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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Judges Supreme Court:

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,
W. N. H. SMITH,

OF Wake.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:

THOS. S. ASHE,

OF Anson.

JOHN H. DILLARD,

OF Guilford.

Judges Superior Court:

SEVENTH DIST.

J. F. GRAVES,

OF Surry.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ALPHONSO C. AVERY,

OF Burke.

NINTH DISTRICT.

JAS. C. L. GUDGER,

OF Haywood.

FOR CONGRESS:

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF New Hanover.

FOR SOLICITOR:

THIRD JUDICIAL DIST.

SWIFT GALLOWAY,

OF Greene.

MACHINERY.

The war that has begun against the use of machinery in some sections of the Northwest is attracting attention. The threats to destroy all labor-saving machinery used on farms or in the household have about as much foundation in right, justice and intelligence as the riots of a maddened mob who burn and destroy at will. The agitators demand legislation to limit the use of machinery and to favor the large class of laborers. Where to begin and where to end—the precise line of demarcation to be established—would puzzle the wisest Solon of the age. We cannot doubt that the tendency—the aim and use of modern machinery is to do away with labor to a certain extent—but how can it be remedied now? Everything has been to stimulate invention and to perfect machinery. People of all grades and conditions have availed themselves as far as possible of all the useful inventions. By the use of these machines production has been made much greater, and, as it turns out, too much labor is saved. Such is the cry, and it appears to be well founded. Men say that the machinery takes bread from their mouths and deprives them of labor. They are turned out of work by the inventions that were once hailed as blessings.

Now how much of this is true—how far machinery displaces the labor of men, we are unable to say. There are two sides to the question, it is claimed. One side contends that machinery has worked no such bad results as the agitators insist upon. They say that machinery has not deprived men of labor or superseded the use of manual help. The *Scientific American* takes this position. It insists that agricultural machinery has proved a real, substantial blessing; that it has so very greatly increased the area in cultivation and the value of farms that it has also increased the demand for help. It says that there has been an actual increase in the number of men employed in the various trades and pursuits affected by machinery. We do not know how this is, but give what a good authority says about an important point in the discussion. Again, the *Scientific American* says that the sewing machines have not been harmful—that the earnings of sewing women have been largely increased thereby, and that the number of women engaged in earning a living by sewing has increased since the invention was made, in a ratio much greater, too, than the ratio of increase for the whole population.

Again we say we do not know how these things are. If the evil complained of exists—if labor has been displaced by machinery to some extent, as is probable, we do not see where the remedy lies. It may be temporary or otherwise. It may be doubted if the remedy lies in discontinuing the use of all machinery and returning to the rude implements of primitive times. Such a course might give labor to many thousands of farmers, but it would result disastrously in several directions; it would

greatly lessen the amount of production, and thereby make bread scarcer and higher; it would throw out of employment hundreds of thousands now engaged in manufacturing all kinds of machinery, and would cause immense loss to thousands who have invested in that business.

What we want is bread in abundance, and bread at the lowest possible price. The New Orleans *Picayune* takes this view of the matter, and reflecting men will probably agree with what it says:

"There is a serious displacement of labor, but how much of it results from suspended or lessened production, or how much is only temporary, or how much will be cured by the readjustment of industries, are facts which time only can ascertain. Whatever remedy may be found it is certain that it will not be to cause labor-saving machinery, and the substitution thereof of hand labor. It is also certain that it will not be found in an attempt to oblige mill owners to share profits with operatives. Any possible remedy must be made consonant with the spirit of our institutions and laws, and far removed from the agrarian dreams of Socialist Utopians. After all, it will most probably be found that organized society must hold itself in the same general attitude towards those who suffer because they can find no work to do as to those who from any cause suffer by reason of being unable to work."

AT KENANSVILLE.

We were at Kenansville on Saturday last. Quite unexpectedly we had the pleasure of hearing the latter half of the speech delivered by Captain Swift Galloway, Democratic candidate for the Solicitorship of this Judicial District. Captain Galloway addressed about one hundred and fifty people in an effective and eloquent manner. He has a fine voice, speaks with deliberation, uses excellent English, is clear, logical and forceful, intersperses his arguments with pleasing and apposite anecdotes, and at times is impassioned and really eloquent. His review of Radical shortcomings was timely, truthful, vigorous and convincing. He was specially happy in his references to the "exhausted judiciary." We expected a good speech. We got more than we expected.

The people of Duplin are much stirred over the Sheriff's election. Two gentlemen, Mr. Wallace, the old Sheriff, and Mr. Hurst, are having a free fight. Both sides appear to be confident.

The crops are fine, but are suffering greatly for rain. There has not been a good rain in six weeks or more.

We may mention that Capt. Galloway is making an active canvass, possibly the most active of any one in the State. He has already spoken in some seven or eight counties. He speaks in Wilmington soon, and if you wish to hear a good political talk go and hear Galloway. There was a large gathering near Kenansville, or there would have been a much larger crowd to hear the next Solicitor.

We met several old friends, and were glad once more to see their genial and kindly faces and to grasp their cordial hands.

NORTH CAROLINA MUST HAVE A BETTER SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A good deal of money is spent annually in keeping the common schools running during a part of the year. Not one-half enough is expended in that direction. Not less than six hundred thousand dollars should be annually appropriated in educating the children of North Carolina. It would be money wisely spent. It would come back a hundred fold in the services which thousands of the children thus favored would render the State. Our forefathers well understood what was necessary for the perpetuity of our free institutions. Upon the intelligence and purity of the people it all depends. A constitutional government cannot last when it rests upon the long suffering and forbearance of a vicious, corrupt and illiterate people. Hence, it behooves us to make a very unaccommodating effort to extend the blessings of education, and to bring every child in the State more or less under the benign and healthful influences of well regulated public and private schools.

This cannot be done without money. This cannot be done unless we have a better system than the present one. We say it deliberately, and with some knowledge of the system, that it is painfully defective, and should be remedied. The man who will give the children of North Carolina ample educational facilities, and will devise a system that shall meet the demands of the age, will indeed be a public benefactor. He would be far more deserving of a monument than the hero of a hundred fights, or the most astute and tireless party leader who ever lived. Next to the great work of preaching the everlasting gospel of the blessed God there can be nothing nobler or grander than to pro-

vide a system of education by which the ignorant shall be lifted from the mire of stupidity and superstition, and placed upon the granite foundation of true knowledge. If, as Dean Swift said, he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew, how great a friend of humanity he must be who expels darkness and superstition from the mind and fills it with the light of intelligence and virtue?

We believe, and have urged, that two things are absolutely necessary that North Carolina may have excellent public schools. First, there must be a larger appropriation of money. Secondly, there must be a better system devised. The present one is a standing reproach. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is not felt. His office is a sinecure. He does no positive good, and can never be efficient under the present laws. His duties are almost altogether clerical, instead of his being the great leader among the educational forces of the State. He should be for at least six months in the year in the field making addresses upon educational topics, and arousing the people upon the importance of training their children for a life of usefulness, virtue and honor. We do not refer to the present Superintendent. He no doubt performs well enough his clerical duties. We mean to say that the system is poor indeed, and that the ablest man in America could not do what was required by the exigencies of the hour whilst operating under the present law.

The Elizabeth City *Economist* is edited by an alumnus of the University. He is one of the oldest, ablest and most scholarly of our editors. He holds this view of the matter we are noticing:

"But the great defect in education in the State is in the primaries. The schools are not keeping pace with the higher institutions of learning. And this is more and more apparent in the schools the further they are removed from the higher institutions. There must be some radical change in them in some way, either in the whole system and constitution of the primary schools, or in their practical management. The free school system, especially, is lamentably wanting in practical usefulness. They amount to nothing. It is really questionable if, under their present conduct, they do not obstruct rather than advance education. The teachers are often utterly incompetent to the tasks to which they have been appointed, and the superintendents who select them are almost without exception indifferent to their duties and unconscious of their responsibility."

This is every word true. We can confirm the statement as to the incompetency of teachers. We have had occasion to see many letters written to a former Superintendent of Public Instruction, and they were, with few exceptions, anything else than creditable. If the duties of the Superintendent have not been enlarged within three years, and we believe such is not the case, we know they can be easily performed by close work during two hours each day. As we have said, the work is clerical entirely under the system used.

We must have a better system. We must have larger appropriations. We must change the whole plan of superintendency. At present we have none; we have only a clerk. We need and must have an efficient superintendency. We must have one or more General Superintendents, and at least one Superintendent for each Congressional District. Let us wake up; let us get in earnest in this great matter that concerns hundreds of thousands of immortal beings.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

That there is a spirit of disintegration and independence just now pervading portions of the State cannot be denied or concealed. It is well to recognize the fact and take proper steps to thwart or check it if possible. The best way to overcome evil is to discern its character and magnitude, and to meet it with vigor and promptness. The danger to the Democratic party in North Carolina just now, if there be any real danger, lies in the apathy of the Democrats. If those who remain firm, unseparated and unshaken, will do their duty all will be well. Whatever of bad results that may follow the independent mania that ravages certain counties will be after all traceable to the indifference, the lukewarmness of the Democratic voters. Stay from the polls and you will certainly hasten the day of Democratic reverse and downfall. If the Democrats—the true party men—only turn out generally, we shall gain another triumph.

We do not anticipate any serious reverses. A few candidates for the so-called independents, who will be able to draw off some votes from the regular nominees, and will get also the Radical vote. But it will be a Democratic triumph. We will elect our three candidates for the Supreme Court and our three candidates for the Superior Court, and will get both branches of the Legislature. But we

most vote and work to accomplish this. The do-nothing policy gets nothing.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 20th has a letter from Raleigh, dated 10th, that gives an insight into our State politics. It is possibly written by a Northern man, but we suspect it is written by a Raleighite, who is trying the difficult role of being a perfectly fair and independent surveyor and reporter of passing events. He may be a Republican for aught we know. If so, what he says will be all the better, for it enables us to see how the outlook appears to an observer and reflecting member of the dead and disbanded party. We give a paragraph or two that will interest our readers:

"The Republican State Executive Committee, at a recent meeting here, decides to put forward no judicial nominees. This was wise, for that party has no show whatever, in any possible contingency, of carrying the State, now or at any time hereafter. As against them, thoroughly disorganized and demoralized as they are, is a party point of view, by Vance's crushing victory two years ago, and by Hayes's admiringly Democratic policy, North Carolina is solidly Democratic by all of 900 majority. I say as against the Republicans. But while tar-beet Radicalism is really moribund, and not merely playing possum, as some of the State journals affect to believe, there is still a strong feeling of dissent among the now dominant Democracy. Not of dissension, for the party has too much vitality for that; but of split, bolt, schism, dissent, and a following after new political teachings and irregular candidates.

DEMOCRACY FALLING TO PIECES.

"In most of the counties where the preponderating negro vote insures the election of Democrats, the Democrats have made no nominations. And in other counties, overwhelmingly Conservative, they have held no conventions to put forth candidates, but leave the field open for a scramble between self-announced competitors, who are equally good Democrats, in a contest of individual popularity. In some cases these rival claimants, that is such as are running for the Legislature, espouse the pretensions respectively of Vance and Merrimon and Vance, but there is an intense earnest partisanship for one or the other of these distinguished gentlemen which divides both the politicians and the people into two nearly equal sections. This division is purely a matter of personal preference, for there is not a particle of political difference between the chieftains of the opposing factions or their adherents, but the hostility of the Conservatives to the Democrats is so intense, and the Democrats are so strong, that the Democrats are utterly unable to get on a par with the Conservatives. It is now at least, no common enemy forms them, and they are united by the same tie, the internal harmony of the Democracy."

Gen. Epps Hunton's invitation to Mr. Columbus Alexander is now the theme for editorializing in the North. Such insolent and depraved sheets as the New York *Tribune* improve the occasion to deride and insult the Southern people. But why should the snarling of such curs be offensive to any decent man? Gen. Hunton felt aggrieved by the assault of Alexander, and he took prompt steps, but he did not challenge his assailant. Here is what he wrote and sent:

"Relying on your declaration in your second card that you are a Virginian, and that you will indicate some place beyond the reach of the District police where a demand for the reparation which Virginians accord in such cases can be made upon you."

This will not make him hable to Virginia law, or disqualify him for a seat in Congress.

We announced yesterday that young James M. Nicholson was drowned in Halifax county. He had taken high honors at the University, and visited his relative, Mr. Octavius Wiggins, of this city, only a few weeks ago. He was very popular and greatly beloved. Some years ago he had a brother, aged 14, who was drowned in the same stream. Just at the close of the war, Capt. Wm. Nicholson, who had been in twenty-five battles, and was captain of the sharpshooters in Wilcox's division, was killed. Within a week his brother, Edward Nicholson, was slain in battle also. They were promising young men. William was the incarnation of courage, and was a capital soldier. Edward was brave, amiable and meritorious. A large circle of relatives and friends were deeply sympathized with the family in their recent sad and distressing bereavement.

It has been ascertained that two rascals who issued the counterfeit on American banks to German emigrants, are well known scoundrels in California. They are now in prison at Munich. They rejoice in being called Jo Chapman and Billy Baker, alias Debon, but gave other aliases when arrested, and counterfeit bills were found on their persons.

The Democratic papers that echo the denunciations of the Radical press of Jefferson Davis are engaged in the smallest kind of business. Mr. Davis has as much right to be heard on living issues as any man of our time, for he is able, experienced and honest. Not many of his assailants can say as much.

—Mr. J. D. Brooks has retired from the editorial chair of the Statesville *Landmark*. Mr. J. B. Ramsey is sole editor.

Return of the Summer Light Infantry.—An Entertainment.—Their Departure for Home, &c.

The Summer Light Infantry reached here at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Steamer *Undine*, homeward bound. They were met at the wharf by Brig. Gen. M. P. Taylor, the commissioned officers of the Light Infantry, Light Artillery and Whiting Rifles, Col. Jno. W. Gordon, of the 2d Regiment; several Staff Officers of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, and the splendid drum corps of the Wilmington Light Infantry, under command of Drum-Major Griffith.

By invitation of F. W. Kurchner, Esq., they were escorted to his residence on Frontstreet, and hospitably and pleasantly entertained, until it became necessary for them to march to the depot.

On arrival at the depot General M. P. Taylor delivered a brief farewell speech, earnestly inviting them to come again, which was fittingly responded to by Capt. Delgar, who expressed his high appreciation of the manner in which they had been received and treated by the Wilmington military, and his hearty thanks for the attention shown him and his command by the people of Wilmington and Smithville.

At the conclusion of Capt. Delgar's remarks three cheers were given the Wilmington military and Gen. M. P. Taylor by the Summer soldiers, and which were heartily returned by the Wilmingtonians for the Summer Light Infantry.

They then boarded the train and were soon being rapidly carried homeward, apparently well pleased with their visit.

A Serious Cutting Affair in Fender.

We learn from parties from Point Caswell, Fender county, who arrived here yesterday, that a murderous assault was perpetrated by a colored man upon two white men at Beauty's Bridge, in that county, on Friday last. It seems that the whites had had a picnic at the Bridge during the day, and at its close a number of the men remained behind and got to drinking. Finally a dispute arose between two brothers by the name of William B. and John Lewis, on the one side, and a colored man by the name of Banter Underwood on the other, which eventually resulted in a fight, in which the two white men got the best of it. The two white men finally walked off in the direction of their buggy, with the intention of leaving the ground, when Underwood, with a drawn knife, advanced upon them from behind, seized Wm. Lewis around the waist, and plunged the knife into his body in several places. He then started in pursuit of John Lewis, who was endeavoring to make his escape, and the latter finally tripped and fell to the ground, when Underwood, who was close at his heels, jumped upon him and stabbed him violently with the knife as he lay prostrate upon the ground. They were finally separated and the wounded men taken to a house in the neighborhood, where their wounds were dressed.

Our informants state that both men were at last accounts in a very critical condition, with scarcely a hope of the recovery of William Lewis, and not much chance for his brother. They reside about three miles from Point Caswell, and William Lewis is a man of family.

It was reported that a posse was organized and pursued Underwood, but the latter, upon being overhauled, stepped to one side and hid behind a fence. Unfortunately there was no officer of the law present, and the desperado was allowed to make good his escape.

There is said to have been another man implicated with Underwood in his difficulty with the Lewis brothers, and that he (a white man) and Underwood both got out in the melee.

Sad Death by Drowning.

We learn that during a picnic in a neighborhood about ten miles below Smithville, on Wednesday or Thursday last, a young man by the name of Benjamin Smith, aged 14 years, went in bathing with a number of smaller boys and accidentally got beyond his depth, when, being unable to swim, he was drowned before assistance could reach him. Deceased, though young in years, was full grown in stature, and was accounted a very estimable youth, being the only support of an aged father and mother, who are nearly heart-broken on account of their sad bereavement. The accident broke up the pleasant party and excited universal sympathy.

A Freak of Nature.

A correspondent, writing us from Boggs, Columbus county, says that Mr. Thos. B. Price, a farmer living in that neighborhood, has a sow that gave birth to ten pigs, about two weeks since, five of which were dead, and the other five he killed, as they did not seem to be doing well. He then placed the sow in a small enclosure where he could give her attention, and in five days from the time she had the first pigs she gave birth to four more, which are doing well. Our correspondent adds: "This can be easily accounted for, as the first pigs evidently came before their time; still it is a strange freak of nature, and I never heard of a similar case."

Crops in Fender.

Capt. Paddison, of the steamer *North East*, reports that there has been no rain in the Point Caswell section of Fender since the morning of the 4th of July, and that vegetation of every kind is parched and shrivelled by the drought and heat combined. He estimates that the corn crop, which was never more promising than it was a few weeks ago, will now be cut short fully three-fourths, farmers being engaged in cutting down much of it in order to save fodder to feed stock.

The Heated Term—Raleigh vs. Wilmington.

A gentleman just from Raleigh says that though the thermometer may indicate very little difference in the intensity of the heat between that place and Wilmington, our city has greatly the advantage in the pleasant sea breezes which almost constantly prevail here, and that in the way of real comfort it is his experience that Raleigh cannot begin to compare with Wilmington. That is, of course, during the heated term.

Importation of Mustangs.—The schooner *Ajax*, Captain Northrop, which arrived here from Malagorda Bay, Texas, on Tuesday night, brought a consignment of one hundred and eight Mexican and Texas Mustangs and ponies, consigned to Messrs. Northrop & Cumming of this city. The schooner, which was built for the purpose of transporting horses, occupied twenty-four days in the passage, and what is a remarkable fact considering the hot weather that prevailed, only one out of the hundred and ten with which she started died on the trip, another having succumbed after she reached port. These horses are what is known as half-bred Mustangs, have small and rather delicate limbs, but are capable of great endurance, are from fourteen to fifteen hands high, and from three to six years old, and are about half broken to the saddle.

They were landed from the schooner at Messrs. Northrop & Cumming's mill wharf yesterday, where stables had been prepared for them, and were objects of curiosity to a large number of persons who went to see them during the afternoon, and to witness the manner of removing them from the vessel.

This is the first direct importation of the sort, but we hope it will not be the last, which will depend in a great measure upon the experiment proving a profitable one. They are said to be excellent as farm horses, particularly on accounts of their capacity for endurance and hard work, and the little expense required to keep them.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

D. B. Applewhite and C. H. Dock, of Columbus county, were before U. S. Commissioner McQuigg, yesterday, on the charge of violating the internal revenue laws by retailing liquors without the necessary government license. The first-named defendant was ordered to give bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court in this city, and the case against Mr. Dock was dismissed.

We have been requested to state that the appointment for the Duplin county candidates has been withdrawn from Rose Hill, for the 30th inst., by agreement of the various candidates, on account of the extreme hot weather.

Supreme Court.

In this Court on Tuesday, as we learn from the Raleigh papers, the consideration of appeals at the end of the docket was resumed and causes were disposed of as follows:

State vs. Mary Packer, from New Hanover; called and continued by consent of counsel.

State vs. Charles Hill, from New Hanover; argued by the Attorney General for the State; no counsel for the defendant.

State vs. Ben Brown, from New Hanover; argued by the Attorney General for the State; no counsel for the defendant.

State vs. Sykes & Merrick, from New Hanover; argued by the Attorney General for the State; no counsel for the defendants.

State vs. James A. Willard, from New Hanover; argued by the Attorney General for the State, and Charles M. Stedman for the defendant.

Vick & Mebane vs. W. R. Pope and wife, from New Hanover; diminution of the record suggested, writ of certiorari ordered, and cause continued.

Solomon Hill vs. Griffin Oxendine, from Robeson; argued by Matt. McLean for the plaintiff, and Giles Leitch for the defendant.

Neill McNeill vs. Chadbourne & Co. et al., from Robeson; argued by Giles Leitch for the plaintiff, and W. F. French and Geo. Davis for the defendants.

C. T. Willis vs. Germania and Hanover Fire Insurance Company, from Robeson; argued by Giles Leitch for the plaintiff, and J. W. Hinsdale for the defendant.

Warning to the Unwary.

Washington Special to Baltimore Sun, 23d.

The dismissal of Mr. Waddell, the Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, for refusing to subscribe to the Republican campaign fund, was undoubtedly intended as a warning to the other clerks, and is so considered by them. The facts show a most flagrant disregard of the civil service rules as laid down by the President, and indicates very plainly that the whole pretense of civil service reform is a hollow mockery. When Mr. Waddell was applied for to a subscription, he stated that while he is not a Republican, he would not contribute to the President's order on the subject, he must decline contributing any portion of his small salary for political purposes. Mr. Waddell was appointed without any solicitation on his part by Mr. McCormick, when the latter was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is known to be a most faithful and efficient clerk, and no dissatisfaction has ever been found with his performance of his duties. The other department clerks will of course profit by his fate, and the campaign committee will have no further difficulty in squeezing what funds they may want out of their unhappy victims. If the small fish are to suffer, so ought the big ones, and the President should therefore lose no time in removing his personal friend, Wm. Henry Smith, Collector at Chicago, who has also refused to contribute to the campaign fund. The clerks in the Treasury Department received today a gentle reminder from the Campaign committee in the form of a circular intimating that the subscriptions must be paid up during this month.

Survey of the Amazon.

[Washington Star.]

Dispatches have been received from Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding the Enterprise, now making a survey of the Amazon. The dispatches are dated Serpa, Rio Amazon, June 15th, 872 miles from Para. The survey is progressing satisfactorily. The Enterprise will go as far up the Madeira as she can with safety. Surveys beyond that point will be made by the steam launch and boats. The health of officers and crew continues excellent. The sick list is no larger than it would be in a home port.

Why is a baby like wheat?

Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family. And when it is made, soothed it with D. Bull's baby Syrup. It contains no opiates.

Spirits Turpentine.

An excursion train is to run from Greensboro to Beaufort on the 6th of August, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Raleigh.

The talk among the Western North Carolina merchants is the free ride to Richmond, Va., given by the business men of the latter. There is a lesson in all this for our Wilmington men of business. *V. & S.*

—According to a report in the Raleigh *News*, the Trinity College Normal School has been a great success. The number of students was 220. Of these 165 were professional teachers; counties represented, 34; visitors, 284. Average attendance of all, 338.

—Raleigh *Observer*: We are credibly informed that three plucky students at the University last session boarded themselves at \$3 per month. They say the entire cost for the collegiate year is \$100. Their tuition and room rent are given them by the University.

—Raleigh *News*: The travel west is now very heavy. Friday on the C. & H. R. and the daily average is 40. —Philip H. Andrews has been appointed Commissary of the First Regiment, N. C. S. G., with the rank of Captain.

—Mr. Smiley Hunter, of Mecklenburg, a heavy Confederate who fought through the war and never caught a bullet, was enjoying his *siesta* in his piazza, when he was barefooted and in an effort to kick a dog broke four toes against a post, as we learn from the Charlotte *Observer*.

—Shoe Heel department in the *Beaufort*: We will give a prize puff to the person sending the Shoe Heel Local the latest cutting from New to the 1st of October. —It was Mr. Hugh McLaughlin and not Luther, that was cut as stated last week, and it turned out to be only a slight scratch on the face.

—Polkton *Argus*: Our young people are expecting to see a grand time in this place the first Friday in August. The Anson Guards will be in encampment the day and a party and entertainment at night. Bring your new churches, Methodist and Baptist, and all the members you can. —Mr. B. S. Boyd brought into our office this week an Irish potato weighing twenty-six ounces.

—Raleigh *Observer*: The North Carolina Local Ministers' Conference will convene at Charlotte on Thursday, July 25th, at 10 o'clock. The first of the roads gives special rate tickets to members and visitors. —Duncan O'Hanlin, Esq., informs us that the survey of the Western road by both routes proposed has been completed, and that a meeting of the Directors will be held at the Franklinton, Randolph county, on Tuesday next, to decide definitely upon the route.

—Morganton *Blade*: We had the pleasure of hearing Bishop Atkinson preach on last Wednesday night from the text "The first shall be last and the last shall be first." One of the wisest efforts we have ever heard of. While reading the *Wilmington Star* the other day, the local remarked, "Look here, what does Bishop Atkinson say, that the up country preacher is a 'preacher'?" We glanced over his shoulders and saw that he read "preachers" for "peaches."

—Charlotte *Observer*: It is learned here that the Richmond & Danville Railroad only proposes to extend to the merchant residence on the Western North Carolina Railroad the courtesy of a free excursion to Richmond. —Mr. John W. Moore, of Long Creek township, has a calf fourteen months old which is giving milk freely. It has, of course, never had any other food. The Chief of the Fire Department has ordered \$125 worth of caps and belts for the Pioneer Fire Company.

—Lincolnton *News*: The Sparking Catawba Springs is the prettiest summer resort in the State. Mr. Jacob Bissner, one of the oldest and most respected citizens, died at his home in this place Thursday evening. —We have been shown a tomato weighing twenty-five ounces, grown by Mr. W. H. Mox, of this place. The growing crops are suffering in this section. Growing crops are suffering immensely. The earth is parched and hot. The gardens around town are almost dried up.

—Greensboro *North State*: Judge and Mrs. Settle and their children arrived last Thursday from their new home in Florida. The Judge looks well. He says he is not as heavy by 20 pounds as when he left. —He and his family are perfectly delighted with Florida. —The people of the gath'ers of sumac can now get for cash, all the sumac they gather and take pains to cure well. —On Monday last Bert Dancy, a young colored man, was arrested for passing a ten dollar counterfeit bill. He was committed to jail for want of bail.

—Raleigh *News*: The work on the new postoffice continues to progress rapidly. The building, as the first or postoffice floor, will be ready for occupancy. The furniture has been ordered. —A handsome residence is now in process of erection for Dr. W. J. Hawkins, at the corner of North and Blount streets, on a portion of the Hayter lot. —On the 13th of August Captain R. H. Bradley will take charge of a "stag party" of excursions to Beaufort. —The thermometer recorded 93 degrees of heat on Sunday at midday. This, despite the rains.

—Concord *Sun*: A young man named Spears, who went on the free ride from Halifax to this county, to Hillsboro last week, played a mean trick upon a maker by attempting to part two colored women who were fighting at that place. Spears moved between them and was struck by a razor one of the women flourished. The razor struck his cheek, grazed his throat and cut a deep gash in his abdomen. Our Enclave correspondent reports corn and cotton badly parched for want of rain. —The sun tents the gift of our vandals. —They are all beginning to look like poor farmers.

—Monroe *Enquirer*: Work on the Baptist Church is being vigorously prosecuted, and it will, in a short time, we presume, be in a condition suitable for the holding of divine worship. —Two paragon lingers from Atlanta have been in town during the past week, and have been well patronized by some of our business men. —A note from Col. John H. Long informs us that on the night of the 13th inst. four of his cows got into his sugar cane patch, and when found next morning two were dead from the effects of eating the green cane, and another lived until about 12 o'clock, and died, only one of the four recovering. —Mr. E. H. Gray lost two cows from the same cause the week before. The cows went as it drunk.

—Warrington *Gazette*: Mr. Eddie Hayes, an estimable young man aged 17 years, and Golar Simmons, colored, were on Sunday afternoon last about 10 o'clock, drowned in the Roanoke at St. Pamans's Ferry, while bathing. One Lambert, white, and another negro, were in the bath also, but seem to know nothing of consequence about the drowning. —Mr. H. was a clerk in a store, and on Sunday morning he was in Sabbath school, but he protested. Both of the victims were on Monday, about 12 o'clock H., taken from his study to a perfect standing posture, with his hands crossed on his breast, utterly unresponsive by the running water. Mr. Hayes was found about 400 yards from Golar, floating in a raft.