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THE ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture has done a very timely act in having the fertilizers most in use in our State analyzed by a competent chemist, Dr. A. R. Ledoux, of the University of North Carolina.

Through these figures do not necessarily express the actual agricultural value of the different brands, as I had occasion to emphasize in Circular No. 1 of this Station, and though the commercial value might be slightly altered in some instances where the source and origin of the nitrogen and insoluble phosphoric acid is not known, yet they will show indisputably their comparative values and what their valuable ingredients would cost if bought in open market.

The ingredients of the following fertilizers can be bought for the sums stated. The figures, in other words, represent their commercial or agricultural value:

Table with 2 columns: Name of fertilizer and Price per ton. Includes Soluble Pacific Guano, Zells Tobacco Fertilizer, Maryland Fertilizer, etc.

It will be seen from these figures that the farmer buys much less and from the Wilmington, N. C., company than from the others—the amount of sand being less than two per cent. It will be seen also that its commercial value—that is to say, the price of the ingredients to the farmer, if he buys them to make his own manures—is \$33.40, or higher than all the others save three or four.

Now let our Agricultural Department be governed by practical views, and let me accomplish some good. Let Prof. Ledoux abandon the idea that a large profit is a swindle (as stated in one of his circulars); and let everybody abandon the notion that farmers are fools and all need guardians. It is entirely proper to inform them as to the cost of the ingredients for fertilizers, and then if they see fit to go into the manufacture themselves, all right. But be just to all. Do not imagine or charge that every man engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers is a swindler, even though it should be demonstrated that his profits are large.

The President appreciates the press. He has sent one editor abroad as consul or something else; he offered another, so report said, a foreign mission, and he has now appointed one of the writers of the Memphis Avalanche to the postmastership of that city. The Democrats of Tennessee do not seem averse to office even though it comes from the opposition. They evidently act upon that danger-

ous, demoralizing axiom that was first adopted by Andrew Jackson, and expressed tersely by William L. Marcy—"That to the victors belong the spoils." The Democrats carried Tennessee at the last election, and they appear to be willing to gather in the "spoils" of a Republican Administration at Washington. Perhaps some of them are in the condition in which certain ardent Democrats were in from 1865 to 1875 according to Jo Turner—"They had been hit in the stomach with a ponce of bread."

A movement is on foot to cause the appointment of Hyman, of Warrenton, to be cancelled, if that be possible. Billy Smith protests very properly against his appointment, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires Powers, the white man overhauled, to be retained as Collector of the Second North Carolina District. Secretary Sherman is represented as opposing Hyman, and President Hayes is for him strong. The fact is, the President has an immense amount of sentimentality, and he fairly gushes for the "man and brother." He retains Fred Douglass as Marshal of the District when his presence is an insult to the people whom he so grossly maligned. Hyman, unlike Douglass, has not much intelligence, but he has not made himself particularly offensive to the people. He is a mulatto, and is said to be honest; is rather good looking, wears good "store clothes," thinks well of himself, has no ability, never could make a speech—the easiest thing done in the world—and has some highly respectable kin. The people do not want him, and if Hayes is wise he will not be the Collector.

North Carolina has a small consular crumb that has fallen from the hand of the President. A. V. Dockery, son of Gen. Oliver Hazard, has received his commission as consul to Leeds, worth \$2,500 a year. That is all that the administration has for its faithful henchmen in North Carolina. It is true Hayes wanted to send young John L. Bailey to die on the coast of Guinea, but as he only offered him \$200 a year, youthful John could not see it, and prefers to die on this side of the great deep. It is a little curious that North Carolina should get so few offices whether one party or another has control of the appointments. Massachusetts or Virginia can get ten to North Carolina's one.

A CASE OF REPUTATION. The Northern papers of the bulldozing type like to abuse the South for its repudiating tendencies. We have heretofore expressed our views fully on the subject of the Southern debt, and we have nothing additional to say. We refer to the matter only to mention by way of contrast a case of genuine out-and-out repudiation, and that too in one of the rich Northern States. Minnesota, that votes Republican so strongly, has repudiated a portion of its legal indebtedness, and refused to compromise with its victims by paying fifty cents in the dollar. This is a bad showing for a thriving State. It is not a good showing for any State, and public credit and private character will suffer more or less. Whenever repudiation becomes popular and dominant in any State or community a death-blow is given to all confidence in State securities. A State whose honesty is under suspicion cannot negotiate loans, and its private citizens engaged in legitimate business are affected in turn.

To understand the case we must give a brief outline-history of the debt now repudiated by a majority of the voters of Minnesota. The State Constitution of 1857 contained a clause providing that "the credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation." But it was not long before the people became satisfied that railroads were an absolute necessity, and they gladly pledged anything to the building and equipping of the indispensable roads. In 1858 an amendment was passed authorizing the issuing of five million dollars of State bonds. This amendment was ratified by the people at the polls by a large majority. Only 733 votes were polled in opposition. Four roads received land grants, and money was issued to them at 7 per cent, the bonds payable in December, 1867. The

roads have failed to pay the interest. The question submitted on the 17th inst. to the Minnesotians was this—Shall the State constitution be amended so as to devote the proceeds of 500,000 acres of public lands to the settlement of the State railroad bonds, or not? Let it be remembered that Congress had granted twelve times 500,000 acres to Minnesota for the sole object of facilitating the building of railroads. The New York Journal of Commerce remarks: "When the roads failed the State foreclosed on the mortgage and repossessed the lands, which were afterward granted to new companies who completed most if not all the roads. In all these transactions the State retained its responsibility for the payment of the bonds, and the United States Supreme Court long ago decided. But Minnesota has not heeded that decision. She has allowed the bonds for which her honor was solemnly pledged to go unpaid, until the total of principal and interest accrued now amounts to about \$7,000,000. The bonds (seven per cent) have six years to run.

The bondholders, in their treatment of Minnesota have been illiberal. Though they know that Minnesota is perfectly able to pay her debt, they have been willing to compromise their claims for nearly fifty per cent of the face and interest, and take in pay one or two thirty-year bonds, the whole issue of which would be only \$2,500,000. A part of the arrangement was to fund the interest up to 1880—so that Minnesota would have plenty of time to get ready. When it is considered that the people were only asked at this special election to allow half a million acres of land (which the State enjoyed as a gift from the Federal government) to be sold and the proceeds devoted to this purpose, we can hardly consider terms that these."

With this statement before the country, what must honest men think of Minnesota? Her true citizens should hang their heads in shame. By a vote of the people the brand of infamy is fixed upon her escutcheon. Now let the dirt-slingers who have been besmeared the South turn their faces homeward, and begin to throw rocks in earnest. Now let the Radical sheets empty the vials of their wrath upon the guilty heads of the Minnesotians. Now let them use their sarcastic squirt-guns to some effect. What a contrast between Minnesota and South Carolina! The one has been rifled, bulldozed, oppressed, dragonaded—her substance stolen, her people robbed, her character vilified; the other has had prosperity and plenty—her garners have been filled, her liberties have been protected, her interests guarded. The one assumes debts that can scarcely be called her own; the other repudiates the very contracts into which it voluntarily entered. The one is charged with treachery, dishonesty and barbarism, and still she maintains her ancient honor and upholds her good name; the other, rejoicing in her thirty thousand majority for Hayes, and boasting of her infinite superiority in all that is great and glorious to her Southern sister, deliberately stabs her own character, and declares she has no standard of honesty, and no sense of justice and right. Says our respected New York contemporary:

"The action of these two States—so remarkably contrasting—upsets some theories of the relations of political parties to repudiation. Republicanism upholds it while Democratic South Carolina discards it."

GRANT'S LETTER. We have read Grant's off-hand letter to his friend Childs, the elegiac poet of the Philadelphia Ledger, and it is a creditable production—praiseworthy in its head and heart. Our ex-Emperor's education is improving, unless Forney's Press has doctored the letter and eliminated the errors, if there were any. It is in Grant's own hand, and appears to have been intended for private eyes. He relates the story of his reception in modest, fitting terms. We give the concluding portion:

"The press of the country has been exceedingly kind and courteous. So far I have not been permitted to travel in a regular train, much less in a common car. The Midland road, which penetrates a great portion of the Island, including Wales and Scotland, have extended to me the courtesy of their road, and a Pullman car to take me wherever I wish to go during the whole of my stay in England. We arrived in London Monday evening, the 30th of May, when I found our Minister had accepted engagements for me up to the 25th of June, leaving but few spare days in the interval. On Saturday last we dined with the Duke of Wellington, and last night the formal reception at Judge Pierpont's was held. It was a great success, and I was in my best rank, and attire of the assembly, and was graced by the presence of every American in the city who had called on the minister or left a card for me. I doubt whether London has ever seen a private house so elaborately and so tastefully decorated as was our American minister's last night. I am deeply indebted to him for the pains he has taken to make my stay pleasant, and the attentions extended to our country. I appreciate the fact, and am proud of it, that the attentions which I am receiving are intended more for our country than for me personally. I love to see our country honored and respected abroad, and I am proud to believe that it is by most all nations; and by some even loved. It has always been my desire to see all jealousy between England and the United States abandoned, and every man healed. Together they are more powerful for the spread of commerce and civilization than all others combined, and can do more to remove causes of wars by creating mutual interests that would be so much disturbed by war."

There are two things which we hope to live to see—the punishment of the murderer of Mrs. Surratt and the punishment of the eight Commissioners who robbed the United States of its legally elected President—Abraham Lincoln.

We join the Register in the hope that the murderer of Mrs. Surratt may yet be punished for their awful crime. But would it be exactly fair and just to punish the eight Commissioners (who the Democrats agreed to leave it to the fifteen to decide, the question as to who should be President? And it turned out the Democrats made a very bad bargain and were badly swindled by very corrupt men. We have no sort of respect for the eight depraved demagogues who perpetrated the robbery, but they can never be punished by law; the only punishment they can ever receive will be the lashings of their own guilty consciences, the fiery indignation of an oppressed and virtuous people, and that last fire which will burn but never consume.

The usual summer epidemic has been raging for weeks, and although it has made many men great and learned who had not been suspected of any such royal endowment, it has not yet attained to its most virulent and malignant form. It has not done as badly this year as it did when Yale or Harvard made Grant an LL. D. But it has several weeks to run yet, and there is no telling what wickedness it will be guilty of. The scoring thus far is comparatively low: A. M.'s 498; D. D.'s 198, but plenty of material on hand; LL. D.'s 44, and several hundred Bachelors waiting hat in hand and "willing." The mills of the United States have held a convention and resolved to found a college for the special training of millers. The Baltimore Gazette says milling will be soon elevated into a fine art, and the degree of M. D.—Doctor of Milling.

Judge Jerry Black, one of the great American lawyers, is preparing an elaborate review of the Electoral Commission humbug. It is to appear in that ablest of American periodicals, the North American Review. It will no doubt be a formidable arraignment of the corruptest party under the sun in its corruptest action. It will be an argument for history as well as for the people. Any one who has ever read his masterly review of Charles Francis Adams' dangerous eulogy on William H. Seward, the most artful, scheming and tricky of all American politicians; or who has ever read his incisive and vigorous letter to Garfield, will be prepared for a paper of uncommon logical force, learning and astuteness.

When you put young men upon their mettle you will find better order, a higher sense of responsibility and a more complete submission to the laws of decorum than when you introduce the detective system, and keep an eternal watch over the acts and words of pupils. Both systems have been tried thoroughly. At the Universities of Georgia and Virginia the young men are their own governors, and the result is much more favorable to discipline and gentlemanly bearing than at those colleges where the professors become spies and informers, and are consequently despised and imposed upon. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, is disposed to govern by the old rather than by the newer and better system.

The proposed regulations of the civil service, which are expected to be published in a few days, will attract general attention and give general satisfaction to all who are sincere in their expressions of a desire for reform. Federal officers of all classes and grades are to be inhibited from taking any active part in politics. This will cut them off from primary conventions, political committees, political jubilees, political ranting and so on. Ike Young's occupation will be gone, and the rest of the swill-fed will have to break their horns as well as their ticklers.

The Mayor of Boston has informed the temperance women of that city that come weal, come woe, come lightning, come tempest, he means to exercise the benign privilege of rising up early and late and saying to all that he "would take sugar in his tea." His excuse for this publicity is, that the President is bound to have his wine. Mayor Invermore is "clearly resting under a grave mistake. He thinks evidently that Grant is still President, and is coming to Boston. But Mr. Hayes does not need any "quinine," as he cannot get up even a sporadic case of chills.

Rumor says that the present Turkish Sultan is contemplating an early abdication, and taking up his residence in Paris. That might prove a case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. It would be wise to await the results that are to follow a new election in France. MacMahon may attempt a coup d'Etat, and in that event Paris will become very lively. Abdul Hamid would do well to try Constantinople until the Russians get in sight, and by that time a hundred thousand British soldiers may be there to help, not to speak of the finest navy in the world.

Two Massachusetts cotton manufacturing establishments are so well satisfied with their success that they have resolved to enlarge their operations and will build two additional mills. And yet it does not pay, say some. The South will be wise to note such evidences of enterprise.

Mr. R. P. Barham, long connected with the Petersburg Index-Appeal, has become the editor-in-chief. He is sustaining the reputation of that excellent paper. Our best wishes are herewith extended.

Drinking for a Wager. A colored individual by the name of Primus Moore, who has a reputation for excessive indulgence, at times, in the fiery liquid that heats the brain and stupefies the senses, tried his skill yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Second and Market streets, in drinking for a wager, being under the impression that he could swallow as much of the "ardent" without becoming intoxicated as "any other man." Inspired with this determination to excel, he took one drink after another until he had hidden twenty-two under his vest, when he concluded to retire in good order while he was possessed of the ability to do so. He then started up Market street and got as far as Fourth, when, just at the corner, the legs refused a further performance of their accustomed functions, and the body, thus deprived of its support, came down with a "thud" upon the pavement. There he took his share of the fine shower of rain that fell between 1 and 2 o'clock, and was then taken to the guard house on a dray, the drunkest man seen in many a day. In fact, it was at first thought that he was dead. The city physician was sent for, who found him almost pulseless, and in a decidedly dangerous condition, but by the prompt application of the proper remedies the pulse finally became more regular and healthy, but at last accounts his condition was still considered somewhat precarious, his breathing resembling that of a person in the agonies of dissolution.

W. P. Oldham, Secretary. Proposed Military Encampment. A letter was presented for our examination yesterday, from a joint committee of the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Light Infantry companies, of Fayetteville, to Capt. Walter Coney, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, in relation to a proposed encampment at Smithville, during the latter part of July, of the companies composing the Second Battalion of the N. C. State Guard. If the arrangements can be effected, as desired, and it is to be hoped that such will be the case, a pleasant time will doubtless be had by our military friends, as it would be difficult to conceive of a more pleasant locality in midsummer than Smithville, and its surroundings, where the delicious ocean breezes have such an agreeable and invigorating effect.

A Deceased Wife in Search of Her Husband—A Piteous Instance of Friendlessness and Destitution. One of the most pitiable objects we have met with in some time we encountered at the station house yesterday morning. This was in the shape of a young white woman, or girl, who was found wandering about the streets early that morning, and carried to the City Hall until some other disposition could be made of her. She is apparently not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age, but says she is going to her twenty-one; is bare-footed, scantily clothed, thin in lankied meshes, and hanging loosely about the head, partially enveloping a face that would doubtless appear both youthful and attractive if properly renovated and submitted to the manipulations of a fashionable hair dresser. Though a petite creature, to all appearances scarcely large enough or of sufficient age to leave off short dresses, she is accompanied by a baby, and says that she has been married about three years. She tells a pitiful story. According to her representation her home is at Core Creek Station, Craven county, some ten or twelve miles from Newbern. Her father, she says, was a stockholder in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, but he is dead and she now has a stepfather. She was married in South Carolina to a man by the name of Lewis Corlison, who has been living about ten miles from Raleigh, where he described her, and the baby about Christmas, since which time she has heard from him but once. She has been searching for him, and made her way down to some station on the railroad, where she branched off, and travelled through the country, finally getting on a steamer on the Cape Fear River and coming to this city. She is entirely destitute and will, we understand, be furnished transportation to Goldsboro by the county, where she will try to get passage to her old home near Newbern.

The Board of County Commissioners. Gov. Vance has appointed David S. Sanders, Esq., of Cape Fear Township, a member of the Board of County Commissioners, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Delaware Nixon.

In this connection the last Raleigh Observer states that this county "has at least a member of the Board of County Commissioners who represents the property, virtue and intelligence of the people." Our contemporary is no doubt laboring under a misapprehension. There were already two Democratic members on the Board (Mr. B. G. Worth and Capt. L. B. Grainger), and the appointment of Mr. Sanders makes the third, which gives them a majority of one member.

Disturbance of Partisan Feuds. From the way they are destroying partridge eggs in the neighborhood of Rocky Point the stock will soon be exhausted. The fact has come to the knowledge of one gentleman of some being despoiled of fifteen dozen, which were taken by colored boys and used for food. If there is any remedy for this evil it should be put into exercise, otherwise the sport of partridge hunting in that section will soon become a thing of the past.

The Wife of a Convict Taken Slightly Ill. A colored woman by the name of Harriet Foy, from Harriet Township, was taken seriously ill at the Court House, yesterday afternoon, and it was at first thought that she was dying, but she finally recovered somewhat and at last accounts it was believed she might recover. Her husband, Humphrey Foy, was convicted of larceny at the recent term of the Criminal Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, having left for Raleigh on the evening of the 10th inst. It appears that defendant's counsel had appealed to the Supreme Court in his case, and his wife came to the city yesterday in order to effect a mortgage on their crop, they having some twenty-five or thirty acres under cultivation, by which the necessary bond could be given, but the arrangements were not perfected. She was in the office of the Register of Deeds, conversing with the Register about the matter, when, on rising to depart, she commenced falling, and was caught in the arms of the Register (J. E. Sampson), having been seized with convulsions. The city physician was immediately sent for, who soon after arrived and prescribed the necessary remedies. It is supposed that grief for her husband's fate was the cause of her illness.

The Proposed Canal. The following communication from Mr. Nutt speaks for itself. It is to be hoped that our men of means will respond promptly in aid of this important enterprise, which promises so many advantages to the commercial interests of our port. The time has come when some decisive action must be taken if we would secure for Wilmington the benefits which are likely to accrue from the early completion of the proposed canal. Be ready, when the committee call upon you, to give a favorable response, for if you say anything about "hard times" they will tell you that the canal is just the thing to remedy the evil.

Wilmington, N. C., 29th June, 1877. Under the authority vested in me as Chairman of a meeting of citizens, convened at the Court House, in this city, on Friday night, the 27th of April last, to hear the report of a committee, appointed at a previous meeting, on the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Cape Fear River with those of New River and Pamlico Sound, for navigable purposes; and also for draining large bodies of the most valuable lands for agricultural purposes, which is now undeveloped, I hereby appoint George Harris, Philip Heisberger, and John Corville, a committee to canvass the city and solicit aid for constructing said canal, under a resolution passed at said meeting.

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Spirits Turpentine.

—Randolph Regulator: Harvest upon us. Those who have had a few barrels of flour laid away, waiting for the harvest war to run up the price, are now beginning to roll it into the market.

—Tarboro Southern: A rumor prevails that the Governor will request or order the presence of the State Guard at Raleigh during the Fair. We hope it will be done, provided transportation is furnished. — Col. J. L. Brainerd has laid on our table a specimen of the best variety of wheat we have ever seen. It was sent to Mr. Hazard from England, and is known as the "Reeby" wheat. The head is smooth, over seven inches long, and contains more than seventy-five large, full, white grains. — The Methodist Church at Rocky Mount has been recently covered, and a neat piling will enclose the church grounds, including the cemetery.

—Raleigh News: The revival had at Swan Street Baptist Church has done for the converts, was made during the time the revival was in progress. — Yesterday a big, burly man wearing a red ribbon, walked into a first-class saloon, got a juicy, and then turning the ribbon over he showed on the underside of it the words "I'm busted." He was helped out. — Governor and Mrs. Vance left for Oxford this morning to be present at the entertainment given in honor of the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. — Rev. J. D. Huffman, we regret to say, is seriously ill. — O. D. Burch, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of Raleigh, is very sick.

—Greensboro Patriot: The energetic Commissioner of Agriculture, Col. Polk, has made arrangements with the officers of the State Fair to exhibit, by counties, specimens of corn, wheat, oats, rye, millet, barley, fax, clover, grasses, vegetables, minerals, marls and everything that may be of interest or that may aid in illustrating the wealth and productivity of each county in the State. — Our farmers are busily engaged in the wheat harvest. The crop is unusually good. A petition is being circulated here to retain Mr. S. Winstead in office as collector of the State Fair. The Guilford County Normal Institute has been suspended the present year that the teachers of this county may avail themselves of the advantages and liberal terms offered by the Normal Institute to be held at Chapel Hill, beginning on the 30th day of July next, and continuing six weeks.

—Oxford Orphan's Friend: The New North State advises all who are not willing to live in a dry, sober town to move to Raleigh. — Mr. John T. Womble, of Durham, sends us this week a number of subscribers from his vicinity and elsewhere. — The Commissioners in Forsyth refuse to license any grog-shop. — The same is true of Surry, but the Legislature licensed one in the county by special legislation. We are tired of the railroad humbug, and tired of answering those who ask us if the road to Oxford is finished. We state explicitly that there is no road, and never has been, the slightest probability that a railroad would come to Oxford from any direction whatsoever. We need less gas about our railroad, and more work on our dirt roads. — The irreverent, wicked, Eppynneton, as he calls himself, has been humbugging those clever people on Lake Mattamuskeet. He is entitled to a ducking.

—Washington Press: The steamer Cotton Plant is laid up for repairs. In the meanwhile the Pitt will make two trips a week, leaving here on Monday and Thursday mornings. — M. Smith, pastor elect of the Presbyterian church, will fill the pulpit on next Sunday. — There will be a 4th of July celebration at the farm of J. W. Winstead, near the junction of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad. — Mr. Augustus Latham, one of the most worthy citizens of our county, died at his residence in Leachville in the latter part of May. — The work on the Jamesville and Washington Railroad is steadily progressing, and we now have the most positive assurance that an early day will witness its completion. We believe that it is the expectation of the company to reach Washington sometime in the month of August.

—Raleigh Observer: The new postoffice will be ready for occupation by the 1st of October. So they say. — He said he had declined to accept of the postoffice, but would wait a day to defect. — According to Tucker's registered thermometer it was considerably up in the nineties yesterday. — Governor Vance on yesterday appointed David S. Sanders, Esq., a County Commissioner for New Hanover, vice Delaware Nixon, deceased. — Governor Vance on yesterday caused to be issued commissions to the following gentlemen as Directors of the State Colored Infant Asylum: Dr. J. W. Vick, Johnston county; Theo. Edwards, Greene; E. B. Borden, Wayne; Dr. M. Moore, Duplin; O. G. Parsley, Jr., New Hanover; E. R. Gilles, Anson; M. M. Katz, New Hanover. — A penitentiary convict from Guilford county, by the name of Andrews, sentenced to eight years confinement seven months ago for horse stealing, made good his escape yesterday morning, and is said to have been seen in the streets from Washington, so it is said, that such an appointment has been made.

—Winston Sentinel: It is the opinion of one of our leading physicians that unless there is a good deal of cleaning up done in our town we are bound to have a great deal of sickness in the coming spring. The little fellow showed his head above ground. A long sleep. — John Walter Wimmer, of our town, has received the appointment of Cadet master, and left last Monday for Annapolis. John's father lost a leg and an arm fighting for the South, and if he is a chip of the old block he will be a credit to this district and State. — Danbury is organizing a brass band. The Legislature stopped the sale of whiskey there, and the boys are bound to have a "horn" of some kind. — Harvest is in full blast this week, and the wheat crop is excellent. — Grape growers are talking of sending off their grapes North, when ripe, as the crop in many sections North is said to be a failure this season. — Buying up fruit as it stands in the orchards is called an "apple-bush" and is especially common in present largely in this and adjoining counties, especially in Yadkin. — The revenue men were raiding through Yadkin county last week, and destroyed about \$12,000 worth of valuable papers. A difficulty took place on last Thursday between Clem. Vance and son and Andy Guyer, at a railroad meeting at Ferrisburg, in Surry county. Guyer was an invalid, and John Moore, interested in behalf of Guyer, when a fight took place in which Clem. Vance had his skull badly fractured.