THE EAGLE.

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AT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
M. J. McSween,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Cash in advance or its equivalent, at the following rates:

One copy one year—three dollars.
One copy six months—one dollar and a half
For every CLUB OF FIVE SUBSCRIBERS, at the rate of three dollars a year each to one place, an extra copy will be sent gratis for the same time.
TEN COPIES will be sent to one address at the rate of TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF a year each. And TWENTY COPIES to one address, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS a year each.
Ten copies in one order will be sent a year for $25 00
Or six months for 12 50
Or three months for 6 25
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Or six months for 20 00
Or three months for 10 00
THE EAGLE will be sent to Teachers, Ministers and Disabled Confederate Soldiers at half price. Single papers 10 cents.

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ONE DOLLAR AN INCH
for first insertion, and
FIFTY CENTS AN INCH
for each insertion afterwards, of transient matter; and by contract as follows—in advance:

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All advertisements may be changed once every three months without additional charge. For every other change there will be an extra charge of twenty cents an inch. Twenty-five per cent is added to the above rates for special notices kept inside among editorial or reading matter. Obituary notices of more than half an inch are charged as advertisements.

☞ Special contracts made on reasonable terms.

Handbills, Cards, Labels, Bill-Heads, Blank Forms, and all kinds of ordinary job work done promptly, neatly, and cheaply.

DR. E. FLOYD, DENTIST, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 19-1y

A. MOORE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tobacco Snuff and Cigars.
No. 3, Green St. Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 27. 1y

DR. ALEXANDER McDOUGALD
OFFERS his medical services to the citizens of FAYETTEVILLE and vicinity. He has given special attention, during ELEVEN YEARS of successful practice, to the treatment of DROPSY and DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.
Office on Hay St., near the Post office, (recently occupied by Dr. E. D. Haigh.)
june 1-tf

People's Steamboat Company.
ON and after to-day the Steamers of this line will leave promptly at 5:30 A. M.
NORTH STATE, Capt. Green,
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. Phillips,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
RETURNING—leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.
june 1-tf J. B. STARR, Agent.

Agency of the Improved Griswold Georgia Cotton Gin.
WE are agents of this IMPROVED GIN, and can state that of all we sold during 1870, not one has failed to give satisfaction. Planters wanting a Gin will let us have their orders at once. A sample Gin will be in store in a few days. Call in and examine
W. D. SMITH & CO.,
No.'s 28 and 30, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 15, 1871. 3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT-FEED, LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES are the best for family use, will do a larger range of sewing, with less labor to the operator, are noiseless, and less complicated than any other.
I invite a careful and thorough comparison of the merits of this machine with all others.
I offer them for sale at the Manufacturers' price, and can refer to 20 or 30 persons in this town who have them in use.
june 22-2m S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

JOSEPH UTLEY & SON.
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and General Merchandise.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 5, 1y

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL
LIVERY STABLES.
PASSAGE can be had to and from the Boats, about town, out in the country, or to any of the neighboring towns.
Jan 27 1y. JACKSON JOHNSON.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,
Fayetteville, N. C.,
HAVE on hand a large and complete stock of Work, and are prepared to furnish from Factory or Repository, at Shoe Heel, Robeson County,
Rockaways, Buggies and Harness
of various styles and prices, made of best material by experienced workmen, cheaper than same quality of work can be bought North or South.
All work *warranted*.
REPAIRING done at short notice.
Buggies for thorough repairs received by our agent, J L COOLEY, Shoe Heel, Robeson Co., N. C., and forwarded to Fayetteville.
jan 5-1y

Claims of Southern Loyalists.
WM. A. GUTHRIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fayetteville, N. C., will give special attention to the collection of claims under Act of Congress, approved March 4th, 1871, for compensation for property taken from Southern Loyalists for the use of the United States armies during the late war. m'ch 23 sep 29-1y

TURNIP SEEDS.
LANDRETH'S NORFOLK, Flat Dutch, Globe, Red Top and Ruta Baga seed.
White Lead,
Linseed Oil,
and paints of all kinds.
Best Green and Black Teas,
Window Glass and Putty,
Fancy and common Soaps,
For sale by
july 13-1m S. J. HINSDALE.

The Eagle.

VOL. III. No. 52.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871. [Whole No. 156.

Fresh Turnip and Cabbage Seed.
DRUMHEAD CABBAGE, Flat Dutch Cabbage, Drumhead Savoy Cabbage, Flat Dutch Turnip, Red Top Turnip, Large Norfolk Turnip, Large Globe Turnip, Ruta Baga.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

TO PHYSICIANS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.
Tooth Forceps, Spring Thumb and Gum Lancets, Trocars with Canula, Bougies, Probangs, Silver Male and Female Catheters, Glass and Gum Pessaries, Suspensories, Hydrometers, Thermometers, Galvanic Batteries, Cupping Cases, Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Saddle Bags, Vial Cases, Anæsthetic and Ether Inhalers, Syringes of every description, Speculums, Horse Fleams, Graduates, Pocket Scales, &c., &c., for sale by the subscriber, who is also Sole Agent for BABCOCK'S SILVER UTERINE SUPPORTER, which, together with any other surgical instrument wanted, will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.
JAS. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
jy 6 june 1-1y Market square.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY—IN SUPERIOR COURT.

John C. Buie, Executor of Daniel Chisholm, vs. Phillip Matheson, James Hanks and wife, Malcom McLeod and Margaret McLeod.—Petition to make real estate assets.

It appearing from affidavit of plaintiff that defendants reside beyond the limits of this state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville EAGLE for six weeks notifying the said defendants of the filing of the petition in this case and requiring them to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage within 20 days after the expiration of the time of publication prescribed in this order and answer the petition, and take notice that if they fail to appear and answer within that time the petition will be taken as confessed and heard accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal this the 10th June, 1871. A. H. McNEILL, C. S. C.
june 29-6t

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WHISKEY

Pure N. Carolina Apple Brandy
—AND—
CORN WHISKEY,
ANY QUANTITY,
AT
R. T. SCANLIN'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LIQUOR DEALER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
july 27-tf

LIBERTY POINT HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED a supply of SCOTCH and ENGLISH ALE, PORTER, BOKER BITTERS, and many choice brands of liquors.
All the popular drinks of the season ready to order.
☞ Refreshments at all hours.
june 22-tf R. BURNS.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY,
ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO., N. C.
BOYS prepared for College.
The next term opens August 3rd, 1871.
For circulars, address
jy 13-1m JNO. M. WEBB, Principal.

Go to the best
COLLEGE OF ACTUAL BUSINESS
IN AMERICA.
The Bryant, Stratton & Sadler
SOUTHERN
Business College,
No. 8 N. Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Organized and devoted entirely to
PREPARING YOUNG MEN
TO BECOME
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, ACCOUNTANTS,
AND
BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.
THERE ARE NO VACATIONS.
STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME.
The patronage of this Institution is chiefly from the Southern States.
☞ SEND FOR COLLEGE DOCUMENTS. ☜
Enclose two stamps. Address as above.
Sep2 2-1y

BLANK WARRANTS.
NEW FORM for civil cases on hand and for sale at the EAGLE office. We also keep several other kinds of blanks for sale.

From Bennettsville Journal.

Railroad to Bennettsville.

We call attention to a letter, containing a proposition from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, relative to the construction of a railroad from this place to Laurinburg. We are not familiar with such matters, but it does appear to us that the proposition is a fair and liberal one, and it is practicable for our people to accept it if they are disposed to have a railroad. [illegible] and the people are in easy and prosperous circumstances. With the aid they could get from this place, it would not be impossible for the road to be completed, and the advantages offered to the stockholders by the W., C. & R. Railroad realized.

We are anxious for a railroad to this place from some point, and would suggest to the Charleston people the policy of some action on their part to receive the benefit of the trade of this productive county. We believe a majority of our people would prefer a road to Society Hill; but they are determined to have one to some point, and will, we believe, favor and build the road to Laurinburg if they can get no other.

A Proposition from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company.

MR. EDITOR: The enclosed letter appears so practical and business like that I will urge you to publish it. The proposition is liberal and deserves serious consideration by our citizens.—We need a railroad to *some* point, and while the route to Society Hill is, in my opinion, the most to be desired; yet, if that road cannot be built, we should do all in our power to meet the offer of the W., C. & R. Railroad.

J. H. HUDSON.

WIL. CHAR. & RUTH. R. R. CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20, 1871.

J. H. Hudson, Esq., Bennettsville, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: I understand that some of your citizens are anxious to build a railroad from your town to Laurinburg.

Narrow guage seems now at fever heat. Three foot guage between the above points I am satisfied will pay.

If your citizens will grade road, furnish cross ties and iron, there is no doubt but my Company will lease the road, paying you six per cent. per annum on your stock and furnish our own locomotives and cars. Address me here or at Laurinburg, care W. A. Gill, and advise me of your prospects, probability of obtaining charter, &c.

Very respectfully,
M CRONLY, Pres't.

THE FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY—CURIOUS DETAILS.—The German *Correspondent* gives the following curious particulars with respect to the payment by France of the war indemnity:

The following particulars with respect to the payment of the war indemnity may not be without interest for our readers. Germany is to pay for the bags in which the money is to be sent, at the rate of two sous per bag; thus, when the first instalment has been paid, she will have to return some 50,000 francs. The house of Rothschild has undertaken the payment of the bills of exchange for the French Government; they are to be made payable in ready money, and without loss, at not more than two months' date. This business will be done at London between Rothschild and the German Consul. The latter will also receive the sums which France pays in English bank notes.—The silver and the other foreign, but not French notes, will be sent direct from Paris to Berlin by rail. France bears the expense of transport as far as the frontier. The sum will at once be divided between the separate States as soon as the amount required to cover the North German war loan has been set aside. It will of course be impossible to count the money, as this would occupy the whole time of all the treasury officials down to the end of next December. The bags and chests will therefore be counted, one or two opened and counted through, and the rest weighed. As it is necessary to accept the sums sent in confidence that their declared value is correct, the wooden chests will also be retained and paid for by the Germans. It is probable that the French will pay a part of the amount in gold and silver bars instead of coined money, which would greatly facilitate the business of receiving an indemnity.

PERFECTION OF ROBBERY.—The daring of Broadway robbers far surpasses the boldness with which the highwaymen of Hounslow Heath used to stop the mail coaches with their cry of "Stand and deliver!" On Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Broadway and Warren streets, two men tripped apparently and fell. One recovered himself first, and walked away without stopping to apologize or to look out for his companion. And yet in the few seconds of that fall one of the men was robbed by the other of $35,000. The tripping and the fall were parts of a bold plan of robbery thus successfully carried out.—*N. Y. Herald, July 26.*

"Through tickets to go around the world" for $1,250 are now sold in London.

From Columbus Ga.) Sun of July 24th.

The area of cotton planted and its probable yield, is a point about which there appears to be a diversity of opinion among cotton men. A letter from Houston, Texas, to the Washington Patriot, dated July 7th, written after the writer had traveled over a large portion of the State, says: "This dry weather we are having is conducive both to the health and growth of the cotton plant, which latter is coming out [illegible] well inclined. However, [illegible] in some [illegible] in this State this year than last, and the crop is not in so favorable a condition as it was this time last year. Open bolls begin to appear, whereas, at this time last year, many planters were beginning to pick." This statement is corroborated by the press and letter writers from almost every portion of the State. From this evidence we have concluded that should the crop of Texas average to the land planted, as good as last year, there cannot by any possibility be more than three-fourths of the yield of last year.

Our information from Louisiana, from the local papers and letter writers, which corroborate each other, place the acreage planted in cotton in that State, on account of the increase of corn and sugar cane, at least one-fifth less than last year. Upon this acreage, on account of the disadvantage to cultivation, bad stands, &c., resulting from the heavy rains and the luxuriant growth of grass, it is reported the yield of the crop will be short—some say one-fourth, whilst others say one-third. With these facts before us, we think it safe to conclude the crop of Louisiana cannot average two-thirds of last year, which was a good average crop.

Our information from Arkansas, obtained from the same sources, is favorable to the yield of about one-fifth less than last year.

The prospect in Mississippi and Alabama indicates a yield of about two thirds of last year.

The crop accounts from Georgia indicate about a two-thirds crop, as compared with that of last year.

From Florida the accounts are of a conflicting character. We think the crop of that State, however, can be safely set down, short the amount that may not appear, as the same as that of last year.

From Tennessee our information is limited. Middle Tennessee is reported to have planted less this year than last. West Tennessee about the same as last year. The cotton in the latter quarter has been much damaged by grass from the long and continued rains, and the consequent loss in stands. We conclude that the yield in West Tennesssee cannot be more than four fifths of that of last year.

Our information from South and North Carolina, is that the crop will about average that of last year. The cotton crop of these two States, as well as that of Florida, however, is small; all three together, perhaps, aggregating but little over two hundred thousand bales.

Our conclusions, from the above basis, is, that should the caterpillar not appear, and the weather be favorable for maturing and gathering, with frost not earlier than from the first to the tenth of November, the crop will reach 2,700,000 bales. This, with the small stock of the last crop that will be on hand at the beginning of the next cotton year—1st September—should insure to the planter remunerating prices. It should command twenty-eight to thirty cents in September; but we fear the compulsion on many to sell to meet obligations contracted on the faith of the staple, and the eagerness of others to sell at prices regulated by the necessities of the first mentioned class, will keep the staple at points below twenty-five cents until January or February, by which time most of the crop will have changed hands.

LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light, to pace around the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is is not life. Is all this, but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith alone give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth, which vibrates through the heart; the tears which freshen the dry wastes within; the music which brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near; the doubt which makes us meditate; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardships which force us to struggle; the anxiety that ends in trust, are true nourishments of our natural being.

The *Scientific American* says it is now impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe, for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can, in a few seconds, burn holes of any size in the hardest metal—his fire drill enabling him in a few minutes to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed.

An honest banker sometimes fails in making money, but a dishonest one makes money by failing.

THE NEW MOTOR.—The Savannah *News* says: As was announced, the great invention of the age, Thompson's "Traction Engine" or "Road Steamer," was gotten under a good head of steam yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and run from the Empire Steamship Company's wharf up the hill through the streets. As soon as a sufficient quantity of steam was raised to venture the ascent, after running up and down the wharf a few times to get the machinery in good working order, it commenced ascending the bluff from the wharf to Bay street, and moved up with apparently much ease.

Some persons had expressed the opinion that in going up hill, if the steam should not prove sufficient to carry it to the top, and it should stop short of the level ground, it could not be kept stationary, but would roll back down the hill, and possibly into the river, before the driver could check it. Those remarks were heard by the driver, who is the machinist who brought the engine here, and after running with perfect ease until he reached the middle of the grade, he stopped his engine, and gazed around at the astonished crowd. When he thought they ought to be satisfied with this proof of their mistake, he steamed on up to the top of the hill.

Reaching the level ground on Bay street, he stopped again, until he could see his way perfetly clear, and then ran his machine leisurely up the street, crowds of men and boys following on looking upon this truly wonderful combination of machinery in astonishment, as it moved up the street, puffing and jolting along over the rough stones, looking like a huge steam fire engine getting along to a fire on its own hook, independent of horses.

Up and down the Bay the strange creature of man's limitless ingenuity ran for the obversation of the vast crowd, momentarily increasing in numbers and interest, turning with as much ease, and in comparatively as little space as a phæton and a pair of horses, around the post office corner into Bull street, and on round Johnson's square, through mud puddles, and back into Bay street, where a few more short runs were made over the wood and stone pavement.

It was then determined to make a trip over the White Bluff road, and for that purpose the engine was run into Drayton street, where an old omnibus was attached, and a party, determined to see thing out, took their seats inside. It was soon filled with as many as could get in, and all being ready, the engine steamed slowly out Drayton, one of the sandiest streets in the city. It made several stoppages before reaching the Park, occasioned by the want of steam at the start, and the fact that it was difficult to keep up a good head of steam with the material on hand, and also on account of the newness of the machinery, not having had sufficient attrition to render all the parts perfectly smooth in their operations upon each other.

We did not accompany those who rode out on this test occasion, but from all accounts the machine was pronounced a success. After going about four or five miles over the White Bluff road, they returned to the city. The engine ran down Bay street once more and went to the Central Railroad depot.

KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.—*Washington, July 27.*—Gen. Gordon was examined to-day. His testimony is generally corroborative of other Conservative witnesses. He knew of no Ku-klux, as described in the papers. He had been invited by the best of people to join an organization, the object of which was purely self-protection; no disguises were used. Under the lead of bad whites, a rising of negroes was apprehended, which, without some organization on the part of the whites, might be disastrous. The organization alluded to was not for political purposes. Negroes did not essentially sympathize with the Republican party; they had equal interests with the whites in a good government. Alienation on the part of the people of the South against the government had been increased since the war, by Radical measures, which they regarded as great wrongs, together with military arrests, without warrants or charges, and the trial and imprisonment of innocent men: that he did not feel that he or any of the Southern people had committed treason.

ENFORCING THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.—Hon. W. A. Hayne (colored), member of the South Carolina Legislature, has had Mr. J. Lombardo (also colored), barbor, of Charleston, arrested and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for violation of the civil-rights bill in refusing to shave the honorable gentleman. The wretched Lombardo accompanied his refusal by objurgatory remarks, in which the legislator was disparaged as a "nigger."

NOVEL CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—A dyspeptic once read that by sending a dollar to a person in New York he would receive a cure for dyspepsia. On sending the money he was sent a printed slip with these words: "Stop drinking and hoe in the garden." The man was angry at first, then laughed, and finally stopped drinking and "hoed in the garden." The result was in a short time he was as well as ever. There is more in this cure than would appear at first sight.

THE MAN THAT WASN'T "BOTTLED UP."—An incident of the Burbridge raid on the salt works during the fall of 1864 has just come to hand that will bear telling. A member of the "new issue," whose bravery was scarcely equal to his interest for personal safety while in a line of battle, spied a large, hollow log lying on the summit of the rugged cedar ridge near the then residence of "Governor Saunders. Watching for a favorable opportunity, he succeeded in crawling into the hollow of this log unobserved by any living soul, and there he lay concealed while our troops soon fell back a short distance toward the salt-works. Some of the boys (unconscious of the animate patriotism therein contained,) before leaving gave the aforesaid log a turn down the hill, and it only stopped when it reached the base. When the van-guard of the raiders reached that point, they built fires, and made be-lieve they intended occupying that position all night. A huge fire was built against our log, which soon made such headway that poor Confed's quarters became very uncomfortable. He was painfully conscious that he had to leave his hiding-place, and felt but little consolation in escaping roasting alive, to be made a target for negro soldiers to practice at by fire-light. So, putting on as bold a front as the nature of the case and his ebbing courage would admit, he bounded forth, yelling "D—n you, do you mean to roast a man to death? Oh, Lordy—." Consternation seized upon the squad of loyalists, and they scattered simultaneously. Our hero caught the infection, and he, too, "went;" and he now avers that his "strategetic movements" so demoralized the Yankee command that Burbridge was compelled to retreat without effecting his designs on the Saltworks. The principal in the above transaction is now in the neighborhood of the Saltworks and, we believe, is unselfish enough to share honors with the troops who aided him in successfully repelling the vandal horde that sought to raze works to the ground.—*Southern Patriot, (Marion, Smyth County,)*

MR. GREELEY'S ADVICE TO SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS IN THE MATTER OF CARPET BAGGERS.—Republicans of the South, you have desperate struggle just ahead, and you cannot win unless you send these villians to the rear. You cannot rely on their modesty or their sense of decency; they will push themselves forward into the most conspicuous posts, no matter at what peril and mischief to your cause, unless you sternly say "Go back thieves!"—You cannot afford to be delicate with men who do not know what delicacy means. Unless you show by your acts that you detest peculators and scorn to be led by them, you will be beaten, and will deserve to be. You can put these fellows where they belong if you try; and you must try. Their effrontery will desert them whenever they see that you not only loathe rascality but do not hesitate to show your loathing. As you hope to be respected, confided in, triumphant, vindicate your own integrity by branding the thieves who make merchandise of your party's good name!

EX-SENATOR HOWELL, of the Southern Claims Commission, is responsible for the following, published in the Keokuk *Gate City:*

During one of the latest and hottest of the sessions of the loyal Southern Claims Commission at Washington, a claimant from Virginia, then under sworn personal examination, gave the following testimony *verbatim* in relation to the loss of a spring wagon:

"The spring wagon was taken by General Franklin I saw it in his possession a month after. When I saw it, it was still in use by General Franklin. I asked him for a receipt, and he told me to go to hell. *I went there,* and demanded the wagon."

Here the astonished and perspiring Commissioners took a long breath, gazed with profound interest upon the man who had traveled so far on the short cut road to China, and no longer wondered, as before, at his apparent external and inward coolness under a melting atmosphere, and a heated cross-examination. The man was fire-proof, if his loyalty was not.

SAGACIOUS AGRICULTURIST.—Not many miles from Boston a certain farmer owned a contrary horse. While driving home with a load of hay, some time since, the horse concluded not to move any further, whereupon the farmer pulled out a small quantity of the hay, placed it under the horse, and set fire to it. The fire had the desired effect, for it obliged the horse to move. He started forward just enough to clear the flames, and the entire load, with the wagon, was destroyed, the farmer having as much as he could do to clear the horse from the wagon in season to save his life.—*Boston Traveler.*

A drug clerk in Newark recently put up a prescription for a young lady friend, of a dose of castor oil. She innocently inquired how it could be taken without tasting. He promised to explain to her, and in the meantime proposed to drink a glass of soda water with her. When he had finished he said, "My friend, you have taken your oil and you did not know it."—The young lady was nearly crazy, and cried, "Oh dear it wasn't for myself I wanted the oil it was for my mother."

Accident has brought to light a characteristically contemptible trick in connection with the Ku-Klux investigation in Washington. The Democratic members of the Committee have been greatly surprised at the non-appearance of prominent Southern gentlemen who had been summoned as witnesses, and caused a dispatch to this effect to be sent to some Southern papers. The publication of this dispatch elicited a telegram from ex-Congressmen Hardeman, of Georgia, to the effect that after he had informed the Committee of his readiness to attend, he was notified by J. R. French, a carpet-bagger, who holds the position of Sergeant-at-arms to the Senate and also acts as marshal to the Committee, that he need not come, as the Committee had not time to examine more witnesses. It is believed that several other Conservatives have been prevented from attending in the same manner—that is, by downright fraud and lying on the part of French. Of course the object was and is to keep out testimony that would tell against the Radicals.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

SAVANNAH AND THE TROPICAL PORTS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce,* of the 12th, the following interesting piece of news:

Those who have suffered from the wretched management and unscrupulous exactions of the Atlantic Cable Company, will be glad to learn that West India and South American lines are making preparations to run a Cable direct from Savannah to Lisbon, touching at the Bermudas and Azores. Concessions for this work have already been obtained, and it will be finished before many months. These lines are now paying about $175,000 a year to the Atlantic Cable, and when their Southern connections are completed they will have to pay at least $300,000 to pay for European business. This will be ten per cent. on the cost of that enterprise, and will alone make a good business for a new line. New York can be connected easily with this by a short line hence to Bermuda, and then farewell to the existing most oppressive monopoly.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—*Cincinnati, July 26.*—In the Circuit Court to-day the suit of Milward against the Western Union Telegraph Company was decided in favor of the defendant. The case has been pending since 1866, and was for damages caused by an error in transmitting a cypher dispatch, whereby the complaint suffered a loss of $6,000. The decision absolves defendant from all responsibility on account of the alleged error.

A THREE FOOT GAUGE RAILWAY IN GEORGIA.—The contract for grading laying the track and completing the first twenty miles on the North and South Railroad was yesterday awarded, [illegible] Lane & Co. and John T. Grant & Co. on a joint bid made by the two firms. Theirs was the lowest of the thirty-five put in. The specifications require work to be commenced within twenty days. A gauge of three foot was adopted.

THE FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.—We notice that our talented young townsman, Theophilus H. Hill, the author of "Hesper and other Poems" has connected himself with the *Friend of Temperance* paper of this city as Associate Editor. We congratulate Bro. Whitaker on his fortune in obtaining the services of this talented gentleman, and we extend to THEOPHILUS a hearty, cordial welcome, and wish him the success he so richly deserves.

The *Friend of Temperance* has been very ably conducted, and exerted a powerful influence heretofore, and we have no doubt with this accession it will be redoubled. Success to its principles.—*Raleigh Telegram.*

The *Robesonian* says: We learn that Justice Sinclair is again at the dirty work in which he seems so much to delight. It is said that he is now taking affidavits of female friends of the outlaws charging the Sheriff's posse with outrages of various kinds upon unoffending citizens.

Maj. Wm. A. Hearne has tendered his resignation as Editor-in-Chief of the Raleigh Telegram, because of the suppression, by the proprietors, of an article written by him. The resignation has been accepted, to take place August 5th.

WE regret to learn that the want of rain is being seriously felt along the entire line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Unless copious showers are had there very soon the crop prospects will be very materially reduced.—*Wil. Journal.*

The *Winston Sentinel* of 27th ult. says: Dr. J. L. Johnson was arrested last week and carried to Richmond on the charge of counterfeiting U. S. revenue stamps. Dr. J. was formerly an assistant assessor of this district, and one of the leading loyalists and Radicals in this county.

TOO HIGH.—A gentleman was charged 75 cents for a bag of peas and three water-mellons from Raleigh to Cary, eight miles. Fifty cents would have been a high charge, 75 cents was extortion. The freight from New York would not have been more.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The cotton and corn crop of Cleveland and Gaston is looking well. The wheat crop has been cut off more than one half.

A sharp Yankee has invented a machine for cooling public buildings which will make 200 pounds of ice in an hour or furnish in the same space of time 60,000 cubic feet of air cooled to a temperature of 33 degrees. It can be applied to the pipes of a house, which can be cooled or heated from the same register.