figures not given.

The following are the majorities for Caldwell: Beaufort, 180; Borsie, 560; Bladen, 240; Chowan, 170; Craven, 1,564; Dare, 70; Davidson, 1,000; Edgecombe, 1,978; Franklin, 102; Granville, 679; Greene, 141; Halifax, 1,973; Jones, 80; Lenoir, 327; Martin, 76; New Hanover, 1,253; Northampton, 721; Pasquotank, 257; Perquimans, 286; Pitt, 88; Richmond, 200; Rutherford, 278; Wake, 571; Warren, 1,273; Washington, 435; Wayne, 200; Wilkes, 200.

What affect further returns may have upon the result remains to be seen. Our fears as to the final result are excited as the reports of Radical gains come in. The Democrats have carried an overwhelming majority of the Legislature and elected five of the Congressmen.

The following official returns of majorities for Merrimon have been received: Catawba, 845; Duplin, 715; Alamance, 255; Gaston, 239; Harnett, 175.

The Sale of the Richmond and York River Railroad Prohibited.

Injunction Issued by Judge Wingfield.—The Board of Directors of the Richmond and York River Railroad Company Friday gave security in the sum of one thousand dollars and in the injunction allowed by judge Wingfield was perfected, and the sale of the road, advertised by the trustees to take place on the 14th instant, is thereby prohibited. Few persons seem to understand upon what grounds the injunction was

1st. The interest due upon the mortgage of '59 is only \$35,000, yet the trustees propose to sell the whole road here in execution of this trust, which only authorized a sale for interest in arrear.

2d. The mortgage of '66 embraces nearly \$150,000 of choses in action, which sum, if realized, is about sufficient to pay the interest in arrear. Instead of reducing these choses in action into possession first and applying them to the payment of the interest, the trustees propose to sell the whole road and franchises of the company and expressly exclude from the sale choses in action which should be first applied to the payment of the debts.

3d. The trustees propose to sell the whole property, real and personal, of the company (exclusive of choses in action), while the deed only authorizes the sale of so much as shall be sufficient to pay the interest already due, unless by consent of the company.

4th. The sale is to satisfy (in part) the payment, principle and interest, of 299 second mortgage bonds, when 37 of these bonds are the property of the company.

5th. A prior encumbrance exists upon amount, and this sale takes no notice of a portion of the road for a large and makes no provision for such encumbrance.

There are several minor objections, but these are principally relied upon.

THE GREELEY RECORD.—No man or set of men were ever engaged in a more unprofitable undertaking than that of the Granites who are flooding the country with the pamphlet entitled "Greeley's Record." There are two classes of voters in the Union—the intelligent, who read the newspapers and judge for themselves, and the uneducated, who take their opinion from others. The former class are fully informed as to Greeley's history. They know who he is, what manner of man he has been, what sort of theories he has advocated, and how many hard things he has said of slaveholders, Democrats, and southerners. This class certainly cannot be influenced by the "record" in question. They have made up their minds with a full knowledge of the facts. The second class will not read the pamphlet. They will vote with the first class. We shall not complain if a million copies of this profitless pamphlet be soon broadcast over the South.

GRANT'S GAINS.—The greatest Radical gains in North Carolina were made in those counties in which he used the most warrants and scared the most voters. This rascally game might be extended to other States. Why not try it in New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana?

The people of this country are so thoroughly demoralized that they will shut their eyes to the greatest outrages. So villainous a usurpation of authority and so rascally an attempt to perpetuate his own power would consign any British ruler to eternal infamy and unending retirement.

A communication from Aylett's is crow'ed out of this issue, but will appear in our next.

Sing Sing, the largest prison in this country, contains 1,500 cells and covers in all, including the workshops 78 acres.

Early rising was once a punishment of a thief, but now it indicates that a man is thirsty.

Local and General News.

A "Straightout" Friend of ours, after hearing the result of the Baltimore Convention said he would vote for Greeley with the following endorsement on the back of his ticket:—"Lend forgive me, I know not what I do."

There Are a number of ladies in this town who are not alarmingly like St. Paul, inasmuch as they pay rather more attention to things which are behind than he did.

Home-side. We regret to learn that on Wednesday last, a difficulty occurred between George Linsley and Capt. Dwyer, both of Gloucester County, by which the latter lost his life. The difficulty, we understand, was about a young lady, but we have not heard the particulars. Dwyer did not die until Saturday.

Hot. The water for the past few days has been accumulating in its heat. Sydney Smith's plan of taking off his flesh and sitting in his bones, would do now.—The improvement patented by the fellow who proposed to punch the marrow out of the bones and let a draft through is the only mode of relief.—With this, and plenty of ice cream and soda water, existence may be rendered supportable.

Married.

On Thursday 1st day of August 1872, at Williams, the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Denton, Geo. Lewis, WILLIAMS of King and Queen, and Miss HENRIETTA SAUGHTER, of King William County Va.

Now Advertisements.

GENERAL LER AT

"Stonewall's" Grave. A 14 x 18 inch engraving of the grave of "Stonewall" Jackson in the Lexington, Va., cemetery. The noble Gen. Lee stands beside the flower-strewn grave over which hangs a weeping willow. In the distance is to be seen a beautiful landscape, hills dotted in verdure, clouds as natural as real ones, and many other things which make this picture a gem of art; one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. It is without a rival the sweetest and most touchingly beautiful engraving before the public, sent by mail, mounted on a roller and post-paid on receipt of 20 cents or 3 for 50 cents. Address—J. C. & W. M. BURROW, No. 200, Main st., Bristol, Tenn.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our popular Pictures, Books, Charts, Photographs, &c. Catalogue free.

Lots at West Point for Sale.

As special Commissioner under decrees in the suits of Ellen H. Smith vs. Gills, &c., and same vs. Lindsey, &c., I shall

On Saturday the 14th day of September, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,) offer at West Point, to the highest bidder at public auction,

Two Lots, described and mentioned in the proceeding, to said suits as

Lot No. 159 and Lot No. 160, the property respectively of the defendants.

TERMS.—Enough cash to pay costs and expenses of sale, the balance in three equal instalments secured by bonds carrying six per cent. interest from date and situation of title with power of resale upon default of the purchaser to pay said bonds or any of them at maturity.

B. B. DOUGLASS, Special Commissioner.

Aug. 8-4t.

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

FOR SALE. Four top Buggies, one top Buggy, one new double Rockaway, one Jersey wagon, will be sold very low.

D. BUTTRICK, Centerville, King & Queen Co. July 25-5m

FRUIT TREES.

Large Stock	FOR	Sent for
and	LALL	Catalogue
Unequaled	Planting	and
Assessment.	Price Lists	EDW. J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.
July 24-5m		

