STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

day, Dr. G. A. Foote in the Chair

Col. R. L. Patterson made the ad-

dress of welcome. We condense

Reading of papers being declared in order, Dr. Carr reported an opera-

Dr. J. K. Hall reported an in

teresting case of incysted tumor of

Dr. Satchwell asked that 9:45 to-

morrow be named for the formation

of the State Board of Health, in ac-

cordance with legislative enactment.

next meeting, and the committee on

Credentials reported that the "Pee

Dee Medical Association" be recog-

nized and admitted as auxiliary, and

membership, and that they find Dr.

H. E. T. Manning a duly accredited

delegate from the Maryland Medical

Dr. Kelly reported some interest

and Chirurgical Society.

ng cases in his practice.

from the Raleigh News:

tion of tracheotomy.

and its members.

the liver.

removed.

cal Association.

1845 to 1876.

This body met at Salem on Tues

NO. 31

WILMINGTON. N \$1.50 a Year, in adva 888888888 edinok 8 558888252 888888888 Arresses & Months. 83385833388

VOL. 8.

SCATTER THE PLOWERS, 47

We do not believe in gush, If a

man really feels inclined to pay a

tribute to the dead soldier against

whom he fought, we see no objection

to his doing so. Let it be spontane-

ous, free, unforced -that is all. You

cannot manufacture that kind of sen-

timent which will prompt one who

wore the gray to lay a chaplet of

flowers upon the grave of him who

wore the blue. It must come unbid-

den from the heart, or it will not

lead him to thus honor the dead.

And yet, after the fight is ended, it

is but natural that men who wrestled

together should ground arms and

grasp the hand, and then peacefully

talk of the past. There are som

men who cherish enmity, an

to whom time, the great healer,

forgiveness. They could not wreath

a monument that had been reared in

fought. But there are others of a dif-

ferent temperament. As they recede

from the heat and fire of battle their

pulses become calm and their tempers

become cool. They cease to be bit-

ter, and they can do full justice to

the bravery of an enemy. Such men

cau lay a floral tribute upon the

grave of a Northman and say from

We find the following in the Balti-

more Gazette concerning the me-

morial ceremonies that are so tenderly

observed, and which we hope will

not fall into desuetude for decades to

"The days of memorials or decorations

Federal soldiers decorated Confederate

Federal graves, and the heartburnings of

the war were laid to rest under the flowers.

lieved in. When the Fifth Maryland Regi-

soldiers' monument and place upon it a

chaplet of flowers. In doing this they

ouched a chord that vibrated sympatheti-

cally throughout the land. Mr. Watterson,

who delivers the address at the Decoration

Day of the Union soldiers at Nashville,

THE DIPPICULTIES IN PRANCE.

ion among English papers as to the

MacMahon. The leading American

papers that have come under our

eyes hold the same view. The con-

sentient voice is that the President of

the French Republic has yielded to

bad advisers, and has taken a step

that may lead to very unfortunate

people are at heart Republican. The

trouble is that the regime which con-

trols France now is only nominally

Republican. The President is an

imperialist out and out, and the

new Premier stands forth as

the representative of clericalism

over liberalism. He cannot, there-

fore, give such assurances as

may be demanded by Germany

and Italy. Those countries will natu-

rally distrust an administration that

is controlled by an imperialistic Pre-

sident and a reactionary Promier. As

far as we can learn the latter, M. de

Broglie, proposes to reverse what-

ever has been accomplished by the

Republic, to form alliances with cer-

tain parties or factions at home and

abroad that are known to oppose all

Republican and Liberal sentiments,

to make himself too strong to be

powerful clerical party, and to crush

any further buddings of Liberalism

under the grinding heel of the Pre-

fectures-a system of discipline and

restraint as hostile to liberty as poi-

sprung the other day had been long

in preparation. It was not, there-

fore, the impulsive action of a brave.

defiant nature merely, but the well

considered purpose of men of ability

and boldness. The Philadelphia Press

some time there has been contention in the French Legislature between two parties, the Radicals and the Clericals. The Rad-

son is to health.

There appears to be but one opin-

calls the soldiers of both sides 'comrades.'

the heart, "Rest in peace."

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WERK | brings neither forgetfulness no LY STAR is as follows : Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50

" 6 months, " "

BRIEFLY STATED.

We undertake to say that there was not a Democrat in North Carolina or in the South who expected President Hayes to carry out a peace policy. Every paper on our exchange list prophesied that to elect Hayes was to perpetuate Grantism. It either told the truth or it was mistaken. If the latter, why not candidly and plainly say so? And yet many of our exchanges contend that Hayes deserves no more credit than Grant, and that be has only done as other men would do under the same circumstances. If this be true, then Grant has been grossly slandered.

are approaching. This custom, which grew up so naturally and spontaneously, has out-Hayes has really surprised the lasted the enthusiasms of the war. At first the friends of the dead soldiers strewed country by his course-has surprised flowers upon their graves, and the poetic the Democrats by his mild, just, pabeauty of the ceremony brought it into general use. Then the two sides vied with cific, constitutional policy. So say each other in the profusion and beauty of Gov. Hendricks, Senators Thurman, the floral decorations. After this it was Lamar, and the ablest men in the party. He equally surprised the Radicals who thought Haves to be such as they were, and when he Every true soldier knows how to honor a foe who fell fighting in a cause that he bespoke of peace and justice he did ment went to Bunker Hill two years ago, one of its first acts was to march out to the not mean it any more than they did. They find themselves disappointed, and now they are furious, and swear they have been betrayed. How betraved? By applying their own vile standard to Haves, and finding that he meant just what he promised Say what we will, he has pacified the country, vindicated law, restored the constitution, infused hope, and given blunder perpetrated by President to two despoiled States local-self government. He has done this, or the records of newspapers are a tissue

of falsehoods. Whilst we hold this view most tenaciously, we are just as true to the South, to its interests, to principle, to the Democratic party as those who indulge fierce expletives, make unauthorized flings, and refuse to accord justice where it rightfully belongs. We are yet to learn the wisdom in extremes.

The statue of Liberty to be placed in the New York harbor, when completed will be a triumph of genius. The artist, or sculptor, is Auguste Bartholdi, a Frenchman born in Alsatia. The female figure, that will stand upon a pedestal one hundred and ten feet high, is draped, and is very imposing. She holds a torch in her right hand, whilst with the left she clasps to her breast a tablet containing the Declaration of 1776. The statue and torch are one hundred and forty-five feet high. The torch will be two hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the bay. This statue and pedestal will be higher than the famous Colossus of Rhodes, and equal in height to the graceful column in the Place Vendome in Paris. It will have to be cast in pieces. It is a present from France

Sir Robert Peel, in 1840, thus drew a picture of the condition of

"The agricultural population starving in the fields, the ships rotting at the wharves, the manufacturing operatives rioting in the streets, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer seated on an empty chest over the pool of a bottomless deficiency, fishing for

The quotation is famous, but there is a lesson in it for American states-

The Richmond Dispatch got into a discussion of the terms "sit" and "set" as applied to hens, and here's what has come of the muddle: In its issue of Friday the Dispatch says the New York editors "set down and write editorials." Of course, Brother Drinkard's brain was "addled" when he "set down on" old Lindley Marray in that style.

The Radicals and the Clericals. The Radicals and the Clericals.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

testant and Jewish clergy and churches. Many able publicists, themselves good men in their differing religious persuasions, contend that, as in the United States, all churches and clergymen should be sup-ported on the voluntary system. The Chricals, opposing this principle, would gladly increase the State provision for the atholic Church in France. M. Jules Simon, as well as M. Gambetta, are at one extreme of liberalism, and ex-President Thiers, at the other, has never concealed that his sympathy goes with the Radical principle in this matter, though he was not forced on any discussion about it. The Clerical party, in and out of the French Legislature, expresses unlimited sympathy with Pope Pius as against Victor Emanuel, King of Italy." The action of President MacMa

hon in discharging M. Jules Simo may lead to intense political feuds. when it is so necessary for France that she should have repose and peace. Germany is not only Protestant, but aggressive, and the preservation of peace between the two countries will become more difficult than ever. With a strong personal government in France, when peace memory of foes with whom they had or war may be in the hands of one man, and he a soldier under priestly influence, it may be that Protestant Germany has grounds for alarm, and when the great Bismarck is recalled so soon to take the helm, it may be too that the Emperor believes that the peace of Europe is endangered. and that of all men the great statesman can best preserve it.

> Not only out of France does the opinion prevail that the President has made a great mistake, but at home among the friends of MacMahon himself the same opinion is held. The following is a part of a telegram to the New York Herald of May 23d: "President MacMahon has evidently long struggle before him. Some of his most earnest friends are beginning to see what a false step he took in dismissing Simon on what now appears as personal grounds. Fresh changes in the prefectoral administration were gazetted yesterday affecting fourteen departments. Some of the newly-appointed prefects show a disincli-

made the means of a reconciliation. The nation to accept their posts. "Foreign newspapers are to be closely watched, and none will be permitted to cir graves, and the Confederates decked the culate in France except they have first passed through the hands of the censors."

No one who has any knowledge of France can wish her evil. She is one of the greatest nations of modern times-great in the arts and the sciences; great in literature, invention and enterprise; great in eloquence, and great in arms. A people that can produce such men as Jodelle, Racine, Corneille, and Molierre in the dramatic world; such men as Bossuet, Fenelon, Massillon and Bourdaloue in sacred eloquence; such statesmen as Richelieu, Talleyrand and Turgot; such men as Thiers, Thierry, Guizot and Michelet in historic composition; such orators as Mirabeau, Danton and Gambetta; such poets as de Musset, Lamartine, and dozens of others; such essayists as Malherbe Pascal, and Sainte As we said days ago the French Benve; such great scientists as Descartes, Boileau and Bayle; such female authors as de Sevigne, de Stael and George Sand; such novelists as Balzac, Sue, Victor Hugo, Dumas and others; such men of military genius as Turenne, Conde, Napoleon, and many others, must always command the high respect and sympathy of every intelligent mind. It is because we rejoice in the spread of civil and religious liberty among the nations of the world, and because we have such a high admiration for the French people that we regret to see the recent action of President MacMahon that may eventuate in misfortune, in intestine trouble, if not in foreign war. We sincerely wish the people of France a happy issue out of all present and future dangers and diffioverthrown by calling to his aid the

We were misled by the Baltimore Gazette in the broadness of our statement in regard to Marshel MacMahon's responsibility for the surrender at Sedan. Not having read the account since immediately after the event occurred, we thought the from the day of consolidation. statement in the Gazette was literally | The new series of the Carolina Farmer It appears that the coup d'etat correct. By referring to Appleton's New Encyclopædia it appears that Marshal MacMahon was disabled by a slight wound in the thigh. He resigned the command to Drucot, who was superseded by Whimpffen. He took no part in the capitalation, "The trouble which President MacMa-hon has caused in France, we might say throughout Europe, by the sudden dismis-sal of the Jules Simon ministry, which was appointed only four months ago, is ex-plained by French, English, and German journalists as having been the reverse of though he assumed the whole responsibility for the march on Sedan, and the catastrophe which resulted from it, before the Committee at Versailles Sept. 4, 1871. So, whilst it is sudden in preparation, everything having been "cut and dried" beforehand. For incorrect to charge that he is the man who actually surrendered 170,000 armed men, it is not incorrect to
hold him responsible for the surrender, inasmuch as the Marshal has
himself assumed all the responsibility

— Concord Sun: Leroy Gray, the
negro tried in Gaston county for rape,
owes his life, perhaps, to a very little circumstance. During court week the priscaught.
to have
through the walls. All left but Leroy,
who declared that he was innocent of the
charge and would stay and stand his trial.

young.

of the set. Our blunder was slight, venial and unintentional. We never consciously misrepresent facts, nor do any man an injustice, and we never besitate to correct an error.

There is trouble brewing in Turkey. Those Softas are very mysterious fellows, and when ever they come upon the scene they are quite successful in creating a rumpus of some sort-a little killing, or dethroning, or some other form of deviltry. The last news was that Constantinople had been declared in a state of siege, and all on account of the manœuvring of the Softas. The Sultan is to unfurl the Standard of the Prophet that is to bring to his support so many Moslems, whilst Russia is preparing to mobilize her entire army, considerable over a million of men, that she may crush the Mohammedan power in Europe.

When Muscovite meets Mussulman,

Then comes, indeed, the tug of war. The last war news is indefinite. There are no signs of peace. The movements of the Russians are reported as very rapid, and in a day or two we may expect some startling reports. There is general uneasiness throughout Europe. No nation feels assured of peace. The prospects of a general war increase hourly, and before thirty days a half dozen powers may be added to the struggle now raging. In the meantime trade is suffering or stagnant, and the outlook all around is very unpromising. Americans have great cause for neither pestilence, nor famine, nor

The New York Journal of Commerce is excellent authority in many things. It is specially good in questions of commerce and grammar. We copy the following, which schoolmasters will "make a note on " after the manner of our old friend, Capt. Edward Cuttle:

The verb to drink has for the perfect par ticiple either drunk or drank, at the option of the writer. It was formerly drink, drunk, drunken; now it is drink, drank, drunk or drank, the latter being optional. "I have drank" is therefore the same as "I have drunk," and equally proper.

General R. D. Lally, of Staunton, Va., an ex-Confederate officer, who has many warm friends in Wilmington, writes as follows of Hayes:

"I think the fair and just course of the present Administration towards the South will have a happy effect upon the whole country in promoting peace and good feeling, as well as the prosperity of all business interests. The President was not only a good soldier, but is proving himself to be

patriot and a statesman.' Fire in Cape Fear Township. The house at the well-known Williams place, in Cape Fear township, about five miles from here, the property of Mr. A. G. Latta, of this city, was destroyed by fire vesterday morning. It was occupied by Mr. A. J. Mott, who, with his family, we learn, made a narrow escape, the fire having attained considerable headway before t was discovered, having to all appearances originated in the kitchen, which was some yards distant from the dwelling. The house, which was valued at \$1,500, was insured for \$1,000 with Maj. J. A. Byrne, of this city, in the Imperial and Northern of London. Mr. Mott, we are sorry to learn, lost nearly everything, having had no insurance on his furniture and effects, but a small portion of which was saved.

The Williams house attained considerable notoriety, having been the usual polling place in Cape Fear township, as well as the point where the politicians were wont to hold forth to the dear people, and show them the nearest road to political salvation and personal good fortune.

Two buildings escaped, and the actual loss to the insurance company is \$900.

The Carolina Farmer. It will be seen by announcement in the advertising department of the STAR that the publication of the Carolina Furmer as a monthly agricultural magazine will be resumed September 1. When the Farmer was merged in the Weekly Star it was the intention of the proprietor to resume the publication in magazine form; and, with this object in view, the name has been retained in the Weekly Star continuously

will be fully up to the old standard, both in matter and appearance; and it is hoped the old friends of the magazine will go to work in its behalf. Mr. Hamilton McMillan will be associate editor.

Railroad Rumors. The Raleigh News says it is hinted around in railroad circles that quite a lively scramble is in progress for the control of the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The competing parties are the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line, which embraces the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and lines further South.

- Concord Sun: Leroy Gray, the

What Russia needs is a good navy. If she had England's navy she would end the war in thirty days. Her vessels are greatly infewor to the Turkish vessels. She is beginning to build, but it is to be hoped the war will be long over before a vessel can be got ready for sea. She is to build a vessel of the size of the British Inflexible and on the same model. This vesse carries four 81-ton guns, and wears an armor averaging from 16 to 24 inches thick.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25. In the Cabinet to-day it was resolved to appoint Ellery M. Brayton, collector of in-ternal revenue for South Carolina, vice L

Morton publishes a letter on the situation

Morion publishes a letter on the situation in answer to an open letter published in the New York Zimes, and other private letters. He says, regarding the credentials of Kellogg, after they had been referred to his committee: "The committee on Privileges and Elections met soon afterwards, and the Republican members united in a report that prima facie S. B. Packard was the lawful Covernor of Louisians, the Legislature that Dr. Joseph Hollingworth and Dr. R. W. Glenn be admitted to ful Governor of Louisiana, the Legislature was the lawful Legislature, and that Wm. P. Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress, and was entitled to be sworn in and take his seat. As a number of the members of the Senate were absent and the subject would lead to a long lebate, and there was general anxiety to adjourn, the report was not laid before the Senate. If the majority of the Senate shall, at the next session, be of the opinion that Kellogg was lawfully elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, he will be entitled to his seat, notwithstanding the events that have since occurred. No subsequent break ing up of that legislative combination or arrangement can in the least affect his title or destroy the legality of what took place at that time, though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should subsequently declare that of Nicholls and take part in the election of Spofford. It is too clear for argument that they could not take away the rights which had vested, or make that unlawful which had been thanksgiving to Almighty God that done as lawful before. Unless Kellogg foluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of his election as it stood at the time of adjournment. The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to force. They have gone down before an armed minority. whose threats of future violence were guar

anteed by a long train of bloody deeds done in the past. I regrer that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by pretended investigations or negotiations. Stripped of all disguises and pretenses, simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them its support. The Le gislatures, finding themselves defenseless,

fell to pieces, and from their ruins in part new Legislatures have been constituted whose legality consists only in the fact that there are none to oppose them. The law and the rights of the majority have yielded o an armed aggressive minority. Morton, after describing what Grant might have done, intimates that had Hayes roceeded to maintain Packard and Chamberlain by using the army he would have proceeded to inevitable defeat. He says "The Republican majority in the Senate upon the Seuthern question is but nominal. f it existed at all. Five Republican Senator voted at the late executive session against senting Kellogg, and to refer his credentials to a committee, thus refusing to recognize

the Packard government; and a number of Republican Senators, sufficient, when added to the Democratic members, to constitute a majority, have steadily refused to recog nize the Republican State governments Louisiana since 1873 by voting against seating a Senator chosen by it. While, in my judgment, it was clearly the right of the President, under the Constitution, to recognize the Packard government and support it by military power, the undertaking would have been futile and the failure disastrous. With a divided public opinion in his own party, and both Houses of Congress against him, he would have failed i he end. The Democratic House has power to destroy the army entirely, and from my knowledge of the Senate I am sure the Republican majority could hardly be relied on to support him in such a course.

We give additional extracts from the let ter as follows: "I do not believe that President Hayes intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity; in his undivided purpose to make the administration a beneficence to the country.

"The large body of the white people who engaged in the rebellion are firmly united n favor of several things, and they will stand by the party that favors them, and oppose, to the bitter end, the party that opposes them. Among these is the payment for rebel property taken or destroyed by our armies. When Mr. Tilden wrote his letter, just before the election, against these claims, he lost his hold upon the South and was made to feel it in the late struggle Congress. No Democratic candidate will repeat the blunder.

"In the late House the dividing line beween rebel and loyal claims was ignored, and in a single Democratic administration would be obliterated. When this comes to pass about claims, the distinction in the rebel and Union debt will be obliterated and lost; slaves will be treated as other property sacrificed by our government. It will not all be done or avowed at once, but step by step, already more rapid, until the public mind has become demoralized. The rebellion has ceased to be a crime, scarcely a mistake. The complete restoration of the fraternity will demand abolition of all dis tions in law between loyalty and treason, The Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican organization to take up a new one, with a new title, into which old Confederates may enter without wounding their susceptibili-ties, would be a crime if it were not supremely silly.

A Wise Investment.

[Oxford Orphan's Friend.] levy a tax to support free public schools for the young. The State is paying ten thousand dollars a month to support ignorant and vicious men and women in the penitentiary.
These people are too ignorant to be penitent. They feel guilty of being caught. It would have been cheaper to have taught them to read the Ten Commandments when they were

cal Society, Drs. Kelley, Whitehead, Kirby, Norcom, E. B. Haywood, Duffy, Walker, Jones, Smith and

Publication Committee, Drs. Shaffner, Bahuson, Roan, Summerell, Hall

Delegates to the Virginia Medical Association, Drs. McKee, Hicks, Lucas, O'Hagan and McDonald. Delegates to the Medical and Chi-

rurgical Society of Maryland, Drs. Knight, Hicks, Geo. W. Graham, Moore and Hall.

of South Carolina, Drs. Bellamy, Lane, Holmes, Gibbon and Lewis. laceration of the cervix ntern, which

The hour having arrived. Presi-A communication was read from Dr. H. E. T. Manning, offering the columns of the Maryland Medical Journal for the uses of this Society dent Foote delivered his address, and it was a valuable paper indeed (on Hypodermic Medication) and met with rounds of applause.

On motion, Dr. Foote was requested to transmit a copy of his able address to the Committee on Publications, and the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Foote, both for his address and for the impartial and able manner in which he had conducted the business of the ses-A committee of five was appointed

to select the time and place for the sion. Drs. O'Hagan and Haigh conduct-ed the newly elected officers to their

> Dr. Payne made a short but eloquent address to the Society. Dr. Bahnson read a paper or puerperal convulsions, which was ordered to the Committee on Publications. This paper was listened to with marked attention, and drew from Drs. O'Hagan, Duffy, Haigh and Foote

Dr. Satchwell moved that a committee be appointed to memorialize On motion of Dr. Wood, the So-Congress to have the duty on quinine ciety adjourned to meet at Goldsboro on the 14th day of May, 1878.

A communication was read by the Spirits Turpentine. Secretary from the Arkansas Medi

Dr. Eugene Grissom read an in teresting paper on epilepsy. The thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Jas. McRae for bound copy of Transactions from Dr. Hyatt reported two cases of

ecentric epilepsy. The use of bromides was discussed Drs. Hyatt, Duffy and O'Hagan. Dr. Lane read a paper on amputa-

tion of the leg treated by antiuptic dressing, which was discussed by Drs. O'Hagan, Sharp, Duffy and Wood.

Dr. Lane read a paper on extrophy of the bladder. Dr. McKee tendered his resigna-

tion as secretary of the Society. which, on motion, was accepted, and the thanks of the Society tendered him for past services.

Second Day.

We condense from the Raleigh Observer. The Society, which is the State Board of Health, elected the following gentlemen to act as representatives in the relations of the Board with the State government, and to report, as the law directs, to the Legislature, through the Governor: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Chairman, Pender county; Dr. Thomas F. Wood Secretary and Treasurer, Wilmington; Dr. Joseph Graham, Charlotte Dr. T. B. Hines, Rateigh, Dr. Geo.

Duffy, Jr., Newbern. Dr. Graham, of Charlotte, read ar able and very elaborate paper on gynæcology, that, in research and interest, invites comparison with any similar production from the North or South. It at once makes him a representative man of the profession in this State.

Dr. Wood, of Wilmington, follow-ed with a highly valuable and important paper on vaccination in relation to smallpox, &c.

The annual oration by that able writer and accomplished physician, Dr. Shoffner, of Salem, was delivered to-night before a highly appreciative audience.

Suitable action was taken in relation to the death of Dr. Thomas Duffy, of Rutherfordton, and Dr. W. G. Hill, of Raleigh. A memoir of the life and character of Dr. Hill, prepared by Dr. R. B. Haywood, of Raleigh, was read.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held at Goldsboro on the second Tuesday of May, 1878. Drs. Satchwell, O'Hagan, Graham, Duffy and A. A. Hill were appointed committee to memorialize Congress, through our Senators and Representatives, asking that the tariff

on quinine may be taken off. Corresponding delegates were appointed to the next annual meeting of the Medical Societies of Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, and to that of the American Medical Asso-

The following members will fill for the next year, the offices designated below: Dr. R. L. Payne, Lexington, President. Dr. Stith, of Wilson, and Dr.

Rountree, of Hookerton, Vice Presidents. Dr. L. J. Picot, of Murfreesboro. Secretary. Dr. Wm. T. Ennett, of Pender,

Orator.

Third Day. [News Report Condensed.]

After some discussion in regard to what should or should not be recorded on the minutes, Dr. Picot was al-The city of Raleigh has voted to lowed an assistant. The President appointed Dr. Wood as Assistant

> Dr. Wood read a valuable and interesting paper on "Why We Fail in the treatment of Tape Worm." After some remarks by Dr. Kerr, on motion of Dr. Picot it was referred to the Committee on Publications.

Delegates to the Medical Society Dr. Graham submitted a paper on

was discussed by Dr. O'Hagan.

respective stations.

some very complimentary remarks.

- Oxford Orphan's Friend: Two years ago a man took a cow belonging to the Orphan Asylum, penned her alone in a solitary thicket and kept her concealed un-til he was betrayed. He had several times denied that he knew anything about the cow; but when she was found, in his pen, he claimed great credit for having "kept her to her milk." His impudence was equal to his villainy.

- The lightning struck the teleapa omce at l'arooro on the zand. dispatch to the Petersburg Index-Appeal says: "The lightning in its mad career passed over the whole length of the room, tearing up a considerable portion of the roof and plastering, and entering the ground on the opposite side of the room from where it struck. During the storm the warehouse adjoining the telegraph office was struck in three places. No one

- Charlotte Observer: A correspondent at Greensboro writes' us that the seventeen-year locust have appeared in that section of the State in considerable numbers. The locusts first makes its appearance in a large grub, coming out of the ground backward; its wings soon unfold, when it at once attacks the nearest tree. The ravages of the seventeen-year locusts

are confined entirely to the trees. - A correspondent of the Magnolia Record, writing from Mount Olive, says; "Our villagers and the surrounding vicinity had quite a pienic at Winn's Chapel, near this place, on Friday, the 18th inst., and two very fine addresses were delivered, respectively by Rev. J. L. Britt, of Warsaw, and Rev. B. F. Marable, of Goldsboro. The occasion was the combination of the Sunday schools of the village and

surrounding country.

— Orpnan's Friena. A writer in the News proposes to propagate frogs near Newbern and drive them to Philadelphia. He forgets (perhaps he did not know) that Pasquotank River raises every year frogs enough to feed an army. They could be caught, saited and sent by water to North-ern cities without the trouble of "concerts and dime parties" by the way. But if concerts must be given, the Camden frogs outsing all others. They throw so much life and melody into their music.

- Raleigh Observer: Last Sunday night the residence of Henry Calwell, near Warsaw, Duplin county, was proken open and robbed. Mr. Calwell was old and very infirm, could barely walk, having been for a number of years afflicted with rheumatism. The family had all gone visiting and the old gentleman was alone, when about midnight three men entered the house and took therefrom \$93 in gold and silver-the majority of it was gold-all that he had. He could not tell who they were; one was white, the other two black A negro living on his land was arrested. but no clue to the robbery.

- Magnolia had a lively blow, accompanied with sharp lightning, on Monday last. The Record says: "We learn that a tree was struck by the lightning in the yard of Mrs. R. P. Merriman, and that Mr. George E. Brooks received quite a severe shock, though without any serious injury. A yearling calf was also knocked down by the same flash. In the southeastern portion of the town the wind raged with great violence, uprooting trees, blowing down fences and the like. It also blew down the frame of a new house belonging to W. T. Hannaford, Esq., and another small house, nearly completed, belonging to Mr. Chas.

- The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville, gave a very successful dime party. The Gazette says: The audience was also given an opportunity of enjoying some rare amateur music by Mrs. Col. J. B. Starr, Mrs. Dr. James S. Robinson, Misses Baker and Hall, and Messrs, J. C. and Charles Haigh, Mrs. Robinson's matchless soprano was especially applauded, and in the songs of "Auld Robin Gray" and "Tender and True," which were rendered with great expression, she fully demonstrated her great musical

- Statesville Landmark: A Statesville genius has invented what he terms, "a garden preserver, or hen-walker;" the "machine" resembles, somewhat, the spur of a rooster, only considerably larger, which is attached to a chicken's pedal extremities, at an angle of 45 degrees toward the ground. When the chicken, with this instrument attached to its legs, enters the garden and begins to scratch for seed, as the foot is put forward in the act of scratching the instrument catches in the ground, and the fowl is instantly walked out of the

- Winston Sentinel: To one conversant with the holding of our courts, and old general musters, twenty or twenty-five years ago, conclusive evidence, by contrast with to-day, presents itself, that there is more sobriety and order now manifested to be a contract of the than there was then. On both of these octhan there was then. On both of these oc-casions, in those days, one could see good old and middle-aged farmers reeling on old and middle-aged farmers reeling on their horses as they left town, and many a fence corner had its sleeper, and fights were the general order of the day. During our present court we have seen only one man drunk.