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e biographer, Montford McGebe

with an sbility and fairness, and

has sketched his unique and striking

best productions of its kind that

ors our sparse native literature.

lent a literary performance in a more

accurate and becoming dress. We

may add, that Gov. Graham was so

identified with North Carolina, and

occupied so many places of honor

and trust extending through at least

forty-five years, that a careful and

full sketch of him is to a considera-

ble extent an outline history of much

that concerns the State at large. In

this view Mr. McGehee's address is a

valuable contribution to our historic

material, and we shall pigeon-hole it

among other valuables connected

WELL DONE.

'It was no doubt a righteous de-

cision made by the U. S. Supreme

Court in regard to that \$1,500,000

appropriated by Congress to the late

Centennial Philadelphia show. The

ders, but who cares? It was a big

seven months the whole world was

tributary to its treasury, and, like

Jeshurun, its shop keepers and land-

lords waxed fat, kicked up their

heels, and poured out their scorize of

invective upon the poor, prostrate

South. They had a good time, and

COTTON BECEIPTS.

will be instructive to compare the

various markets and to see the fluc-

tuations during the last week in

March, and the first week in April, and

also to compare the receipts with the

,082

55,98

resting to many of our readers.

The following table will be inte

now let them pay their debts.

with the dear old State.

We would be glad to see so excel-

who has treated his public life

nd in many of

ney where P.O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. Observe, the Registry fee, as well as postage, must be paid in stamps at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Deall Letter Office. Buy and offix the stamps both for postage and registry, put in the money and seal the letter in the presence of the post-master and take his receipt for it. Letters ent to us in this way are at our risk.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WERE T STAR is as follows : Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50 " 6 months, " 1.00

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

We ventured to say some days ago that the recuperation of the country must be necessarily slow and gradual, That trade will be finally restored to a healthful and satisfactory condition is very certain, and but for the Louisiana embroglio it would begin to revive in earnest. It will not do, however, for any one to be oversanguine of a rapid restoration to commercial and industrial prosperity. We would guard our readers at this point lest they be disappointed. There are signs of recovery; the papers from many sections assure us there is more business activity and

The South will no doubt by slow degrees return to something of its former prosperity. It has its own destiny to a great extent in its own hands. Economy, steady work, anflinching pluck, judicious farming, the diversifying of crops-these are the agencies that will bring back to the South much of that glory and wealth that once belonged to it.

The business men of the South have long greatly desired peace, for they are of conservative temper, and well understand that commercial prosperity is dependent upon good government, stable laws, and tranquility and contentment among the people. As we said many weeks ago, so we again say, the South must not waste its energies over political discussion and office-scramble, but it must diligently labor and habitually economize. It must be decided, consistent, patriotic in its political conduct, but it must cease to give so much time to national affairs, and devote its time and energies to building up its waste places, to developing its vast resources, to maintaining a home policy at once pacific, just and humane. As soon as the people of the South find that they are once more under a parental government which means to conserve their liberties, to be equitable, fair, tration of law, and in its patronage, then they will cease to meddle so much with party questions and will

discussion from the Financial Chronicle of the 7th inst., but for fear of extending our article to an unwise length, we defer doing so until to-

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE LATE GOV. GRAHAM. greater statesman nor a man of higher morale than the late Hon. William A. Graham. He was a man of real wisdom, of a rarely balanced mind, of singular devotion to duty, of the highest honor and noblest virtues, of enlarged views and great moral fortitude and courage. He was the best poised man of his times-"the elements" were most felicitously "mixed" in him, to use the exact words of the master, and no man ever committed fewer blunders. He was in strictest truth an ornament of his lineage, State, race and time, and surely one of

The choice and master spirits of this age." He was fortunate in life, and now

e TRIBERIANS.

We have already given the high-

est of the LES mountains surveyed by Prof. Gayot. The Orphan's Friend,

published at Oxford, has put the

public under obligations by collating

the names of the rivers, sounds,

lakes and islands. We laid aside the

paper a forthight ago intending to

use it at once, but other matters

more pressing have shoved it aside

until now. Who will say that North

Carolina is not a remarkable State.

with its one bundred and twenty five

mountains ranging from 2,500 feet to

nearly 7,000 feet; with its hinety

rivers, its eight sounds, its fifteen

lakes and its twenty islands, not to

neption its vast mineral wealth;

its great water power; its more than

forty cotton factories; its hundreds

of tobacco factories; its unequalled

fisheries; its immense naval stores; its

tobacco finer than any other grown on

the American continent; its maguifi-

cent cotton lands; its excellent pas-

turage; its teeming corn lands; its

fine wheat and other cereals; its un-

surpassed fruits, including the four

finest grapes known in this country,

all indigenous to North Carolina; its

Tennessee, Little in Johnston, Little in Brunswick, Little in Pasquotank, Little in Orange, Little in Cumberland, Little in Al-

leghany, Little in Montgomery, Little Yad-kin, Lockwood Folly, Lower Little, Lum-

ber, Mayo, Meherrin, Middle Little, Mills, Mitchell's, Moccasin, Mulberry, Nantahala, Nolechucky, Nattaly, New Hope, Neuse, North East, North West,

North, Newport, New in Onslow, New n Wautauga, Ocona Luftee, Pacolot,

Pamlico, Pasquetank, Perquimans, Pigeon, Pungo, Reddies, Rocky in Cabarrus, Rocky in Chatham, Second Broad, Shallotte, Swannanoa, Scupperaong, Smith's, South Catawba, South Yadkin, South, Tennessee,

Tar, Tuckasege, Toe, Toxaway, Trent, Uwharrie, Upper Little, Valley, Wacca-maw, Wautauga, White Oak, Yadkin, Yeo-

Eight Sounds. - Albemarle, Bogue, Core

Croatan, Currituck, Pamlico, Roanoke and

tump. Fifteen Lakes.—Alligator, Black, Ber-

tram's, Catfish, Catharine, Ellis, East, Long.

Little, Mattamusket, North West, Pungo,

Phelps, Scuppernong, Waccamaw.

Twenty Islands.—Brant, Bell, Bachelor,
Bogue, Collington, Cedar, Durant, Eagle,
Great, Goat, Gull Shoal, Harker's, Holy-

lay's, Hog, Judith, Leech's, Marsh, Ros.

THE STORM AT SMITHVILLE.

Terrific Gale-Marine Disasters-

Protable Loss of Two Pliot Boats

The gale at Smithville on Thursday

ight and Friday was one of the most ter-

ific and fearful ever known. A gentleman

who was present states that the mean ve-

locity of the wind was at the rate of about

fifty-five miles per hour; that when he would

go out into the streets it would seem as if

would blow the hair off his head, and it

was with the greatest difficulty that he

The storm resulted in considerable dam-

age to the shipping in the harbor. The

vacht Ida, from Florka, went out at New

Inlet on Thursday and probably met the

full force of the gale. A large coasting

vessel was driven ashore at Price's Creek,

about 8 miles from Smithville. The Schr.

Charles, Capt. Ireland, from this port for

Beaufort, having just discharged a cargo

of corn, parted her chains at Deep Water

Point, where she was lying at anchor

was driven ashore about one mile inside e

he bar. No damage has resulted to the

vessel thus far, and being light, it is hoped

that she will be towed off safely. The

steamer Emma Dunn was blown ashore

near Big Island. The pilot boats J. H.

Neff and Swift also went ashore. The

steamer J. S. Underhill, the Wilmington

and Smithville packet, had her rudder dis-

abled and was towed up to this city yester-

The pilot boats Uriah Temmens, Mary R

Sprunt, Henry Westermann and J. H. Neg

went to sea on Thursday, the weather being

smithville. The two latter returned it

same evening, but up to yesterday morning

nothing had been heard from the Uriah

Timmons and the Mary K. Sprunt and seri-

ous apprehensions are felt at Smithville

that they foundered at sea during the fear-

ful gale and that all hands were lost. The

Timmons was commanded by Capt. C.

C. Morse and his crew consisted of

day morning by the steamer Waccamaro.

could manage to keep upon his feet.

oke, Swan, Smith's.

with their Crews, &c.

Friend:

The Northern people have been Mr. Redfield is a very intelligen

an. He has considerable candor and fairness, and his letters to the cinnati Commercial during the last six months have been generally interesting and free from party bit-

character with a fidelity and felicity, that is very admirable. There is ossibly an over estimate of Gov. ferness. He is a man of no little sal Graham's legal abilities, but othersacity, as some of his prophecies and wise the portraiture is elaborate, just speculations prove. He has recently and exact. The production of Mr. written to his paper a letter in which Modeles reflects much credit upon he reprobates the policy of the South his swn fine taste, his generous culin remaining #solid," " Heravard ber are, his nobility of character, his exalted sentiments, his general ability. It is well sustained from beginning to end, and deserves to rank with the

The best thing the solid South can do is to cease to be solid. Let them split up and divide out, and they will stand a chance in the general scrimmage; but so long as they are solid the bulk of the North will go in the opposite direction, actuated by abundant caution, and the South will suffer the fate ever in store for the weaker party. The North can stand a solid South, but the South can't. After the next apportionment, which will largely increase the political power of the West and Northwest through increase of population, the west through increase of population, the solid South will be relatively so weak as to be a matter of small concern to anybody but herself. To be overmatched by the Northern States west of the Alleghany Mountains is certainly her fate, leaving out of the question the immense power wielded by the great Middle and Eastern States. In the face of these facts her uter inshilly the according to the facts her utter inability to accomplish any thing by sectional politics, and certainty of overthrow when pitted against the other section, and that section continually growng so that ere long the half of it west of the mountains will be more powerful than the whole South; in the face of these facts. I say those who are seeking to keep the South solid are her own worst enemies. Sectional politics is the bane of the weaker section. The stronger can stand it very well?

We give this for what is is worth. We wish our readers to see what an acute and careful observer from the North has to say of us and our plans. We must, however, make one or two

brief comments, manney will tell be to If Mr. Redfield is correct as to the decision requires that the Centennial overwhelming majority of the North, Board shall refund the money in full and the utter insignificancy of the to the United States. This of course | South after the next apportionment, will lift the profits of the show out of | we would like to know if he expects the pockets of the private stockhol- the North to hang together? Why should there be a solid North-which thing for Philadelphia. For nearly is his idea-when the South shall have become so very "weak as to be a matter of small concern to anybody but himself?" Does he expect a constant, long continued political miracle? Does he expect a people who have but little identity of interest and no very great homogeneity of sentiment, stretching from the frigid Maine to the utmost Western limit of California and New Mexico, to cling lovingly together in a policy inimical to the South, when that South "is a matter of small concern to anybody but herself?" Mr. Red. field hangs bimself with his bungling theory, diw and calm calm a troon

We take it that when the North secomes so tremendously, irresistably dominant, that there will be discord, rivalries, sectional jealousies among themselves-when Maine's ice fields and California's fruit ferests and wheat fields will have no sympathy or love when the miners of the West will snap their fingers in disdain at the cotton spinners of New, England, and when the South will ook on and quietly resolve, "Pil old the balance of power; L'il coperate with that great section that offers the best returns, manifests the nost sympathetic spirit, and exhibits.

South will remain "solid" under the kind and paternal treatment of "the best government on the planet?" Will not justice, conciliation, benevolence, sympathy have a tendency to essen the severity of sectional antipathies and sectional ties? Is it not that the South has contributed to at least possible that before four the U.S. Treasury as being "comyears expire there will be a division paratively slight?" If it means that in the South, when the negro will it is very much less than it would hold the balance of power among the have been if the U.S. Government whites just as the South will hold the balance of power when the North grows into such a monstrous taken; but if it means to say that the majority, and disintegration and an "revenue" paid by the South when

CONCERNING THE SOUTH. The Financial Chronicle of New

that the splendid illustrated wo Scribner on "The Great South," pub- ter and then make a candid statelished two years ago, met with large We must still defer some quotasales in England, where it was actu- tions from the Chronicle ou the conally reprinted in book form, whilst ditions of business revival. in New England, and, indeed, in the The Orphans. North generally, it had but few The Masonie Grand Master, in the course readers and excited but little interest, of a business letter from this city to the The English are a reading, educated Oxford Oxford Orphan's Briend, says! "How are J. T. Thompson, Jr., Julius Wecks, Joe people. They are interested to the you setting along? How is the Orphan Arnold, C. Grissom and two colored men.

growing rich out of the labor and extravagance of the South for the last three quarters of a century, and still they know but little and care but little for us. They manafacture our great staple into fabrics and tens of thousands grow richer by rit; they trade wishing relling their handreds of inventions, and still, with a very few exceptions, and in spite of the four years war, they are as ignorant of our people as they are of the people of Kamschatka or Timbuctoo. If they knew the South better they would be more dinterested in its vast resources and immense undeveloped wealth. The Chronicle admits "that the North, for sixteen years past having been politically the country has been and is yet singularly inappreciative of the commercial importance of the South." This is true, but it does not reflect much credit upon the actual intelligence or sagacity of the Northern people No people love money better, have a greater tenacity of grap upon the "almighty dollar" than they, and yet the goose that lays for them the golden egg and is so contiguous to them, is neglected, persecuted, oppressed and slandered; They are "cute" in their day and generation, but they lack broad sympathies and expansive views.

The Chronicle says of the South "The great staples are of prime importance in the markets of the world, and nearly equivalent to gold; her ability to contribute to public resenue has been kept comparatively light; and altogether the evils of the long reconstruction term have been quite as serious commercially as politically."

We accept the statement that by the conduct of the Northern people in delaying for twelve years the work of "reconstruction," which is not yet complete, and will not be complete antibe Louisiana has restored to her all of her rights under the Constitution, a great and signal injury has been done to the "commercial" prosperity and material wealth of the country. No people in history have ever been so blind and so stupid as to their own interests as have been the people of the boastful and supercilious North. They have been as wise in their persecutions of the South as the woman was who killed the goose who laid the golden egg, to recur to the illustration already employed. They were fatuous enough suppose that they could drag the South down, and yet not suffer hemselves that they could reduce the South to a condition of absolut vassalage, and yet be free themselves—that they could exhauste the South, and yet flourish and fatten in their jown bleak land. They have tried the experiment very thoroughly, and with anything else than satisfactory results. The wide-spread suffering for two years or more among the honest laboring classes of the North; the tens of thousands of "tramps" who fill the land m every direction, alike idle and destitute; the wheels rotting in the races; the silent machinery in the hundreds of factories; thestrikes, the beggary, the want; the ships rotting the highest and broadest patriotism." at the wharfs, and the depreciation Does Mr. Redfield expect that the of American commerce, all tell a tale of ruin and failure, and stamp the political pretenders and pot-house demagogues of the North with the eternal

brand of failurage sail to no I fed de But is the Chronicle quite right when it speaks of the had manifested a kind, wise, fostering policy towards the South, then we grant that the point is well tagonisms begin their effective work? compared with that paid by the North is "slight," then we demur. We are quite sure that for the last ten years the South has paid more revenue to the Government than the North has York mentions the significant fact paid, and we request the Chronicle fine at the time of their departure from

people. They are interested up the progress of their descendants on this side of the ocean, and as Scribner's magnificent work gave an excellent view of the resources, condition and prospects of the South—of the larges and really more important section of this vast country, they hought and read it with care.

Now this is a characteristic fact.

Now this is a characteristic fact.

very little, if any hope of the safety of the barely possible that they may have put into some harbor on the coast. The wires be ing down between Wilmington and Smith ville no further intelligence could be re-ceived from the latter place yesterday, but we hope to hear something definite to day.

Au old friend and former companion i field-sports, in Cumberland county, wifter us as follows: when thing tell bedese

Seeing the many sporting contributions to your lively paper—many of them thought to be wonderful—brings back from "memory's waste" many pleasing reminiscenses of my younger days, when game was plently and sportsmen not quite so thick "as leaves in Valambrosa," nor quite so green. Has "busy time wrought so many changes, and age so dimmed your memory, that you have forgotten the pleasant hunt we took together after squirrels, bagging 28, and that, too, with our "Kentucky rifles;" and how, just at night, you being one ahead on score, we treed another, and, in my hurry to load, I got the ball fastened half way down the barrel, and had to stand tamely by and see you the victor? by and see you the victor? You know it is a sad fault of all sports-

men to be egotistical. The writer once killed three deer at two shots, and, like one of your brag shots, has killed a hawk with a partridge in his talons. But the most wonderful (accidental) shot he ever made (to which he has a living reliable witness) was once, whilst shooting at a partridge, he killed the partridge and a squirrer in a bush beyond (which he did not see) at the same shot. The dog, when bringing the partridge, pointed another with the dead one in his mouth. Oh, that those days would come again, With all their thorns and flowers;

excellent rice fields; its unrivalled vawould give the hope of years For those bygone hours." rieties of rich and beautiful woods. In those "happy days" game of all kinds was plenty around here. I have seen as many as thirty deer for sale in the Fayetteembracing between one and two hundred; its magnificent scenery; its ville market at a time. Since our "colored brother" has so much spare time on his countless springs of rare medicinal hands game has become scarce.

virtue, and other things "too tedious I hear, though old age has scattered his frost among your locks, you still take your gun in hand. I should like to meet you to mention," as the trades people once more, and take revenge for the squirrel hunt. Old fogyism (or necessity) makes
me stick to the muzzle loader, but I think I
can keep you busy, with all your fine
breech loaders. We copy from the Orphan's I killed this last season a curiosity in

"There are ninety rivers, viz: Alligator, Ararat, Black, Bay, Broad, Caney, Cataluche, Cashle, Catawbs, Cape Fear, Chowan, Chatooga, Dan, Deep, Elk, Eno, Fisher's, Flat, French Broad, First Broad, Green, Haw, Hiawassee, Hyco, Ivy, Jacob's Fork, John's, Lewis' Fork, Little these parts—a white partridge, which was stuffed and preserved. The reference to old age, frost among our locks, &c., is right hard to bear, but we attribute all this viciousness on the part of our correspondent to the fact that we beat him shooting squirrels; so we will be charitable. And, to tell the truth, we are glad to hear from our old friends; now sexagenarian, and who will never again

> be in keeping out of the way of his random Of course, we remember that hunt; and is a somewhat unusual circumstance, we will mention the fact that a fine setter owned by our friend treed most of the squirrels. It is rarely the case that a setter s good on any game but birds, but this one was not only a reliable bird-dog, but "as

> good on squirrels as ever barked up a tree. We regret, in this connection, our inability to place on record any very remarkable shooting of our own, the best we have ever done being to kill one deer out of thirty

Discovery of Stolen Property. Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a youth by the name of Patrick McElvoy called at the City Hall and lodged information to the effect that he had discovered a box of books hidden in the bushes back of a hill at a point between second and Third and Brunswick and Bladen streets. He also reported that the top had been knocked off the box, and the books were in a damaged condition from being exposed to the rain during the day. As officer was sent for the box, and it was carried to the City Hall, where it will be held until the owner comes, forward, and alaims and identifies it. It is a box of considerable size, packed full of new school books of various descriptions, such as spelling books, readers, grammars, geographies, histories, arithmetics, school craydus, etc. The box is marked to the address of "J. A. McAllister & Co., Lumberton, N. C.; care of R. R. agent at Wilmington." It is supposed that it was stolen from one of the railroad cars, and that the thief or thieves. upon getting it as far as the place where it was discovered, concluded they would open it and ascertain the extent of their prize, and upon finding that the box contained nothing but books, and not being seekers after knowledge, but what they would consider of much more value, they came to the determination to leave it, with its contents, and go and search for something more adapted to their wants and inclina-tions. Some of the books are rendered

The Criminal Court. In this Court yesterday, in the case of the State es. James Heaton, forfeited recognizance, Sci fa considered as issued and returned to this term. Judgment of the Court that the Soi fa be dismissed upon the payment of the costs.

almost valueless from exposure to the

These were the only cases disposed of.

The following is a list of the persons sentenced during the term:

Handy McAlister alias Low McAlister, larceny, 5 years in the penitentiary.

Geo. Poisson, larceny, 10 years in the penitentiary.

Daniel Mack, largeny, 10 years in penitentiary.

John Smith, larceny, 2 years in the peni-

tentiary.
Henry Boone, larceny, 4 years in the penitentiary.
Thomas Johnson, larceny, 10 years in Martha Williams alias Martha Melton, larceny, 5 years in the penitentiary. John Melvin, larceny, 2 years in the pen-

Henry Bryant, larceny, 12 months in the Work House.

Wm. Phioney, assault and battery, 3 months in the Work House. her, the brig having subsequently arrived inside. It is the opinion of the closet pilots at Smithville, we learn, that there is

Henry Whitted, larceny, 3 months in the Work House.

Wm. Price, larceny, 4 months in the Work House.

The State Beard of Education. [Raleigh Observer.]

The State Board of Education met in the Senate Chamber on the 10th, pursuant to an order of the Governor pursuant to an order of the Governor published in the Observer two weeks ago. The Board consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

His Excellency, the Governor, as President, Exofficio, called the Board to order. He stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the most feasible and practical plan for carrying out the Act of General Assembly providing for the establishment of a Colored Normal School in the State. He had seen fit to extend the State. He had seen fit to extend an invitation to prominent colored men of the principal centres of the State to be present, and co-operate with the meeting. He was gratified to see such a general response to that invitation, as it was an evidence of the interest the colored people felt in

the cause of education. The Governor then presented to the colored men present several plans that had been suggested as to the manner of establishing the school, and the proper method of disposing of the legislative appropriation of

After stating in detail the plans proposed, and expressing his own opinion thereon, he stated that it was the desire of the Board to hear the matter fully discussed by the colored delegates, promising that the Board would be guided in their course by their wishes. He regretted that several members of the Board were necessarily absent, enough to Mr. Scarborough, Superin

of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the Board, being absent on account of sickness, Maj. Engelhard was requested to act as Secretary. About fifteen counties are repre-

sented by colored delegates.
George S. Fisher, delegate from Craven, presented the claims of Newbeen for the location of the Normal Bishop Hood presented the claims keep anybody "busy" in the field unless it

of Fayetteville, and the advantages of accepting the proposition made from that point. Treasurer Worth suggested that a decision be first arrived at whether

the fund shall be divided among seve

ral schools or devoted to the estabishment of one school. J. B. Abbott, delegate from Craen, urged that the fund be devoted o the establishment of one school. and not be frittered away by divi-sion. He urged the claims of New-

George T. Wasson, delegate from Wayne and Greene, also opposed division of the fund. He advanced the claims of Goldsboro, promising the donation of less, and a subscription of one thousand dollars for Wayne and five hundred for Greene. R. Harris, delegate from Cumber-land, spoke as to the best place for

this school. He strongly urged the permanent location of the Normal school, and believed that Payetteville presented the best claims for its Rev. Jno. E. C. Smedes, Principal

of the St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiste Institute of Raleigh. submitted a proposition looking to securing the appropriation for that school, which was filed. Mr. Inc. Randolph, Jr., delegate from Craven, moved that the school

be located first and discussion on ther matters afterwards. The meeting at 21 o'clock adourned for one hour. APTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the call of the Board to order, Geo, T. Wasson, delegate from Wayne, moved that the Normal School be located east of Raleigh. This motion brought out an extended debate.

Bishop Hood, of Cumberland, moved as a substitute the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Board of Education be requested to locate the Normal School as near the centre of the colored population as circum-stances will permit. As to the rest, we submit to their best judgment.

Mr. Mabson, of Edgecombe, pre-sented the claims of Tarboro upon the consideration of the Board. Mr. Abbott, of Craven, again argued the advantages of Newbern.
Mr. O'Hara, of Halifax, offered the

The prisoner John Phillips, now in the following resolution, which county jail, was ordered to be discharged. adopted: That the thanks of the delegates

present be and are hereby tendered to His Excellency, the Governor, and the State Board of Education for the patient manner in which they listened to the suggestions offered and for their earnest effort to aid in behalf of our education.
The Governor addressed the dele-

gates, manifesting his pleasure at the number and character of the dele gates, and the interest they had man-ifested in the subject of the educa-tion of their race. He hoped and believed that good would come from this Conference, and assured them that the Board should be governed in their decision by what they believed would be for the best interests

of the colored people. The meeting then adjourned sine

first week in April, 1876. The following appears in the New York Daily Cotton Record: 1,305 2,915 14,459 2,020 2,728 1,131 lew York, 1,073 20 50 Port Royal 545 1 00183 27,390 28,984 rotal since Sep. 1, "76, do do do "75, 3,787,574 bales One of the saddest features of the

times is the mania for office. We do not suppose that ever before in the world has there been such a rush for places. Take the last instance. considerate and lib ral in its administ consul from Georgia, by name Clayton, dies at Callao, one of the sickliest holes on earth. In a few days after his death is announced two attend more assiduously and interest- hundred disinterested patriots step edly to domestic affairs. forward and beseech the appointing We purposed extracting some views power to allow them to take a chance germane to the subject matter under of dying too. In other words, two hundred men apply for Mr. Clayton's old shoes. And yet there are selfconstituted optimists who swear by their beards that the race has not de-

> virtue. Selah! The Bank of Cape Fear-An Impor The Raleigh Observer says; At the preent term of the United States Circuit Court in session at Greensboro, Judges Bond and Brooks presiding, a decree was issued in the case of Harvey Terry vs. the Stockholders of "The Bank of Cape Fear," the following summary of which contains all the essential points therein contained;

teriorated, and that office begging

true patriotism and a commendable

"That the stockholders of the corporation known as the President and Directors of "The Bank of Cape Fear," are liable to the "The Bank of Cape Fear," are liable to the creditors thereof according to the shares of stock held by them, in double the amount of their respective shares of stock in said bank; the liability of each stockholder to be a sum bearing the same ratio to the entire indebtedness of the Bank; which the number of shares held by them respectively bears to the number of shares constituting the entire capital stock."

He was fortunate in life, and now . — The Synod of the Moravian that he has passed into the eternal Church, South, meets at Salem in May.