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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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AN ENCOURAGING WORD.

A friend of ours, an unusually in telligent observer, has been travelling for some months in the States farther South. He says in large districts there is an actual cry for bread. The drowth of last summer played havoc with the prospects of hundreds. He says Eastern Carolina, in his opinion, is better off than any other part of the South, and as a farming section, take it all and in all, is to be preferred to any portion of the South he has ever visited. This applies of course to the better portion of Eastern Carolina. He says in these por tions the houses, condition of fences the improvements generally are ahead of any section he has visited in the States to the South of us. Let North Carolinians be content. God has given them indeed a goodly heritage. If proper industry, economy, and judgment are exercised the results in North Carolina are as favorable as in other sections of which you hear

much and know little. We would like to see a reliable report of actual results of farming in the various sections of the State. reports of corn per acre made in Craven, Beaufort, Hyde and other counties: of cotton per horse or per acre in Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, Wilson, Greene, Pitt and other counties; of tobacco per hand or per acre in Granville, Vance, Person, Warren, Orange, Caswell and other counties; of wheat, rice, potatoes, peanuts, and other products in favored sections, were published and distributed widely then surprise would follow. It would be seen that no State rivalled much less excelled, North Carolina in the production of many prime articles of food and use. The Agricultural Department might, with its facilities, obtain such reports, and they

would be instructive. In conversation with a distinguish ed gentleman of New England lately we took occasion to tell him of some of the results familiar of cultivating tobacco. When we told him we could find many farmers who made from \$600 to \$1,700 to each hand they worked, or from \$300 to \$600 per acre in the growth of tobacco, he was astonished. He had never heard of such facts before, although Connecticut on its rivers grows a good deal of tobacco that is much sought after. What is needed is for North Carolinians to learn more concerning their own State and its productions, and then, instead of hurrying off to other States, to remain, and, by well applied industry, help others place North Carolina farther to the front, Then let facts be gathered and sent beyond our lines. If the State Agricultural Board were to gather reliable statistics and embody them in a compact article and publish in the New York Herald or Sun, a half million people would see it that could never learn it from circulars or State

KEEP DAKOTA OUT.

be an outrage to erect the Southern part of Dakota into a State and admit it into the Union. If there was no need for two more Senators you would never hear a word of its admission as present. On the other hand, if Texas, with its immense area and more than two million inhabitants, was in the North, and by cutting it into a half dozen slices as many as twelve Republican Senators could be added, who doubts for a tention; for in them we are certain to moment that this would be done? meet with great beauty of thought not heard of much destruction of property The truth is there are enough small | and very elegant diction."

VOL. XIII.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1882.

States already. New York, with five million inhabitants, has no more Senatorial representation than Rhode Island has, which is not as large as an old time Rosnoke plantation.

There are some special objections to the admission of Dakota. The part of the Territory it is purposed to admit is tainted like Minnesota and Mahoneism with repudiation. The Philadelphia Press, Republican, says:

"Yancton county, wherein the capital and chief city of the Territory is situated, issued \$200,000 of bonds in aid of the Dakota Southern Railroad. This was ratified by a pepular vote, the bonds were sold the road was built, and the county received an equivalent in the capital stock of the railroad company."

It got all the benefit possible and then repudiated the debt. But there is another objection, and a very serious one. The population is very, very mongrel. Not half are desirable neighbors. Even supposing it has the requsite population, the character of one-half the people-halfbreeds, Mexicans, etc.—is such as to make it a very doubtful problem of giving them an opportunity of having hand in shaping the political destinies of this great country. The Senate committee on Territories have agreed upon a bill requiring a special census in July, 1882, to ascertain the number of inhabitants. The new pportionment, 151,912, is proposed as the minimum population allowable for Dakota's admission.

There are many precedents to justify as small a population being deem ed sufficient, but bad precedents ought not to be copied. Colorado had less than 100,000. Nebraska 60,000 less than the old-basis of epresentation when admitted. The following is instructive. We copy rom the Philadelphia Press:

"Nevada had less than one-third of the ratio when admitted in 1862, and has increased but very little since. Oregon had 52,469 at the date of its admission in 1859, while the ratio of representation was 93,423. Florida fell equally below the ratio when admitted in 1845, with 54,000 inhabit tants. Arkansas was received with 52,000 in 1836, Illinois with 34,000 in 1818, Ohio with 41,000 in 1802; but so low was the that the new States, even with this population, in no case fell far scant population, in no case fell far short of what would justly entitle them to one member in the House. On the other hand, Alabama was admitted with 144,000 people when the ratio was 33,000, Maine with 208,000 when the ratio was 35,000, Michigan with 200,000 with the ratio at 47,700, Texas with 250,000 with the ratio 70,680, Wisconsin with 210,000, ratio 70,980, Minnesota with 150,000, ratio 94,423. Iowa, California and Kansas each had a population exceeding the ratio of representation as it then stood. Of the twenty-five States which have been admitted since the formation of the Constitution only six had a less population at the time of admission than would have entitled them to one member in the House of Representatives under the apportionment law then in force."

There is no need of another State at present. Thirty-eight States are ample. Let Dakota wait. Let i pay its honest debts, and when it has 250,000 or 300,000 inhabitants, and not of the mongrel stripe, then let it be admitted. It is an imposition upon the States to admit it now and under the circumstances.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFEL LOW.

Longfellow is dead. America ha lost one of its greatest poets, and many will say its greatest poet Without undertaking to determine a question of taste and judgment, we can say unreservedly that a man of very real and pure genius has passed away. In England he was better known, was more generally read than any other poet of our country. With the solitary exception of Tennyson, whose poems are more widely known than those of any English poet of the last hundred years, Longfellow's productions are more sought after by the middle class than those of any living author. It is not difficult to see why this is so. The beauty, simlicity, truthfulness, melody and gh morality of his poems commend them to all kinds of tastes and make hem specially pleasing and refreshing. His muse was most chaste. Nothing impure, nothing unsound, nothing false will be found among his voluminous writings. He was true to a high ideal, true to art, true to nature, and nothing came from his graceful and winsome pen that would not bear the full light of day or the scrutiny of the Judgment Seat. Said Blackwood's Edinburgh Maya-zine years ago: "We are thankful that the present age is graced by such a poet as Longfellow, whose extraordinary accomplishments and research,

and devotion to his high calling, can

not be overrated. His productions

must always command our deep at-

Purity of diction, a chastened and rich imagination, the selectest vocab ulary, the most delicate taste the of art in its manifold details, an ear attuned to the softest har command over many forms of metre, a smoothness and sweetness of style equalled by few, a simplicity that added a peculiar charm to artthese, as they appear to us, are the marked and manifold excellences of his finest and highest workmanship. Many of his poems will live with the language, we may not doubt. His "Psalm of Life," his "Seaweed," his "Rain in Summer." his "Resignation," his "Building of the Ship," his "Evangeline," possibly, his "Prometheus," his "Two Angels," his "The Warden of the Cinque Port," all poems of beauty and some of power, and all saturated with genius, will be read with delight through the coming ages, we feel assured. We have mentioned but a few of his most noticeable poems. With an art that was patient and secure, with a learning that was full and accurate, with a devotion that was constant and unwearied, with an imagery that was varied, choice and abundant, with an insight and imagination equal to supreme moments, Longfellow gave to the world poems of almost unmatched beauty and tenderness We can attempt no elaborate analysis or prolonged discussion of his noblest works. His two novels, his many poems, his admirable transla-

of admirable gifts, has joined "The innumerable caravan, that moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall

tion, we may not stop to particular-

of pure life, of very high qualities,

America is bereaved. A man

His chamber in the silent halls of death.' His life was so gentle, his aims so high, his works so good, we may hope that the sweet and benevolent and refined poet in his last days and last hours was "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" in the merits of the Crucified One.

Mr. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, in 1807. His father was a distinguished lawyer. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825. He visited Europe two or three times. In 1839 he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to succeed the distinguished author of "The History of Spanish Literature," George Ticknor, in that year, as Professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard University. His first volume was published in 1839. From that time until within a few months his pen has been prolific. At a ripe age, honored, revered and loved from his native State to the Gulf and indeed wherever pure literature in its most engaging forms is cultivated, Henry W. Longfellow has died in peace at his historic home at Cambridge alas A saines adalas A "How blest is he who crowns in shades

life of honor with an age of ease, And all his prospects brightening at the heaven commences ere the world b

The Wilmington STAR finds it uphill usiness teaching the Northern press how to spell Trescot. We never expect to be able to teach that bull-headed press any thing ourselves—that is about Southern men or their actions or names.—Richmond

If the best Southern papers were to spell the historian Prescott's name with only one t the Northern papers would speak of Southern igorance and very properly. Every man has a right to spell his own name to suit himself, and it is an abuse of privilege even for a newspaper to corrupt it.

The dry windy weather of the past few days has resulted in serious fires in the woods in every direction. A gentleman who came up from one of the sounds vesterday says the roaring of the fire as he passed along the road was fearful. Several vesterday, stated that they were fighting the fire all Friday night to keep it off their fences and other property. A party went up on the top of the Bank of New Hanover building with a spy-glass, yesterday afternoon, to see if they could make out the location of a heavy volume of smoke they noticed suddenly appearing, and they were of the opinion that it came from Wrightsville Sound and were apprehensive that some building was burning there; but others supposed that the fire in the woods had got into some "bay" in that direction, where the growth was very thick, which caused the thick black smoke. So far, we have in that particular direction.

Jersey; Gen. A. Pardee, Maj. T. F. Cowley and Capt. Wise of Philadelphia; Col. H.

C. VanNosiland, of New York; and Gen. R. F. Hoke, of Raleigh, were in the city vesterday on a tour of observation as to the rminal facilities of the Carolina Central Railroad and to inspect the advantages of Wilmington as a port through which to ship iaon ore from the famous Cranberry Mines in Western North Carolina. They were induced to come here by the manager of the Carolina Central, and we are glad to earn that the impression they of our port was most favorable. These gentlemen are largely interested in the mines mentioned, and in the event of their favorable report as to their observations. Welmington would be selected as the most desirable port for them to ship through Should they so determine, they will extend their line from the mines to Newton in Catawba county, the objective terminus of the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, which connects at Lincolnton with the Carolina Central Railroad and makes a through route over it to this place. Again, if this rrangement is decided upon, other capitalists propose completing a road now under constructon from the Cranberry Mines westward from Johnson's City, on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, to the Ohio river. This would give us the shortest line to any Atlantic port from the West, and is therefore, of course, a consummation highly desirable.

It is not a visionary scheme, but one of practical moment, and it is more than likely that steps will be immediately taken looking to its fulfillment, upon which we congratulate our city and people. This movement, induced and influenced entirely by Col. John M. Robinson, argues well for the advancement of Wilmington, and proves clearly that the new owners of the Carolina Central have a live and practical interest in our prosperity, and have at once begun to display their feeling in an unmis-

Destructive Fire in Fender County. A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Point Caswell, says that one of the most disastrous fires that has ever occurred in that section began Wednesday last, on the plantation of Dr. J. R. Hawes, about six miles above Point Caswell, and swept through the pine forest and over the fields, destroying everything in its way. Boxed trees, tar kilns, and the fencing on the farms of Dr. Hawes, Mr. J. H. Murphy, Mrs. Joel Moore, Messrs, Eli and D. G. Larkins and others were burned. It is estimated that at least six miles of good fencing have been destroyed. The large dwelling of Mrs. loel Moore was at one time in great danger, nit was saved. The wind was blowing at a strong rate from the northeastall day and it was impossible to stop the fire.

The correspondent adds: "At this time (8 P. M. Thursday) the fire is still burning, but is held somewhat in check. It is impossible at present to tell the extent of damage done, and especially to the turpentine trees. It falls heavily on the farmers, as most of them had just finished their fences preparatory to planting. Dr. J. R. Hawes, who I suppose is the heaviest loser, was in your city and returned to-night on the steamer Dawson."

Spirits Turpentine on the Boom. Spirits turpentine has been on a sort of

'boom" in this market for several days past, and yesterday the price went up to 55 cents, the highest figure reached since the memorable "boom" in 1872, when, on or about the 20th of February, the quotations were 86 cents for regulars, 861 cents for New York packages. At the same time rosin was quoted at \$4.25@4.30 for Strained and Good Strained and tar at \$2.75@2.80 per barrel. In looking through the books in the Produce Exchange we notice that spirits turpentine went up to 49 cents on the 20th of December, 1876, was quoted at the same price again from the 12th to the 25th of March, 1880; went up to 511 cents on the 28rd of September, 1881; to 51 cents on the 29th October, 1881, and to 54 cents on the 28th of November, 1881, which was the highest point reached before yesterday since the big "boom" in 1872, already re

ceidental Drowning of a Young Girl Rebecca Pierce, aged about 10 years, daughter of a Mr. Pierce, formerly of South Carolina but for two years past a resident of Shallotte, Brunswick county, crossed small creek in that vicinity on Monday last accompanied by a small colored girl, and on starting to return later in the day found the foot-log upon which they had crossed had been submerged by the rising tide. They ventured to pass to the other side, however, and in the attempt the white girl was swept from the log and drowned. The little colored girl gave the alarm, but her cries were not heeded at first, and when her father at last went to the creek to investigate he found the body of Rebecca Pierce floating near the surface, being upheld by her clothing, and quite dead.

Cotton Receipts. The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending yesterday footed up 1,649 bales, as against 970 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The receipts for the crop year up to date foot up 120,713 bales, against 113,470 bales to March 28th, 1681, showing an increase in favor of 1882 of 17,243 bales.

- Messis, Norwood Giles & Co. of the Carolina Rice Mills, have decided to establish a branch business at Washington, in this State, and will soon commence the erection of the necessary building for that purpose, salella salt most layers

inch stands has seasonach an

line Appointments Considered-Pen-nypacker Confirmed as Collector for the Wilmington District-A Dead-Lock Over Tom Cooper's Nomination

—A North Carolinian Nominated as
Minister to Liberia—The Star Route Cases The Anti-Polygamy Bill Signed

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Washington, March 23.—The Preside o-day nominated John H. Smyth, of North Larolina, to be Minister to Liberia.

committee, on the Florida contest, have agreed to report favorably to seating Bisbee. The Secretary of War to-day issued instructions that fifty additional hospital tents be forwarded from Philadelphia to Vicksburg, Miss., for the benefit of the sufferers

The Senate in Executive session confirmed Enos J. Pennypacker, of North Carolina Collector of the Customs District of Wil-

greater part of to-day's Executive session was consumed in a contest over the nomination of Thomas N. Cooper, as In-ternal Revenue Collector of the Sixth Dis-trict of North Carolina. His confirmation was earnestly opposed by the North Caro-ina Senators, on the ground that the apointment is obnoxious to them and a ma ority of the people of the State. A vote on the question of confirmation resulted, yeas 22 nays 24, but a motion to reconsider the ejection was immediately entered, and all efforts to lay this motion on the table were uccessfully resisted by a resort to fillibus ering tactics, and the Senate adjourned ithout final action. The vote was a strict earty one, except that Senator Davis, of united with the Democrats in voting against Cooper's confirmation, and Call Cameron and Logan did not vote with the Republicans, but were understood to be paired with each other, although it was not

At the opening of Shipherd's testimony o-day, before the Foreign Affairs commit tee, Shipherd waived his objection to naming the mysterious Senator, and said it was lair, of New Hampshire. Blair and one other were the only Senators or members who had become interested in the affairs of the Peruvian Company, or who had been approached on the subject. He declined to name the other man, or say whether he was in the Senate or House. Shipherd then produced a copy of his missing letter of May 21st, to the President, and it was read by in detail the claims and places of the Peru-vian Company. The letter made reference to a number of inclosures, namin the prospectus of the company, a draft of eement with Peru, and stated that it was deemed best to lay the whole matter before the President and to swall of such suggestions as he might deem proper to be made in the premises. That no difficulty was anticipated in a settlement of all the differences without asking further government aid than that already indicated. It spoke of the magnitude of the interesting of the at one thousand million dollars, and ind cated that ex President Grant would be offered the Presidency of the Company, and that its board of directors would include gentlemen equally well known and capable. The witness was unwell to-day and the examination was brief.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Star Roughses were called in the Criminal Court tay, "before Judge Wylie, but as the d fendants were not ready they were post poned until Saturday, when the necessity of pleading to the indictments will be per The President has signed the Ant

Polygamy bill. Cadet Whittaker's Discharge—The Peruvian Investigation Postponed [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Secretary of War has issued a special order dis-charging Cadet J. C. Whittaker from the Military Academy, on recommendation of the Academic Board, because of deficiency

Jacob R. Shipherd sent to the House Foreign Affairs committee this morning a hysician's certificate of illness, and the eruvian investigation was adjourned, subect to the call of the chairman.

Education and Labor held a joint meeting to-day, to hear arguments presented by members of the National Educational Convention now in session in this city, in advocacy of their appeal for a Congressional grant of immediate aid to the Southern States to supplement their efforts to provide for educating all the children within their

Among those who addressed the commit ee'in advocacy of an appropriation were Dr. Dickinson, Secretary of the U.S. Board of Education; State Superintende G. F. Orr, of Ga.; O. S. Thompson, City Superintendent of Charleston; Mayor Courteney, of Charleston; Mr. Bryan, son of U. S. District Judge Bryan, of S. C.; Rev. Dr. Porter, of Charleston, and seve ral prominent Northern educators. Senator Blair, chairman of the Senate committee, addressed several questions to the delegates as to the amount of government aid desired, the period during which it should be afforded, and the methods of distribution. In reply it was stated that fifteen millions ; year for ten years would be the smalles sum needed to effectually supplement the fforts of the States.

In the U.S. Supreme Court to-day, Tiddy, of Albany, N.Y., filed a request for leave to file a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiarari to bring the case of Sergeant Mason before that court. The Chief Justice took the papers and said he would try to give an answer Monday

VIRGINIA.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] Lynchbung, March 25,-Information eached here from Amherst Court House to-day, to the effect that James Rhodes, the murderer of the Masseys, in Albemarle, was captured near Cunningham's Mill, in this county, on Thursday evening and

NORFOLK, March 25 .- The steamer John Hopkins, from Boston for Baltimore via Norfolk, yesterday rescued the crew of the schooner James Martin, from New York for Richmond, with a cargo of guano. The schooner became disabled in

guano. The schooner became disabled in a gale on Thursday night, and was abandoned in a sinking condition.

The schooner A. H. Leoning, from Richmond for Elizabethport, New Jersey, loaded with railroad ties, put in here to-day for repairs. She came in collision last night off Smith's Point with an unknown vessel and broke her main gaff and tore sails.

A Galveston (Texas) dispatch says that a railroad wreck occurred Friday on the International & Great Northern Railroad, in which Engineer Long was instantly killed and his fireman injured.

Gradual Subsidence of the Overflow Preparations for Planting.

MISSISSIPPI.

YAZOO CITY, March 23 .- The river fell two inches at this point last night, making a total fall of four inches since noon on

The City of Yazoo arrived from Talls hatchie river and reports a fall of litteen inches at Sharkey, and that the river is falling at the rate of four inches in twenty-four hours. Heavy rain fell at Greenwood, which caused a temporary check in the decline at that place. Along the Yazoo river, below Greenwood, the fall averaged five inches. The extreme suffering reported five inches. The extreme suffering reported on Tallahatchie river was greatly exaggerated. According to statements of officers of the steamer City of Yazoo, the people in that section of the country are well provided for, and in some places preparations are being made for planting crops.

VICESBURG, March 23.-News from Supflower the water is from two to the Sunflower the water is from two to three feet higher than ever known. The steamer landed at every habitation from the mouth up, and made special inquiry concerning the wants and condition of the people. There was no demand for provisions, as almost every one had enough on hand to last ten days. Grain for feeding stock seemed to be the principal need, and was freely supplied. was freely supplied.

LOUISIANA.

The Situation in the Overflowed Distriets - Great Loss of Stock-Negroe Demoralized-Planters Still Hopeful of Making Crops.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The Times nocrat says the steamer Tensas arrived at Delhi yesterday. Its correspondent tele-graphs a graphic description of affairs in that section and along Black river. At the mouth of the river information was ob-tained that Hog Pond crevasse had sub-merged six large plantations. The stock generally has been sent out of that section to the hills in Mississippi. On the way up to Delhi the steamer picked up several families who were in search of high ground. After reaching the mouth of the Black river the entire country presented the appearance of a yest inlead see not a specific pearance of a vast inland sea, not a spot of and being visible anywhere. The houses on the farms are abandoned. Only the chimneys and roofs of the houses were seen above the flood. The occupants had ong since removed the stock and household goods to the high lands further up the river. Nearly all the women and children in this section have been sent to the hills, but the male portion, white and colored, are living n gin-houses and corn-cribs, the floors of which are scaffolded up above the water They are working hard to save their stock by conveying them in flats to the highlands At least eight plantations on Black river

At least eight plantations on Black river are submerged, with nothing to mark their locality but the house tops.

A Delhi, La., special says that Black and Tensas rivers and bayu Macon are rising rapidly, and fears are entertained that the stock scattered along these shores will be drowned. The loss of stock now is estimated at \$50,000. Fifty-eight thousand people live along these streams and buttivate 100.000 ceres of land.

The overflow in Concordia parish extended from Black river to the Mississippi, a distance of thirty-five miles. The people are all in good health, and say that if the water subsides by the middle of May they will make a full crop.

Prominent planters on the Tensas river stated that they were opposed to the issu ance of government rations, as there was no destitution along that river so great that the people could not relieve, and the rations would demoralize laborers. Planters generally are able to feed their hands until the flood is over. The negroes had already refused to assist in conveying out stock, saying that the government would send them rations. Other planters, however, said that many o them could not get the city merchants to advance supplies, and unless the govern-ment furnished rations there would be great stitution among the colored people,

NORTH CAROLINA.

perations of the State Treasurer is Reference to Funding the State

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1 RALEIGH, March 24.—The operations of L. Worth, Treasurer of North Carolina in reference to funding the State debt, were made public to-day. He has funded \$8, 819,745 of old North Carolina bonds into new four per cent, bonds, and given in exchange \$2,598,850 of new bonds. Three million, nine hundred and seven thousan and three hundred dollars of old bonds re main outstanding, unfunded. The period within which the exchange could be made

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Opposition to the No Fence Law-In-TRy Telegraph to the Morning Star.

has expired under the act of the Legislature

COLUMBIA, March 24.—Masked rider have visited the farmers in this county, wh were getting their pastures enclosed to com-ply with the stock law passed by the last Legislature, which goes into effect April 1st. Threats have been made of incendiary fires if the fences are removed and the pa ties endeavor to cultivate unenclosed lands The recent fire in Richland, and one in Kershaw county, are attributed to the stock

MISSISSIPPI.

Reports from the Overflowed District Fall of the Waters-Loss of Hogs

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] VICKSBURG, March 25.-The steam Tributary has arrived from Steele's bayou. She reports the Greenfield plantation of Col. E. D. Richardson fully half out of water—at least one thousand acres—and that at Capt. G, B. Cowen's Esperanza place there are fully six hundred acres out. But a slight fall is reported in the lower portion of the bayou.

About \$8,000 in money and a large amount of provisions and clothing have been raised at St. Louis for the benefit of ufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi

Capt. Lee, in charge of the government relief expedition up the Sunflower and Ya-zoo rivers, estimates the total loss of hogs in Yazoo county, and the loss of cattle, at in Yazoo county, and the loss of cattle, at fully 75 per cent., and all the fencing with many of the smaller houses are destroyed. He recommends the distribution to continue at least two weeks at Johnsonville, and three weeks in the lower Yazoo country, by which time he thinks work will begin in the fields, and then the people can probably take care of themselves.

PREPINCIP

Pittsboro Record: Mr. W. L. Hutson, of Matthews Township, has invented and had patented a new corn planter that will save the labor of five men.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkie, of Golf Township, has sixty-eight grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. Her oldest grandchild is thirty one years old.

We are pleased to hear such favorable reports of the growing crops in this county.

- Charlotte Observer: Mrs. Ella Dixon, wife of Mr. T. W. Dixon, died last Graham, wife of Mr. Robert Graham, died at her home, three miles south of Charlotte, last Monday. Mrs. Graham was in her 29th year. — Under the comract made by the city there were forty-five hydrants erected by the Water Works Company—all of them double—which is perhaps amply sufficient in number to meet the necessities of the city

Asheville Citizen: Asheville Superior Court has entered upon its second week, having still the consideration of the State docket before it, upon which there were 180 cases. In the case of William Johnson, indicted for murder, the defendant is not taken and the witnesses are discharged. The old cases against Milton S. Littlefield for conspiracy, and John Pool for libel, still appear at the head of the docket as reminders of past history.

- Rockingham Spirit : Fifty arrests were made by the town police since May last. — A little boy, son of the late Dempsey Gibson, of Beaver Dam township, accidentally shot himself in the hand with an old pistol last Saturday morning. A colored man, whose name we failed to learn, was brought to town and lodged in fail last Monday night by deputy sheriff D. D. Livingston, charged with capturing a horse and buggy from a white man on the public highway in the lower part of this

- Wadesboro Times: Eleven more immigrants will arrive here from West Virginia to-night. They are a good class of immigrants. —The cotton receipts of Wadesboro, so far this year, are a little less than last season—under a thousand bales, we understand, —Mr. John T. Patrick has handed us a phial of the cotton seed oil, and a biscuit made with it used as land. The oil is clear and looks just like oil ye oil, and is almost tastless. The biscuit is white and light and tastless as good as a lard biscuit — Lilegville correspondent. Of cuit. — Lilesville correspondent : O course you read Duncan K. McRae's obitu ary notice of the late Judge French, and of course pronounced it scholarly, eloquent, true, elegantly conceived and beautifully written. How could it be otherwise by

— Milton Chroiticle: "Man wants but little here below." And I have learned that he generally gets it when in the news-paper business.—Boz. [Kurrect, Bozy.]— Chron.—And now Oxford gallantly steps forward and proposes to build a rail road from that town to the Person line, in the direction of Roxboro. Oxford! When did she pay off her debt for building the road to Henderson?

And South Boston, daughter of old Virginia, emerging from her egg-shell, will build a fine broad gauge from the North Carolina line clean to Lynchburg? Person can and will surely carry it on via Roxboro to the Orange line, and the gallant Durham bull will paw the road from the Person line to Durham. Lo ! how easy it is to build

- Winston Sentinel: On last Wed esday, near Westfield, in Stokes county ph. Moore, colored, went to the house of ne of killing, and told him he had killed Staples, we learn that no warrant was issued until next day, and by that time the murderer had made good his escape. Our crop prospects were never better at this season of the year. Wheat, of which a larger acreage was sown than usual, is looking remarkably well—too well, some of the farmers say. So far the fruit crop has not been injured, and promises a large yield. Extensive preparations for a large tobacco crop are being made.

Asheville Citizen: Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, an old and prominent citizen, pro-minent in the annals of Asheville for more than half a century, died in this vicinity on Sunday morning, in the 80th year of his age. —Letters patent bearing date of Jan. 3, 1882, have been issued to Hosen Lindsay and Emo. H. Merriman, of Asheville, for a new and useful improvement in corn and cotton cultivation. bacco from Jackson county was brought here by Messrs. Teague and Terrell, and was sold at the Pioneer warehouse for \$12 per hundred. A good price for a new to-bacco county. — Capt. Jas. W. Terrell, of Jackson county, who was in the war as a captain of scouts and afterwards a quartermaster, informs us that he is under the belief that the Roster of Thomas Legion was never furnished our State authorities, but was sent direct to Richmond. He made out that roster. Capt. Terrell was connected with that force. He informs us that the Legion contained 1,800 men, including four companies of Indians. In its latter stage of existence it was divided into two regiments, one squadron of cavalry and one company of artillery. The First Regiment had eight companies of whites and two of Indians, and was under the command of Col. James R. Love. The Second Regiment, under Col. McCamy, had six companies of whites and Levi's Battery, which went through the whole war. In 1864 two companies of whites and two of Indians were added, and

- Charlotte Observer: Last Saturday closed seven weeks of court in Mecklenburg. The first was the special term held by Judge Bennett, which lasted three weeks, then came a week of the Inferior Court, which was followed by three weeks of the regular term of the Superior Court. Quite a siege, though the dockets still show unfinished business. — The religi meetings at the Second Presbyterian Chu are largely attended. — We are informed that Mrs. Loula, wife of J. B. Harris, of Poplar Tent, died at her home yesterday. Mrs. Harris, was the daughter of Colonel L. L. Polk, of Raleigh. — This is the first year in which Charlotte will hold no municipal election. The new charter gives a two years' term to the Mayor and Aldermen. —— Postal Notes: New North Carolina officers: Scalesville, Guilford county, N. C., Pinekney Wall, postmaster; Roberts, Madison county, N. C., Jackson D. Roberts, postmaster; Gray, Alleghany county, N. C. Ravis F. Long, postmaster; Cases, Rockingham county, N. C., James Highfill, postmaster. Postmasters' commissions sent: John F. Cobb, Cobbs; Mrs. Sallie P. Marshall. Salem Chapel; Thomas A. Hobbs, Warrensville; Thomas C. Worth Creston; Frank Hawes, Reedy Creek; Miss Sarah Stewart, Wolf Creek; Judson J. Edwards, Ivy; James H. Thompson, Mt. Mourne; W. J. Y. Thurston, Clayton; W. M. Jones, Carey; Lewis B. Pennington, Rocky Mount; John H. Moore, Lick Log Creek; Miss Flora B. Catts, Rock Springs; Samuel Brooks, Brooks; Mrs. L. F. Edney, Bat Cave; John B. Harrill, Forest City.

cens and as philanthropists.