

THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

When Senor Salmeron accepted the precarious office of President of the Executive Council in Spain, it was not expected that he would so soon, if at all, crush out the insurrec tionary elements and restore order to his unhappy land. While he has not yet completely subdued the irreconcilable or radical faction he has reconquered all the places occupied by them, except Cartagena, which must soon capitulate.

With the irreconcilables completely crushed, the power of the government, in the hands of a vigorous though hampered ruler, will be concentrated and directed against the Carlists in the northern provinces.

But the chief difficulty in the way of a restoration of social order and the establishment of permanent free government seems to be the intractable, factious disposition of the Cortes. Salmeron has excellent ability and he has some able advisers, and there are patriotic and capable men in the Cortes, but the majority of the members of that body are hair-brained agitators, with no sense of the re sponsibility of their position and no political foresight. The calling out of the reserve force of 80,000 men. shows a purpose, however, on the part of the legislature to support the strong measures of the executive department. We should think the existing force reinforced by half these reserves would be able to drive the last the simple reason that they cannot Carlist from the soil of Spain, or make our staples. The Northwest is Carlist from the soil of Spain, or what is better capture them. We are satisfied that if the Cortes will lend a moral support to the new administration it will not be long before. Carlism will cease to menace the peace and safety of the nation.

ALL OF The health of our city has never,

is to hire out until he can accumulate the necessary means to do so. Here in North Carolina the facilities for settling foreigners possessed of small capital are better. Plantations large enough to furnish homesteads for a dozen families can be bought at modeaate figures. These plantations contain buildings, fencing and abundant timber for such additional improvements as may be required. Sawmills driven by water power are nu merous and lumber cheap.

The Northwest possesses the almost sole advantage over us of greater fertility in the soil. In almost everything else the advantage is with us. Our climate is milder, and our growing season longer. Here as above mentioned facilities for improving the farm are better and cheaper. Our proximity to the great eastern marts with cheap water transportation enables us to sell our surplus products at better prices. It is true that the farmer in Nebraska can harvest his forty-one bushels of corn per acre, whilst the North Carolina farmer must be content with an average production of fourteen bushels, (see Report of Dept. of Ag. for 1871), but when the long cold winters of the Northwest set in, the Nebraska farmer is compelled to burn his corn as the by cultivating, through the alleged cheapest fuel he can get, whilst the North Carolina farmer sells his corn at seventy cents per bushel and burns | set of men who have lent themselves good wood at the mere cost of cutting to the and hanling. An average acre of land in the Northwest brings forty bushels of corn worth twenty-five cents per bushel, amounting to \$10. In North Carolina an average acre will produce fourteen bushels of corn worth seventy cents per bushel, amounting to \$9 80. An average acre of wheat in Nebraska was worth in 1871 \$9 27; in North Carolina an average acre of wheat the same year was worth \$8 92. In the great Western staples of corn and wheat Nebraska has an advantage over North Carolina in the value of products, amounting to 20 cents on corn and 35 cents of wheat per acre. When we invite our Northwestern friends to make a comparison with us on our great staples, they cannot make the comparison for meat and bread country. North Carolina for the variety, and value of her products will bear a comparison with any other country of equal ex-

From an examination of the statistics collected by the Government and published, it is apparent that improv-ed lands sell in the Northwest at a much higher price than in our section, per acre as much as the products of of the fertile Northwestern States.

tent.

INDIAN ANARCHY. Bad State of Things in the Indian

Territory-Stampede of Apaches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. The latest advices received here show a continued state of excitement and confusion in the Indian Territory. This country, inhabited by the great aboriginal nations, the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, a century ago dwellers in the region south of the Ohio, seems to be fast verging upon anarchy. Fifteen years ago these people were both peaceful and prosperous. Inheriting from their ancestors a natural tendency to pastoral pursuits, they have their herds of cattle and ponies and raise their crops of maize. In their relations with the United States they have faithfully observed their treaty engagements. They have adopted christianity and formed a government of their own, with legislative, judicial and executive branches, They have a code of laws, organized society and schools. With these ad-vantages of civilization they are evidently being afflicted with some of its defects. The Indian service of the United States, it appears, has contaminated these once happy people assistance and collusion of the representatives of the government, a

SCHEMES OF DESIGNING WHITE MEN to get possession of their lands. The evil consequences of this state of af fairs, it appears by these communications, are being most felt by the Cherokees, and that nation is represented as most bitterly aroused. The half-breeds siding with the whites have introduced an inevitable element of discord in an effort to divide up the land now held in common and open them to settlement. These are called the progressive party. Natu-rally those of full Indian blood dispute these measures, and hence the contest. The half-bloods have long aimed at getting control of the government of the territory, and in the latest conflict, though beaten, have created disorder. One of the foremost in the reform movement is Boudinot, a Cherokee of mixed blood. well educated and of evident talent. During his presence in Washington, and by means of speeches and newspapers, he has agitated the territorial question to such a degree that the tribes of the Indian Territory have long felt the greatest uneasiness, exeasiness, expecting not only to be dissed of their h

SPECIAL NOTICES. STAR BEAMS. Quicklime mixed with water neutralizes a bee sting. Rats drowned in beer sometimes swell till they explode. - Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis is reported as spreading among the horses of New Jersey. - The author of the "Code of BUSINESS CARDS. Honor" was John Leyde Wilson, of South Carolina. - The Wisconsin Patrons of Husbandry will hold a State Convention at Watertown Aug. 26th. - The Liberals of Hamilton eounty, Ohio, following the lead of the People's or New Party Convention, will hold a convention and nominate MOFFITT & CO., a full ticket.mal 1 1 all be hand ai - It has now come out that the rumor regarding the alleged deficit of \$10,000,000 in the coin of the Treasury arose from an apparent deficit of a much smaller amount, and that this apparent deficit is one which arises at once from the complicated system of Treasury bookkeeping. COMMISSION MERCHANTS - There is much said of local political combinations, but little has yet And Dealers in been done. At present Tammany and Apollo Hall leaders are talking of and Grits. combination of their houses, but the former is indisposed to think that O'Brien has left the latter strength or character enough to justify alliance with it. - The charges of the New York Tribune against Senator Matt. Car-penter, referred to as a "terrible scandal" a few days ago, are creating a decided sensation. At the West, the papers are speaking openly of his utterly corrupt character, and are unveiling a record that is shameless in its profligacy. Buffalo Clergyman Goes to the Races and Preaches on Them. Rev. J. Fletcher, a Universalist -AS FOLLOWS:clergyman in Buffalo, preached on Sunday upon the recent horse races in Prize of that vicinity, taking as his text:-"Know ye not that those who run in a race run all, but that one obtaineth the prize. So run that ye may obtain." The Commercial Advertiser, of Buffalo, says that after some intro-



we think, been better than it has been and it equally appears that the prothis summer. Indeed Wilmington is ducts of our cheaper farms are worth one of the most healthy places in North Carolina, All we need to make it the favorite summer resort in the South Atlantic is a railway to the Sounds. Again and again has enough been done in the way of getting subscriptions for this project to prove what might be done if some energetic man or men were to take hold and resolve to build the much desired AND POLES I ROLLED

The wretched condition of affairs in the Indian Territory would seem to call for a territorial government under the United States. Twenty die murders have been committed since May. There is open war between the halfbreeds and whites who desire the formation of a territory and the fullblooded Indians who wish to remain as they are and are opposed to further linternat improvements av ModT

For the Merning Star.

SOL) TA TRONG 2. TROD TA

The scheme heretofore proposed contemplates the united co-operation of the State, the railroad companies and individuals in the great work of introducing immigrants into North Carolina. Is this scheme practicable? Cannot a combination of these powerful elements accomplish for our State what railroads companies alone and doing for the North west ? /Perhaps the objection may be urged that our situation is different from that of the Northwest; that these Government lands may be obtained at a dollar and a quarter and railroad lands at two dollars and a half and upwards per sore whilst in North Caro-

According to the official retarns of the census of 1870 as quoted in the report of the the Agricultural Department for 1871, the average value of farms in North Carolina was \$3.90 per acre, whilst the average value of farms in Howa was \$25 per acre Bear in mind that this is not an esti-mate of intrinsic values but of sell-ing prices. Wild lands in Iowa may be brought at Government prices. al Government Oprices.



Wm. M. Meredith. [Philadelphia Ledger, August 18.]

AGRICOLA.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention died yesterday morning, August 1' at twenty minutes past six. My Meredith was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1799, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and was admitted to the December 10, 1817. While patiently awaiting practice, he enter ed into political life, and became successively a member of the Common and of the Select Councils of the old city, and also, of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837-S, and about that time began to exhibit signs of the surpassing

ability which he afterwards dis played. OUTADOL RETRIETE

In 1844 he was principal counsel for St. Augustine and St. Mitchael' Churches in the suits brought against Churches in the suits brought against Philadelphia county for damages aris-ing from the destruction of those edifices by mobs during the riots of that year. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Zachary Taylor, and retired from the Cabinet on the death of the President, serving from March 7, 1849, to July 20, 1850. In 1851 he was candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Whig the Supreme Court on the Whig.

ticket, but was defeated. He was Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania under Governor Andrew G. Curtin, serving for two terms, from January, 1861, to January, 1867. He entirely reorgan-ized the office, and introduced system where formerly disorder prevailed. In 1869-'70 he was counsel for the contestant in the well-known election case of Tyndale vs. Fox. In 1872 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and with unanimous consent was chosen President of that wards per acre whilst in North Caro-lina lands are much higher priced. Let us examine briefly into this ques-tion of relative cheapness of lands, in the two sections. According to the official retarns of the old-time courtesy, demanding the same conduct in return. He seldom joined in the debates, but when he did so it was to elucidate some ques-

tian tangled up through much discus-

grants of

LANDS FOR RAILROADS,

but of being entirely overrun by white population. Boudinot, it is charged, is acting in the interest of those prospective railroad grants. It is said he took the precantion to stake out and partially fence a tract of land about four miles square, including the crossing at Venita, Cherokee county, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, formerly Neosho Valley, and the Atlantic and Pacific railroads. Both of these railroads are now running their trains past Venita, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas connections at Paris, Texas, with other Southern roads, has already enhanced the value of that property. The Cherokee law permits a Cherokee, whether by birth or adoption, to hold against all other persons the land included in a meas urement of one-fourth of a mile from his dwelling in all directions, making an individual claim about equal to one hundred and sixty acres.

THE TERRITORIAL MOVEMENT.

The feeling against Boudinot and those in interest with him is said to be intense, though, after all, his ideas and intentions may be good, based upon ideas of civilization and community with the whites. It must be remembered, however, that these In-dians are civilized and amenable to United States law, and are not wandering or defiant hordes. For several ears there has been a measure before Congress to convert the Indian Territory into a territory of the United States, under a regularly organized territorial government. This move-ment, it was charged during the dis-cussion, was associated with the most questionable ulterior objects. The full breeds are thoroughly opposed to the scheme, yet it seems necessary that the United States should do something to protect these great

tribes in some way. Advices from Dr. Ben. M. Thomas United States agent at the South Apache agency, New Mexico, state that the Anaches have left their restude in consequence of a demand for the surrender of Sancho, a notorious murderer and thief. Their excuse was that they had complied with the Government demands in going on the reservation, and did not intend that any of their people should be interfered with A military force under the mountains, followed during the night by their women. The military

pare to do their utmost, and if any man can use such knowledge to ad-vantage and bless the world by a

class knowledge.

ministry of good to be derived from it, the clergyman can, whose duty bids him to use the best illustrations of human effort as an inspiration to the highest possibilities of his people He also went to the races for the pur pose of knowing the comparative good and evil resulting from them.-Second-hand information, he remarked, does not generally result in first

Another Joke on the Stentorian Ohio Candidatel al

It is stated that when Mr. Allen was in the Senate, and expected to address the Senate on an important question, the attention of a party of travellers by stage over the Alleghanies, was attracted to one of their number, who was continually thrust-ing his head out of the door-window, holding in hand to his ear in an attitude and with an expression of acate attention. The coach was, at the time, on the crest of the mountain. One of the more excitable of the passengers had his curiosity so excited that, unable longer to restrain himself, he broke out with, "Well, sir, what do you hear?" The other, drawing out his watch and noting the time and resuming his position of a listener, replied, "Please be quiet, gentlemen. It is now 8 o'clock, and Mr. Allen is now addressing the Senate. I hear his voice, and if you will be patient, I think I shall be able to tell you what he is saying." The intervening distance was only three hundred miles. The joke was appreciated by all who had the fortune to listen to the stentorian Senator.

North Carolinians, Distinguished in Other States.

[Raleigh Sentinel.] Unib sid We are able through a friend to add other names to the list of North Carolinians who became distinguished abroad ante off in the

Dr. Erasmus D. Fenner, born in ervation and assumed a defiant atti- Halifax, was the most eminent physi- Business Suits, Dress Suits, She was in bed. I the rotion eaw and was editor had n as was all I must have stift Mr. Meredith that M of the Medical Review. Hugh McQueen, born we believe in T Chatham, and removed to Texas. He was a man of decided ability and published a book on elecution entitled

The Orator's Touch Stone." Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew, born Major Price appeared to enforce the in Tyrrell county, and became one demands, when the Indians fled to of the distinguished lawyers in South A GRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, NORMAT, and Collegiste, Departments. Entire averages expenses, \$200 per year. Carolina. He was considered by the Faculty at the University of North Carolina the best scholar ever graduinight by their women. The military succeeded in arresting three men, two boys and about thirty women, and took them back to the reservation. The action of Major Price has been approved by Gen. Pope. Efforts will be made to get the Indians back, but if they remnin hostile proper steps will be taken to protect settlers. A will be taken to protect settlers. Address, for Gatalogue, Address, for Gatalogue, Ball Address, fo

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Spirit of the Age.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD

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Testimony from the Battle Fields.

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st Beinfort Harbor will be open for the Monday, June 16th, 1873.

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BBWARDS & BROUGHTON, Raleigh, N. C. beystron heating him. I told White to North Carolina Gazette.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL COMMENCE IN Payetteetine, N. C., on or about the 1st of Au-gust, the publication of a weekly newspaper to be styled "THE NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE." styled "THE NORTH CAROLINA GAZEFILE. The GAZEFIE will be consistently Conservative and devotedly Southern in principle and politice.-It will advocate economy, integrity and reform in the administration of both State and National Gov-ernments; it will favor the payment, by North Caro-lina, of her just and equivable indebtedness, and no more; it will support the nomination and elevation to office of such ment only as are piedged to economy and reform; and it will unalterably oppose the re-election to place and position of any and all public officials who line proved recreant to the high trust

divisions : Ist. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina. ⁹2d. Accounts of every battle fought during the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taker to show what these troops did and suf-fered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won. ¹2d. Accounts of every battle fought during the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taker to show what these troops did and suf-fered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won. ¹2d. Accounts of every battle fought during the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taker to show what these troops did and suf-fered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.

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