

STATE NEWS.

They are about to build a new jail in Charlotte.

The small-pox has made its appearance in the vicinity of Pleasant Grove, Gaston county.

There have been received at the penitentiary since the first of the month sixteen convicts, and the cry is "all they come."

A dog in Raleigh committed suicide on Wednesday, by leaping from a window in the third story of the Citizens' National Bank.

The Wadesboro Herald, of this week, publishes Hon. Thos. S. Ashe's letter of acceptance of his nomination to Congress from the 11th district.

The Wadesboro Herald says: Gen. W. L. T. Prince, of Wadesboro, will deliver the address before the graduates of Peace Institute at Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Among the names of those who have succeeded in passing the examination at the Military Academy, and who have received commissions as Second Lieutenants, are the following: North Carolinians: Simmons E. Jones, R. V. Michaux, Jr., and Frederick Wooley.

Mr. Sandy Kirkpatrick, who lived near Harrisburg Depot, on the North Carolina Railroad, and who was formerly agent at that depot, died, we learn, on Tuesday night, of a rupture of the brain, with which he was seized on Monday.

The Kingston Gazette says: Yesterday P. M. Briggs, of Wilmington, declined himself a candidate for Congress in this District. So the honorable member Hyman will not stir so smoothly in the congressional dress goods, as he is supposed.

The Milton Chronicle says: All through this section the prospect for even a half crop of cotton is very gloomy. The failure of plants is general, and what little has been planted, the blight has destroyed. The result will be a total effect—the naked field.

The Asheville Express says: Word comes from the engineer corps, from Butt Mountain, that the explosion at Spartanburg, that the work of completing the surveys of the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad route is progressing rapidly, and that the right of way is being secured as they make the survey.

An alligator was caught out of Mrs. J. C. Williams' rice on Thursday last, that measured nine feet in length, and weighed one hundred and eighty pounds, and said to be one year old. Several other alligators were taken, and it was first seen about ninety years ago. It's mate was killed over fifty years ago. So says the Clinton Journal.

The Raleigh Crescent says: We learn from a prominent gentleman from Fayetteville that the turpentine in the county is doing better than a week ago. It requires the same kind of season to make turpentine as it does to make cotton. The weather, however, has thrown the crop of turpentine back, and about half as much will be made in Cumberland this year as was made last year.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: A correspondent writing on Prosperity, Moore county, says the section was recently visited by a severe storm, which caused considerable damage to the waters of Fall, Cedar and Pigeon Creeks, injuring mills, washing away fences, and mowing down the crops. Farmers are greatly thrown back, and planting is retarded.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Secretary of the State, in a letter to Patrons of Husbandry, requests us to announce that Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance has been invited to deliver the address before the County Agricultural Convention on the 16th inst., and that the Governor will, in all probability, accept.

The Winston Sentinel says: Elijah B. Roague, a prominent citizen of this county, died of pneumonia fever, on last Monday morning. Mr. Roague was a member of the Agricultural Convention of 1868, and was one of the leaders of the Republican party in this county, and commanded the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens to a greater degree than any other man of his party in the county.

The Greensboro Patriot says: This is the smallest crop of cotton yet raised in this county. Mr. W. S. Moore purchased in 1873, 74, the following amount of skins: 6, 374 doz. rabbit skins, 265 mink and other, 2,962 muskrat, 1,049 racoon, 278 gray fox, 200 red, 4,283 opossum, 79 coat, 21 skunk. A great increase in the price of skins, and over any former year, and the price of them was lower.

The Salisbury Statesman says: We understand that Mr. H. H. Hill, of Guilford, has sold the major part of his interest in the mines of that place to a Northern Company, and that the mines will be worked on a large scale. The new company is said to be composed of large capitalists, who will at once greatly increase the value of the mines, getting out the gold, by putting up the latest and most improved machinery. These, and many other mines in this section, will be worked, if properly worked.

The Charlotte Observer says: A man calling himself A. H. Buckner has recently availed himself of the name of the late General H. H. Hill, who keeps a private boarding house in this city, out of eleven days' board. Buckner claimed to have been a member of the staff of the late General Hill, and was engaged to sell here in selling and trying to sell the "Excelsior Duster and Fly Brush." A few mornings ago he was up his house, and remarked that he had returned to have them washed. He has not returned since that morning, and it is supposed he has been able to get his washing done yet.

The Durham Plant says: Mary Baldwin, who lives three miles from Durham, gave birth, three days' ago, to twins that rival the celebrated Siamese. The children were fully developed in every part, bodies, arms, hands, legs and feet, except there was only one head but two faces with fully developed features, the head bearing a face on either side. One was dead the other living. It has been thought had it not been for a fright the mother received, causing a premature birth, that the children would have lived and perhaps been sold to a circus.

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THE GROWING COTTON.

Reports from Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi.

The committee of statistics of the Memphis Cotton Exchange have just published an average report of information, condensed from letters received by them from the 18th to the 20th ult., in answer to interrogatories sent to the committee, from correspondents throughout 25 counties in Tennessee, 27 counties in Mississippi, 27 counties in Arkansas, 11 counties in Alabama and 2 counties in Missouri.

On information is derived from 149 letters, in an average date May 20th—(and in which the above named 92 counties are all represented)—48 from Tennessee, 46 from Mississippi, 37 from Arkansas, 16 from Alabama, and 2 from Missouri. The answers were most carefully considered by States, in which form we give them.

Question 1. How does the average of cotton, planted in your county, compare with planting same date, 1873? Answer. Tennessee, 5 per cent. less; Mississippi 9 per cent. less; Arkansas, 8 per cent. less; Alabama, 7 per cent. less; Missouri, 10 per cent. less.

Question 2. How does the average of cotton, planted in your county, compare with planting same date, 1872? Answer. Tennessee, 2 per cent. less; Mississippi, 5 per cent. less; Arkansas, 4 per cent. less; Alabama, 7 per cent. less; Missouri, 8 per cent. less.

Question 3. Has the cotton planting season closed in your county, or do you estimate will be closed? Answer. Tennessee, 1 per cent. more; Mississippi, 2 per cent. more; Arkansas, 1 per cent. more; Alabama, 1 per cent. more; Missouri, 1 per cent. more.

Question 4. How does the average of corn, wheat, oats and hay, planted in your county, compare with planting of 1873? Answer. Tennessee, 11 per cent. more; Mississippi, 13 per cent. more; Arkansas, 10 per cent. more; Alabama, 10 per cent. more; Missouri, 15 per cent. more.

Question 5. How does the average of corn, wheat, oats and hay, planted in your county, compare with planting of 1872? Answer. Tennessee, 7 per cent. more; Mississippi, 11 per cent. more; Arkansas, 13 per cent. more; Alabama, 10 per cent. more; Missouri, 25 per cent. more.

Question 6. Has corn planting been completed? If not, what proportion additional do you estimate will still be planted? Answer. Tennessee, 3 per cent. more; Mississippi, 10 per cent. more; Arkansas, 10 per cent. more; Alabama, 15 per cent. more; Missouri, 25 per cent. more.

Question 7. Has the labor force in your county increased or decreased? State which, and your estimated proportion since planting in 1873? Answer. Tennessee, decreased 1 per cent.; Mississippi, increased 1 per cent.; Arkansas, increased 3 per cent.; Alabama, decreased 1 per cent.; Missouri, increased 1 per cent.

Question 8. How does the labor force in your county compare with that of 1872 (nominally) at planting season? Answer. Tennessee, increased 1 per cent.; Mississippi, 1 per cent. increase; Arkansas, 1 per cent. increase; Alabama, 5 per cent. increase; Missouri, 5 per cent. increase.

Question 9. How does the labor force in your county compare with that of 1871 (nominally) at planting season? Answer. Tennessee, increased 1 per cent.; Mississippi, 1 per cent. increase; Arkansas, 1 per cent. increase; Alabama, 5 per cent. increase; Missouri, 5 per cent. increase.

Question 10. How does the condition of your stock, your corn, your cotton, compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition? Answer. Tennessee same number, but good condition; Mississippi, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Arkansas, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. good conditioned; Missouri, 1 per cent. good conditioned.

Question 11. Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, as they were in 1873? Answer. Tennessee, advanced 10 per cent.; Mississippi, 15 days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later; Missouri, 15 days later.

Question 12. What proportion of the cotton crop planted is up? And what the condition of stand? Answer. Tennessee, 52 per cent. up; Mississippi, 50 per cent. up; Arkansas, 50 per cent. up; Alabama, 50 per cent. up; Missouri, 50 per cent. up.

Question 13. What is the condition of corn, wheat and other cereals planted in your county? Answer. Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; wheat, about 10 per cent. good; Mississippi, 10 per cent. good; Arkansas, 10 per cent. good; Alabama, 10 per cent. good; Missouri, 10 per cent. good.

Question 14. How does the condition of your stock, your corn, your cotton, compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition? Answer. Tennessee same number, but good condition; Mississippi, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Arkansas, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. good conditioned; Missouri, 1 per cent. good conditioned.

Question 15. Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, as they were in 1873? Answer. Tennessee, advanced 10 per cent.; Mississippi, 15 days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later; Missouri, 15 days later.

Question 16. What proportion of the cotton crop planted is up? And what the condition of stand? Answer. Tennessee, 52 per cent. up; Mississippi, 50 per cent. up; Arkansas, 50 per cent. up; Alabama, 50 per cent. up; Missouri, 50 per cent. up.

Question 17. What is the condition of corn, wheat and other cereals planted in your county? Answer. Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; wheat, about 10 per cent. good; Mississippi, 10 per cent. good; Arkansas, 10 per cent. good; Alabama, 10 per cent. good; Missouri, 10 per cent. good.

Question 18. How does the condition of your stock, your corn, your cotton, compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition? Answer. Tennessee same number, but good condition; Mississippi, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Arkansas, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. good conditioned; Missouri, 1 per cent. good conditioned.

Question 19. Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, as they were in 1873? Answer. Tennessee, advanced 10 per cent.; Mississippi, 15 days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later; Missouri, 15 days later.

Question 20. What proportion of the cotton crop planted is up? And what the condition of stand? Answer. Tennessee, 52 per cent. up; Mississippi, 50 per cent. up; Arkansas, 50 per cent. up; Alabama, 50 per cent. up; Missouri, 50 per cent. up.

Question 21. What is the condition of corn, wheat and other cereals planted in your county? Answer. Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; wheat, about 10 per cent. good; Mississippi, 10 per cent. good; Arkansas, 10 per cent. good; Alabama, 10 per cent. good; Missouri, 10 per cent. good.

Question 22. How does the condition of your stock, your corn, your cotton, compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition? Answer. Tennessee same number, but good condition; Mississippi, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Arkansas, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. good conditioned; Missouri, 1 per cent. good conditioned.

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Question 25. What is the condition of corn, wheat and other cereals planted in your county? Answer. Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; wheat, about 10 per cent. good; Mississippi, 10 per cent. good; Arkansas, 10 per cent. good; Alabama, 10 per cent. good; Missouri, 10 per cent. good.

Question 26. How does the condition of your stock, your corn, your cotton, compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition? Answer. Tennessee same number, but good condition; Mississippi, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Arkansas, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. good conditioned; Missouri, 1 per cent. good conditioned.

Question 27. Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, as they were in 1873? Answer. Tennessee, advanced 10 per cent.; Mississippi, 15 days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later; Missouri, 15 days later.

Question 28. What proportion of the cotton crop planted is up? And what the condition of stand? Answer. Tennessee, 52 per cent. up; Mississippi, 50 per cent. up; Arkansas, 50 per cent. up; Alabama, 50 per cent. up; Missouri, 50 per cent. up.

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Question 31. Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, as they were in 1873? Answer. Tennessee, advanced 10 per cent.; Mississippi, 15 days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later; Missouri, 15 days later.

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Question 33. What is the condition of corn, wheat and other cereals planted in your county? Answer. Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; wheat, about 10 per cent. good; Mississippi, 10 per cent. good; Arkansas, 10 per cent. good; Alabama, 10 per cent. good; Missouri, 10 per cent. good.

Question 34. How does the condition of your stock, your corn, your cotton, compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition? Answer. Tennessee same number, but good condition; Mississippi, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Arkansas, 15 per cent. fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. good conditioned; Missouri, 1 per cent. good conditioned.

ed crops of cereals, inclusive of millet and rye, as also to increased hay crops. There has been since the 20th inst., a very general complaint exists of the want of rain.

(Fayetteville (Ex-Press).) "DE PERVISIONS, JOSIAH."

A Couple of Lincoln County Democrats Express their Ideas About CIVIL RIGHTS.

A sapient looking Fayetteville dandy, oscillating between twenty and twenty-five, summed up the following day, and wedging him in a fence corner, proceeded to acquaint him with the gorgeous provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. Young Africa imparted to Old Africa a fund of valuable information, "that the Swivel Rights Bill had passed a Senate of the United States without a murmur."

"Is that so, Josiah?" "Yes, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we colored persons is gwine to be equal with you white folks. We is gwine to be allowed to ride free on de railroads, smoke in de ladies' cars, and put our heads on de parsons' hats, and hab de biggest shoes on de chickens, and hab round in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us without grumbling; and when de white ob de cotton is done, we is gwine to be allowed to set at de head of de table, and hab de biggest shoes on de chickens, and hab round in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us without grumbling; and when de white ob de cotton is done, we is gwine to be allowed to set at de head of de table, and hab de biggest shoes on de chickens, and hab round in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us without grumbling; and when de white ob de cotton is done, we is gwine to be allowed to set at de head of de table, and hab de biggest shoes on de chickens, and hab round in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us without grumbling; 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