

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.

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During how many years, we can not say, the Cubans and Spaniards have been at war. Altogether it is a very remarkable contest. Many thousands of men have been destroyed, and a power that ought to be able to crush the insurgents almost at one blow, after six or eight years of fighting, and frequent changes of commanders, appears to be no nearer attaining its end and securing a settlement than at the beginning.

The United States alone paid for Cuban sugars for the fiscal years ending June 1, 1876, as follows: 1874.....\$35,438,097 1875.....64,557,717 1876.....49,379,084

The Cuban sugar crop of last year was thirty per cent less than that of 1875, and according to the last advices from Havana, the crop of this year will fall short fully fifty per cent. of that of 1876.

And then consider the following figures which show the receipts from January 1 to March 24 for the last three years. They show how rapidly the productiveness of the "gem of the Antilles" is deteriorating:

Table with columns: HAVANA, MATANZAS, Boxes, Hhds. Boxes, Hhds. 1875-370,894... 38,738 118,920... 92,247 1876-367,272... 51,988 64,232... 99,979 1877-186,248... 23,629 20,845... 51,759

We do not see how any other lesson can be drawn from such figures than that war is in the end ruinous to any people. We do not believe that the falling off is to be attributed to the unremunerativeness of the sugar crop, as a contemporary states, but to the paralyzing and destructive power of war, and of war especially when protracted so long.

THE HELLFIRE CONSPIRACY. Chief Justice Waite's charge to the jury in trying the HELLFIRE CONSPIRACY at Charleston, S. C., will attract attention, not only among lawyers, but among intelligent people generally. He had evidently prepared his opinion with great care and deliberation. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"The Chief Justice advanced not one proposition, we believe, to which any lawyer could take exception. He confined himself rigidly to the facts before him, turning neither to the right nor to the left to call a flower of rhetoric or to fix a new construction of an odious law. Justice was blind indeed in this case. He saw nothing outside of the letter of the law. Nor does it appear that the constitutionality of the law itself was questioned by any of the counsel. It is to be inferred, however, that the Chief Justice considers it constitutional, seeing that he drew so clearly the line between what his court and what a State court could do."

The charge appears to be as impartial as it is lucid and forceful. He gives a clear exposition of the laws of the United States against conspiracies to prevent citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. We quote a passage:

"When an unlawful combination is made to interfere with any of the rights of National citizenship secured to citizens of the United States by the National Constitution, then an offence is committed against the laws of the United States, and it is not only the right, but the absolute duty, of the National Government to interfere, and afford to its citizens that protection which every good government is bound to give. The statute which is to-day invoked for the punishment of an offence against a colored man may to-morrow be used for the protection of a white man. All citizens of the United States, whether they be white or black, are included within its provisions."

The French President appears to be having things his own way thus far. He is carrying it with a high hand and an outstretched arm. No political meetings are to be held in France where more than twenty persons are assembled. And still they call Mao a Republican President. Why he beats our late American Emperor, Ulysses Simpson, "fall holder." Just suppose President Hayes were to issue such an order and sustain the United States Marshals with the army, wouldn't things six and grow piping hot, and wouldn't there be rousing, lively times all round? But then R. B. won't do that way, if Mao does. The Gambetta party—the Republicans—will try the plan adopted by the Democrats in our Congress—they will not vote the supplies as long as an anti-Republican ministry tyrannizes over the people.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER FOR WILMINGTON.

We call the attention of the business men of Wilmington to the interesting and important letter from a valued correspondent at Hickory. We hope they will give it their close attention. It really concerns them, and the facts given are such as to make every man of enterprise and expansive views feel ready to put his shoulder to the wheel. The trade of Western North Carolina is certainly of great value and moment, and if possible should be secured. Why should Richmond be favored at the expense of Wilmington? Why should a fruitful and beautiful section of North Carolina be tributary to a growing city in another State that in no sense contributes to the development of our resources, whilst a North Carolina city much nearer the ocean is passed by? The answer is the want of railroad facilities—the want of railroad connections—the proper adjustment of a tariff of freights so as to invite trade and so aid in building up our chief North Carolina entrepot.

Build the short connecting link between Hickory and Lincolnton, and then manifest that sort of enterprise, drive, push, go-a-head-itiveness that mark other places that prosper and grow and develop, and you can deflect the trade of the country around Hickory that now goes to Virginia to your own city. That connecting road ought to be built. Hickory is willing to help; what says Wilmington?

When the Western people extend the hand of friendship and offer to form closer ties of business and interest; do not refuse to grasp the hand, or be careless and indifferent. Indeed, it is your business to seek their trade. Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk are flourishing and growing; and the last two are chiefly sustained by North Carolina. Energy, tact, perseverance, a wise and liberal policy will accomplish a vast deal for Wilmington. Read the letter and then take action.

The Governor of North Carolina, it is said, will make a new deal in the State offices.—Courier Journal.

This may be another instance of going from home to hear news. It may be true to some extent, but there are not many "State offices" the Governor has anything to do with, unless you consider the Keeper of the Capitol, the Private Secretary, and a few railroad appointments as "State offices." The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Auditor are elected by the people, and the Governor has no more to do with their election, as far as appointing is concerned, than he has to do with Grant's programme in England.

We received a private letter the other day from a gentleman in another State, who wrote as if he had heard that the Democrats elected had somehow gone back on their record. It was vague, but enough was said to show that the writer had heard some painful rumors. What they are we cannot divine, as we have neither read nor heard anything that authorizes rumor or suspicion. As far as we know, the State officers are efficient and capable every way. Gov. Vance himself we have no doubts is discharging his duties with that fidelity and ability that distinguished his first and second terms of office. He cannot please everybody, popular as he is, and he has too much good sense to attempt it.

We make a point for the President, just here. Gov. Vance made two or three railroad appointments that gave much dissatisfaction to certain persons living in certain sections. We have not concerned ourselves with the merits of the controversy, feeling satisfied that Governor Vance had acted honorably and intelligently in the matter. But this did not save him from censure and even threats. If the most popular man in North Carolina, by all odds, cannot please every one of his own party and his own friends in making two or three appointments, how can any one expect President Hayes to please the opposition in the thousands of appointments he must make?

A little charity and forbearance are needed—that is all. Mr. Tilden would have disappointed thousands of his supporters when he came to distribute his favors. A man's enemies are apt to spring from those of his own political household.

The Russian strength on the Danube, all told, is 240,000 men; reserves 60,000. East of Brazil, 80,000; reserves 20,000. Total, 400,000 men. The Russian force in Asia is 500,000, but much larger than the Turkish.

We see from the Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, that Dr. Eugene Grison, Superintendent of the State Insular at Raleigh, has been adding to his justly-earned reputation as a gentleman of medical skill and thorough information in his special departments. At St. Louis and Chicago he has rendered credit upon his State. The report in the Globe-Democrat is too full for our columns. We make room for the following:

"Dr. Eugene Grison, of North Carolina, delivered a very interesting address on the subject of 'Mechanical Protection for the Insane.' The address seemed to have been called out by a sweeping attack upon the American insane asylums in the London Lancet, from the pen of John Charles Beckwith, M. D., F. R. S., and a Commissioner of Lunacy in England. 'In a few American institutions non-restraint had been taken up with disastrous results, but it soon led to a more rigid adherence to American convictions as the path of duty for Americans. The Doctor's address abounded in uncontested facts, figures and illustrations in proof of the wisdom of American treatment in opposition to that prevailing in England. One of the most conclusive being that while the death rate in American institutions last year was less than 7 per cent, the death rate in English institutions was 10 per cent. In the Doctor's own institution in North Carolina, the death rate had been only 4 per cent. last year, and the mechanical protection for the violent insane in the same institution had been so utterly inoperative as the English custom that not a single death by homicide or suicide had ever occurred within its walls. This record in the treatment of over 1,200 patients seems to have given the public in North Carolina, though they may have been equally biased for wise, judicious and humane treatment of the insane. 'The effect of the address upon the audience was such as to produce a most hearty outburst of applause, and a more clearly defined regard for American methods, those of North Carolina more particularly.'"

A LETTER ON COTTON MANUFACTURING.

The reader will remember that Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, was quoted from extensively as a high authority upon the subject of cotton manufacturing. In our last editorial we questioned some of his facts, and altogether were sceptical as to figures. The subject is one of great importance to the South, and we are anxious to obtain all the light possible, and to promote as far as we can cotton manufacturing in the South.

We were satisfied that Mr. Atkinson relied too much upon mere theory in his speculations as to the utility of cotton manufacturing in the South, and that he had not taken the trouble to visit the smaller factories in North Carolina to see how far his theories and figures would bear a practical test. There are factories in the State that have been making money for thirty or forty years, and they have none of the advantages insisted upon so confidently by Mr. Atkinson as necessary in order to insure success.

We call attention to an interesting letter from a practical man of business—from one who has actually tested the matter as to cotton manufacturing in North Carolina, and who speaks from positive knowledge, and not as a mere theorist. He has found it pays, and that, too, in a small, isolated factory. Facts are always safer to rely upon than theories, however plausible and sustained by high authorities. One fact can destroy a world of theory. Read "An English Manufacturer's" letter.

A Drowned Man Discovered Floating in the River. On Monday, while the steamer Gov. Work was on the way to this city, and when at a point between Willis' Creek and Prospect Hall, about twenty miles this side of Fayetteville, the body of a drowned man was discovered floating in the river. The remains were evidently those of a colored man, somewhat advanced in years, his hair being sprinkled with gray, but no one along the river in that neighborhood seemed to have any idea who the deceased could be, or how he came to be there, having been missing. The man was in his shirt sleeves and had apparently been in the water about a week.

A New Booby. A gentleman of this city writes to us as follows: "Will you be kind enough to bring under the notice of the citizens a new dodge to evade the law. My cow, being very gentle and in good order, returned home to-night with a new mark on its horns; evidently preparing the way for beef when the new mark heels. In self-defence some method of branding will have to be resorted to. Look out for your fat cows." If there is any possible way of meeting such cases we hope the proper measures will be taken. There are those amongst us who would not mind a new mark on their horns, however desperate, by which they can appropriate the property of others to their own use.

From J. B. McPherson, Esq., of Rocky Point, who was in the city yesterday, we learn that the ship which destroyed his barn, with contents of corn and peanuts, on Friday night last, inaction of which was made in our paper of Sunday, commenced about 11 o'clock, having been first discovered by his slaves, at which time the roof was already about to fall in. The heat from the fire drove the occupants out of the dwelling, which was in imminent danger, and another barn on the premises narrowly escaped destruction, a ball of fire falling on the dry roof and remaining there about five minutes, which could not be removed for the want of a ladder of sufficient length. Nothing but the absolute necessity that prevailed at the time saved the other buildings. The loss was covered by insurance, as already stated.

County Commissioners. The Board met yesterday afternoon in regular session; present, J. G. Wagner, Esq., Chairman, and Commissioners I. B. Grainger, B. G. Worth, D. Nixon and D. Howard. On motion it was ordered that the making up and computing the tax list be awarded to Messrs. Cronly & Morris for \$750. The report of Commissioner Delaware Nixon, committee on Poor House, was received and ordered on file. The Board then took a recess until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Criminal Court. The June term of the Criminal Court for New Hanover county, Judge O. P. Meares, presiding, convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The charge of His Honor did not differ materially from that delivered to the Grand Jury at the previous term. He called their attention particularly to the crime of perjury and violations of law in the case of retail liquor dealers. The following comprise the Grand Jury for this term: H. B. Willis, Foreman; Isham McClammy, W. H. M. Koch, Thomas J. Herring, John E. Sylvia, Frank Toomer, Alonzo Hewlett, Joseph Davis, J. F. Stalter, James W. Green, John J. Hewlett, Henry W. Bryant, Seth Walton, Stephen A. Craig, William McLaurin, James Elder, F. M. Beasley, James Jarman.

The only case of interest tried was that of Ida Evans, a small colored girl, aged about 12 or 13 years, who was charged with stealing ten dollars in money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended her to the mercy of the Court. Judgment was suspended on the payment of costs, which are understood to amount to a considerable sum, as she was before the Court at the last term. There were two submissions in cases of affrays, and judgment nisi was entered in twenty-six cases.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of Adjourned Session. The Board met in adjourned session yesterday afternoon; present, J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners B. G. Worth, I. B. Grainger, D. Nixon and D. Howard. The Board proceeded to draw the regular venire of jurors to serve as such at the June term of the Superior Court, which meets on the third Monday of said month: First Week—Lewis M. Williams, George Montgomery, Ben. F. Bryant, J. M. Hardwick, John W. Reilly, J. K. McHenry, George Harris, John Martin, Charles R. Mallett, Henry Taylor, David Jones, Wm. Howard.

Second Week—R. S. Radcliffe, James B. Allen, Sol. Bear, J. N. Hinton, W. H. McRary, George Hooper, Solomon Reeves, Thomas W. Wright, R. F. Eyles, Godfrey Hart, Francis Payne, W. K. Price. It was ordered that the township claims in favor of the following persons be paid: Joseph C. Hill, Wilmington township, \$11 65; C. H. Thomas, Wilmington township, \$3 95; S. T. Potts, Wilmington township, \$73 76; James Moseley, Cape Fear township, \$1 07; T. M. Gardner, J. P., Federal Point, \$2; J. G. Wagner, J. P., Masonboro, \$3 95.

It was ordered that the Sheriff be authorized to turn over to the County Treasurer all township funds, taking a receipt therefor. Application of Stephen Keyes, of Federal Point Township, for fifty dollars from the general school fund, to rebuild a school house in said township, destroyed during a storm on the 9th of March last, was, on motion, referred to the County Attorney; ordered, further, that the petition be granted, provided the County Attorney report favorably upon the petition. The reports of the County Treasurer for the months of March and April were received and ordered spread upon the minutes and placed on file.

The reports of the Committee on Outdoor Poor for the months of April and May were received and ordered spread upon the minutes and placed on file. Report of Auditing committee relative to the gold coupons paid by the Treasurer on account of county bonds, amounting to nine hundred dollars in gold, was received and ordered spread upon the minutes, and the coupons burned and destroyed in the presence of the Board. The official bond of Nicholas Carr, as constable of Harnett township, was presented and ordered received and put on record.

On motion, it was ordered that A. R. Black, late Tax Collector, be instructed to turn over to the County Treasurer all township funds remaining in his hands for the several townships, and take proper receipt for the same. G. C. W. Muller, and R. A. Price were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

A New Way to Catch Fish. A correspondent at Little Sugar Loaf, Bladen county, informs us of a somewhat remarkable feat performed by a colored individual by the name of Pego Roberson, at that place recently. He was standing on a raft, when he saw a large sturgeon swimming by, upon which, being a quick and muscular darkey, he reached out his hand, nabbed the sturgeon by the tail, and drew him upon the raft. The fish was afterwards weighed and turned the scales (not his own) at 365 pounds. This may have been a "sleazy trick" on the part of the darkey, but the story may be relied upon as not being "fishy."

The Monroe Excursionists. The Monroe Express says: "The excursion of business men of Monroe, with their families, to Wilmington was a grand success. Between sixty and seventy went down on the train Tuesday and returned Friday evening, having had a splendid outing and a most enjoyable trip. One day was spent in a trip down to the Cape Fear to Smithville and the sea coast, which was to many of our excursionists the most enjoyable part of the affair."

Pre-historic Wonders. Mr. John S. Barden, formerly of Sampson county, in this State, but now a resident of Edgemont, S. C., under date of June 2, writes us as follows: "Although this State and its future is dear to me, yet I ever feel proud of the land of my birth. There is, perhaps, no other State in the Union so full of pre-historic wonders as North Carolina. The late discovery, by Mr. Black, of bones, which, according to the hypothesis of the savans, belong to a pre-historic race, leads me to recall to public notice a discovery made on the plantation of Mr. James King, in Sampson county, about the year 1857, (the writer being at the time a student at the Warsaw Academy, Duplin county.) In draining a swamp, portions of a vessel, a close resemblance to the modern small sailing vessel, were exposed to view. The figure head, an eagle, and several deck planks were unearthed. The swamp abounded in fossils, but the wreck was not petrified. The planks all crumbled as soon as they became dry. The account received an editorial notice from the Lamented Pulten, who rather burlesqued the whole matter. The fact of the vessel not being unearthed entirely, we can only have a vague idea of its size; but it is sufficient to say it exceeded in size and symmetry the ancient ships of Carthage and Rome. Still another discovery, made on the farm of Noah Strickland, in Columbus county, a plough, somewhat similar to, though different in form, from those pictured on Egyptian monuments. The vessel was about four feet under the level of the swamp, and must have been carried far inland by some volcanic commotion in the ocean's bed. The two wonders under consideration must have some connection with the almost fabulous, yet hypothetical island, Atlantis, as both are in many respects dissimilar from anything of the kind we have account of in ancient history."

For the Star. COTTON MANUFACTURING. RICHMOND CO., N. C. June 1. DEAR SIR: My attention has been drawn to an article in your paper, a week or two ago, containing some remarks upon cotton manufacturing in the South, with strictures on a letter published in a northern newspaper, very much calculated to discourage the promoters of such undertakings in this part of the country. In order to show how little reliance is sometimes to be placed upon so-called "authorities," I will take the figures, as given in your extract, and see how they compare with the actual state of the case, merely premising that "one fact is worth a hundred arguments or theories." He says it would not be good economy to build an isolated factory with less than 27,000 spindles, and further, that a small factory of some 6965 spindles can only be cheaply operated when it forms part of a very large establishment. After estimating the cost of this smaller factory, including working capital, at \$150,000, he tells us it would produce 936,000 lbs., equal to 2,666,780 yards of cloth, in a year, worth at present prices over \$300,000; that such a factory would find employment for 90 persons, and pay for labor \$26,706 a year. Now I have personal knowledge of a factory very little over one-half the size stated, independent and isolated, inasmuch as there has not been another factory within many miles, which pays for labor some \$2,300 per month, equal to \$27,600 per annum, employing about 130 hands, consuming about two thousand bales of cotton, and producing over two million yards of cloth in the year. The cost of such a mill, at the present time, may be set down at \$100,000 to \$120,000, and the whole capital would be turned over more than once a year, instead of once in four or five years, as stated by the writer in question. But what is more to the point than all besides is, this small mill has paid excellent dividends to the proprietors year after year, whilst many large concerns in the North have become bankrupt.

This is only one instance amongst many others, and my own settled conviction, based upon a long experience on both sides of the Atlantic, is, that comparatively small factories, judiciously located in the Southern States, and managed with skill and economy, will pay well. Mistakes have been made, of course, in some cases, and investments of this nature have failed to realize the expectations of their promoters; but this is true of all kinds of human enterprise. I am persuaded, that notwithstanding all the efforts made, in the interest of Northern manufacturers, to discourage undertakings of this nature, the time is not far distant when the cotton factory and the field will be brought into closer contiguity, finding profitable employment for the white population, and giving to the South an immense sum of money yearly wasted under the present system. With good honest governments, her importance as a manufacturing community must, and will increase year by year. Yours, &c.

AN ENGLISH MANUFACTURER. Since 1709 Russia has made war upon Turkey eight times. Each time it was an aggressive war and ended in the addition of territory. A recent English authority states: "In sixty-four years she has advanced her frontier eight hundred and fifty miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Paris; she has approached four hundred and fifty miles nearer to Constantinople; she has possessed herself of the capital of Poland, and has advanced to within four miles of the capital of Sweden, from which, when Peter the First mounted the throne, her frontier was distant three hundred miles."

For the Star. DOORS WILLINGLY WANT OUR TRADE? The Wilmington wholesale merchants, visiting Hickory or other towns in Western North Carolina, must be mortified to learn that Richmond is now getting our trade, and the Western farmer or miller is equally mortified to know that his Eastern friends are eating Ohio and Illinois flour at a cost of twenty-five per cent. above our prices for as good or perhaps better quality. If there be not enough surplus in Western North Carolina to supply Wilmington's demands, surely every little helps. During the past twelve months our little town of Hickory has sent to other markets 7,000 sacks of flour, and 1,000 barrels of eggs. (This flour, one month ago, was selling at \$8 @ 8 50 per barrel here, while inferior qualities sold at that time, in the Wilmington and Newbern markets, at \$10 to \$12.) Ask why this is so, and you are answered, "Freights." During the same past twelve months Hickory has received from Richmond over 2,000 sacks of salt, 800 barrels of molasses, 600 bags coffee, and sugar, &c., in proportion. A car load of salt from Richmond to Hickory, "freights" about \$63. (This via Danville, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, (changing gauge) to Hickory. Other towns along this Western North Carolina Railroad and west of it may be doing the same thing and to greater extent. The articles above named make only a small portion, and are mentioned only as an index to the vast amount of potatoes, apples, cabbage, and other surplus products of this section of the State. Does Wilmington want this trade? She must answer for herself, and any one at all acquainted with the spirit of her people cannot doubt how she will answer. How can she secure it?

The C. C. Railway runs about twenty miles from Hickory through which a respectable per cent. of the produce of Caldwell, Alexandria, Burke, Watanga, Wilkes, and perhaps other counties seeks a market. Let the long promised connection between Hickory and Lincolnton be made by a branch of the C. C. Railway, and we have a direct through line of 243 miles to our own sea-port city of Wilmington. If this connection is ever to be made the sooner the better. No one questions the practicality of the route. All say the grading will be very light. In short it would seem specially designed by nature for a railroad. There can be no doubt it would pay the C. C. Railway, the city of Wilmington, the town of Hickory, and vastly benefit all this Western country. It would be one link in the great chain from the Atlantic Coast to the Great West. Does Wilmington want the connection? and is she willing to aid in making it? Hickory is willing and anxious to do her party, but is unable to perform what is asked of her. We want the benefit of the Wilmington market, to buy and to sell. Does Wilmington want our trade? HICKORY, N. C., May 29, 1877.

A Fatal Encounter in Northampton. [Special dispatch to Index-Appel.] WELDON, N. C., June 2. John M. Moody, a citizen of Northampton county, and well known in Petersburg, was shot and instantly killed by Jesse D. Brantly near the residence of the latter this evening. The act, I learn, was done in self-defence. Mr. Brantly is a gentleman of very quiet and peaceable disposition. The difficulty arose from his being witness in a suit against Mr. Moody. [Special telegram to the dispatch.] WELDON, N. C., June 2. An altercation took place near here to-day between John M. Moody and Jesse D. Brantly, both citizens of Northampton county, in which Moody was fatally wounded. The cause of the difficulty was that Moody had said Brantly perjured himself in a recent law-suit against Moody. To-day Moody, passing Brantly's residence, was accosted, and an explanation asked; whereupon Moody replied by firing five shots in quick succession at Brantly, who drew a pistol and fired twice, killing Moody instantly. Brantly is said to be very quiet and inoffensive, and the other quite the reverse.

Outside at Statesville. [Raleigh Observer.] This morning Mr. L. L. Howell, while out fishing, about two miles from this place, discovered the "dead body" of a woman. She had taken a seat on the bank of a small stream, and by the use of three-fourths of an ounce of opium forgot this world and its cares, and sought another. The following unfinished note was found by her side, and it leaves the cause of her unhappy fate enveloped in mystery and the coroner's jury in darkness. Yours, &c.

Virginia may well be proud of her Pryor—"the brilliant Pryor," as Gov. Letcher styled him, for in the long list of her brilliant speakers and statesmen—"names not born to die," his can equal with pride to but few who can equal and none surpass him in matchless eloquence and classic oratory.—Petersburg Index-Appel.

Spirits Turpentine. In our village graveyard last week, both adults—a circumstance that has not before occurred for years if at all. —Elizabeth City Carolinian: Corn is looking well in Perquimans. So is the wheat. The quarterly meeting was held at Belvidere on Saturday and Sunday; music interest was manifested. R. Bruce was re-elected Mayor of Hertford. —The Goldsboro Messenger reports successful truck farming in Wayne. Mr. Borden cleared over \$1,000 on six and a half acres in garden peas, Strawberries were more remunerative than before. Mr. Cloud has already cleared \$2,000 on an eight acre patch. —Raleigh Observer: Mr. S. L. Riddle, at the Register of Deeds office of this city, has invented and put into practice a method of using a calculator. We have examined it, and find that a labor-saver is almost equal to Smith's cotton-picker. —Elizabeth City Carolinian: The Washington and Jamesville railroad is completed within five miles of Washington. It is reported that when finished the Seaboard and Roanoke will have a daily line put on a daily line of steamers from Franklin to Jameville. —Charlotte Observer: The enterprising firm of Wittkowsky & Rintels, of this city, a few days ago made quite a large shipment of cotton goods, manufactured in the factory of Charles G. Gandy, to a firm in Little Rock, Ark. (Mr. Wittkowsky regards this as the opening of what may prove a valuable trade to North Carolina. —Tarboro Southerner: Mr. John Hunter, of Rocky Mount, in testing the quality and speed of a fine span of horses on Raleigh road, passing by the depot, the train near the new depot, his horse took fright and in rearing crushed one of his buggy wheels, causing him from his seat into the street, without damage to buggy or horses. —Elizabeth City Carolinian: The people of Edenton are talking of a railroad to Suffolk, and the people of Weldon are talking of a railroad to Edenton. The constitutionality of the act of the Legislature by which the town election of Edenton was held, is to be tested. Over 1500 barrels of green peas were shipped to this section from Edenton. They are now shipping Irish potatoes. —Elizabeth City Carolinian: There was a festival at Camden Courthouse on Friday last. The young folks had a pleasant time. There were lots of pretty girls whose bright eyes twinkled with fun and frolic and whose sweet lips curled in wreathed smiles. Ah, what would this world's life be without them? —The corn in all parts of the county has a good appearance. —Charlotte Observer: Raleigh is petitioning the authorities at Washington to re-try the trial of the man at that place. The call for the return of troops is not occasioned by rebellion, invasion, domestic insurrection or an armed conspiracy against the general government, but by the scarcity of money and the general dilapidation of the times. The man in question, they say, miss the \$60,000 the soldiers used to leave annually in their midst. —According to the Southerner one Tom Butler, colored, came near his death. He was digging a well, when he caved and he was covered up by sand. "Prof. Butler" was rescued by a white man—all white—rescued him. When finally rescued, he was insensible; then he began to pray, and as he regained his strength became a raving maniac. The mystery is how he survived so long. He is doing well this morning. —Raleigh Observer: From Col. W. F. Askew, who arrived in this city yesterday, we learn that the most active preparations are being made for commencement week, and the citizens of the village are determined that no effort on their part shall be spared to promote the success of the occasion. Commencement has been appointed to meet Govs. Hampton, Vance, Dr. Deems, Col. Steele and other distinguished guests at the depot and escort them to the village, accommodations will be ready for all who may desire to attend. From all indications it will be a Commencement of "ye olden time." —Elizabeth City Economist: A quælus nature, or rather a nest of lusus nature, was seen at Major John W. Moore's place. A pussy cat was found to have multiplied and replenished the earth, one morning last week, and the multiplication and replenishment consisted of five rabbit-kittens. In all respects rabbits give the most surprising and nutritious food by their offspring, and their tenderness and care, until after a brief existence, death came to their relief. Surely, Edenton county is approximating the millennium, when the cock and the hen, the pig and the sheep, and the little Cupid doth lead them. —The Elizabeth City Economist, in its personal sketches of the ministers attending the Chowan Baptist Association, has the honor to mention the speech of J. D. Huffman, of the Biblical Recorder, spoke frequently in the Association and always well. We hope we shall not be regarded as making invidious distinctions when we pronounce the speech on the Edowment the speech of the session. It embraced the general subject of education in North Carolina, and we wish sincerely that every true son of the old State could have heard it. The general subject consisted in its touching pathos, in its personal illustrations, drawn from household names in North Carolina, of what education, and education alone, has done to raise penury and rags to affluence and honor, it thrilled every fibre of our heart. —Wheat and oats are good in Sampson. Cotton backward. Wheat crop double what it was last year. Cotton crop in Nash unfavorable. Grasses and tobacco favorable. The prospect in Fender poor. Wheat in Anson favorable. The crop, but not crop short. Wheat in Catawba excellent. Corn unfavorable. Oats poor. In Anson grain crops good and large. Stands of corn and cotton good. Clover good. Grasses small. Half-acre corn, wheat and winter oats good, Cotton backward. In Montgomery cotton is looking badly, wheat good, oats poor. Not much grass raised. In Cleveland, wheat in fine, oats average, corn in fair condition. Continued from reports in Department of Agriculture in Raleigh News.

Here is another account of the shooting of John M. Moody, which we copy from a letter in the Raleigh Observer, written from Northampton: "The man Brantly shot and killed Moody, and a suit between Mr. Moody and other parties; Mr. Moody said that Brantly testified to a lie; Brantly had heard this, and passing Mr. Moody in the road while he was conversing with some man by the roadside, she had purchased that day was speedier than she expected, and the world can never know of the act that produced such desperation. Her death in this usually quiet town, and 'I wonder what the secret was' is about all you can hear." W. A. P.

Oxford Torchlight: It was fifteen sheep Mr. Hicks lost instead of eleven, as reported in our last issue. And still the dogs are prowling around, with none to molest them. Our legislators can utilize each other and present gold-headed canes, but they cannot make a law to protect the farmer's sheep from dogs. Oh, no!