The Weekly Star,
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.50 a Year, in advance.

☞ **Post Office Money Orders may be** obtained in all the cities, and in many of the large towns. We consider them perfectly safe, and the best means of remitting fifty dollars or less.

☞ **Registered Letters, under the new** system, which went into effect June 1st, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where P. O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. *Observe*, the *Registry fee*, as well as postage, *must be paid in stamps* at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. *Buy and affix the stamps both for postage and registry, put in the money and seal the letter in the presence of the post-master and take his receipt for it.* Letters sent to us in this way are at our risk.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, $1.50
" " 6 months, " " 1.00
" " 3 " " " .50

Clubs of 10 or more subscribers, one year, $1.25 per copy, strictly in advance.

☞ No Club Rates for a period less than a year.

Both old and new subscribers may be included in making up Clubs.

At the above prices the WEEKLY STAR is, we think, the cheapest paper in the State, and its circulation will be doubled in twelve months, if those who have worked for its success in the past will increase their efforts in the future.

☞ The paper will not be sent to single subscribers at club rates. When clubs renew their subscription they must do so in a body—all the names, with the money, to be sent at once.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

In the event of Russia becoming involved in the war between Turkey and her revolted provinces, the great Northern power would be much better prepared than she was in 1854. Her army has been reinforced by new levies, and is armed and drilled after the latest approved models. With all his brilliant and aggressive qualities Nicholas did not possess the cool brain of Alexander. The liberal and enlightened policy of the latter Emperor has strengthened him not only in the affections of his subjects, but in the respect of other nations.

Russia's ability on land is not easily ascertained. She can put two millions good men in the field at a month's notice. But Russia will want ships if England takes a hand in the fray, and ships of the heaviest and best build. Can she get them in time? Has she got a navy that would pass muster on the Black Sea?

Up to 1862 the Russian navy was confined to wooden ships of the old pattern, supplemented by flotillas for gunboats for coast defence. After our civil war, armored and turreted vessels of the monitor type were speedily built, and three of them figured in the evolutions of the Baltic squadron, witnessed by Admiral Farragut, in 1867. At present the iron fleet of Russia consists of four floating batteries, eleven turreted monitors, and ten armored frigates of the first class. Among these the *Peter the Great*, of ten thousand tons, is one of the most powerful and invulnerable in existence, the plates of her cuirass being fourteen inches thick, and reaching some five feet below the water line. We should add that important additions are continually making to the fleet, and it appears that within ten years fifty millions of dollars have been expended for this purpose.

MASSACRE OF U. S. TROOPS BY INDIANS.

Whatever the ulterior rights of the Indians in the Black Hills Reservation, the public generally will receive with emotions of horror and regret the news of the death of Gen. G. A. Custer and three hundred of his men during a charge upon a village of Sioux near Little Horn. Custer was one of the most efficient officers in the service, a man of culture and rising abilities. He is the author of the articles descriptive of the Rocky Mountain country that have been appearing for several years in the *Galaxy* magazine.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 7. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876. NO. 37.

THE SENTINEL.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* appeared on the 5th inst. under the new management, Messrs. Smith, Batchelor & Co. The paper announces that no attack will be allowed upon Mr. Turner, the former editor, which is in the strict course of propriety. We are satisfied, however, that the new *Sentinel* will avoid the headlands of bitter personal controversy on which Josiah Turner split, and that it will really and truly reflect the Conservative sentiment of the State as a whole. In such confident expectation we cordially greet the new proprietors and staff, and wish them long years of increasing prosperity.

Col. P. Donan, who recently edited the *Sentinel*, will have editorial charge again. In his peculiar manner he thus takes adieu of the Danville (Va.) *News*, with which journal he has for several months past been connected:

"I am prevented from growing sentimental and pouring out my farewells mingled with metaphoric tears and candy-kiss poetry, by the fact that, though I establish myself in Raleigh, I shall still remain editor-at-long-range of the Danville *News*. So this good bye is hardly a farewell, this valedictory is not all a valedictory. In the body, indeed, I shall be absent; but in the spirit and the scribble, I shall still be present with you. So with the warmest and kindest feelings towards press and people, I utter only a half-adieu, a fractional farewell. P. DONAN.

SOUTHERN GUIDE TO THE CENTENNIAL.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. R. T. Fulghum, through Mr. Heinsberger, a copy of his "International Exhibition Guide for the Southern States." The little book has been gotten up at considerable cost by Mr. F., who is a well known North Carolina newspaper man. It has been edited and revised by T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., one of the readiest journalists and brightest, best informed literary men in the South. Expressing our opinion after some examination of the work, and with the knowledge we possess of the energy and abilities of the gentlemen who have brought it out, we unhesitatingly endorse it to all who intend visiting the exhibition or who desire an intelligible view of the same. It is full of particulars.

THE NEW STATE.

The people of Colorado having adopted the new Constitution framed by their Convention, and approved the proposition to assume the duties and privileges of Statehood, Colorado is, therefore, entitled to become a State in the Union according to the provisions of the Enabling act of Congress. In due time a Legislature will be elected, which will choose two United States Senators. The people have also to elect a Governor and other State officers, and a Representative in Congress. Colorado will also be entitled next fall to give three electoral votes for President and Vice-President.

The majority in favor of becoming a State was very large, being over 10,000 in a vote of not quite 20,000. The population of the new State is perhaps 75,000 or 80,000, and is growing steadily but not rapidly. The political contest this fall will be close and exciting, with the chances strongly in favor of the Democrats. In 1872 the Republicans carried the election for Delegate in Congress by the following vote:

Chaffee, Rep	7,596
Hunt, Dem	6,260
Republican majority	1,336

In 1874, in the election for Congress, the Democrats carried Colorado by a heavy majority, viz:

Patterson, Dem	9,333
Bromwell, Rep	7,170
Democratic majority	2,163

Colorado makes the thirty-eighth State in the American Union, and the twenty-fifth State admitted since the Government was created. The eldest-born is Vermont, admitted March 4, 1791. The last previous admission was that of Nebraska on March 1, 1867, a flourishing State now, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants.

The campaign opened early in North Carolina, but it will be kept up all the while. The intention seems to be to make it hotter and hotter toward the close.

A fearful storm swept over Dubuque last night, committing great destruction. At the neighboring village of Rochdale every house was washed away and perhaps half a hundred lives were lost.

BE FELL AS FALLS THE FLOWER.

In the city of Memphis, on Thursday morning, passed away from earth Alfred J. Morrison. Gentle, goodly, comely, talented, he has laid down his armor of earthly warfare, and gone to his bright reward.

It is well for the journalist to pause in the midst of the jargon of politics and flood of reported crime, and to pay a personal tribute to the worth and saintly virtue of such as Alfred Morrison, the young Henry Martyn of North Carolina. Life would be barrren if generous and gracious influences did not pervade and sanctify it. It is the true, the good, the selfless ones, who are life's heroes—humanity's greatest benefactors. The subject of this notice was about twenty-six years of age; had every advantage of birth, culture, friends; left the walks of secular public life when honors were beginning to be cast upon him; entered that other and higher public walk—apart from the glare of the lights, the thunders of applause and grateful incense of heaped-up flowers—the public walk of the man of God. With deliberation he chose the sacred calling that took him away from the gay and congenial world, thoroughly prepared himself for it, got in his harness, commenced his fight. Then, in a little while, came the summons from the great Court whose writs are never disobeyed, and the eloquent tongue was stilled and the candid brow was mysteriously cold. The warrior's victory was complete, the advocate's duty wholly done. The spirit of Alfred Morrison was "over the river" resting "under the shade of the trees" with his sister's great hero-husband. A tear for the early dead—a smile and a crown for the triumphant hero!

It is not Reform that the Democratic party asks. It is Restoration.—*A Radical Paper.*

Just so, and yet just not so. The Democratic party asks for Restoration that it may make Reform a reality; therefore, the Democratic party does ask for Reform.

The *Tribune* confesses that Gov. Tilden's speech has gained him friends and made enthusiasm for him in his own party. The Democratic journals are delighted with his evident determination to lead the fight in person, and to make it as hot as possible for the enemy.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board met at 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, July 8: Present, John G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners S. Van Amringe, D. Nixon, and D. C. Davis.

Application of Mrs. Fitzgerald, for reduction of taxes; referred to Finance Committee.

Application of Annie Hashagen, in regard to transferring a liquor license; referred to the County Attorney.

Application of Cronly & Morris; referred to Finance Committee.

Application of Fred. Robinson, for remission of taxes; granted.

Application of C. S. Ellis, for permission to sell malt liquor on Wrightsville Sound; referred to the Attorney.

The following was passed and ordered spread on the minutes:

WHEREAS, The practice existing by many, of transferring their county and township bills, before the same have been audited, is the source of much inconvenience and trouble to the members of this Board; it is hereby recommended that no bills be transferred, or received, unless the same has been audited and approved and has the Auditor's warrant attached to the same.

Report of Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer, was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

Report of Auditing Committee for June, 1876, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

The following was adopted and ordered spread on the minutes:

WHEREAS, The present ventilation of the Courthouse is very imperfect and tends to the delay of the transaction of public business in the court;

The Board of County Commissioners do declare that better ventilation in the courtroom is absolutely necessary for dispatch of public business, and do order that M. London, Esq., be authorized and empowered to provide suitable ventilation for the court-room, provided that the cost of the same shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Ordered, further, That the Treasurer of the County shall pay the order of M. London for the work necessary to accomplish the purpose, and the same be allowed him—provided that the sum so paid shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Removed to Pender.

Before the adjournment of the Superior Court, Friday evening, two cases against James Heaton—one for extortion, and one for disobeying the rule of the Court—were ordered removed to Pender Court, which meets next Tuesday, and the cases were set for trial on Friday. State witnesses S. H. Manning and W. H. Gerken were recognized in the sum of $50 for their appearance.

— Crops in Carteret are promising.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the recent term of Superior Court for this county, which closed its labors here yesterday, have made the usual visit to the county institutions and submit, through their foreman, Mr. N. Jacobi, the following report as the result of their deliberations:

PRESENTMENT.

SUPERIOR COURT, June Term, 1876.

To the Hon. Judge A. A. McKoy, Superior Court, New Hanover county:

We, your Grand Jury, have diligently inquired into all business of the county we deemed within our province and do present:

We have examined the poor house and hospital of this county. We find there is a total of 43 inmates in that institution, of whom 13 are white and 30 are colored; 22 are males and 21 are females. These are classified as follows: Insane 13, sick 21, convalescent paupers 9. The institution is clean and orderly and is well managed, but your Grand Jury would recommend that the Board of County Commissioners shall be required to make, or cause to be made by the medical attendant more frequent examinations of the patients in the institution, as there is good reason to think that many paupers keep themselves continued on the sick list after they are well, in order to avoid working, thus entailing double cost on the county; the fact that the rolls of the institution, kept by the efficient superintendent, for some time past show less than one fourth the inmates as convalescent, is a strong argument to lead your Jury to this conclusion.

The Court House needs repairs, also better provision in certain parts, viz: The door of the Grand Jury Room needs putting in order, and also the fastenings upon it, and there should be a drawer or receptacle provided with a good lock upon it, for the use of the Grand Jury to safely deposit papers committed to their charge.

The room for the Petit Jury needs some attention; it should be furnished with table and writing material, in order that they may conduct their deliberations with decorous comfort to themselves. The plastering in many portions of the building stands in need of repairs, and should receive prompt attention, and a general cleaning of the paint work would greatly benefit the general appearance. We would urge the great necessity there exists for increasing the ventilation of the Court Room; every one who has occasion to stay there for any length of time must feel the necessity that exists for this improvement.

We would report the county Jail as presenting a cleanly appearance and apparently well managed; the cells seem very secure and well fastened, being built entirely of brick, with stone floors, and secured with iron doors and good fastenings.

A matter of importance which attracts the attention of this Grand Jury is the insecurity of the county records in case of fire; the loss or mutilation of these volumes, containing as they do, the titles of large amounts of real estate, the originals of which, in many cases, it would be hard to find—if not impossible to produce—would be a misfortune of greater magnitude than we can contemplate, and we would therefore suggest, for their greater security, the propriety of the county causing to be built a perfectly fire-proof one-story office, on the corner of the Court House square, where it will be separate from any other building, to be devoted entirely to the use of safe-keeping the county records.

The Work House contains, at present, 13 prisoners, of which 12 are male and 1 female. The jury pronounce the institution in a bad sanitary condition, say the prisoners are inadequately fed, and recommend to the Court either to improve the institution in these respects or entirely suppress it. They then say:

The bridge over Smith's Creek needs some slight (although important) repairs, and some of the smaller bridges need alteration.

We would present that not sufficient care is exercised by the County Commissioners in the drawing of the panels of juries for the Court terms, to see that the names drawn are not returned to the same box from which they came. It would seem impossible that the list can be exhausted in such a short time as to bring some of the names on the jury list at intervals as short as one, two and three terms of this Court, if errors of this kind should not occur, the effects of which are that one portion of our citizens do more than their fair share of jury duty, while others who should assist to equalize the burden are seldom, if ever, called upon.

We would ask particular attention of this Honorable Court and its aid to the Board of County Commissioners in its movement to that end, by the exercise of its powers for the suppression of the practice of magistrates employing or keeping around them runners—irresponsible parties—who make it their business to hunt up cases, however trivial they may be, for the magistrate to whose office he is attached and by whom he is frequently employed, contrary to statute law, as a deputy constable—a duty which is frequently exercised in a lawless manner—thus giving good and serious cause of complaint to our citizens, also to the lawfully elected constables who are deprived of their legitimate occupation after having given bonds for the faithful performance of official duties.

In conclusion, we deem it worthy of remark, the great decrease of cases of crime before this Grand Jury, as compared with former terms, and argue therefrom that the great increase of educational influences, both secular and religious, are producing their ardently desired effects; that the seeds of learning and intelligence thus planted will eventuate to our great prosperity and welfare. Very respectfully.

(Signed) N. JACOBI, Foreman.

Fayetteville Military to Visit the Sounds—The Wilmington Light Infantry Invited to Join Them.

We stated a week or two ago that the LaFayette Light Infantry Company, of Fayetteville, had under consideration the project of paying a visit to the Sounds below this city at an early day, and we now learn that they have decided upon making the trip. They will come down on the 21st inst., bringing their tents, camp equipage, &c., with them, and will remain at the Sounds one entire week. The Wilmington Light Infantry Company has received an invitation to accompany them, with the understanding that the Fayetteville company will have plenty of tents, &c., to accommodate both companies.

At the regular meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry, to be held to-morrow (Monday) evening, the courteous invitation of the Fayetteville military will be taken under consideration, and it is hoped that they will decide to accompany them on the trip, if only for a few days.

— There has been a good deal of typhoid fever in upper Nash.

Centennial Celebration at Sturgeon Creek, Brunswick County, July 4th, 1876.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Wilmington left in small boats for the above place, Tuesday morning, in order to celebrate the 4th of July, for which previous arrangements had been made. There were on the spot about fifty persons. After the arrival speeches of welcome were delivered, when the meeting was called to order. B. F. Penny was chosen chairman, and M. Frank secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and the order of exercises were as follows:

Raising of the American flag on a high pole erected for the occasion.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by W. J. Penny.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have this day assembled here, in the county of Brunswick, to celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of American independence; that we as citizens of this country are proud of this glorious event; that we look back and forever love and cherish in our hearts the memory of those gallant heroes of one hundred years ago, who so nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to liberate this country from the oppressive British and to make it free and independent.

Resolved, That we will always love our native land, the sunny South, while we forget past differences and struggles and accept the American "Star Spangled Banner," which we hope may always wave

"Over the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

Further Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our worthy host, Mr. Wm. R. Penny, for his kindness extended toward us; and that the Wilmington papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this occasion.

After the meeting adjourned all partook of an elegant dinner, and at about 5 o'clock P. M., left for home, well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

The Case of James Heaton.

At 12 o'clock M., yesterday, the counsel appointed by the court to prosecute James Heaton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for contempt of court and malfeasance in office, reported through Hon. Daniel L. Russell, one of their number, two rules of court, together with the affidavits on which they were based, which were read in open court, signed by the Judge and ordered to be recorded.

One of these affidavits sets forth the fact that a rule of Court was served on Mr. Heaton on the 3d inst., requiring him to appear in court and produce a certain indictment (which had been found by the grand jury at the present term of the court), charging Mr. H. with extortion in the exercise of his official duties, (which indictment could not be found), or in case of the non-production of the indictment, show what had become of it. The affidavit further sets forth the fact that the defendant, Heaton, after acknowledging the service of the process, proceeded to destroy the same or conceal it, so that it does not appear among the files of the office.

Another affidavit was read, setting forth the fact that Mr. Heaton, after the service of the rule before mentioned, left the county of New Hanover, and was absent during the entire session of the court on the 5th day of July, and without any lawfully authorized deputy to act in his place during his absence.

Upon these affidavits the counsel asked for a rule of court requiring Mr. Heaton to appear Thursday, the 6th, (yesterday,) at 10 o'clock, and show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. By agreement of counsel the time was postponed to 11 o'clock this morning.

For the State appeared Messrs. George Davis, Robert Strange, and Daniel L. Russell.

For the defendant, Messrs. M. & J. London.

More Horse Stealing.

A white man, who gave his name as Thomas Dare, was carried to Goldsboro and lodged in jail, last Sunday night, on the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Powell, of New Hope township, Wayne county. The *Messenger* says: "He had stolen the horse last Friday night, but was closely followed and overtaken near Jacksonville, in Onslow county, having him in his possession. The prisoner is quite a young man, and professes to be a machinist by trade, and says he has worked in the shops at Wilmington. His mother died in that city a year or two ago. He will probably go to Raleigh for a term of years."

An Exciting Pig Race.

One of the amusements at the garrison at Smithville, on the evening of the 4th, was a pig race, in which the winner of the prize—the pig itself—had to get the grunter by the tail, which had been previously well greased, and hold on to it. The sport was kept up for some time, causing much amusement, until finally one more determined and ambitious than the rest of the contestants, got the animal by the "narrative" with a regular "Kentucky grip," holding on like "grim death to a deceased African," amid the shouts of the spectators, and fairly winning the prize.

A Steamer Stopped by a Fish.

The machinery of the steamer *Douglass*, which took a party of excursionists to the Blackfish Grounds on the 4th, came to a "dead-lock" when in the neighborhood of Big Island, and it was a subject of wonder for some time what could be the matter. The mystery was finally unravelled by the discovery of an enormous sturgeon, which had become wedged in between the wheel and sternpost. Upon being released it was found that the fish had been severed more than half in two by the heavy pressure brought to bear upon its body. A rope was attached to his sturgeonship and he was hauled on deck, when it was found that he weighed about two hundred pounds. His meat served as excellent bait for the amateur fishermen during their trip.

[For the Star.

MOORE'S CREEK, PENDER CO., N. C., July 4th, 1876.

Editors Morning Star:

Gentlemen—A spirited and very successful celebration of the 4th of July was had here to-day. The attendance was large from Pender, Sampson, Duplin, and other counties. Party politics was ignored and a genuine old-fashioned 4th of July demonstration was substituted instead, with harmony, good will to the North, and eloquence abounding. I wish Wendell Phillips and similar malignant spirts and bloody shirt disturbers of the national peace at the North could have been on these hallowed grounds to-day, and witnessed the national feeling and love of the old flag which abounded and gushed forth from the hearts and tongues of both the speakers and hearers. The religious exercises were conducted by that talented young minister, Rev. James S. Black, The National Declaration of Independence was read by one of Pender's favorite and excellent sons, Mr. Quincy Bell.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, who had been elected Historian, read a historical sketch of Pender.

Mr. Bruce Williams delivered the Fourth of July oration of the day. It was a fine production and delivered well.

Judge Cantwell, of your city, another invited speaker, made one of the best and ablest efforts of his life. It was not alone eloquent; it was more, it was lofty, grand, magnificent, and made a profound impression upon the large crowd. The Judge has only to throw completely off the heavy weight of Radicalism which has been cramping him for years, and return again into the fold of the Democratic party, and all will be well.

A magnificent ball, as a finishing up of the day's exercises, will come off to-night, in the hall of the Masonic Academy at Lillington, near here. The managers are Messrs. Latham Williams, Junius Mallard, John A. Jones, John Montague and L. P. Bell.

A movement was made here to-day to improve the grounds upon which the monument stands, and to improve the monument also.

A Ladies' Moore's Creek Monumental Association was instituted, with that popular, energetic and excellent lady, Mrs. Jas. Garrison, as President. She has the ability and public spirit to accomplish the patriotic work assigned her by the crowd of ladies and gentlemen present. Dilapidation is going on at this monument, and it must be stopped. Let the ladies of Pender, Wilmington, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and elsewhere aid Mrs. Garrison in this laudable enterprise, and much good will be done. She will make her own appointments and announce them.

It is a little singular that not a single negro attended this celebration here to-day. The two Radical meetings at points near by, Long Creek and Point Caswell, absorbed them all. There was a rivalry between Long Creek and Point Caswell in this negro relation, and Long Creek excelled in numbers and in display of Radicalism, and in big eating. CASWELL.

For the Star.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF ROCKY POINT ACADEMY.

ROCKY POINT, N. C., July 5, 1876.

The closing exercises of Rocky Point Academy, under the efficient management of Rev. F. A. Bishop, were consummated to-day. Yesterday the examination of the students was rigidly conducted by a committee selected for that purpose. Prizes having been offered to those receiving first and second distinction, the contest was close and spirited, but after a careful computation the prizes were adjudged to Misses Celia Duncan and Clara Helme without regard to distinction, as they were equal in proficiency.

This morning the annual sermon was preached from the 97th Psalm, 1st verse, by the Rev. J. E. Mann. It evidenced careful research, and was a strong logical argument against Atheism, growing gradually in its proportions and burning pathos until it stood a massive structure, eloquent with truth.

In the afternoon the compositions of the girls were read, after which the prizes—a Hymn Book and Bible—were presented with a few beautiful and touching remarks by Rev. Mr. Mann. Then followed the speeches of the boys and young men, which were so good that it is impossible to discriminate. Indeed, throughout the scholars showed careful training, and did credit to themselves, their institution and instructor.

The finale was the literary address by Dr. W. T. Ennett, which far excelled anything we had ever heard him deliver, and was in every way adequate to any literary occasion. His theme was: Education, the Preserver of Moral and Religious Culture, in which he showed the necessity of nurturing with jealous care our educational institutions, through whose channels alone the dews of peaceful serenity can be sprinkled upon every hearthstone of our land.

The Case of James Heaton.

The case was called at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the respondent to the rule put in his answer. He disavowed any intention of being disrespectful to the Court, or of obstructing the course of justice. After considerable preliminary discussion on the part of counsel, the question of the admission of testimony countervailing the statements of the respondent came up. This question was decided by the Court in favor of the introduction of any evidence the prosecution might have. Court then took a recess for dinner.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., Judge McKoy resumed his seat, when Mr. Davis arose and stated that, as the counsel for the prosecution had not been able to discover any testimony which would traverse the respondent's answer, they all concurred that the rule should be discharged; but as there appeared to have been a *prima facie* case against him that the respondent should be ordered to pay the costs of the rule. The rule was then discharged at Mr. Heaton's costs, who then, after a reprimand from the Court, resumed his duties at the Clerk's desk.

A Prosperous County.

A gentleman from Columbus informed us yesterday that there is not a single pauper in the Poor House of that county, nor a single person outside who has to be taken care of by the county. A prosperous community, truly. Wish we could say as much for New Hanover.

Spirits Turpentine

— The Toisnot Tilden and Vance Club will raise a flag to-day.

— Rocky Mount has a negro Good Templars Lodge.

— Joshua Speight, a leading citizen of Greene county, died on the 4th instant.

— Wilson county Radicals have instructed their delegates in favor of Settle.

— Capt. John Woodhouse makes his bow this week as editor of the Concord *Register*. Wish him "muchee luckee."

— The Fourth was grandly celebrated in Salem and Winston. Six thousand people were in procession.

— On the 4th, Rocky Mount had a flag raising by the Tilden and Vance Club, with speeches by Capt. S. T. Williams, Dossey Battle, Esq., and others.

— On the 5th, in the Methodist Church at Wilson, Mr. H. A. Foote, editor of the Warrenton *Gazette*, was married to Miss Minnie G. Young, of Wilson.

— Charlotte *Observer* of Tuesday: It is currently reported on the streets that Father Hands, the Catholic Priest of this city, was married in Lenoir on last Thursday, to Miss Cora Bradshaw. The couple, it is alleged, have left for California.

— At a meeting held at the Seminary in Fayetteville on the 4th, Judge Buxton read the National Declaration, Capt. S. G. Rankin the Mecklenburg Declaration, and Mr. F. R. Rose the Liberty Point Declaration. Maj. D. G. McRae delivered the address.

— Fayetteville *Gazette*: Mr. William Stewart, a resident of the northeastern part of Little River Township, a short time ago found a swarm of bees in a hollow cypress from which he obtained eleven gallons of honey. There was some fifteen feet of the hollow tree that was entirely filled with the delicious juice.

— Raleigh *News* of Tuesday says: The trial of Mr. Swepson was continued yesterday. Court met at 9 a. m. It adjourned until to-morrow 9 a. m., after the usual morning and afternoon sessions, Dr. Mebane and Dr. R. W. Glenn, witnesses for the State, were examined.

— Wilson *Advance*: Willis Bunn and Mabson, the two leading negro politicians of Edgecombe, while attempting to settle the question as to who was "boss" of the county by the rules of the London Prize Ring, in Tarboro last week, were arrested by the police, taken before a magistrate and fined $2 each.

— Hillsboro *Recorder*: The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence makes it appropriate to remind our readers that in the Cemetery of the Presbyterian Church of Hillsboro lie the remains of one of the signers of that immortal instrument, Wm. Hooper. He died in this place on the 14th of October, 1790, in the 49th year of his age.

The Great American Family.

The admission of Colorado makes the twenty-fifth new State added to the Union since the War of National Independence.

The original family, who united July 4, 1776, to form a nation of one people, were:

No. Free States.	No. Slave States
1. New Hampshire.	8. Delaware.
2. Massachusetts.	9. Maryland.
3. Rhode Island.	10. Virginia.
4. Connecticut.	11. North Carolina.
5. New York.	12. South Carolina.
6. New Jersey.	13. Georgia.
7. Pennsylvania.	

The following States have been admitted in the years set opposite each name:

No.		Admitted.
14.	Vermont (from New York)	1791
15.	Kentucky (from Virginia)	1792
16.	Tennessee (from North Carolina)	1796
17.	Ohio (from N. W. Territory)	1802
18.	Louisiana (bought from France)	1812
19.	Indiana (from N. W. Territory)	1816
20.	Mississippi (from Georgia)	1817
21.	Illinois (from N. W. Territory)	1818
22.	Alabama (from Georgia)	1819
23.	Maine (from Massachusetts)	1820
24.	Missouri (from La. purchase)	1821
25.	Arkansas (from La. purchase)	1836
26.	Michigan (from N. W. Territory)	1837
27.	Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820)	1845
28.	Texas (from Mexico) annexed	1845
29.	Iowa (from La. purchase)	1846
30.	Wisconsin (from N. W. Territory)	1848
31.	California (conquered from Mexico)	1850
32.	Minnesota (half from N. W. Territory, half from La. purchase)	1857
33.	Oregon (from England by treaty)	1859
34.	Kansas (from La. purchase of 1803)	1861
35.	West Virginia (from Virginia)	1863
36.	Nevada (conquered from Mexico)	1864
37.	Nebraska (from Louisiana purchase of 1803)	1867
38.	Colorado (partly from La. purchase and part conquered from Mexico)	1876

Territories remaining to be organized into States:

1. New Mexico, organized	1850
2. Utah, organized	1850
3. Washington, organized	1853
4. Dakota, organized	1861
5. Arizona, organized	1863
6. Idaho, organized	1863
7. Montana, organized	1864
8. Wyoming, organized	1868
9. Alaska, organized	1868
District of Columbia, seat of Government	1790–1

Cotton Bloom—The Crops.

From Mr. John T. McKay, "an old typo," of Phœnix Landing, Bladen county, we have the first cotton bloom from his farm. He has twelve or thirteen acres in cotton and about thirty in corn, all of which is looking well. The crops generally in that section, he says are good.

Wilmington Retail Market.

The following prices ruled yesterday: Apples, (dried) 12½ cents per pound; dried peaches 25c per pound; walnuts, 25 cents per peck; pickles, 20 cents per dozen; lard, 18 cents per pound; butter, 30@40 cents per pound; cheese, 20 cents per pound; grown fowls 65@70c a pair; spring chickens from 20 to 30 cts a pair; geese $1 50 per pair; beef 10@11½c. per pound; beef, (corned) 12½@15c. per pound; veal, 12½@16½c. per pound; mutton, 12½@15 cts. per pound; ham, 15@16 cts. per pound; shoulders, 12½@14 cents per pound; tripe, 20 cts. per bunch; clams, 25 cents a peck; open clams, 20@25 cents a quart; soup bunch, 5 cts; eggs, 16½ cents a doz; sturgeon, 25 cts. a chunk (5 lbs); potatoes, new Irish, 20@25c a peck; fish—trout 25c. per bunch; mullets 10@25c per bunch; turnips, 10 cents a bunch; onions, 5 to 10 cents a bunch; cabbages 5@20 cents a head; bologna 20 cents a pound; parsley, 5 cents a bunch; carrots, 5 cents a pound; rice 10@20c a quart; crabs 15 cts dozen; apples 40 cents per peck; Sound, oysters 20 cents a quart; cauliflower, 10@25 cents; celery, 25 cents per bunch; blackberries 10c a quart; whortleberries 10 cents a quart; sparagus 25 cents a bunch; beets 12½@15c a bunch; snap beans 20c a peck; squash, 10c a dozen; cucumbers 10c a dozen; tomatoes 15c per quart; watermelons from 20 to 75 cts apiece.