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# THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 8. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877. NO. 45.

### A VERY EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.

Some weeks ago we showed how much the strike had cost the country—that over twenty-six million of dollars had been destroyed—that it would cost Pittsburg alone $32.25 for each man, woman and child, to pay the damages sustained from the mob, whereas Royalty, that Republicans pretend to despise so heartily, only costs the English people one-half that sum. Day by day other losses—other facts and figures—are brought forward to show how terribly expensive was the recent strike. Not only were the tens of millions of property destroyed referred to above, but quite twenty-five million of people, innocent, unsuspecting people—people who had nothing under heaven to do with the strike, directly or indirectly, were injured. No section escaped. All felt more or less the evil influences of the hour in the prostration of trade, in interruptions of traffic and other ways.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that city alone sustained a loss of fully one million and a quarter dollars. That is to say, by the foolishness of a few persons in that city aiding and abetting a few hot heads scattered at other points, in about a week an additional tax of $2.50 per head was laid upon every man, woman, and child in Chicago. We see from this what a poor remedy strikes are for evils. They only serve to make the poor poorer, and add new burdens to innocent people.

No one ever denied that all men had a perfect right to decline the wages offered, to ask for an increase of wages, to remonstrate against a cutting down of wages, to vote for candidates who represent the interests of laboring men, and to petition for a redress of grievances. None of these things have ever been denied to any men in this country by people of sense, or by any respectable paper. But there the rights of employes end. They have no right to stop traffic; they have no right to close up houses of business; they have no right to stop other people from work; they have no right to destroy the property of other men; they have no right to threaten the lives or to take the lives of other men who do not join them in their wild and lawless crusade against life and property—against society and government. All rational, just-thinking men can easily understand and will readily indorse all this.

Strikes cost immensely. They are sure to inflict more injury upon the innocent in the end than they will secure benefits for the oppressed. Violence and lawlessness can never be tolerated in any community or State. Law and order must prevail, or there is an end to civic institutions, to personal liberty, and even to life itself.

### FUN AHEAD.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton, one of New York's most famous lawyers, has prepared a reply to Judge Jerry S. Black's very famous article, in the last number of the *North American Review*, on the "Electoral Conspiracy," which will appear in the same able periodical in the September-October number. Judge Black's reply will be interesting reading. His first article caused eleven editions of the July-August number of the *Review* to be sold. His reply will be equally sought after. Swift's terrible political satires, Sydney Smith's Peter Plymly Letters, Junius's fierce, classical, epigrammatic assaults upon the British Ministry of his time, Macaulay upon John Wilson Croker, Edgar A. Poe upon Wm. W. Lord's poems, are not as good reading as *that* rejoinder of Judge Black's will be. The N. Y. *Herald* grows merry over the prospect. It sparkingly says:

"We have never regarded Mr. E. W. Stoughton as a public benefactor. If he has now come forth to promote the enjoyment of mankind, it is, we are willing to believe, an involuntary and unconscious performance. But he has done it, nevertheless. He has written an article discussing in an unfriendly manner the public career of Mr. Jere S. Black, and the malicious editor of the *North American Review* has admitted the article to his columns. It is painful to think that a man of Mr. Stoughton's years and experience should be so entirely alone in the world. He had no friend to advise him that he had better not fool with Judge Black, and to lead him gently away. An unwary boy tickling the rear elevation of an abstracted mule is a favorite theme for the pleasantry of the American paragrapher. But he offers only a faint type of the present aspect of the Stoughton-Black controversy. As for Judge Black, he has never had such an opportunity. The late Henry Wilson offered him a chance which he so improved that an early posterity is likely to remember Mr. Wilson only by what Mr. Black said about him. Judge Black has a faculty of finding the vulnerable points of persons with whom he engages in controversy, but he has never fallen in with a man so variously assailable as Mr. Stoughton. We merely state the popular feeling in anticipation of Judge Black's reply to Mr. Stoughton; we do not attempt to justify it. Our opinion is that a nation which looks forward with pleasure to an essay on Mr. Stoughton by Judge Black has no right to denounce a bull-fight as a barbarous pastime."

We come to Judge Settle's rescue. The Baltimore *Gazette* is cruel and unforgiving enough to classify him among the carpet-baggers. We inform the *Gazette* that the Judge is a well-born North Carolinian—that his father was a most reputable Judge of the Superior Court, but the son forgot his early training, and for many years has been training with the carpet-baggers. He is another instance of the old saw that "evil communications corrupt good manners," or rather, in his case, a good name. Here is the way the *Gazette* puts it, and in doing so tells some news. The Judge has made a discovery, as will be seen:

"Judge Settle, now of Florida, but lately of North Carolina, where, we regret to say, his extraordinary talents were not fully appreciated, asserts that a strong administration party is growing up in the South, and that it will develop itself in the approaching fall elections. Judge Settle made these observations while in Washington the other day, and it is a curious coincidence that whenever *the carpet baggers* sweep down on the capital they bring word of a new administration party in the South. It must pay to flatter Mr. Hayes, or they wouldn't keep it up so persistently."

The report that Osman Pasha is none other than the veritable Marshal Bazaine appears to be gaining credence. We know that there are several gallant Irishmen, Englishmen, and men of other nationalities, in command of brigades and divisions, and we know that several Southerners were recently in the army of the Khedive of Egypt holding high commands. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that Marshal Bazaine should be in command of a Turkish army, and that he is the hero of Plevna. His career from early manhood has been one of adventure. Being under disgrace in France, having been condemned to be shot for his conduct at Metz, and having escaped from prison, it is not a matter for surprise if he is found fighting against the Tartar as a "soldier of fortune." The Baltimore *American* says of him:

"Although the son of an officer of high rank, who could have procured him a commission in the army to begin with, he volunteered as a private in 1831, and won the marshal's baton in 1864. Between these years he passed through all the grades of promotion, and took part in thirty-three campaigns. He fought in Africa, in Spain, in Italy, in the Crimea, in Mexico, and finally in the great Franco-Prussian war, from Bomy to Metz, where his star went down in darkness. France put the blame of the humiliating surrender upon him, and wherever he may be, whether commanding a corps in the Turkish army, or living in obscurity in Spain or Belgium, he is an exile from his native land."

### NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS ON THE THIRD DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

Sir Robert Walpole, father of the celebrated Horace Walpole, and Prime Minister of George I., once said with great and manifest contempt—"all history is a lie." Without accepting the statement in its broadness and completeness, we have but little doubt that a great deal of history is a lie, much of it is the most arrant romance, and no little of it is "rich with the spoils" of the reputations of heroes and peoples who were deserving of a better fate. We are reminded of this when we turn over the pages of several so-called histories of the war. There is nothing of that judicial fairness and candor—nothing of that patient research and careful balancing of statements that mark the real historical writer. The partisan, the hero-worshipper, the sectional bigot is seen on every page. There has either been done very great injustice to most of the commands that were engaged on the third day at Gettysburg by those who have undertaken *to write*, or there is a singular misapprehension of the facts of the battle on the part of those who *actually participated* in it. Pollard, McCabe (Virginia writers), Swinton, an able Northern historian, not to mention sundry newspapers of the Old Dominion, have done gross and manifest injustice to three North Carolina brigades that fought on that day. We have no purpose under heaven to rob any command of its justly and dearly earned laurels, but we are unwilling that the least injustice should be done to any of the glorious brigades from this State that fought and suffered on that sanguinary day.

So unjust was Pollard and other Virginia writers, that after the death of Gen. Pettigrew the surviving officers of his brigade held a meeting and appointed Capt. Louis G. Young, of Charleston, S. C., to prepare a true statement of the facts, and to vindicate Pettigrew's North Carolina *brigade* from the unjust aspersions of its assailants. This important duty was well performed, and the vindication was published. We are unable at this time to procure a copy which we very much regret. We do not believe that Col. Walter H. Taylor has any purpose to reflect unjustly upon the troops from other States, but he has either blundered in his account of the third day's fight, published recently in the Philadelphia *Times*, or the various writers who have taken another view have been egregiously in error. That it is possible for Col. Taylor to err no one will deny. That he *means* to be unfair or unjust we do not believe.

We copy some important statements from his account:

"The assaulting column really consisted of Pickett's Division—two brigades in front and one in a second line as a support—with the brigade of Wilcox in the rear of its right to protect that flank, *while Heth's Division moved forward on Pickett's left in echelon*, or with the alignment so imperfect and so drooping on the left as to appear in *echelon*, with Lane's and Scales' Brigade in rear of its right, and its left without reserve or support, and entirely exposed. Thus the column moved forward. * * * It was different here. The charge was made down a gentle slope, and then up to the enemy's lines, a distance of over half a mile, denuded of forests, and in full sight of the enemy, and perfect range of their artillery. These combined causes produced their natural effect upon *Pettigrew's Division and the brigades supporting it, caused them to falter, and finally retire.* Then Pickett's Division, continuing the charge *without supports*, and in the sight of the enemy, was not half so formidable or effective as it would have been. * * * *

"Had the veteran divisions of Hood and McLaws been moved forward, as was planned, in support of those of Pickett and Pettigrew, *not only would the latter division, in all probability, have gained the enemy's works*, as did that of Pickett, but these two would have been enabled, with the aid of Hood and McLaws, to resist all efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. The enemy closing in on Pickett's Brigades concentrated upon that small band of heroes the fire of every gun that could be brought to bear upon them, soon disintegrated and overpowered them. Such as were not killed, disabled and made captive, fell back to our lines."

In another place Col. Taylor says:

"While, doubtless, many brave men of other commands reached the crest of the height, *this was the only organized body that entered the works of the enemy.* Much can be said in excuse for the failure of the other commands to fulfil the task assigned them."

Col. Taylor has avoided the error of Pollard and other writers in making Heth's division *the supports* of Pickett's division in the memorable charge. It was to the *left* of Pickett, and moved forward on the same line, but had probably twice the distance to traverse that Pickett had before it could reach the enemy's works. Swinton's account is a tissue of falsehoods. He says Pettigrew's command "broke in disorder," &c.

What was Pettigrew's command—how composed? Gen. Heth had been wounded on one of the previous days. Gen. Pettigrew took command of his division as senior Brigadier. The command was composed of four brigades, only one of which was from North Carolina. The brigade of North Carolinians was Gen. Pettigrew's own, a splendid body of men that always fought well. We are mainly concerned with our own troops. The great and gallant Pettigrew is in his grave, having been slain during the war. He is not here to defend his conduct, or to defend his heroic command—his own brigade. As we have said, the surviving officers of his command have done that through Capt. Young, but we are unable now to avail ourselves of their statements. That vindication showed conclusively how much injustice had been done to Pettigrew's splendid *brigade*—how grandly it moved upto the enemy's works—how terribly it was cut up. One *regiment* of that brigade—the 26th North Carolina, commanded by the youthful Col. Burgwyn, who was killed in the charge, lost about six hundred (600) men killed and wounded out of a little more than seven hundred. The brigade was cut all to pieces. We believe nearly or quite all of the field officers were killed or wounded. The 26th was Gov. Vance's old regiment that he commanded, at the time he was elected Governor.

But are we mistaken in claiming so much for Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade, or is Colonel Taylor correct in saying that *all* of "Pettigrew's division and the brigades supporting it," (that is Lane's and Scales's North Carolina brigades) retired from the field before the enemy's artillery, and that Pettigrew's division did not "gain the enemy's works?" Now, Colonel Taylor, we insist, is wrong when he uses a sweeping term. A part of Heth's (Pettigrew's temporary division) did leave the field—did "retire,"—did *not* "gain the enemy's works," but there was not a North Carolinian amongst them. So say all the surviving officers of the brigade, and so says a competent and reliable eye witness. In 1870, Major Jos. A. Engelhard, then editing the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, and now Secretary of State for North Carolina, thus commented in his paper upon a communication published in that paper from the pen of a gentleman then resident at Oxford, N. C.:

"We cheerfully give our correspondent," said Maj. Engelhard, "the use of our *editorial* columns for his timely defence of Pettigrew's gallant troops. *We were an anxious spectator* of their noble fight upon the *first day* at Gettysburg, and a participant *upon their immediate left*, IN THE CHARGE ON THE THIRD DAY. * * * The North Carolina brigade (Pettigrew's own) was *on the extreme left*, (of Heth's division) and the Tennessee brigade next. WE KNOW OF OUR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE THAT PICKETT'S DIVISION on the right, * * * * WAS SWEPT FROM THE FIELD LONG BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA and Tennessee brigades CEASED TO ADVANCE, PORTIONS OF WHICH, with *Scales's North Carolina brigade* of Pender's division, ACTUALLY OCCUPIED FOR A SHORT TIME THE ADVANCE FEDERAL WORKS ON CEMETERY HILL."

So much for the testimony of Maj. Engelhard, who is a Mississippian by birth, and was Adjutant of Pender's division. Captain Louis G. Young is a South Carolinian. These two witnesses ought to be enough to shield brave North Carolinians from unjust reproach or unjust narration. But we will introduce another witness. This time it is a Virginian who bore himself well in more than twenty battles. In a communication to the Richmond *Times* of April 11th, 1867, and which was copied into *Our Living and Our Dead*, Gen. James H. Lane wrote:

"In justice to the gallant troops from North Carolina, and for the sake of *truth*, allow a *Virginian*, through your columns, to state a few facts relative to the third day's fight at Gettysburg, that the public may learn that Pickett's division, which only arrived in time to display its bravery in the last of the struggle, *are not the only heroes of Gettysburg.*" He says that Pettigrew's *division* "was on the *left* of Pickett," and not its support as certain writers have declared, and that his own brigade and Scales's North Carolina, were in *rear* of the right of Heth's division. He says that Gen. Trimble was in command of Pender's division (that great soldier having been mortally wounded), and that they were ordered to take the extreme position to the left of the troops that were fighting, his (Lane's brigade) being the extreme left of the attacking force—that when *in a short distance of the stone fence that was used by the enemy for a breastwork*, he was ordered by General Longstreet "to move his command rapidly to the left"—that he was met by an overwhelming flanking party that poured a destructive fire into his force—that the troops to the right of him were falling back—that it was useless to sacrifice brave men when nothing could then be gained—that Gen. Trimble had been wounded, and that he then fell back and reformed in rear of the artillery. He says further that his North Carolina brigade "*remained on the field as long as any other portion of that line*"—that it displayed the same bravery that it did at Spottsylvania C. H. on the 12th of May, which called forth such a complimentary notice from Gen. Early in his report of that battle; and afterwards at Reams's Station, when Gen. Lee told him that "North Carolina had cause to be proud of such troops."

We wrote the above on Tuesday, and have withheld its publication in hope of getting Capt. Young's letter referred to above. The Raleigh *Observer* of Thursday brought us an able and conclusive discussion of the battle, accompanied by a letter from Maj. Engelhard. We think Col. Taylor will find it difficult to make good his statements in the face of *three eye witnesses* of intelligence and character, all of whom are natives of other States—one a Virginian, one a Mississippian, and one a South Carolinian. For ten years we have been defending North Carolina at Gettysburg in more than a score of articles. We are glad that the *Observer* has taken up the subject with so much of vigor and earnestness. We hope every paper that is true to North Carolina will ventillate the great injustice attempted to be visited upon our heroic North Carolina soldiery. If there are other surviving witnesses let them speak.

We must add a brief postscript. We remember distinctly that the ambulance corps of the Federal army reported *dead North Carolinians* farther in their works than any others. This is important. How did the cowards (for such they were according to Pollard and Swinton, who represent them as ingloriously flying the field) get in the works and fall martyrs to their devotion? Truly a queer place for cowards—inside the enemy's works.

### DEATH OF ADMIRAL SEMMES.

We are pained to learn that the gallant Semmes is no more. He departed this life at Point Clear, Alabama, on August 29th. He was probably equal to any naval officer alive in all the qualities that enter into a great seaman. He won imperishable renown as commander of the famous Confederate vessel, Alabama, which went down in the fight with the Kearsage off the coast of France. Peace to the ashes of the illustrious sailor who shed such glory upon the infant navy of the Confederate States! We are unable to give an extended sketch having no *data* at hand.

### ROBBERY.

If you would see how the people of South Carolina were robbed by the carpet-baggers and scallawags who "ruled the roost" until Hayes interfered and removed the army from that cruelly oppressed State, read the following, from the Philadelphia *Times*, Independent, which is able to make a partial exhibit of the tremendous rascalities practiced:

"Among the supplies furnished one honorable Senator, who never saw better fare than ham-fat and hoe-cake before he came to Columbia, were eight gallons of whiskey, several cases of champagne, three bottles of Curacoa, thirteen boxes of imported cigars, porter and Bass' ale *ad libitum*, half a dozen pineapple cheese, many bottles of sherry, several boxes of sardines, and "fixings" to match for a whole round of swell banquets. The bill in this case amounted to $261.52, and was paid by the clerk of the Senate, by order on the State Treasurer. Another Senator, of the same color, and about the same line of goods, with the addition of six bottles of brandy and half a dozen quarts of Worcester sauce, and half a dozen quarts of pepper-sauce; amount of one week's bill, $338.38. A. J. Ransier, colored Lieutenant-Governor and president of the Senate, took a box of cigars, a gallon of whiskey, and half gallon of gin, in a single lot, at the expense of the State. Mr. Ransier afterwards became a member of Congress, and found old Blue Jeans Williams not so liberal a caterer. More high-toned was the Hon. C. P. Leslie, who, being perhaps a total abstainer, took his minor steelage out in marble-top bureaus, paintings and hanging lamps, arm-chairs, tete-a-tetes, easy-chairs, a fine walnut chamber suit, and five mattresses. His account ($686) was endorsed "Ordered paid; J. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate." C. D. Hayne, a colored senator, also turned his frugal mind towards house-furnishing, and the State in his behalf purchased honeycomb quilts, blankets of finest patterns, wine-cloths, sheets, pillow-cases, Brussels carpets, ingrain carpets, three-ply carpets, and so on through the long catalogue of luxurious appointments of a stylish town-house, not omitting the cradle and Oriental hassocks. Sometimes, however, enumeration became tedious, and the disgusted clerk of the Senate turned an honest thousand by a bill against the State of South Carolina for $1,125 "to sundries and transportation on account of L. O. Jennings," a person whose existence was a figment of the clerk's own thieving brain. As usual, such bills also were cautiously ordered paid."

— There are indications of a bitter fight in the New York Democratic Convention over the State ticket. Gov. Robinson and the Tilden wing desire the renomination of the present officials, but Tammany demands a change and every candidate a Democrat.

### The First Bale.

The first bale of new cotton for the season was received and sold in this city yesterday. It was shipped by Mr. Jeptha Gibson, of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., consigned to Mr. E. P. Covington, classed as strict good middling, and sold to Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Bros. at 13 cents per pound.

### PERSONAL.

— *Union-Argus*: General Howard is another of those exceptional persons with three hands. He has got a little behindhand.

— Barney Donahue, the professional organizer of railway strikes, languishes in the jail at Bath, New York, in default of $1,500 bail.

— According to the official report of rations issued, it is computed that there are 25,000 more Indians in America than at the time of Vespucius' discovery.

— In the war of 1812 Thurlow Weed was a drummer boy in the Bluetail regiment and wore a big shako. Last Friday afternoon a ragged boy got into his hall and stole the venerable relic.

— Dr. John Evans, the American dentist in Paris, styles himself Baron D'Oyley. The D'Oylev comes from his mother's name of Doyle, and the title of baron was granted him by the Pope.

— Edmund de Rothschild, of the house of Rothschild Brothers, in Paris, is engaged to the daughter of the chief of that house in Frankfort. The marriage will be celebrated in that mediæval seat of the German Diet, which was also the cradle of the Rothschild family.

— In Tennessee, the other day, Judge L. A. Trice was married to Miss Delia Peace. The world is not apt to have a very exalted opinion of the pacific character of the rest of the Court when it sees the Judge himself thus bound over to keep the Peace.—*Courier Journal.*

— Mr. William Beach Lawrence gave a dinner to General McClellan at Newport last week, and among the guests were George H. Pendleton and his wife. Although McClellan and Pendleton ran for President and Vice President together in 1864, they had previously met but once, and their wives had never seen each other before.

— Mme. Christine Nilsson has entered into an engagement to sing two nights a week for three months at the Imperial opera in St. Petersburg and Moscow, for which she will receive 7,000 francs ($280) a night, besides which two performances are to be given in her name as "benefits," for which she is to be paid 28,000 francs.

— Madame Bonaparte, of this city, is in her ninety-third year. She still exercises a personal supervision over her large estate, estimated at more than a million dollars. In the event of the death of the Prince Imperial, her grandson, Col. Bonaparte would be in the line of succession for the French crown, should the old dynasty be restored.—*Balt. Gazette.*

— Governor Hampton has at last admitted that there was just a little "bulldozing" done to secure his election. He told a lady correspondent at White Sulphur Springs that the ladies of South Carolina elected him, adding that some of them even went so far as to threaten to leave their recreant husbands unless they voted for Hampton. "This," added the Governor, "was the worst kind of bulldozing."

### TWINKLINGS.

— If a Christian woman could change her sex would it change her religion? Certainly, for she'd be a *he then.*

— Philadelphia *Herald*: The Returning Bored are commencing to make their appearance from many of the summer resorts.

— England cut down her bill for luxuries ten million dollars last year. We have probably thrown aside more than that worth of superfluities. (N. B. "We" is not used editorially.)—*Boston Advertiser.*

— English Fan.—(Herr Pumpernickel, having just played a composition of his own, bursts into tears.) Chorus of Friends—"Oh! what is the matter? What can we do for you?" Herr Pumpernickel—"Ach! Nossing! Nossing! Bot yen I hear really coot music, zen must I always veep!"

— An Irishman, fresh from the "old country," saw a turtle for the first time and at once made up his mind to capture it. The turtle caught him by the finger, and he, holding it out at arm's length, said, "Faith, and ye had better let loose the howlt ye have, or I'll kick ye out of the very box ye sit in, be jabers."

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
Old Adam called her wo-man;
But when he found she wooed so kind,
He then pronounced her woo-man;
But now, with smiles and artless wiles,
Their husband's pockets trimmin',
The women are so full of whims,
The people call them whim-men.

— *Hawkeye*: Up in Scott county, the other day, the people were amazed at a shower of oak shingles, scraps of harness, rusty buckles, snaffle bits, pitchfork tines, and bundles of hay, and they thought the end of the world had come, but the next day an old farmer came along looking for a spent whirlwind and a two-story barn, and the mystery ceased to be.

— A man named Musick is under indictment for murder in St. Louis. He played the dead march with a gun on one Falling, and now he is behind the bars taking a rest.—*New York Mail.* And if found guilty, Musick will be executed on one string.—*Norristown Herald.* Galops will be probably played.—*Bulletin.* This will end his score and he will be D. Ca.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### POLITICAL POINTS.

— As Judge Field has twice refused to take back what he said about Justice Bradley, the organs will have to turn to Allunde himself for comfort.—*Baltimore Gazette, Dem.*

— Mr. Tilden is making a very fine impression among the higher classes in England. There is as yet, however, no confirmation of the rumor that he is making preparations leading up to marrying Queen Victoria.—*Chicago Times.*

— The Springfield *Republican* pleases itself with picturing "the winning grace with which Mr. Blaine would take Mrs. Hayes upon his arm, and wave an invitation to the President to lead out to dinner his delightful critic and piquant friend, Gail Hamilton."

— A correspondent of the Petersburg *Index Appeal* truthfully remarks: "It is a remarkable fact that the 'workingmen's candidate' is, as a general thing, a man who knows as little of manual labor and is as little in sympathy and accord with the laboring man, as it is possible to be."

### Spirits Turpentine.

— Wilson has a boot and shoe factory.

— Charlotte and Greensboro have new maps—both "cities."

— Peaches, apples, and quinces weighing a pound each are produced in Iredell.

— The prospect of Statesville Female College is very flattering, as we learn from the *American.*

— Col. L. L. Polk denies that he has purchased the State right of the Davenport Preserving Process.

— Revenue collections in 4th district (Raleigh), for August, $73,875.79. And yet the South does not pay any Federal taxes.

— Father Evans says Milton can hear the world on the baby question. Their music is heard "off in the silly sight," and "here or we've roamed."

— Deputy Sheriff Davis attempted to arrest John Lackey at Rocky Springs Camp Ground, Iredell, and was badly cut in several places. His clothes saved Davis' life.

— There is much marrying in Wake. The Raleigh *News* says: There were 369 marriage licenses issued in the county for the year ending August 31st, 1877, against about 400 the preceding year.

— Lenoir *Topic*: The Concord Presbytery meets at Mooresville next Thursday week, the 13th September. —— Camp-meeting at Rocky Creek will commence Friday before the 5th Sabbath in September—the 28th.

— Elizabeth City *Carolinian*: The most of Nag's Head visitors came up on the steamer on Monday, among them some of the "sick and wounded." Rumors are rife of the havoc made there this season by the archery of Cupid.

— Rocky Mount *Mail*: From Weldon on the county road towards Brinkleyville in Halifax county, there has been a great falling off in the cotton crop prospects within the last two weeks, and cotton with weed large enough to produce one bale per acre will not yield one-third of a bale.

— Wilson *Advance*: The annual meeting of the Primitive Baptists of this place, last Sunday, known as "Big August," was largely attended. The crowd in attendance must have been considerably over 2,000. —— The farmers of Nash, especially in Castalia neighborhood, are suffering for the want of rain.

— A correspondent of the *Robesonian*, published at Lumberton, Robeson county, under date of August 28th, states that he saw what appeared to be a woman, undress and wade across Lumber river, and that the person was none other than the veritable Henry Berry Lowery. It has generally been believed that Henry Berry accidentally shot and killed himself.

— The health of Raleigh has very much improved since the reports for June. In August there were but twenty-one interments at the three cemeteries. But that is far too much. Early in the year we think there were not a half dozen interments in Wilmington in two months. The mortality has been considerable during the last three months.

— Asheville *Citizen*: On Tuesday, about one o'clock, as a heavy cloud was passing over the northern portion of the town, unaccompanied at the time by rain, however, a bolt of lightning struck in the yard of Mr. James Craigmiles, living one and a half miles from town on the Beaver Dam road, killing almost instantly Fed. Craigmiles, a youth eight years of age, and knocking down and severely injuring Mr. Craigmiles and two other sons, John and Joseph, aged respectively four and ten years.

— Lenoir county correspondent of Magnolia *Record* writes: On next Monday, September 3d, Kinston Collegiate Institute opens its fall session. This institution was chartered by the last Legislature, and had during its last term over one hundred pupils. —— It is exceedingly healthy in our section at this time. —— Crops are generally good, but will be somewhat short on account of getting a bad stand in the spring. —— On Monday last, August 27, Kinston High School opened for its fall session. This school had about fifty pupils during its last term.

— Raleigh *News*: One hundred and nine deeds, mortgages and other legal writings were registered in the office of Register of Deeds, during the month of August. —— We heard a man say yesterday that there are 137 colored people to be baptized at Ridgeway, to-morrow, 51 of whom are to be baptized face downward. —— We are informed that on Wednesday night last, the dwelling of Mr. Walter Fowler, near Hayes' Chapel, in the lower part of this city, was entered by some unknown party, and a large amount of crockery taken therefrom. —— Milton *Chronicle*: Old boots with brass tacks and the heels turned up, taken in payment of old dues at this office, and no questions asked. —— It is reported that the two escaped convicts have been caught near Greensboro. —— The most extraordinary case of journalistic cheap-johnism that has come to our knowledge is a case wherein a brother charges but seven dollars for what he publishes to the world (in his advertised terms) he must have thirty dollars. And that brother is an officer in the so-called Press Association of this State. No wonder so many papers in North Carolina are living in the "poor house."

— Charlotte *Democrat*: We see it stated that the "army worm," a very destructive insect on cotton, has appeared in localities where German millet was planted. Does it follow the millet as a result of planting millet? That's the question. —— Judge McKoy, at Nash Superior Court, in sentencing a hog thief to the penitentiary, showed his love of North Carolina bacon when he said: "Whether at a hotel table or that of a private gentleman, you see nothing but Western bacon, instead of nice, sweet, home cured meat; and all on account of hog thieves. I intend to stop it if possible." The observation tickled the sturdy old farmers greatly. —— Jones county correspondent of Magnolia *Record*: It is very healthy in Jones county at this time. —— The crops with us are very good, particularly corn. The cotton crops will make a good yield, provided we are favored with a late fall. —— Jones county can boast of an empty jail, and a poor house with but five in it; and every school district in her border is provided with a school for each race. —— We understand that a white man, one of the Mr. Westbrooks, was severely stabbed a few days ago, in Cypress Creek township, in an affray with another white man, whose name we have been unable to learn. —— A young man by the name of Heath, a son of John T. Heath, was assisting in building a shelter at the McDaniel meeting house, when some of the timbers gave way and crushed him so badly that he is not expected to live. —— On Saturday last Mr. W. D. Southerland, who was hunting deer near Trenton, shot and accidentally killed Anthony Blackman, a colored man. Mr. Southerland was at a stand waiting for the deer to run out, when Anthony came running through the thick woods, and Southerland fired at the shaking of the bushes and fatally wounded him, so that he died last Sunday evening.

### Gen. Forrest Improving.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 31.

General Forrest's condition has improved considerably. His friends are now sanguine of his recovery.