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LEE AND GRANT.

Grant's biographer, Gen. Badeau, has been criticized severely already and by Northern as well as by Southern writers. He is unreliable as to his facts and figures. That wonderful writer, Thomas Carlyle, was invariably accurate as to a statement of fact. He was very careful always in dates and figures, and criticism has been able to find scarcely one error in his three great biographies and in that work of marvellous insight, dramatic power and magnificent eloquence, "History of the French Revolution." Carlyle might mislead you by the too free use of colors, but his portraits were drawn with rarest skill and individuality. Lord Macaulay has been accused by inconsiderate critics of being careless as to facts and dates and statistics. But no charge could be more groundless. He has been known to travel a hundred miles to verify a date. He is a partisan—a great Whig—and he is now and then apt to exaggerate the greatness of one or the littleness and meanness of another, but you will never find him blundering in his dates or figures. His memory was one of the most extraordinary known in the history of literature.

But now-a-days you are not expected to be accurate if you undertake to write an article for a periodical or a book. Of what importance are a hundred or two errors? What harm can there be in calling a man James if his name is Thomas, or how can it lower the value of a history if it misses the exact mark on every page so it strikes the target somewhere? As long as such ideas prevail and such demands are made there will be no accuracy observed among writers. Carelessness and hurry will always trip and mar the truth.

In the case of Badeau we are disposed to think he blunders often from design. He has set to work to make his hero a much greater man than he is, and to that end he must misrepresent both facts and figures. For instance, as to facts: he makes Stonewall Jackson fight Siegel, which is not true. Breckenridge fought the Dutchman. He makes Grant a perfect pattern of sobriety all through the war, when the official records show that he was at times given to very excessive indulgences. But our purpose is to refer to his statements in regard to the two armies that were pitted against each other for so long a time in Virginia. Badeau endeavors to undo all that has been written, and to show that Grant's army was but little larger than Lee's, and his losses comparatively trifling. The New York *Herald* has given Badeau full credit for all he says, and thus gives a still further publicity to a falsehood. The *Herald* says:

"Gen. Badeau, as will be seen from the extracts we reprint, not only gives the official return of Lee's army as preserved in the archives, but takes pains to challenge in the broadest manner any attempt to impugn the truth of his statements. Now, if Gen. Badeau's figures cannot be questioned then he has rendered a crowning service to the cause of truth by redeeming the Army of the Potomac from an imputation under which it has long rested in popular imagination—the imputation of never having been able to defeat its opponent until it was four or five times as strong. An army of seventy-five thousand men under Lee, trained soldiers, fighting on its own territory, among its own people, falling back upon its own lines of communication, is a stronger body than any one supposes Grant to have encountered in the Wilderness."

Badeau says there were 500,000 men in the South in arms when Grant assumed command. During the *entire* four years the Confederate army numbered but 600,000 men, according to the official report of Adjutant General Cooper. In the spring of 1864 there were not exceeding 300,000 men under arms in the South, and we would not be surprised to learn that there were not more than 200,000. We quote from Badeau:

"On the 4th of May, 1864, Grant could put into battle on the Rapidan 116,800 soldiers; 94,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry and 8,800 artillery men were reported as 'present for duty equipped,' with the Army of the Potomac—the Ninth corps; 323 guns accompanied the command. Lee's army at the same time numbered 75,000 effective men, exclusive of the troops in the Valley and in the defences of Richmond." Vol. 2, page 94.

This eulogist of Grant and perverter of facts on page 95 of the same volume is pleased to say:

"The assertions of the rebels and their friends in regard to the relative strength of the two armies on the Rapidan have been so inaccurate that I invite particular attention to my statements and to the authority on which they are made."

We suppose that the Southern Historical Society will not allow such statements to go forth unchallenged. It ought to make an official statement of the precise strength of the Confederate army at the beginning of the campaign in 1864, and also of the losses, and numbers surrendered. Doubtless the organ of the Society will have something to say. But its circulation is too limited, and, therefore, a full and fair statement, based upon official reports, should be published by the Southern Historical Society in the *Herald*, *Times*, and other Northern papers of large circulation, or else the Northern people will live and die in the belief that one Northern soldier was able to defeat and conquer one Southern. Every Southern man knows that there was not a half dozen battles in the war where the Confederates were defeated unless fighting against at least two to their one. But let us examine farther.

First as to the strength of Lee's army. Badeau says it was composed of 75,000 effective men, and the *Herald* indorses it. But a distinguished Confederate officer writes to that paper as follows:

"The field return of that date, as given over the signature of Colonel Walter H. Taylor, Adjutant General to General Lee, and to be seen on page 176 of his, 'Four Years with General Lee,' published in 1879, shows 48,902 men and 3,727 officers, an aggregate of 52,629; this return made by Col. Taylor was for the information of his chief and must be accepted as true unless it can be shown to be incorrect."

Lee had 52,629 men and Grant had 116,800, according to Taylor and Badeau respectively, but really the army of Grant was much larger as will appear farther on. The *Herald* accepts as true the latter's statement that Grant's total losses in the whole Wilderness campaign were but 13,601 killed and wounded. It says this puts an end to the generally accepted losses of 50,000 to 60,000 at least. The *Herald* is quite willing evidently to believe any sort of extravagant statements if it will magnify the deeds of the North. But let us see. Let us turn to what the Confederate officer has to say in his letter to the *Herald*:

"The casualties in the Army of the Potomac for the 5th to the 6th of May in the battle of the Wilderness can be ascertained by referring to the report of the Surgeon General of the United States Army. In that report they are stated to have been over 37,500. The exact numbers are not remembered, but are readily determined by referring to that work. The same authority gives the entire loss up to and including May 18 to be a little in excess of 64,000. So great were the losses sustained by his army up to and including May 12 that General Grant was forced to stay his onward march to Richmond for several days. In his report he says, 'The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of May were consumed in manœuvring and awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Washington.' And Secretary of War Stanton in his report claims that there were 47,751 available men for duty in the Department of Washington, the chief part of which were ordered to the front after the campaign opened in 'order to repair losses in the Army of the Potomac.' And this army had, according to the report of the Secretary of War on May 1, 141,164 'available forces present for duty.' All soldiers know from experience in active campaigns that the fighting force of armies is always less than the number reported present for duty; but after making a reasonable allowance for this difference it must be admitted that General Grant's numbers were over two to one, and largely more than double of General Lee's."

Badeau claims that the Federals captured 79,011 prisoners on the retreat from Petersburg. Gen. Lee did not have 40,000 when he left Petersburg. How 79,011 could have been captured would be hard to explain. At Appomattox Badeau says 27,816 soldiers were paroled. These are new figures to us. We have never seen more than 10,000 given as the number of muskets surrendered. But all this should be set forth officially by the South, and the Historical Society is the proper body to do so.

There is much demoralization reported among the employes of the canal company in the Isthmus. They are all despondent and in the dumps.

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WHAT THEY CALL A TRIAL.

There is a wheel within a wheel in the Whittaker case. After costing the people $40,000 to ascertain if it was a fact really that the negro did clip his own ears, and after causing a second trial to continue through two or three months, we are told that the very voluminous evidence is to be reviewed by the Judge Advocate General Swaim before the evidence is approved. The news from Washington is to this effect:

"It is officially stated that the government is well pleased with the conduct of the court martial just concluded after sitting so long in New York, and it is to be hoped that the verdict will be found in full accord with the justice of the entire proceedings. The examination of evidence can scarcely be concluded in less than two weeks, after which it goes to the President for approval. The announcement of the verdict cannot therefore be expected before July 1."

There is a trial, so-called, then the officer, a fire-tried Radical, is designated to review all the evidence to ascertain if the verdict is right, and then if the President, another fire-tried, approves of what has been done, the country will then find out something about it. This is the way truth is upheld and justice done to all concerned. Suppose the County Solicitor revises all the evidence in a criminal prosecution after the jury has found a verdict, before the case is sent up to the Governor for his wishes in the matter. What sort of justice would you call that? The whole thing is a farce and an absurdity. In order to prove the negro's innocency this sort of judicial legerdemain is resorted to. It is just that kind of hocus-pocus in which Radicalism delights.

We are glad to see that a Connecticut paper punctures so pointedly the cheat. The New Haven *Register* says:

"If it should turn out that this narrow-minded partisan who goes by the title of 'judge advocate general,' thinks that the verdict is not 'in full accord with the justice of the entire proceedings,' that is, if the court has found Whittaker 'guilty,' of course the verdict will be suppressed. If it is a verdict of 'not guilty' it will be approved. 'Heads I win, tails you lose,' seems to be the principle that governs 'the government' in this case, but whether Judge Advocate General Swaim, or Garfield, or Blaine, or all three are 'the government,' is information not vouchsafed to the public. It was supposed at one time that the legislative and judicial branches were somewhat important parts of the Federal government, but that notion seems to have become antiquated in Washington circles. It is to be hoped that 'the government' won't be too hard on the military court if the verdict in the Whittaker case doesn't suit."

SHERMAN AND HALLECK.

The speech of Gen. Sherman denying that he burnt Columbia, S. C., and taking issue with Mr. Davis, will be reviewed at length of course in the South. We shall be surprised to see a Northern paper open to the truth in the matter. We venture to say there is not a fairly informed man in the South who hesitates to believe or say that Sherman was the burner of the beautiful little capital of South Carolina. Why he should have so contradicted his own emphatic statements made in his Memoirs is just what we cannot understand. How could he be so blind or forgetful as to suppose his dinner talk would go down as the truth when he had written and published the following. In his Memoirs he says:

"In my official report of this conflagration I distinctly charged it to Gen. Wade Hampton, and confess I did so pointedly, to shake the faith of his people in him, etc."

For the basest purpose he lied deliberately, and now he expects the country to believe him when he denies the charge brought by the Confederate ex-President. We say deliberately, that in our judgment Gen. Sherman deserves all and more than Mr. Davis says in his work concerning him. He belongs to that degraded class of soldiers who brought so much reproach upon the Northern arms. There were men in the Union army who desolated Virginia and Georgia and South Carolina, and who burned a portion of Fayetteville, in this State, who were as malignant, as cruel, as brutal as the soldiers who harried Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth or during Cromwell's Protectorate. They carried on war in the latter half of the nineteenth century quite in the spirit of the men of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—They believed in making war horrible. Read all that Gen. Robert E. Lee did if you would behold the contrast between the methods of the two civilizations as represented by the Northern and Southern armies. But we will not dwell upon this now. We may take occasion to draw the contrast more at length hereafter.

We now avail ourselves of the following which we clip from the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*. Read it, and then let any truth-telling, candor-loving Northern man say if he can that he believes in his heart that Sherman did not burn Columbia, or that he is too noble and merciful and big-hearted to have perpetrated such a devilish deed. The *Chronicle* says:

"When Sherman was preparing, at Savannah, to march into South Carolina, he received from Chief-of-Staff Halleck the following significant missive, which he embodied in his Memoirs:

"'Should you capture Charleston, I hope that by *some accident the place may be destroyed*, and a little salt should be sown upon its site. It may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession.

"'Yours, truly, H. W. HALLECK,
"'Major General, Chief-of-Staff.'"

"To which he replied:

"I will bear in mind your hint as to Charleston, and do not think 'salt' will be necessary. When I move the Fifteenth Corps will be on the right of the right wing, and their position will naturally bring them into Charleston first; and if you have watched the history of that corps you will have remarked that they generally do their work pretty well. The truth is, the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina. I almost tremble at her fate, but I feel that she deserves all that seems in store for her. * * * I look upon *Columbia* as quite as bad as Charleston, and I doubt if we shall spare the public buildings there as we did at Milledgeville."

Now was there ever a more diabolical correspondence? The two men engaged in it ought to be despised to the latest generation of Southerners. Benedict Arnold was a better man than Tecumseh Sherman is. Behold the deviltry of the two representative soldiers of the North. Such base natures deserved to be branded as worse than any Hun or Visigoth. The suggestion of the fellow Halleck is as infamous as possible, and yet he is a Northern exemplar and hero. As to Sherman, his was a swift and ready hand to pillage and devastate and burn. He had an organized corps of plunderers and murderers known as "Bummers." If you doubt this get Dr. Draper's work on the war (a Northern production of high repute), and you can see for yourself. Those two twin-brothers in crime, Sherman and Halleck, deserve an immortality of infamy richly, and we hope they will have it. These two companions in guilt will find that those who "but teach bloody instructions" in the end will have them "return to plague the inventor." It is a most comforting thought that knaves and scoundrels are often overtaken in their own wiles—

"This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of (the) poison'd chalice
To (their) own lips ——."

The Kinston *Journal* says "we have information from a prominent gentleman at Jacksonville that Onslow will go against prohibition by 1,500 majority. He says there are only four prohibitionists in Jacksonsonville township." May the STAR venture to ask if there are any good people in Onslow? Prohibitionists can never be made to believe that Onslow has any chance for salvation if it goes 1,500 against prohibition.

WHAT WILL DEMOCRATS DO?

It is a matter of precious little interest whether the Republican State Committee committed its party against the prohibition bill by a unanimous vote, by a two-thirds vote, or by a bare majority. A State convention usually nominates a candidate for Governor by a majority vote; and however small that majority may be, the party—especially the Republican party—never fails to rally to his support. So of a platform. If it is adopted by a majority of *one*, and is never so distasteful to the large minority, it is nevertheless the platform of the party, and the party accepts it just as if it had been adopted without a dissenting voice. In 1870, the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District was composed of three members. Two of them met in Wilmington and nominated Col. Waddell for Congress, and this nomination was just as binding as if it had been made by acclamation in a full District convention of the Democratic party.

So, what's the odds if a minority of the Republican State Committee did oppose the adoption of anti-prohibition as a party measure? Since the address of that Committee taking party ground against prohibition was issued has the minority issued a counter address advising the Republicans, as a party, not to oppose prohibition? And if they have, what has it amounted to?

We have the authority of one member of the Committee, who was present at the meeting, for the statement that the action of that body was unanimous on the question of opposing prohibition; but as we have said above, we consider this a matter of the smallest possible consequence. The fact is patent that the Republican party of the State will oppose the ratification of the Prohibition bill and that an address of their State Executive Committee has been issued giving the reasons for their action.

This action of the Republicans has no doubt been in contemplation for some time. They have waited until all the Democratic leaders and papers that were likely to favor prohibition at all have committed themselves on that side, and now they come out boldly as a party in opposition to the bill.

It is now an opportune moment for the Democrats of North Carolina to put on their thinking caps and try to determine just where this thing is going to end.

Does it mean the election of a Republican and "Half-Breed" Legislature in 1882 and the defeat of Ransom for the United States Senate? Does it mean that the city of Wilmington and the county of New Hanover are again to pass under Republican rule? Does it mean that all the Republican counties which now have Democratic Commissioners are to be wrested from Democratic control?

It is for the Democrats themselves to decide by their votes whether or not these grave risks and responsibilities are to be assumed.

The STAR is a Democratic paper, and we feel that it is our duty to warn the Democrats of North Carolina that there is danger ahead. The success of the party is imperilled, and the only way to pluck the flower safety from the nettle danger is to vote down the prohibition bill by an overwhelming majority.

This prohibition question is as nothing when weighed in the balance with the question of continued Democratic supremacy in North Carolina.

Mr. Hale, in his last letter to the Fayetteville *Examiner*, says:

"A Boston lady is very much pleased with the Revised New Testament, because, as she says, "it leaves out hell and all these horrid things."

That "Boston lady," like so many others who have given an opinion of the merits of the new revision, criticized *before* reading. The famous and witty Sydney Smith, when one of the chief contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, in the first year of this century, said, "review the book *then* read it." There is a plenty of "hell" in the new revision, and it is as hot as the "hell" of the old, for it is a translation of the same word. Some falsifier telegraphed from London to certain American papers that there was no "hell" in the new revision, and this lie has gone the rounds. The Bostonian jumped at a conclusion, but that is better than jumping the truth or jumping into the place translated "hell."

"The Lone Fisherman," of New York State, Wheeler by name, once heard of in connection with the Vice Presidency under the Fraudulent Administration, actually received 34 votes for United States Senator in the New York Legislature. Senatorial timber is very scarce, evidently, in the big State. It is knotty, crooked, sappy, twisted and in parts rotten.

Grant says he indorses all that Sherman said in reply to Mr. Davis. Sherman has been proved by Senator Hampton to have wilfully slandered him and to have lied deliberately. Grant was proved a falsifier by President Johnson. "Birds of a feather," etc.

Close of the Cock Fight—Charlotte the Victor.

Yesterday was the last day of the cock-fighting at Klein's Garden, and ended the first grand pitched battle between Eastern and Western North Carolina cocks that has taken place in Wilmington. At the close of the main the score stood as follows: Charlotte, 9; Wilmington, 7. The remaining three of the nineteen fights constituting the main were drawn battles.

Both parties to the main have good reason to be proud of their chickens. The contest was a close one, and while we would not attempt to detract from the merit of the Charlotte cocks, we are inclined to the belief that their superior keep and condition gave them the victory. In point of grit, the birds shown on both sides were incomparably fine and would hold their own anywhere in the world.

A Thousand Dollar Challenge.

We are in receipt of a telegram from Judge Taylor, of Battleboro, Nash county, N. C., asking us to announce a challenge to this or any other State for a main of cocks to take place at Weldon, N. C., for one thousand dollars.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings in Called Session.

At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held at at the Commissioners' Room yesterday afternoon, the following named persons for the different wards and townships in the city and county were appointed registrars and pollholders for the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next, to ratify or reject the act passed by our recent Legislature prohibiting the sale and manufacture of all alcoholic drinks except upon a physician's certificate. The registrars and pollholders are as follows:

FIRST WARD—UPPER DIVISION.

Registrar—Archie Alderman.

Pollholders—James Stewart, Charles Murphy, J. O. Nixon, Simon Richardson.

FIRST WARD—LOWER DIVISION.

Registrar—W. H. Turlington.

Pollholders—John H. Strauss, John L. Dudley, James A. Lowrey.

SECOND WARD.

Registrar—Dr. W. W. Harriss.

Pollholders—R. F. Eyden, L. Tate Bowden, Geo. E. Burden, Chas. Mallett, Sr.

THIRD WARD.

Registrar—W. L. Jacobs.

Pollholders—A. J. Yopp, Walker Meares, Allen Evans, John Hargrove.

FOURTH WARD.

Registrar—T. O. Bunting.

Pollholders—P. Cumming, A. L. DeRosset, J. G. Norwood, James K. Cutlar.

FIFTH WARD.

Registrar—John W. Hewett.

Pollholders—J. M. McGowan, J. G. Darden, Washington Howe, J. B. Dudley.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—J. H. Petteway.

Pollholders—W. O. Johnson, J. W. St. George, Wright Dickson, Luke Grady.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—James N. Macumber.

Pollholders—C. B. Futch, F. M. Wooten, Jordan Nixon, C. H. Alexander.

MASONBORO TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—John A. Farrow.

Pollholders—B. S. Montford, Lewis Todd, Joseph Smith, J. J. Hewlett.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP.

Registrar—J. H. Horne.

Pollholders—J. H. Savage, J. O. Wilson, Archie Freeman, W. H. Williams.

Upon motion of Commissioner Montgomery, it was ordered that the matter of awarding contracts for building an addition to the Court House and tinning the Poor House be left to the Finance committee.

It was further ordered that the matter of the ventilation of the Court House be taken into consideration by the Building Committee, and that they report at some future meeting.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Finance committee met immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Education, and opened the bids for the construction of the addition to the Court House and tinning the roof of the Poor House. Messrs. B. D. Morrill & Son were awarded the contract for the former and Messrs. Parker & Taylor for the latter job.

The Colored Republicans.

George W. Price, Jr., who was chairman of the delegation of colored Republicans appointed by the Convention held at Raleigh last month to protest against the unfair distribution of Federal offices in this State, and who was selected as their spokesman on the occasion of their interview with President Garfield on Wednesday last, says that the following is a correct version of the President's reply on that occasion. In reply the President said he sympathized deeply with them in this phase of the situation; that he had no means of knowing the standing of such applicants from North Carolina as were appointed to offices, save through the representations of the party leaders in the State; that it had been his belief, and he had exemplified that belief in his action, that the colored race should be promptly recognized whenever an opportunity offered, as in the appointment of Douglass as Recorder of Deeds and Bruce as Register of the Treasury. He admonished the delegation that they should be particularly cautious in recommending one of their own race for an office, because if any mistakes were made, or the object of their choice should prove unworthy of his trust, it would have a greater influence to prejudice such appointments than if the appointee were a white man with the same faults. He promised them that if they recommended any individual appointments within his gift he would give their wishes due consideration.

The delegation, Price says, were perfectly satisfied with the result of their visit to the President and other officials.

Death of Capt. C. B. Phillips, U. S. A.

Captain Charles B. Phillips, of the United States Engineers, who, several years ago, was connected with the river improvements below this city, died Tuesday night at his home in Norfolk, Va. The New York *Herald*, in a notice of the death of Capt. Phillips, says: "He was born in Massachusetts and served as cadet in the United States Military Academy from July, 1860, to June, 1864, when he was promoted in the army to be first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. After serving with distinction in the field he was brevetted captain for faithful and meritorious services during the operations which resulted in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the army commanded by Gen. Lee. At the close of the war he served as assistant engineer on the defences of Hampton Roads, Va., and as engineer on the staff of the General commanding the Department of the Missouri. He worked also at the defences of Baltimore, Md., and the Potomac river in 1878, and in the same year was detailed to take charge of the river improvements in Norfolk, Va. His death resulted from general debility. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment."

— Mr. W. H. Welsh, of the Baltimore *Gazette*, will, on next Tuesday, deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Princeton College.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Some of the Henderson people deny the report concerning the flag and "death to Old Granville," but the Oxford *Free Lance* insists that the first report was true.

— That excellent weekly, the Wilson *Advance*, has put on a new dress and it looks very handsome and attractive. We congratulate Messrs. Lancaster and Daniels on this evidence of upward and onward.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: A colored man from Fayetteville, was accidentally killed at Sanford yesterday. He came up to Sanford from Fayetteville on an excursion train, and while fooling with another colored man he fell between the passing cars and was mashed to death. Our informant did not learn his name.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Col. Wm. Johnston, of this city, delivered an address at Statesville, Wednesday, before an anti-prohibition mass meeting, of which the *American* says: "The address of Col. Wm. Johnston, at the anti-prohibition mass meeting in this place, is complimented on all sides for its fairness, force and effect on his hearers. The Colonel conceded good intentions among those that desired the law, but plainly showed that its adoption would be a great mistake."

— Wilson *Advance*: The Normal School opened on Wednesday, with fifty scholars. —— Information has been received of the accidental poisoning, at Griffin, Ga., of the family of Mr. W. J. Kincaid, a former resident of Wilson, and others. A party of young people had been invited to his house, and ice cream was served, which contained poison. It is thought that the poison in the cream came from the brass in the freezer. *Later.*—All who were poisoned have almost entirely recovered.

— John J. Sharp replied to Rev. Joseph E. Carter, of Wilson, who made a prohibition speech at Rocky Mount. The Tarboro *Southerner* says: Be that as it may, all conclude that Sharp went too far, in the heat of his argument, in the personal abuse of the reverend gentleman who had preceded him. Some of his personal remarks were simply outrageous and his best friends have told us there was no excuse or palliating circumstance. We hope never to hear of such again. Some of his language was so offensive to ears polite that he was arrested so soon as he got off the stand and fined by the town authorities for using obscene language.

— Toisnot *Home*: Wright Wiggins, an honest and highly respected old gentleman, of Edgecombe county, died on Tuesday evening last of heart disease. —— We learn that on Tuesday last James A. Pitt and a negro by the name of Granville got in a dispute on the plantation of Mr. Arch Braswell, near Whitakers, in Edgecombe county, when Mr. Pitt drew his pistol and fired six times at the negro, several of the shots taking effect. The negro then pursued Mr. Pitt to the house, where he (Pitt) took his double barrel gun and discharged both barrels into the negroe's breast. Mr. Pitt then made his escape, thinking that he had killed his enemy, but from a private letter received here on Wednesday, we learn the negro still lives and the chances are favorable for his recovery. —— Wilson note: The Normal School, which began at the Wilson Collegiate Institute on Wednesday, should be attended by every teacher in the eastern part of the State, who desires to be proficient and successful in the honorable avocation which he has chosen. The tuition will be free to teachers, and the lectures open to all.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Jno. Strawn's little son, Stanley, aged about eight years, while pulling off young sprouts in a "new ground" on Wednesday of last week, was bitten on the left hand by a snake—supposed to be of that species known as a "rattlesnake's companion," and but for timely treatment no doubt the little fellow would have died. As soon as he could be taken to the house cords were placed around his arm at four places, for the purpose of keeping the poisonous matter out of the body. A poultice was prepared of tobacco, salt and turpentine and applied to the wound, and in an hour's time, a pint of whiskey was given him. Afterwards a pint of sweet milk, in which an herb had been boiled, was given him. His hand and arm swelled to alarming proportions, and became discolored. He was very sick for twelve hours, and speechless for six. After this a reaction took place, the swelling began to subside, and he began to get better. His hand is yet very sore. The snake, we are told, measured about three feet after being killed.

— Elizabeth City *Economist*: Perquimans county dots: The bridge over Perquimans river, near Hertford, is the heaviest and most expensive work on the line from Elizabeth City to Edenton. They are setting the piles. The corn, cotton, rice, wheat and other crops look well. ——Elisha Simpson lost by fire, on Monday night, the 8th inst., his barn, corn, fodder, stables, horse and colt. Jerry White, being suspected of the incendiarism, was arrested and taken before Justices Newby and Bennett. ——Gates county items: Farming is getting on finely. The crops are looking well. ——The prohibitionists of the county met in the court house at Gatesville on the 6th inst. for the purpose of organization. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Amiss and L. L. Smith. The magistrates met on the same day for the purpose of electing a general superintendent of public schools. John R. Walton, a zealous friend of education, was elected.

— The Atlanta *Sunny South* says: There lives in North Carolina a family notable for nothing, as far as is known, but an indiosyncratic fondness for being married in unheard of and absurd places. The wedding of the youngest daughter is just announced in a cliff near Cove Creek, one hundred and fifty feet in the air, the place being, old tradition says, an Indian refuge. The father and mother of this romantic young woman took upon themselves the holy bonds of matrimony in a balloon, which, by the way, became unmanageable before the bridal party came to earth, so that they barely escaped with their lives, passing the bridal night tossing about in a bank of very wet clouds, the bride being deathly sea-sick. The eldest son of the family kept up the traditions of his house by wedding his bride in a diving bell, although in taking a second wife he contented himself with a simple marriage by telegraph. [This will do for summer reading. It is light, airy and sentimental. Like most of fictions it is not founded on fact.—STAR.]

— The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Department of Agriculture says: Since the last *Bulletin* was issued a good deal of work has been done in securing immigration for North Carolina. The regular correspondence of the office with Mr. Fall, our agent in Great Britain, has been interrupted by his severe illness, consequently our reports from him are not as full and satisfactory as usual. He has, however, sent out several families who have gone to Western North Carolina with the intention of raising sheep. A number of Englishmen of considerable means, who had been induced by Mr. Fall to come to North Carolina to prospect for settlements for themselves and others, spent two or three days in Raleigh, saw all the places of public interest, and expressed themselves as pleased with what they saw. They were provided with prospectors' tickets, and went to Asheville to make that place headquarters for visiting the western section of the State. Several gentlemen from the New England and Middle States have called at this office on the way to the Piedmont section and Western North Carolina to get all the information possible in regard to sheep raising in those sections.