The Weekly Star,
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.50 a Year, in advance.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, $1.50
" " 6 months, " " 1.00
" " 3 " " " .50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 8. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1877. NO. 37

THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN FRANCE.

In October an election will be held in France upon which depends the prosperity and peace of that great nation. Writers who have studied the situation give it as their opinion that the recent *coup de palais* (May 16th) has been a great mistake, and throws the country back for at least four years. The Republic has received a tremendous shock, the end of which no man can foresee. When MacMahon took office he announced to the country that he regarded himself as "a sentinel," and that his duty would be "to watch over the integrity of your sovereign power." He has forgotten the duties of the "sentinel," and has assumed autocratic functions, or at least a sort of commander-in-chief of the country at large.

The danger to France lies in the strength of the clerics and Bonapartists. The Legitimists are of no great strength. Their Bourbon master, Count de Chambord, gave them their *quietus* in 1873, when he declared he would maintain the old defunct Bourbon principles, and cling to the old Bourbon flag at every cost. The Imperialists (Bonapartists) have grown in strength latterly, and to a considerable extent the recent dissolution of the Assembly is a triumph of their cause. The fight at the election will be mainly between the Republicans under the leadership of Gambetta, most eloquent of Frenchmen, and the Bonapartists, aided and abetted by the clerical or Roman party.

The telegraph brought us the intelligence on the 2nd inst. that the Pontificate at Rome would use all of its power in behalf of the Bonapartists, and had issued instructions to the entire French priesthood to use their utmost efforts to secure the triumph of MacMahon, which in this struggle is but another name for Bonapartists or Imperialists.

The Republicans are by no means idle. They are deeply in earnest, for they know how much is at stake—that if they fail then France is either thrown into the terrible maelstrom of revolution, or into the arms of Imperialism. They are thoroughly organized, and have a large majority in the Republic. But there is one great danger that threatens them. It is not impossible that force and intimidation may triumph over the real wishes of the people.

The danger lies in the unconstitutional and bull-dozing powers exercised by the prefects. Their machinery is even more potent than that used by the Louisiana bull-dozers and Returning Board. Let us briefly examine that system. MacMahon and company have changed nearly all of the prefects within the last six weeks, turning out those who would have acted fairly, and putting in men who would be swift to do what they were commanded to do.

The Minister of the Interior appoints them, and every day sends them special instructions by telegraph what they are to do. The prefect communicates these orders to the Mayor who is under his control. So the Prefect controls the Mayor, and all appointees. These dare not disobey. He also has control of all gendarmes in his department. The prefect has also his newspaper—his organ. The post-office too is at the command of the government, and only such matter passes through the mails during election times as the government thinks best for the people—that is, for themselves and their cause.

Such are some of the sources of power—some of the vigorous and ingenious agencies that will be used to support the Bonapartists. It is believed now by those who are informed of French politics, that the Bonapartists will increase their representation in the Assembly by at least one hundred and fifty, possibly by two hundred. If this should turn out to be so they will have nearly or quite three hundred in all—or nearly a majority. With this success in controlling the polls—the *plebiscitum*—and with a soldier of strong Imperialistic proclivities at the helm, there is no telling how soon the proud ship may be stranded or be run into some Bonapartist port.

Since the above was written the President—so-called—has appealed to the army to sustain him. MacMahon expects to triumph at the polls by a system of terrorism, and to fall back upon the bayonets as a *dernier resort* in case the prefects are unable to bull-doze enough electors to carry to a triumphal issue the cause of Imperialism. Such appears to be the outlook now.

THE LATE JUDGE BAILEY.

One of the purest and best men who ever wore the ermine in North Carolina was the late Judge John L. Bailey, whose death we published two days ago. He was, indeed, an incorruptible judge, who under all circumstances was fair, patient, humane and courteous,

"Poising the cause in justice's equal scales."

He is worthy to rank with the most conscientious, high-toned and considerate judges of our land in its best days, and to be held in reverence with Henderson, Gaston, Gilliam and others of the noble brotherhood who have passed away.

He was born in the county of Pasquotank, August 13th, 1795, was graduated at the University of the State, read law with the late Gov. Iredell, served one term in the House and one in the Senate, and was raised to the Superior Court Bench in 1836, which he continued to adorn for more than thirty years. He married Miss Brownrigg, of Chowan, in 1821, by whom he had several children.

AGREED.

Our highly respected contemporary, the Magnolia *Record*, that is edited with ability, in commenting on one of our editorials of three weeks ago, says:

"Now, we think the case is altogether incorrectly stated. We have failed to see or hear one syllable, rejecting any act of Hayes which is good, just or lawful. Who has seen one word (except from Morton, Wade, Blaine, & Co.) condemnatory of the removal of troops from South Carolina? Who has denounced the triumph of Right and Liberty in Louisiana? Who has condemned the dismissal of useless clerks in any of the departments? Who denounces any act that is beneficial, and who fails to accept it and to rejoice because of it? Not one whom we have seen, or of whom we have heard. So much for that."

The STAR has done just what the *Record* says all have done—it has time and again presented the points indicated in the above paragraph. It has never praised Hayes for doing what was not right and proper, as embraced in the paragraph from the *Record*. The STAR has felt itself constrained to condemn the President's course in several appointments he has made, and has insisted upon a change if he would have credit for sincerity and earnestness in his reformatory movements. The STAR has simply anticipated the code as laid down by Gov. Hendricks, a pure and honest statesman. The STAR has acted from a high sense of right and justice and candor, and in nothing that it has said has it been forgetful of the best interests of the country and of North Carolina, and of the welfare, stability and discipline of the Democratic party.

We are agreed, then, with the *Record* as far as the above paragraph goes, if that paragraph contains its sentiments. We have not felt ourselves called upon to abuse the President in our paper, or in any way to offer any "factious opposition." We know that we stand precisely where the ablest and truest daily papers of the Democratic party of the South stand, whose opinions we have before us constantly, and many of which we have reproduced in our columns from day to day.

We have never "gushed" over Hayes as some of our exchanges have charged. We have expressed ourselves freely and candidly in approval of the very things the *Record* says all Democratic papers indorse; whilst we have avoided bitter personal abuse of the man who was placed where he is by the Electoral Commission, a body we have denounced as sincerely and as unmeasuredly as any of our critics. We occupy the position occupied by Hampton, Lamar, Gordon, Ransom, and other foremost men of all our Southland.

As far as we remember we have written no line concerning the President's policy we would wish to blot if dying, for we have written nothing we did not believe, professing to have a conscience in politics as in other things. We can say with our contemporary:

"We have only written what we believed truth, justice, honor and the interests of our country have demanded. We have written not as policy has dictated, but as our heart and conscience have taught. We believe it is policy also—for it is always the best policy to be true to and abide by principle."

The tone of the STAR doubtless differs from some of our contemporaries. We aim to hold firmly to the right, but without being extreme or radical in any sense to stand squarely by the truth; by what is honest and just; by our country, by our State, and by the party in the triumph of whose principles rest the safety, prosperity and happiness of the country.

We take leave to quote from an editorial of May 5th, on the ridiculous attempt to resuscitate the old Whig party. Referring to North Carolina, we then said:

"The Whigs and Democrats will sustain the President *in all just measures* and *in all well-directed efforts to restore the government* as it came from the formative hands of the illustrious and patriotic forefathers of the eighteenth century, and in bringing back that *stainless honor*, that *unsullied name* which was once the heritage, the glory and the pride of the American citizen. But in doing this they ABANDON NO PRINCIPLE; THEY ABATE NOT ONE JOT OR TITTLE OF THEIR ABHORRENCE OF GRANTISM; THEIR CONDEMNATION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH MR. HAYES SECURED HIS PLACE, OR THEIR PURPOSE TO APPEAL IN 1880 TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THE FULL AND SATISFACTORY VINDICATION OF THEIR RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF A FREE, PURE BALLOT. They know they can gain nothing by a factious opposition to the President's policy when that policy is kindly, fostering and parental, and, therefore, they will sustain him *when he is clearly right*, and CONDEMN and OPPOSE HIM *when he is clearly wrong*."

Is there any "gush" in this? Is there anything wrong here in principle or unwise in policy? Is there any thing disloyal to honor or truth or fairness? Is there any thing in such utterances that a candid and sincere Democrat cannot approve? We stand by those utterances now. In no respect have we altered our judgment or opinion as to the propriety of such statements. We are not as sanguine possibly that Hayes will be able to serve the country faithfully and well as we were in May, but we are clearly of the opinion that when he acts for the best interests of a suffering country that his hands should be upheld. The views we have expressed are accordant with the following opinion of Gov. Hendricks only recently given:

"A great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon fraud successful through technicality. Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year—even that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. The Democrats *will make no factious opposition*, nor will they seek *to embarrass* the *de facto* administration. The Democrats *will sustain it* (the administration) *in what is right*, BECAUSE IT IS RIGHT, and *for the welfare of the country*."

On June 23 we wrote, referring to these words: "This entire utterance we indorse without qualification or mental reservation." And so we do to-day.

The speech of Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, at Woodstock, Connecticut, July 4th, will attract considerable attention. It is a vigorous attack upon the policy of the President, which he denounces most uncompromisingly. The assault is bold, open, defiant and able. He charges Hayes with a betrayal of his party—that his treatment of South Carolina and Louisiana was in direct antagonism to the established usages and principles of the Republican party—"in defiance of the principles and pledges of the Republican party, and in defiance of the personal declarations of the President." We have not understood that Mr. Hayes has ever said or promised anything in hostility to his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address. We shall not credit Chamberlain's unsupported statements. He is usually able and unscrupulous. He no doubt expresses the views of the Republican extremists. We shall have more to say hereafter.

COTTON MANUFACTURE AGAIN.

We believe that one of the roads to wealth open to the Southern States is cotton manufacturing. Hence we have directed attention to the subject time and again. Facts and figures are far more trustworthy than speculative views and fine-spun theories. The success of one factory negatives any amount of adverse criticism or unfavorable prophesy. We will give some recent figures.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Sagamore Mills, of Fall River, Mass., have earned a very large profit on the capital invested during the last six months. If this can be done in New England why not in North Carolina? Why cannot this experience be repeated indefinitely? Why not? Will not the same facilities and good management bring about a like result?

Mr. Donald MacRae, of this place, wrote to Col. Chas. R. Jones, of Charlotte, on May 5th:

"We unfortunately got to work just after the panic, and our products have been meeting panic prices pretty much ever since. We make 28-inch print cloths. Think we are as well satisfied with them as with any other class of goods for ordinary times, but in panic and war times yard-wide, coarse goods would command more of home trade and better prices.

We made $3,500 last quarter, after paying all expenses of *every kind*, and we still have faith, and hope for ultimate success, but do not expect to realize it while the war lasts in Europe.

One heavy item against us is taxation. While other States and municipalities offer premiums to manufacturers to locate, our State, counties and towns try to pile up taxes to drive off capital and to kill all enterprises started."

So the Wilmington factory has made money in the face of panic times, low prices, deficiency in capital, and difficulties at first as to labor.

Again: a few weeks ago the Graniteville (Ga.) cotton factory made an annual report. The profits for the year ending were $74,915. The stockholders are so much encouraged they have resolved to build at once another factory, with a capacity of 10,000 spindles and to cost $200,000. During the year's work the number of yards of goods manufactured aggregated 9,974,794, and the cotton consumed cost $403,778, the average cost being a fraction less than eleven cents per pound.

Let us turn to the Lowell of the South, Columbus, Georgia, and see how they view such enterprises. We quote from an article that appeared in the Columbus *Times*:

"There are now in operation at Columbus eight cotton mills, one woolen and one bagging factory, four flouring and grist establishments, two foundries, a plow manufactory, steam engine and boiler works, and a number of minor industries, among which may be counted steamboat building. The amount invested in manufacturing far exceeds that of any town in the South, and is increasing year by year. The cotton and woolen mills now run 35,000 spindles and 1,200 looms, and in four months the showing will be 55,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. A competent manufacturer is now engaged in making drawings and estimates for a new mill of 32,000 spindles, to be constructed by a Northern company, whose representatives are delighted with the location. This will increase the spindles at Columbus to 87,000. The 55,000 spindles consume 18,000 bales of cotton a year, and the looms 300,000 pounds of wool. Our largest factory, the Eagle and Phœnix, has a capital stock of $1,250,000, and from the earnings of last year declared a dividend of eight per cent., and all declared some dividends."

Remember that in 1865 Columbus was ruined by Federal bummers and raiders, and that 60,000 bales of cotton and millions of other property went up in smoke, fired by the torch of the vandals. A few men of energy and wide views have brought the wonderful changes about.

The Columbus mills not only manufacture brown sheetings and osnaburgs as before the war, but they manufacture many other goods. The Columbus *Enquirer* says:

"The Eagle and Phœnix Company manufacture cotton blankets, checks, stripes, cottonades, cassimeres and fabrics of the most beautiful designs. Instead of copying from the Northern mills, they copy from ours, only making lighter goods. The cotton blanket, quite common in France and Germany, is made by only one mill in the United States, and that is the Eagle and Phœnix. We have heard it stated that, when Mr. Young was in France, he was refused admission into every establishment where such products were manufactured. By frequent experiments, the present beautiful article of the Eagle and Phœnix is given to the world."

We learn from the Memphis, Tenn., *Patron of Husbandry* that a "cheap" cotton mill is in operation at that place. It says:

"The 'new process' cotton mill at 81 Madison street, in this city, is working admirably. Though only in operation a few days, it is turning out thread of a superior quality. The machinery is mostly new, and makes a decidedly attractive appearance."

What is known as the "Clement Attachment" is used, of which we shall have something to say hereafter.

These facts and figures are certainly worthy of consideration, and those interested in building up the South should not pass them by.

We must detain the reader with the profits of one North Carolina factory—Woodlawn Mills, in Gaston county. Last year their expenses were $40,251.50. The productions amounted to $50,997.17. Leaving a net profit of $10,746.67.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, will retire from office with a character that any man might covet. He has sometimes done things that were very distasteful to many persons of his own party, and has now and then been denounced by some of the Democratic papers, we believe, but the people of Virginia knew the man—that he was a thoroughly honest Executive, who obeyed his conscience and the laws, and now he commands, we can not doubt, the hearty respect of the best people of his State. The Richmond *Christian Advocate*—edited with no little ability and spirit—has this to say of Governor Kemper:

"His integrity is above suspicion. The public papers from his hand were masterful documents. He was frugal, temperate, working, hating crooked ways, prompt to part with friend or partizan for the public good. The Commonwealth was first. The record of the Governor will, we believe, bear the scrutiny of a hostile lens without fear of finding a sinister stain. His walk and conversation certify him as a wise and virtuous public man. We have not tasted his salt nor thought with him at times, and so we say these things only because he deserves well of Virginia. Happy for the State if his successor walk as worthily."

The Recent Murder in Bladen.

A correspondent at Little Sugar Loaf, Bladen county, gives us the particulars somewhat in detail of the late murder that occurred about three-quarters of a mile from the White Lake, near that place. On the night of the 28th of June Mr. David T. P. Murphy (white), 32 years of age, and a very respectable young man, was murdered by some unknown assassin while on his way from Mr. Robert J. Smith's to his own home, about one hundred yards from Mr. Smith's house. Upon examination by a Coroner's jury it was found that deceased came to his death from a gun loaded with squirrel and duck shot, the contents entering his lungs and heart, over one hundred shot holes having been counted in his body. From the appearance of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the murdered man, broken bushes, trampled grass, &c., together with other indications, it would appear that Murphy was only a distance of about seven yards from the assassin when he was shot. Only one track besides that of Murphy could be distinguished, which Mr. Smith says he made when he went to the scene of the murder upon hearing the report of the gun, said track having the appearance of being made by a person going hurriedly from Smith's back door and in range with the road, that of Murphy leading from the front door to where he was found dead. From these and other circumstances connected with the matter, suspicion fell upon Mr. R. J. Smith, and, upon examination of his gun, it was discovered that one barrel had been newly discharged, while the other barrel bore the appearance of having been loaded for some time, the shot and wad comparing exactly with those which had been fired upon the murdered man.

The preliminary investigation commenced on Monday, the 2nd inst., and was concluded at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the 3rd, resulting in the acquittal of Mr. Smith.

The State was represented in this investigation by Messrs. R. H. & C. C. Lyon, and the defence by Messrs. T. H. Sutton and N. A. Stedman, Jr., marked ability having been displayed by both sides in the conduct of the case.

Commerce of the Port.

We learn at the Custom House, in this city, that the import duty, in gold, on articles imported into Wilmington from foreign ports, during the month of June just closed, amounted to $6,269 79; tonnage dues, in currency, $888; hospital dues, $102 01. The value of exports for the same period amounted to $431,404.

The Fourth at Point Caswell.

The residence of Dr. James F. Simpson, at Point Caswell, was the scene of a very lively celebration of American Independence on the 4th. Prof. Charles Louis and his pupils furnished the musical part of the entertainment, assisted by Woodcock's String Band and the Point Caswell Singing Club. It was a gala day for the people of Caswell Township, and in addition to the musical exercises, &c., the large audience were agreeably entertained by Dr. Simpson and his lady.

A Habeas Corpus Case.

Mr. Richard Eagles, of Pender county, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of his child, Rosanna Eagles, from the possession of Mr. S. W. Lechu, of Brunswick, which was heard before His Honor Judge Seymour, yesterday, in Chambers. Mr. F. H. Darby appeared for Mr. Eagles. Mr. Lechu, who had no counsel, offered no opposition to the operations of the writ, and Judge Seymour decided that the child should be placed into the possession of Mr. Eagles.

University Normal School.

This school opened on July 3rd. Up to last accounts 118 teachers were present. We quote from the *News*:

Then President Battle made a short address, showing the intimate connection between the University and the teachers, the grandeur of the teachers' calling, and the gratification all the friends of the University feel in throwing open the doors of the University to them. He was followed by Prof. Ladd, who made an excellent speech and a fine impression. He established at once a sympathy between his hearers and himself, and did away with the nervousness that many feel at entering the school. He read the programme. The services of the school will begin at 8 in the morning and last till 6 in the evening, with some intermissions. After Prof. Ladd's address the pupil-teachers visited the museum, Society hall, &c.

We copy from another correspondent concerning the second day:

Promptly at 8 o'clock we assembled in the chapel. Secretary Dugger called the roll, Prof. Redd prayed, and Prof. Ladd proceeded at once to organize the teachers into two sections, one of which repaired to the Greek room in South Building and the other to the National History room in East Building. Recitations in grammar and arithmetic were conducted. Both rooms were crowded with pupils and visitors. One of the college professors, the President and Professors Redd, Mangum, Hooper, Grandy and Winston were present, assisting in every way to perfect the arrangements.

Prof. Tomlinson had charge of one section and Prof. Byrd, of Lenoir, one of the teachers attending, consented to take charge of the other for the occasion. After the recitations the teachers walked about the grounds beneath those grand old prominent oaks, refreshed themselves at the peerless central well, and visited the society halls and libraries, glancing at the books, paintings and other objects of interest.

At 11 o'clock Prof. Ladd lectured in the Chapel before all the teachers. This was the first of a series of lectures to be delivered by Prof. Ladd. Its object was to impress on the teachers the necessity of making themselves acquainted with human nature in order to more easily govern their pupils. T.

Our Relations with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Secretary of State observed to-day that for the first time in the history of our diplomatic relations with Mexico there was an earnest determination on the part of that government to put a stop to the marauding expeditions which have so often threatened the peace of the two countries. He said that the Mexican government had perfected measures for the establishment of an effective force on its northern borders to arrest all parties attempting to cross the Rio Grande for the purpose of committing depredations. The Secretary said that he now felt every assurance that there will be peace on the borders. At the same time there will be no respite in the vigilance of our own officers.

The Speakership.

NEW YORK, July 6.

A Washington dispatch says: A Democratic member of Congress from the Southwest says that there is a good deal of correspondence going on with a view of selecting a competent man from the South for the Speakership. The candidates talked of are John H. Reagan, Texas; Randolph Tucker, Virginia; Randall Gibson, Louisiana; and Col. Blackburn, Kentucky.

From Washington.

[Special dispatch to Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The President, in pursuance of his policy of conciliation, and believing that the confidence reposed in the people of the Southern States will not be abused, has determined to withdraw all the troops from those States. They will be withdrawn as fast as arrangements can be made for their transfer to the West.

Gov. Hampton's Mission.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is still in the city, consulting with bankers and merchants in relation to the loan authorized by the South Carolina Legislature. It is not known whether he has been successful, as he declines to see reporters. He will finish his mission, and return to South Carolina in a short time.

Iowa's Ideas.

CHICAGO, July 6.

Mr. Rich, of Dubuque, the Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Committee, who is in this city, to-day, expresses his belief that Iowa will elect her Republican State ticket in October by not less than 50,000 majority.

A Tornado in Pennsylvania.

READING, PA., July 6.

Such a tornado as that of last evening never before visited northern Berks, and such scenes of falling buildings, uprooted trees, flying awnings and sinking of boats on the canal have never before been witnessed here.

—Mr. T. T. Howerton, of Edgecombe, was robbed of 100 pounds of bacon and much molasses.

Spirits Turpentine.

— *Robesonian*: The prisoners confined in our jail tried to effect their escape last Monday night by tearing up the floor of the jail. —— The Robeson Baptist Sunday School Institute met last Saturday and Sunday at Antioch church, six miles from town. We learn that the meeting was a success. The schools were well represented, and it is thought that the discussions and plans adopted will be beneficial to the work in the county.

— Greensboro *Patriot*: The New Garden Agricultural Society will hold a grand public fruit fair on Thursday, August 9th, at the fair grounds near New Garden Station, on the Salem Railroad. One day only. The first fruit fair ever held in Guilford. Music and a public address may be expected. —— Georgia watermelons in market at $1.50 each. —— The North Carolina Handle Works closed temporarily last Saturday. —— Apples coming in abundantly, and some very fine.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: A heavy hail storm prevailed in the upper portion of Martin county on Tuesday. The hail stones were as large as partridge eggs. Little damage was done. —— Many moons have waxed and waned since the laborers began the religious harvest, and the end is not yet. If singing will furnish a man a passport to Heaven, we should like to take their chances. But in the meantime thefts continue, the jail is receiving new acquisitions, if morality is enjoined, then we pray them to keep it up. Teach the colored people to be honest, frugal and industrious.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Nobody has died in a month, nor is there any likelihood of anybody dying. —— The excursion train which left this city on Tuesday evening for Augusta had 100 or 150 passengers on board. —— During last week the Register of Deeds did not record a single mortgage. This is remarkable and significant. —— Col. D. G. Maxwell, the son-in-law of Dr. S. B. Watson, who was so badly injured Sunday by the kick of his horse, returned yesterday from a visit to that gentleman, and reports his condition so unfavorable as to excite the apprehensions of his friends.

—Salem and Winston had a grand day on the 4th. There were services in the churches, a grand procession, brilliant illuminations, music, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Lieut. Pond, U. S. A., an oration by J. C. Buxton, and a carnival. Three thousand people were on the streets. Eight hundred candles illuminated the public square. The *Press* says: "Circles and pyramids of lighted candles were set up, and some two hundred Chinese lanterns were tastefully suspended from trees and wires throughout the beautiful grounds. The ship was also in the enclosure and beautifully illuminated."

— Salem *Press*: James Hall, John H. Clewell, G. F. Bahnson, and B. Spaugh, graduates of the Bethlehem Theological Seminary, have returned home. —— The price of brick is on the decline. The building prospect is not quite as brisk as last season. —— Miss May Keehln received severe injuries, it is feared, by accidentally falling from an apple tree, last Tuesday evening. —— The harvest for bees so far this season is fine, surpassing several preceding years. The strangest feature in the whole, and which puzzles apiarists, is that on an average, three swarms froms fifty stands have only been realized. Who can explain?

— Winston *Sentinel*: We agree with the Reidsville *Times*, that the Wilmington STAR is one of the spiciest and best edited papers in the State. —— The degree of A. M. has been conferred upon our townsman, J. C. Buxton, Esq., by Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y. —— Most of the tobacco boxes used by the Winston manufacturers come from Detroit, Michigan, and are made of button wood. —— We were shown last week by R. L. Bitting, Esq., some as fine tobacco as we ever saw. Mr. Bitting has several thousand pounds of it, and from the fact that he sold the third grade at $40 per hundred within the past ten days, will give some idea of its quality.

— Hillsboro *Recorder*: Mr. James H. Thompson, now eighty-two years old, went through last week's harvest with the vigor of youth, using the cradle in a style to make younger men tremble for their laurels. —— We learn that the indications of a largely increased addition to the University classes of the next session are very favorable. —— The harvest is all over except a few remaining fields of oats, and everybody is satisfied as a general thing. With a good small grain crop, a fair fruit crop, a promising tobacco and corn crop, and, in most parts, a promising crop of hogs, the day dawn of prosperity ought to be about to break upon a country so long under the blight of poverty and disaster.

— Charlotte *Observer*: An evidence of the hard times is seen in the number of men who are learning to take a drink of water without throwing out their chews of tobacco. —— The ice factory sold one thousand pounds of ice to Davidson College last week. —— On Sunday afternoon Dr. Samuel B. Watson, the oldest, and one of the best known and most successful physicians in this county, had his left leg broken near the thigh joint, by a kick from his horse. —— The last number of the Harrisburg, Penn., *Token of Progress* stated that Mr. M. S. Shotwell, superintendent of trains at the Baldwin steel works (who is a young North Carolinian, and brother of Capt. R. A. Shotwell,) has recently invented an ingeniously contrived machine for replacing railroad cars on the track, which, in simplicity and manipulation, surpasses anything of the kind yet invented, and is designed to come into popular use on all the leading railroads.

— Raleigh *Observer*: There are only a few isolated cases of measles left to tell the tale. There were over 900 cases in the city, not one of which proved fatal. —— We learn that the Second Baptist Church, of this city, has called to its pastoral charge, vice Rev. J. D. Hufham, resigned, Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Chapel Hill. —— Peaches sold yesterday at $2 per bbl from the cart. —— A friend in Salisbury writes: "Weather is hot, very hot, and it is getting dry; rain would be acceptable. Crops have been impaired amazingly." —— A Salem correspondent writes: "Dr. Schaffner's father died last week at quite an advanced age. His old pottery is now carried on by Daniel T. Crouse, who receives orders for pipes and ware from very distant points in the country, north and south. The making of willow and straw baskets is carried on here quite considerably."

— Oxford *Torchlight*: Stealing may not be practiced among animals, yet we have seen beef steak gravy many a time. —— Mr. E. H. Jones sold at the Cooper Warehouse, Henderson, on last Wednesday, four lots of tobacco, ranging as followsl: One lot, 172 lbs., $25.37; 1 lot, 145 lbs., $134.75; 1 lot, 286 lbs., $36.80; 1 lot, 98 lbs., $20.01. —— Some of our farmers are talking about little bugs in their oats. They are very small, and cluster around the grain until they have demolished it. They have a greenish appearance at first and then turn red. —— The wheat, so far as we have been enabled to learn, will turn out well this year in Granville. —— We must say, young ladies, this "stoop-down-kick-up-your-dress-and-grab-it quick plan is a very bad habit. It isn't nice, and besides its bad on buttons and shoe-strings. Don't do so again. Loop up your dress before you leave home—unless you have on a new pair of striped hose and want to show them. —— The annual meeting of the Flat River Association assembles with the church at Mill Creek, Person county, on Tuesday, the 14th of August next.