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THE THREATENED TROUBLES.

The communistic movement is still the theme of all the newspapers. That there are sundry socialistic and communistic societies in certain portions of the North appears to be well ascertained. But, as we said recently, there is no chance for Parisian communism to flourish long in our country. There are some dangerous and bad elements, but fortunately for the country the people at large are law abiding and are attached to civil liberty. They will not knowingly favor any party or combination that is aiming to disturb society, to threaten the perpetuity of our institutions, or to retard the prosperity and happiness of the country. Demagogues have always abounded and will always abound until the winding up of political affairs in this world. They trade on excitement, and their chief reliance for success are the fears, prejudices and ignorances of their fellow men. But in their wild schemes of communism they will fail, and that too without a remedy.

The Labor Reform League is now in session in New York. We give some of the topics to be discussed this week. It will enable the reader to see at a glance the drift of the "League". Among other subjects for consideration will be "The great strike of last summer," together with "its relations to labor, property and government." Other questions will be, "Ought working people to destroy property held to oppress and defraud them?" "Why Pennsylvania capitalists murder Molly Maguires?" "Why usury and rent are robberies, and how they can be abolished?" The great body of the working men of America will never touch a "League" that only aims at mischief. The conservative element of the "Labor Reform League" is said to be the strongest, and if so the decision of the questions indicated above will be adverse to those who are for leveling and destroying.

That there is a very dangerous element in Pennsylvania is certain, and that it is exciting grave apprehensions is equally certain. Not only the press of that State is considering the labor and other questions that are liable to breed trouble and discontent, but the "reverend clergy" are moved to discuss the dangers that environ society and threaten the peace and safety of the commonwealth. Bishop Stevens, of the Episcopal Church, has felt constrained to sound the alarm of a great and rapidly approaching evil. In his annual address to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, he referred to the communistic drillings, and to the antics on the bench of one Stanton, a "Labor Judge," as he is called. The venerable Bishop is alarmed at the communistic manœuvres the whole purpose of which is to bring about a conflict between labor and capital, between the rich and the poor, between the workingman and the employer. He says such a conflict would only result in suffering, in devastation, and in ruin. We quote a paragraph from Bishop Stevens's address:

"We experienced the first fruits of this onerous evil in the labor strikes and derangements of trade and travel which started us last summer. The power which then put forth was comparatively harmless, because not well organized and consolidated. The defect of last year is being remedied by the party leaders this year. We have all around us, and especially at the West, associations and gatherings and drillings with military manuals and arms of this dangerous and inflammable element. We see it showing its ghastly face in the effort to make their new policy felt in the State and General Government; and even the seat of justice is being made to do the work of lawlessness and wrong. This evil looms up in our midst may, before we are aware of it, darken our sky and redder our fields."

Whilst there are reasons for believing that politicians are magnifying the dangers in order to create capital for themselves, and that it is "a trick," as the Richmond Whig says, of the "money-dealers" to escape the popular wrath, and to manufacture a feeling of uneasiness that Grant may be the candidate in 1880, and be elected, still there are abundant indications that very bad men are at work, and if successful in their schemes will inevitably bring trouble upon the country. We say that this is plain enough. Whilst we do not believe that the communistic element is as yet very large, we are satisfied

is growing, is very dangerous, and should be watched.

In the "League" discussions in New York already referred to, there were declarations made that betray the wickedness and insanity of the whole movement. We note one or two. The Secretary, one E. H. Heywood, avowed that the hanging of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania was an outrageous murder, and Mr. Hume, the Chairman, denounced the Young Men's Christian Association, saying that "it was worse than the Inquisition. While the latter was the creation of one church, the former is the spawn of five or six." In the afternoon of the same day, Secretary Heywood again ventilated himself, and made a speech in which he said that "the burning of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Pittsburg was the Bunker Hill of a new revolution, and that it was as defensible as throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor." Warning up to his subject, he said that "the man who would shoot Scott or Vanderbilt would at present be looked on with exultation and be hanged as a murderer, but that in future ages he would be revered as a martyr, and monuments be erected to his memory."

Now, with such madness as this—wherein open assassination is advocated and an apotheosis is promised to every murderer—the depravity of the whole movement is laid bare in all of its hideous nakedness. The advocates of such doctrines are public enemies, and deserve to be treated as such. They are incendiaries of the worst type, and if unrestrained would soon deluge the land in blood and make America a waste, a howling wilderness. The Baltimore Gazette sharply remarks in view of the utterances of the commune:

"The law of this land of ours punishes murder with death, and we are of opinion that the man who openly proclaims himself an advocate of assassination should be visited with the full penalty of the crime he advocates. We would give such men the alternative of leaving the country or being buried in it, the public expense from the public jail, after they had been duly executed. The communistic is an enemy to all society. He is a wild beast in human form, and as we would shoot a tiger in his jungle, so we would hang the man who would murder his fellow men because they, by hard labor, make an honest living, while he spends his time in inveighing against property and bringing reproach upon labor."

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The fight in Congress over the reduction of the tobacco tax has been long and furious. That class of men who are greatly horrified over the proposition to tax all incomes over \$2,000, can see no sort of injustice in taxing tobacco raised mainly in the South from five to six times more than it will sell for. In the legislation of the world, from the days of the Greeks until now, we doubt if you could find a single instance in which any staple production of a country was taxed five times more than the value of the crude production itself. Whilst Congress is hesitating to reduce the tobacco tax to sixteen cents a pound, the people who are interested in the question directly are suffering in their pockets in consequence. The agitation of the subject has caused dealers and manufacturers to hesitate as to what to do. The delay has injured the trade and injured also the producer.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, one of our ablest North Carolina Representatives, made a speech on Thursday last that was much complimented. The intelligent and well informed correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that it was "a forcible and convincing argument" in favor of a speedy reduction of the tax. Mr. Robbins showed that the law was oppressive. He said tobacco was an agricultural product, and that whenever you impose a tax on agriculture in excess of what is required for revenue you are guilty of oppression. This is unquestionably true, and he might have added, that whenever you oppress people by taxation—unequal, unequal, and iniquitous taxation, you simply make a bid for fraud and open up a way for all manner of smuggling and deception. The history of all countries shows that excessive and oppressive taxation results in blockading, in complaints, in discounts, and in actual loss in the revenues of the country. When smuggling and blockade running are largely resorted to the revenue is obliged to suffer. So it is bad policy, as well as unjustifiable wickedness, to lay unequal and oppressive taxes.

We quote from the letter in the Dispatch relative to Mr. Robbins's speech. "He showed that the present tax is too high to raise the most revenue, and that more revenue was realized when the tax was reduced to twenty cents than when the rate of taxation was four cents. By a high rate of taxation you drive the contending men of small capital from the market, and add to the wealth and power of the great monopolists. This places the planter at

the mercy of the latter, because it is far easier for a few to combine than for many to do so. Now, there are but three classes of buyers to whom the producer of tobacco can sell his leaf, and a high tax curtails one of these classes—the manufacturer. A vote for reduction is a vote against the monopolist and in favor of the mass of the people. He cited the significant fact that when the tax on tobacco was raised from twenty to twenty-four cents there was no corresponding increase in the price of tobacco, and the consequence was that the additional four cents that the Government was able to put into the Treasury on each pound of tobacco manufactured came out of the pockets of the tobacco-men."

THE NORTHERN HOWL.

The New York Tribune is a paper as destitute of principle as a ferocious beast is of mercy. It was very pacific in 1872; but six years later it is bent only on strife and turmoil. It seeks now to perpetuate the rule of the very men it sought to overthrow in the Greeley campaign in 1872. It has been yelping long and loud about the Southern rebel claims, and after being thoroughly exposed it returns again and again to the same false charges, and revamping its old falsehoods it gives them fresh currency. It understands the effect of iteration. It knows that a lie persisted in will gull and deceive thousands. It pretends that "Mr. Money's" damaging facts in regard to the Southern claims are not facts at all, but merely "a glittering triumph of the human imagination."

The truth is that Mr. Money showed by incontestable facts that the great bulk of the so-called Southern claims were of Northern origin, and that the Northern Brigadiers in Congress were the cormorants who were anxiously thrusting their hands into the coffers of the "National Treasury," and that, too, to the lively tune of one billion six hundred million—\$1,600,000,000. There never was greater hypocrisy than this cry of "rebel claims," unless it be that other cry of "Southern subsidies."

As to this latter cry, it is of a piece with the cool effrontery and unblinking impudence that distinguish the fellows who have been for seventeen years batten upon the public garbage. They will make a tremendous howl over Southern claims and Southern subsidies, but not one word have they to say over the hundred times greater Northern claims and Northern subsidies.

Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made a very telling speech not long since in the House of Representatives. He showed up very effectively the sectional antagonism—the narrow prejudices—the unjust discrimination of the men of the North in their dealings with the South. He was speaking on the Texas Pacific railroad bill, when he said:

"While \$307,990,664 77 of public money have been expended to 1873 in what is now called subsidies by the Government, less than nineteen million have been expended in the South. Magnificent custom houses have been erected in the North and East; splendid post-offices and courthouses have been built; rivers and harbors have been cleaned out; breakwaters, canals and railroads have been constructed; steamship lines and fisheries have been heavily subsidized; and the passage of the Mississippi and other great rivers has been blown out with an explosion second only to that which some members make on this floor whenever an appropriation is suggested that looks to the development of the South. On the other hand, when you look south of Mason and Dixon you see a custom house at New Orleans, the condition of which, after many years of driving delay, is a mint which the other day was refused an appropriation to put it in working order. You look to Memphis, in a region where the best of ship timbers can be found, a region from which England and France are now drawing large supplies of cotton, and you see a single yard on the banks of the Mississippi river, the grandest natural highway for internal commerce in the world. And this Mississippi river itself, upon which should now be floating the commerce of every nation, has been neglected and almost abandoned to the freaks of nature; a river which has been shown by Government surveys to have an average depth of eighty-five feet from Cape Girardeau to Vicksburg, and of one hundred and fifteen feet from Vicksburg to New Orleans; and yet we who live upon its banks have been richly laden with lumber, drawing but seven, and sometimes five feet of water, stuck fast for days and weeks and months, and sometimes utterly wrecked on sand-bars in the middle of the stream."

The penny wise and pound foolish policy marks the action of the Northern people towards all that concerns the South. They learn but slowly, and then forget quickly the sad lessons of experience. They went to work after the war and attempted to kill the Southern goose that had for generations been laying their golden eggs. After a while they saw their folly partially, and began to realize that it was impossible to render desolate the South without stopping their own wheels of industry and causing the grass to grow in their own thoroughfares. But another election is gradually approaching, and their legislation and talk are all tainted with the same venom, and rendered contemptible by the same stupidity. They forget that what makes the great and fertile South prosperous makes the North rich and fat also. They prefer just now to yell over Southern claims and subsidies.

It pays—so they think. —Abe county declares for Col. R. F. Armfield for Congress.

DEATH OF WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.

It is with the profoundest sorrow that we announce to-day the death of this most estimable gentleman, which took place at his residence in this city yesterday at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Mr. Wright was the third son of Hon. Joshua G. Wright, one of the Judges in 1808 of the Court of Conference in North Carolina, and Susan Bradley, his wife, and was the great-grandson of Joshua Grainger, one of the original settlers of the town of Wilmington. He was born in this city on the 1st of March, 1807, and at the time of his death was the oldest native citizen of Wilmington.

He graduated at Chapel Hill, and with distinction, in a class that numbered among its members many who have since attained national reputations, and embracing the profession of the law, sprang at once into a large and lucrative practice. Of a modest and retiring disposition, he shrank from the turmoils of political life—they were repugnant to his tastes and temperament—and devoted himself entirely to the laborious duties of his profession. He possessed great powers of application and untiring industry, which enabled him to master any subject to which his faculties were directed. His mind was more solid than brilliant—more practical than imaginative—hence he was a better counsellor than advocate.

Though making no pretensions to oratory, yet his efforts before a jury were always able and effective. He was the Nestor of the Wilmington bar, so universally respected by his brethren that his advice was asked not only by the young and inexperienced, but also by the old and grave, who valued most highly his wisdom and learning.

He was for many years Chairman of the County Court under the old regime, and upon the death of his brother, the late Dr. Thomas H. Wright, was elected President of the Bank of Cape Fear, in which position he displayed great ability not only as a financier, but also as a prudent and sagacious man of business.

While others sought fame on the hustings, or in the halls of legislation, he found his pleasure in the discharge of his professional duties, and could not be induced to enter the stormy sea of politics. While absent from the city, he was elected, in 1865, a member of the Convention which was called immediately after the promulgation of the Provisional Government of North Carolina, and few members of that body exercised a more wholesome influence in its deliberations than he. This was the only occasion that he ever participated actively in political affairs, and to that position he was elected without his knowledge or consent. He could not pursue the devious and tortuous paths so eagerly embraced by many who are so ambitious of distinction, for his self-respect outweighed all the charms and allurements of high official station. He was the active and ardent friend of that great work of internal improvement, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and was its attorney and one of its directors from its commencement to his death.

Few men have exercised more influence in our midst, and few will be more missed than William A. Wright. The amenity of his manners, the sparkle of his wit, his genial temperament, and amiability of disposition made him a favorite with all. In social life without pretension, distinguished for his playful humor, his joyous vivacity and his delightful abandon, he was the centre of attraction always. As a man, upright, honest and independent, he acted well his part in life, and was a worthy representative of a family distinguished in our annals for wealth, intelligence and virtue, an admirable type of the Cape Fear gentleman of the olden time.

If Mary Anderson was born in California, she has lived nearly all her life in Louisville. But she has a stronger hold upon the sympathies of the Southern people than the mere matter of birth or residence. Her father was a brave Confederate Captain, and died on the field of battle. The great actress will sail for Europe in about two weeks. May the elements be propitious.

A special telegram to the Raleigh News says that the General Conference, in session at Atlanta, refused to divide the North Carolina Conference. This will be good news to many.

Every mother in the land should know the value of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and never be without it. It is free from opiates. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Republican County Executive Committee Meeting.

The above committee had an adjourned meeting at the Court House yesterday, commencing at 12 o'clock and lasting until after 4 in the afternoon. Sheriff Manning presided and J. C. Hill officiated as Secretary. J. C. Hill offered a series of resolutions calling the primary meetings on the 22nd inst., the county convention on the 25th inst., naming the several voting places, and allowing each ward and township three delegates. James Heaton offered amendments changing the time of holding the meetings and opposition to the 10th and 17th of June. He also offered an amendment giving each ward and township three delegates, and one delegate for each additional 100. These amendments were voted down. All of the members of the committee having given vent to their feelings, the original resolution offered by Hill was put and adopted, the vote standing 8 to 3. During the discussion the English language was not only murdered, but some of the members of the committee came the next thing to it; at least, they would have been completely annihilated if mere words could have accomplished it. Heaton and Scott were particularly severe on the opposing (Manning) faction. At one time seven speakers were on the floor on "gints of order." One speaker said he proposed to explore a parcel of men, also explore the backbone of the members of the committee who wanted the time of hold the convention set off, adding, "and you understand consequently that the Democrats propose to elect a Treasurer and that the levish minded men fill all the offices." Another of the orators wanted the vote explained, as he did not understand the question. Heaton rose to explain his vote, and during his remarks, which were exceedingly dry, said that the death knell of the Republican party in this county had been sounded, and he would take occasion to expose the eight who had dealt it in the death blow from now until the 25th. During the calling of the roll on the original motion a perfect pandemonium reigned, every member of the committee and several of the outsiders being upon their feet and several of them swearing and yelling. Col. William Tecumseh Cullum, particularly, being in his element, prying all opposition.

We understand that a mass meeting will be held in the First Ward to-night to express indignation at the action of the committee, when a lively time is expected.

Board of Assessors.

The Board of Assessors met with the Board of County Commissioners yesterday, pursuant to previous notice; present, J. G. Wagner, of Masonboro, John S. James, of Wilmington, A. J. Grady, of Cape Fear, A. A. Mosley, of Harnett.

The following assessments were made for the present tax year: Class No. 1, horses and mules, \$200 each; No. 2, do \$100 each; No. 3, do \$75 each; No. 4, do \$50 each; No. 5, do left to discretion of assessors; No. 1, work steer, \$30; No. 2, do \$15; No. 1, milch cow, \$50; No. 2, do \$25; No. 3, do \$10; No. 1, dry cattle \$12; No. 2, do \$8; No. 3, do \$5; calves, \$5; sow and pigs, \$1 to \$10; dry sows, \$20 and shoats, \$15; goats, \$15; cotton, crude turpentine, rosin, spirits turpentine, tar, corn, oats, peanuts, timber and lumber as per price list, June 1st, 1878.

For the current expenses, 45 cents on the \$100 valuation, and \$1 25 on the poll; for the maintenance of the Criminal Court, 20 cents on the \$100 valuation and 60 cents on the poll; for the interest on bonded debt and sinking fund, 20 cents on the \$100 valuation and 60 cents on the poll; for the deficiency of the past fiscal year ending August 31, 1877, 15 cents on the \$100 valuation and 45 cents on the poll.

The Clerk of the Board was instructed to furnish the assessors of the several townships with copies of the above.

In this connection we are requested to give publication to the following extracts from the "Machinery Act."

Sec. 6. Stocks in National, State and private banks and stocks in any incorporated company or joint stock association, railroad, or canal company, and their estimated value, and every cashier or treasurer of any bank, corporation or association shall furnish a list of its stockholders resident in the several counties of this State from the first day of June in each year to the County Commissioners of the county in which such stockholders reside.

Sec. 10. Every guardian, executor, administrator or trustee, shall in like manner, but on a separate list, give in the property, with its estimated value, and the cashier of each bank or banking association (whether State or National) in the State, shall give in to the assessors of the township in which such bank or banking association is situated, all shares of stock composing their corporation as agent for and in the name of the owners of said shares of stock who may be non-residents of this State and the deposits of all non-residents.

County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners met in called session yesterday and proceeded to draw the regular venire of jurors for the June term of the Criminal Court, beginning on the first Monday in June; present, J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners B. G. Worth and Duncan Holmes.

The following comprise the list of jurors drawn: John H. Hanby, C. F. VanKampen, Sol. Reeves, Quoa Davis, Geo. F. Alderman, Robert Sweet, Edwin J. Egan, James A. McCumber, John Cash, Thos. W. Howard, Edward Stills, Thos. B. Carr, Wey Greenfield, Phil Newman, Ransom Cobb, Wm. Buchanan, Edmond Jones, Henry Kohl, C. G. Southerland, Jacob W. Lowry, James R. Guthrie, Geo. Lillington, Geo. A. Peck, Garrett Walker, Edward McCabe, C. C. Redd, Clayton Giles, Wm. Pratt, Robert Henning, C. C. Morse. On motion, the Board then adjourned.

County Executive Committee.

According to announcement the committee met at the office of DuBrutz Culler, Esq., yesterday at 4 p. m., all the members being present except those from Masonboro, Harnett and Federal Point Townships (the latter not having made an appointment). The meeting was called to order by calling DuBrutz Culler, Esq., to the chair, and requesting Jas. W. Collins to act as Secretary.

The chairman stated that the business before the committee was the election of permanent officers, and in accordance therewith the following selections were made: Chairman—DuBrutz Culler; Secretary—F. H. Darby; Treasurer—Wm. Calder. On motion the meeting adjourned.

Southern Baptist Convention.

[From Rev. Dr. Pritchard's Report in the Raleigh News.] [We have already published the organization. We give a few points from first day's proceedings. The Convention met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th.—STAR.] The delegation present is about 250, though there are perhaps 100 more prominent ministers and laymen of Baptist churches in attendance.

During the organization some very affecting speeches were made by several veterans in the ministry; Dr. J. B. Jeter, of Virginia; Mr. Kimbro, of Tennessee; Mr. Plaster, of Tennessee, and others. These good old men brought up the scenes of former services of the Convention, especially one held in Nashville in 1851—twenty-seven years ago. They spoke with great pathos and power, of the fathers, Drs. Fuller, Howell, Manly, Ponder, Wm. T. Broadus, Dawson and many others, who have gone home to glory, and urged the younger ministers of the body to emulate the virtues which had so eminently distinguished them.

Dr. H. A. Tupper read the report of Foreign Missions. The receipts of this cause have been \$40,000 during the year—present liabilities of the Board about \$4,500. The Chinese and African Missions were reported in a prosperous condition. The Italian Mission has ten stations and twelve evangelists. Thirty-two persons have been baptized during the year, and a chapel has at last been purchased in Rome, at a cost of \$28,000.

The Seminary was removed from Greenville, S. C., to Louisville, Ky., last summer, and the first year of its history in its new location is most gratifying to its friends. Last term it had ninety students, more by twenty-two than it ever had before, and more than any other Baptist Theological school has in this country. The number of students from the Atlantic States has not fallen off, as was feared, by its removal to Kentucky, and the actual cost of living in Louisville is found to be less than at Greenville. The Seminary provides furnished dormitories for the students, and has aided with board and half the expense of text books fifty-two young ministers, at an expense of nearly four thousand dollars.

The report of the Home Mission Board was no less encouraging. Dr. McIntosh is doing a great work in the destitute sections of our own land. Visitors were welcomed, and Dr. Lasher, of Ohio, and Dr. Fulton and Smith Shelton, Esq., of New York, responded, and were received as messengers from the North.

Extremist Views.

[Washington Special to Baltimore Sun, May 13th.]

Some of the more extreme members who have from the first been clamoring for an investigation are already saying that if the next House is carried on the issues to grow out of the investigation when Congress comes back in December, the present House will refuse to recognize Mr. Hayes or his administration, and will notify him to get out without ceremony, or, in the words of Judge Blair, to take his hat and walk. There is one thing, however, which it is well for the extreme Democrats not to forget. It is of course competent for the Democratic majority of the House to conduct an investigation of the frauds of the presidential election in a manner to suit themselves. But as the House orders an investigation into one thing, the Senate may order it into another.

A Negro-Killing Policeman.

A special dispatch to the New York Times says: Last Saturday night Edward Hamilton, a colored boy, aged twenty years, was whipping a negro woman on the streets of Rome, Ga., and policemen Stewart and Stroud attempted to quell the disturbance by arresting Hamilton, when he seized the club of policeman Stewart and knocked both officers down. Stewart arose, drew his pistol and fired three times at Hamilton, the balls taking effect, twice in the head and once in the stomach. Hamilton survived but a few minutes. Both policemen were seriously hurt. Stewart killed a negro in Rome in 1876 for resisting arrest.

Spirits Turpentine.

—Northern Nat. Shell: We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Abner Wetherington, about eleven miles from this city, was totally consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The furniture and nearly all the clothing of the family had been allowed to ply with fire in one of the rooms and the sparks ignited combustible matter.

—Goldboro Messenger: We understand that the Lutheran Church Synod, recently called at Goldboro, decided on locating a minister of that denomination in this section of the State, and Goldboro will probably be his residence. He is expected to supply Raleigh, Goldboro and Newbern. It is thought that the Rev. Mr. Cook will be assigned to this new charge.

—Lincolnton News: The United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., has recently decided that the lands given to the Chesapeake and Annapolis Railroad Company by the Commissioners of York county, S. C., are valid. The suit was brought by J. C. Cobb and others, bondholders, for the recovery of interest which accrued since the date of the sale.

—If the following is not beautifully mixed, then we subscribe it. It is from the pen of a correspondent in the Danbury Reporter: "Nothing occurred more interesting than the grandeur and sublimity of its general phenomena, as it bore away the heavy timber from the pathway the massive forests, filling it with the revolving trunks and branches of its primitive growth."

—Reidsville Times: A negro called "old Martin" tried to hang himself this morning at the poor-house near Waverly; he was stretched up, and in the last gasp, he uttered a wish to be rushed up and cut him down. We like to see Mr. M. cut him down. Let us see what he has done. Three times buried the Judge has been, he now sleeps well in the dusk of day, and the sheriff trumpet 1st loud notes hush the Judge's sleep under the wild rose bush.

—Raleigh Observer: The ladies of the Memorial Association have written to Mr. A. M. McPheeters, asking him to use his kind offices in getting flowers from the ladies of the city to send to Portsmouth to decorate the graves of the soldiers. There were about twenty-five lay delegates present. The Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D., of Wilmington, is President of the Synod, and the Rev. L. A. Birkie, D. D., of Concord, is Secretary. On the Sabbath there was an immense congregation of people from almost all sections of Guilford and Alamance, and other counties. There were not less than twenty-five hundred souls present.

—Charlotte Home: Morrison Norwood, a son of Mr. R. F. Norwood, of this county, planted last week in one day, ten acres in cotton, by the use of Norwood's cotton planter. This planter was invented by Mr. R. F. Norwood, and patented in 1871. It is a mechanical contrivance. The Davidson College students will give a "Kop" at the Central Hotel in this city, on Friday evening, the 28th of June, immediately after the commencement exercises.

—Mr. B. Fuller, President of the Fayetteville "Lyceum Association," says of Mr. J. M. Moore's lecture on the "Woman of Shakespear": "The manner of the lecturer was unique and assimilable. With his subject so well in hand as not to require the use of notes, except to introduce a quotation, and to justify his delineation of the character under discussion, his effort had all the freshness and grace of an impromptu address, and at the same time the evidences of deep thought and careful meditation were abundant, in the completeness and finish of the several parts. The rapidity of his sketching was wonderful, and but few could have covered so much ground in the short space of time which he allowed himself without incurring the fault of haste."

—Wilson Advance: The charge of His Honor made a profound impression on all who heard it, and for his defence of the sacredness of constitutional liberty and the majesty of the law, the name of John Kerr will long be remembered by the people of this State. The revival at the Baptist Church is progressing in interest. On Sunday and Monday night the solemn ordinance of baptism was administered to several persons, who were received into full church membership. On Tuesday night Mr. Thomas Moxford, living one mile this side of Stantonburg, went to bed usual, and on Wednesday morning his wife went to his bed to awake him, and to her surprise found that he was dead. He has been sick for several weeks, but his condition was not thought to be serious, and on Tuesday he was up and walked about his place. He was a good, though humble citizen, a noble Confederate soldier, and as such bore our part in deep respect and pray peace to his sleeping dust.

—Elizabeth City Carolinian: The charge of the 27th ult. an affray occurred at New Bridge between John F. Bell and W. D. Goodman. The former was charged with a knife. The Baptist Association will begin at Shiloh, in Camden, on Tuesday next. —A friend of ours who has returned from a trip through portions of this county informs us that wheat, clover, oats and corn are looking remarkably well. He saw some cotton two inches high. On Saturday morning last, at this place, after a protracted illness, Kenneth Rayner Cobb died. He was a man of more than ordinary talent, and during the past ten years he filled several important Federal positions. —We learn that the Light House Board has approved the recommendations of the committee on Commodore Ingersoll's report, and has in consequence in favor of the erection of a lighthouse on Currituck Sound, Chowan river, and Albemarle Sound. That in Albemarle Sound will be erected at Laurel Point, as a light house is required there. It will cost about \$15,000. The others are all to be completed, and will in the aggregate cost about \$30,000 more.