The Weekly Star.

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3 "	3.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	11.00	18.00	22.00	35.00
4 "	4.00	6.00	6.75	9.00	14.00	23.00	28.00	45.00
5 "	5.00	7.50	8.50	11.00	17.00	28.00	35.00	55.00
6 "	6.00	9.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	33.00	40.00	65.00
7 "	7.00	10.50	11.50	15.00	23.00	38.00	47.00	75.00
8 "	8.00	12.00	13.00	17.00	26.00	43.00	54.00	85.00
9 "	9.00	13.50	14.50	19.00	29.00	47.00	60.00	95.00
10 "	10.00	15.00	16.00	21.00	32.00	53.00	65.00	105.00
11 "	11.00	16.50	18.00	23.00	35.00	58.00	72.00	115.00
12 "	12.00	18.00	19.00	25.00	38.00	63.00	79.00	125.00
13 "	13.00	19.50	20.50	27.00	41.00	68.00	85.00	135.00
14 "	14.00	21.00	22.00	29.00	44.00	73.00	91.00	145.00
15 "	15.00	22.50	23.50	31.00	47.00	78.00	98.00	155.00
20 "	20.00	30.00	31.00	41.00	62.00	103.00	129.00	205.00
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COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is very common for editors and public speakers to complain of the general want of intelligence in the State, and particularly of the workings of the present free school system. But we believe the fault is in the people and not in the system. The prescribed requisites for a free school teacher are about in keeping with the amount of pay he is likely to get. You can't expect a hundred dollar man to work for twenty dollars. What chance has a committee to employ a first-class teacher when the amount of money they are allowed to expend would not pay a first-class hog drover? Yet, if the tax were raised one dollar, every man who has been denouncing the free school system as a delusion and a snare would at once denounce the increase of expenditure as an attempt to defraud the "down-trodden and oppressed people." Give your free school teachers more money or cease your grumblings.—*Morganton Blade.*

We agree with our respected contemporary that the people are to blame, but there is great defect in the system. The educational fund is not half enough, the standard of scholarship is distressingly low, and the teachers generally are very incompetent. If there was more money there could be employed a better grade of teachers at fair remuneration. Under the present system, we believe, the time allowed to each pupil is only some six or eight weeks in the year. That is all the fund will allow.

If the common school fund is not increased and a better class of teachers employed, then it is of but little real importance whether the present system lives or dies.

If the press and popular leaders do not rise to the demands of the age, and determine to do what is right, irrespective of what people may do or say, then it is quite certain the school fund will not be enlarged, and the lack of education will continue indefinitely to distinguish the people of North Carolina. We must have more and better schools, or the stigma of ignorance will be through the decades to come the insignia of North Carolina.

If the people of North Carolina are not willing to be taxed higher that education may be extended to the children of the State, then they deserve all the reproach and all the evils that flow from ignorance and vice.

Before the war the old State stood first among her Southern sisterhood in the cause of popular education. In 1878 she is at the foot of the class, and stands Z among the thirty-eight. Shall this unpleasant state of things continue? It depends upon an intelligent, thoughtful, conscientious and earnest press and upon the leaders of public opinion generally.

THE THIRD TERM.

The talk throughout the North is what Grant said in his reported "conversation." According to the papers his chat about the third term makes it plain that a plan has been matured to run Grant again, and that the *Herald* is a party to it. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* is an able Republican. He is not an extreme man, and hence we quote what he writes on the 26th inst. He says:

"At the Democratic club rooms no doubt seems to be entertained that the "conversations" are part and parcel of a plan that has been matured by the Republican leaders here, to make the author of them their standard-bearer of the party in 1880. Both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hewitt are credited with these convictions, but upon what, if any, facts these are predicated, does not seem to be known to anybody but themselves. The *Herald* also is accused of being privy to the scheme. In support of that surmise it is said that Mr. Bennett was in active communication with General Grant when on the other side, and that Mr. John Russell Young in writing up the 'conversations' was but following instructions. As additional circumstantial evidence in that direction, the fact is referred to that the *Herald* to-day is republishing all the favorable commentaries upon the 'conversations' that have appeared in the leading journals within the past day or two, as if in order to keep the matter before the public, and thus familiarize it with the third-term idea."

The New York *Tribune*, strange to say, goes heavily against the movement. The secret of the opposition of this very corrupt and wicked paper is that it is for Jim Blaine for President. It is warring vigorously against Grant and will have some influence in lessening his chances. We quote a paragraph to show its animus:

"The zeal in reporting him, and the manner of it, begin to nauseate the country, because he is made to appear as a very obstreperous and clamorous office beggar, who has only the common cunning of perpetually denying that he wants office in order to keep his name perpetually in mind. * * * The political buzzards who persist in placing him before the country as a candidate, with or without his consent, are compelling the people to remember much that they would most gladly forget."

About the Custom House the talk already is of establishing a Grant organ in New York—an organ to urge his renomination and re-election. The Bread and Butter army of ninety thousand is getting in earnest in the Grant business.

THE NEW PARTY.

The Greenback party is distinguished for several things. It has remarkable pertinacity and zeal, has very wild and dangerous notions, and is very aggressive and insinuating. It may not mean to work mischief, but as sure as the sun is the centre of light, the new party will entail ruin upon the country if the ideas and principles thus far evolved from its conventions and platforms are adopted by a majority of the American people. It is a mistake to suppose that this new and aggressive party is aiming only at an abundant supply of greenbacks—that they simply demand more money, money in great quantities, money continually, money all the year round. It would be very bad for the country if this idea was adopted—if the country was flooded with millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions of currency. Such attempts to cure the patient is as futile and senseless as to relieve a man sinking under repeated drunken debauches by administering a stiff drink every five minutes. Cure will never come to the sick man in that way, and relief from the ills that are afflicting the great body politic will never be found in the reckless Greenback panacea, which is to print and pay out to laborers on all public works a thousand million of dollars.

But, as we have said, dangerous and fallacious as this sort of quackery would be found to be, making very bad a thousand times worse, it is by no means the only dangerous practice proposed. The Greenback manipulators have other dogmas and other remedies that are as dangerous as startling.

The Greenbackers or Nationals, or by whatever name the new party is to be hereafter known and designated, advocate,

1. The withdrawal from circulation of all notes of National banks.

2. The entire bonded debt of the United States is to be called in and paid off in greenbacks.

3. That all Government dues are to be paid in greenbacks.

4. That greenbacks are to be made an absolute legal tender in all kinds of business transactions.

5. That there is to be no more issue of bonds, no tax upon the people to pay interest.

6. That printed notes are to be substituted for coin, and faith in the country to be in lieu of gold and silver.

These are some of the points urged by Conventions. They all follow the grand, underlying idea that countless millions of money are to be scattered broad-cast over the land. As the New Orleans *Picayune* well puts it:

"They would substitute the rag-picker for the miner, the paper mill for the Assayer's office, and the printing press for the Mint. Their new money must be put in circulation by being paid as wages to all poor men and women who work on public jobs. The currency thus supplied must, in their view, become the revivifying life-blood of transfusion that is to pick up drowning industry by the locks and restore to health our languid commerce. There is to be no more of compulsory idleness, no more hard times, no more scarcity of money. Paper money is to become the solace of all existing woes and panacea for all private and public maladies."

Individual manipulators and bush-whackers have given expression to wilder and more agrarian doctrines. They are specious, and are intended to impose upon the gullibility and ignorance of the voters of the country. They are tenets that will destroy the country and reduce it in a decade to beggary and bankruptcy, for they would destroy the capitalists of the country in order to build up and establish a new order of things. One of the features of this new crusade against all men of property or of money, is to limit by law the number of acres that a man may own. The *Picayune* thus refers to some of their demands:

"Some demand an income tax that shall increase in rate according to the amount of income. Some require all railroads and other means of general transportation and travel put under the immediate control of State governments. Some ask for a gratuitous distribution of public lands. Some want a trans-continental railway built, with greenback payments for labor. Some want all appointive Federal offices made elective by the people. Some demand that United States Senators shall be elected for short terms, and directly by the people, like members of the lower House. Every form of political heresy finds its advocates somewhere among the Nationals."

The great end and aim of this class of propagandists and revolutionists is to divide out the accumulated capital of the country. They hate all men who have been successful, and agrarianism and communism lie at the very foundation of all their political heresies.

We will only refer now to one point—the question of circulation of money. Is there a scarcity of money in the country? It is stated as a fact that there are $685,000,000 of coin and paper in circulation. This will give over $15 to every man, woman and child in the Unitited States, estimating the population at 45,000,000. If there are 9,000,000 of families, with five persons to each family, then this gives, it would seem, an ample sum for weekly expenses. In addition, it is estimated that there are two thousand million dollars on deposit in the banks of the country.

We do not undertake to say how correct these figures are. We give them to let our readers see what is urged by those who insist that there is plenty of money in the country. We are not sufficiently informed to say what amount of circulation the country really requires. The amount in circulation is not equal to that of France, but it may be enough for the uses of the people. The point is that the country can *not* be relieved by the Greenbacker's wild ideas.

THE RESULT.

By referring to our table it will be seen that the loss and gain thus far is as follows: There is a Democratic gain in Granville, Wake, and the district of New Hanover and Pender, of one Senator each—total 3. There is a loss in the Senatorial districts of Cabarrus and Stanly, Guilford and Alamance, Cleveland and Gaston, and Bladen and Brunswick of one Senator each—total 4. There is a gain in the House of one member each in Franklin, Pender and Wake, and two in Granville—total 5. There is a loss in the House of one each in Rowan, Cabarrus, Wayne, Orange, Moore, Alexander and Bladen, and two each in Cumberland and Robeson—total 11.

RECAPITULATION.

Democratic gain—Senate	3
" " —House	5
Total	8
Democratic loss—Senate	4
" " —House	11
Total	15
Total loss	7

One precinct in Brunswick (Town Creek) has been thrown out, and if it is sustained then it will change the result as to the Senator from Bladen and Brunswick, and also give us the Representative from Bladen, which is now counted as a loss. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. The Democratic candidates on the State ticket are elected, of course, as there was no opposition except in the case of one of the candidates for Circuit Judges, Mr. Gudger. There is no doubt, however, of his election.

A railroad agent, Mr. J. C. Andrews, from New Orleans, says that over one hundred deaths from yellow fever had occurred before he left several days ago. He says:

"The fever is specially dreaded because of its malignity, and has proven so far very fatal. Fully fifty per cent. of all the patients have died, and the doctors find it hard to manage. There is a great deal of excitement among the people, who are more affected by the presence of the fever now than they were in 1872, when it was quite prevalent. The very fact that they are quarantined make them all the more anxious to get away, and causes much of the fear and excitement. Escape from the city is now very difficult."

Bishop Whittaker publishes some queer stories of his experience in Nevada. He had to preach in a gambling-house, and in the Litany an excited listener responded "keno." This is a "specimen brick."

People are escaping from New Orleans in large numbers. They are dying at various points. A case or two has occurred at Cincinnati, one at Fredericksburg, and at other points. If the atmosphere of a place is not favorable to the spread of the disease no danger can arise. But who can tell what the condition of the atmosphere is at Norfolk, or Wilmington or Charleston for instance? If a traveller from New Orleans or any other infected city gets off here and is taken down with the fever, who is Solomon enough to say that there is no danger? Memphis is wisely awake. Read the following telegram:

"MEMPHIS, August 1.

"The quarantine against freight and travelers from New Orleans and Vicksburg is being rapidly enforced, freight by railroad being detained ten days at White Haven, Miss., and by river at President's Island quarantine. At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day the following action was taken:

"*Resolved*, That the health officer be empowered to employ three agents to act as detectives at Grenada, Miss., Grand Junction and Milan, Tenn., to notify all passengers coming from New Orleans that they will not be permitted to enter the city of Memphis.

"*Resolved*, That no passenger or baggage from New Orleans or Vicksburg, by steamboat or rail, will be permitted to enter the city of Memphis until further notice."

The returns from Orange county show that Josiah Turner not only received the full Republican vote, but that he was supported by about eight hundred Democrats of that county. The Raleigh *Observer* says he will be an independent candidate for Congress in the Metropolitan District, and thinks, very properly, that if he can retain his present hold on the Democrats of Orange there is great danger of his election.

It cost the 3,500 voters of Liberia a snug little sum to enjoy the luxury of a government. Mr. A. B. Williams states the expenses aggregate $101,782, or $29 per each voter. The colored man who leaves North Carolina for Liberia with the hope of bettering his condition is doomed to a sad disappointment. Chickens are very scarce and high, sheep are about the size of a black and tan dog, whilst corn and watermelons are utter failures.

It is somewhat expected in Government circles in Washington that there will be a collision between the U. S. forces under Mackenzie and Mexicans under Oralles. The Mexicans are very defiant. They in turn accuse men from this side of marauding and of poaching on their preserves. It is believed that these charges are merely trumped up as an offset to the charges made against them.

Ben Butler swears that Kearney did not come to Massachusetts at his suggestion or in his interest. Ben has found out probably that Kearney's fanaticism and agrarianism does not take.

Gen. Ben Butler is to address the Nationals in New York on the 10th inst. A great demonstration is expected and a grand mass meeting is to be held in Union Square.

Archbishop Gibbons—The Approaching Consecration of Bishop Keane.

The Baltimore *Sun* states that Archbishop Gibbons has just returned from a short visit to Cape May and Saratoga greatly improved in health. While away he took part in an ecclesiastical conference held in New York—Cardinal McCloskey presiding—for the purpose of electing a President of the American College in Rome, in place of Bishop Chatard, lately elevated to the See of Vincennes, Indiana. The election resulted in the choice of Rev. Louis E. Hostelot, of New York, the Vice-Rector of the College.

Sunday, August 25th, the eleventh Sunday after Pentecost, has been appointed by the Archbishop as the day for the consecration of Bishop-elect Keane as Bishop of Richmond and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, providing the bulls arrive in season. The ceremonies will take place in St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, and will be of a very imposing character.

Archbishop Gibbons, the head of the Metropolitan See of America, and so lately himself Bishop of Richmond, will perform the ceremony and act of consecration.

A Singular Case.

A few days since two or three men were coming down the river on a flat, and had reached a point about fourteen miles above this city, when two small, black clouds came nearly together, with the sun shining through the open space, constituting a focus of the sun's rays of such strength and power that a white man, who was steering the flat at the time, and who happened to be in a position to get the full force of the piercing rays, had his back and arms blistered to a cake, and it was found necessary to run the flat ashore with all possible dispatch, when the man in question crawled into the bushes in a shady place to cool off.

After stopping awhile the clouds passed away and the men were enabled to continue on their course.

The party from whom this information was obtained says he saw the back of the man alluded to, and it was in one solid blister.

THE ELECTION.

Returns so far as Received.

Below we give the election returns so far as received up to the hour of going to press:

FIRST WARD.

(*Upper Division.*)

For Sheriff—Manning, 290; Garrell, 213.
For Clerk—Taylor, 118; VanAmringe, 283; McQuigg, 103.
For the Senate—Bryan, 81; Wilson, 48; Sampson, 353.
For the House—Scott, 399; Waddell, 398.
For Register—Jos. Sampson, 450.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett, 466.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett, 459.
For Surveyor—Brown, 457.

(*Lower Division.*)

For Sheriff—Manning, 440; Garrell, 216.
For Clerk—Taylor, 135; Van Amringe, 421; McQuigg, 113.
For Register—Jos. E. Sampson, 604.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett, 611.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett, 608.
For Surveyor—J. K. Brown, 603.

SECOND WARD.

For Sheriff—Manning, 157; Garrell, 185.
For Clerk—Taylor, 302; VanAmringe, 92; McQuigg, 32.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett, 172.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett, 172.
For Register—Jos. E. Sampson, 164.
For Surveyor—J. K. Brown, 194.
For the Senate—Bryan, 273; Wilson, 21; Sampson, 105.
For the House—Scott, 127; Waddell, 125.

THIRD WARD.

For Sheriff—Garrell, 196; Manning, 121; scattering, 2.
For Clerk—Taylor, 263; VanAmringe, 88; McQuigg, 14.
For the Senate—Bryan, 244; Wilson, 39; Sampson, 80.
For the House—Scott, 117; Waddell, 118.
For Register—Sampson, 169.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett, 168.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett, 172.
For Surveyor—J. K. Brown, 267.

FOURTH WARD.

For Sheriff—Garrell, 150; Manning, 130.
For Clerk—Taylor, 258; VanAmringe, 98; McQuigg, 7.
For the Senate—Bryan, 222; Wilson, 76; Sampson, 52.
For the House—Scott, 129; Waddell, 126. Scattering, 1.
For Register—Jos. E. Sampson, 162.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett, 168.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett, 172.
For Surveyor—J. K. Brown, 180.
For Constable—S. W. Nash, 71.

FIFTH WARD.

For Sheriff—Manning, 450; Garrell, 217.
For Clerk—Taylor, 211; VanAmringe, 430; McQuigg, 40.
For the Senate—Bryan, 166; Wilson, 101; Sampson, 386.
For the House—Scott, 487; Waddell 488.
For Register—Jos. E. Sampson, 550.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett, 621.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett, 651.
For Surveyor—J. K. Brown, 633.
For Constable—S. W. Nash, 318.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP.

For Sheriff—Garrell, 168; Manning, 61.
For Clerk—Taylor, 73; VanAmringe, 71; McQuigg, 99.
For the Senate—Bryan, 55; Wilson, 119; Sampson, 56.

The indications are that the entire Republican ticket of the regular stripe is elected, though Masonboro, Cape Fear and Federal Point Townships had not been heard from up to the hour of going to press this morning. The Senate is somewhat in doubt, as Pender is yet to be heard from.

FEDERAL POINT.

For Sheriff—Manning, 54; Garrell, 11.
For Clerk—Van Amringe, 50; Taylor, 14; McQuigg, 7.

MASONBORO.

For Sheriff—Manning, 63; Garrell, 24.
For Clerk—Van Amringe, 53; Taylor, 42; McQuigg, 4.

CAPE FEAR.

For Sheriff—Manning, 125; Garrell, 103.
For Clerk—Van Amringe, 141; Taylor, 34; McQuigg, 57.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER.

Intelligence received here last evening renders it certain that A. H. Paddison, Democrat, the present incumbent, has been re-elected Sheriff of Pender county; T. J. Armstrong, Democrat, to the House of Representatives, and W. T. Bannerman, Democrat, Clerk of the Superior Court. There is also no doubt of the election of R. K. Bryan, Democrat, as Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of New Hanover and Pender. The election of Mr. Bryan was brought about by the fact that Sampson, one of the Republican candidates, got the Republican votes of New Hanover, and Wilson, his Republican competitor, got the vote of his party in Pender, while Mr. Bryan carried nearly the entire strength of the Democratic party in the two counties. The election of Mr. Bryan makes a gain of one Senator, and the election of Mr. Armstrong of one member of the House, for the counties of New Hanover and Pender.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[Special Star Telegram.]

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1.

Lutterloh and Blocker, Republicans, elected to the Legislature by a large majority.

Campbell, Independent, elected Register of Deeds, over Autry, regular Democratic nominee.

The balance of the county ticket is Democratic.

WAYNE COUNTY.

[Special to the Star.]

GOLDSBORO, August 2.

The following is the vote in full:

W. T. Dorth, Senate, 63 majority, with reported majority of 1,200 in Duplin; J. E. Bryant, Senate, 61 majority; George C. Buchan, House, Democrat, 102 majority; W. A. Deans, House, Republican, 109 majority; D. A. Grantham, Sheriff, Democrat, 191 majority; W. T. Gilverton, Clerk of Court, Democrat, 387 majority; R. W. Edgerton, Register, Democrat, 75 majority; Jesse J. Barden, Treasurer, Democrat, 105 majority; Dr. George L. Kirby, Coroner, Democrat, 249 majority; John J. Herring, Surveyor, Democrat, 2,324 majority.

BLADEN COUNTY.

[Special to the Star.]

ABBOTTSBURG, August 1.

The following is the vote cast for members of the Legislature:

For Senator, David G. Robinson, Democrat, 72; Asa Ross, Republican, 63. For the House, W. I. Shaw, Democrat, 76; John Newell, Republican, 57. I. H. S.

[By later intelligence we learn that the Republicans claim to have elected their entire ticket.]

GUILFORD COUNTY.

[Special to the Star.]

GREENSBORO, August 2.

Semi-official returns show that Scales, Democrat, and Caldwell, Independent, are elected from the 24th Senatorial District, both from Guilford. The Guilford Democratic county ticket are all elected. McLean and Wheeler are elected to the Legislature, both Democrats.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

[Special to the Star.]

ROCKINGHAM, August 2.

Dugald Stewart, Clerk of Superior Court, 231 majority; J. F. Long, Sheriff, 762 majority; John S. Watson, Register of Deeds, 220 majority; Henderson, Republican, by 34 majority. All are Radicals except Stewart, who was nominated by a Democratic convention.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

[Special to the Star.]

MAGNOLIA, August 2.

The entire Democratic ticket is elected. Wallace's majority over Hurst is 1,145.

D. J. A.

[The rumor in circulation here that A. S. Caldwell, Democrat, for the House, had been defeated, is of course not true.]

UNION COUNTY.

[Special to the Star.]

MONROE, August 2.

All the Democratic nominees were elected except Hasty, Republican, for Sheriff.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Intelligence received in this city leaves no doubt that the Republicans and Independents have elected their tickets in this county, defeating the Democratic nominees.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, Aug. 2—11 P. M.

The losses in the Legislature are one each in Alexander, Cleaveland and Guilford, Stanly and Cabarrus, Rowan, Orange, Wayne, and Robeson, and two in Cumberland. The gains are three in Granville, two in Wake, and one in Franklin. H. & S.

The Vote of New Hanover.

The Board of Canvassers for this county met yesterday at the Court House at 12 o'clock. This Board was constituted as follows:

First Ward—Edgar Miller.
Second Ward—R. F. Eyden.
Third Ward—Joseph McLaurin.
Fourth Ward—Jno. G. Norwood.
Fifth Ward—J. W. Branch.
Cape Fear Township—James Cowan.
Harnett Township—Garrett Walker.
Masonboro Township—John A. Farrow.
Federal Point Township—J. H. Horne.

John L. Dudley, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph E. Sampson, Register of Deeds, was ex-officio the Secretary of the Board.

The votes of the various candidates were canvassed upon the calling of the several precincts in the county.

In canvassing the vote in the Lower Division of the First Ward, the vote for Constable was called, when one of the canvassers made a statement, to the effect that as there were no blanks provided for the vote for Constable, none were filled out, and that the vote was simply counted.

On motion, it was ordered that no notice be taken of any votes cast for Constable, there being no law ordering an election for such. The vote for Constable in the Fourth Ward was also thrown out.

The official vote of the county, which does not vary the result as already published, will appear in full, by townships, in Tuesday's paper.

The Election.

The following is the official vote of Guilford county, received through a special telegram to the STAR:

Judicial; Smith 2,947, Ashe 2,943, Dillard 2,938, Graves 2,934, Avery 2,925, Gudger 1,709, Cocke 1,221. Solicitor: Strudwick, 1,483; Hawsee, 1,380.

Senators: Scales, Dem., 1,656; Holt, Dem., 1,609; Caldwell, Ind., 1,812; Montgomery, Ind., 1,568.

House: Wheeler, Dem., 1,714; McLean, Dem., 1,652; Pritchett, Ind., 1,641; Chilcutt, Ind., 1,631.

Democratic county officers all re elected.

A Prisoner from Harnett.

A colored man by the name of Henry Crews was sent to this city yesterday, under a commitment from Justice A. A. Moseley, of Harnett township, charged with larceny, the accused being required to give a justified bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. The bond was furnished and the prisoner released from custody.

— There is no doubt of the election of Mr. R. K. Bryan as Senator from New Hanover and Pender, though the official returns from Pender, which were expected last night, did not come to hand.

— Radical officials in the Charlotte section have been called on for one per cent. of their salaries "for campaign purposes."

Spirits Turpentine.

— Rockingham *Bee*: A meeting of days was held at Mineral Springs Church last week by Revs. A. McMillan and A. McQueen. There were six accessions to the church. —— The Revs. Cobb and Harrison, Baptist ministers, are holding a protracted meeting in this place.

— Charlotte *Observer*: During the month of July there were but two interments in Elmwood cemetery, one that of an adult, sixty-seven years of age, the other that of a child. In Pinewood Cemetery there were eleven interments, nearly all of these being adults. This shows a mortality among the colored people of the city out of all proportion to the relative population of whites and blacks.

— Greensboro *Patriot*: A correspondent from Ore Knob, Ashe county, writes us in reference to the celebrated copper mine there: We have the largest industry in the State. We employ over 700 men and over 400 horses and mules in the business. Our cash disbursement is over $22,000 a month. We smelt 2,000 tons ore monthly and ship about 200,000 pounds refined copper; have a large village hall, church, store houses, &c., &c. The mine is a noble one, large veins, and ore very productive.

— Wadesboro *Herald*: Several negroes in Anson who had decided to go to Liberia next fall have, we are informed, "gin out" the idea since reading and hearing of the sufferings and disappointments of those who went in the *Azor*. —— Two negro boys came very near being drowned in Mr. Jo. Henry's mill pond, near Liles ville, a few days since. One was entirely unconscious when rescued, and "sticks to it" that he saw old Satan and numerous other friends and acquaintances, while in that condition.

— *Farmer and Mechanic*: Died, in Pleasant Grove, Alabama, July 26, Mrs. Maggie P., wife of Rev. Isaac P. Osborn, formerly of North Carolina. She was a native of Halifax county, and well known in Orange and Granville. Her husband and five children survive her. —— Biddle University for Freedmen, at Charlotte, N. C., which began ten years ago with forty students and three teachers, now has four efficient professors, four assistants, and one hundred and forty students. —— Sixteen prisoners in Wake jail, including Keith, of Franklin, and Ben Alford, charged with capital crimes.

— The Western Railroad has caused two surveys to be made from its present terminus to Greensboro. The Fayetteville *Gazette* says: The convict labor granted to the Western Railroad by the last session of the General Assembly has been productive of great results. The track in extension is now ready for the iron to a point in Chatham county three miles beyond the Gulf, and, under the management of Mr. Neill McNeill, of this county, the work, so far done, is perfect. We regard the extension of the road now to Greensboro, either by short line by Ore Hill or by the factories in Randolph, as almost certain.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: Poultry dying with the cholera in Washington county. —— We learn that a difficulty occurred at Flat Swamp, Pitt county, between Henry Blow and ex-Sheriff Quinerly, in which Blow knocked Quinerly down. —— The local of the Roanoke *News* says he can't write when girls are around. We thought they put a fellow to rights. —— Robert Jones, who was tried and convicted at the Spring Term of Edgecombe Superior Court of the murder of Rudolf Eaton, at Rocky Mount, on the 26th December, 1877, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court to which he appealed. He appealed from the charge of His Honor, Judge Henry.

— Greensboro *Patriot*: We regret to announce the death of Mr. M. D. Smith, of this city, which occurred last Monday at Mt. Airy, whither he had gone to spend some time at the Springs in that vicinity. —— Rev. J. W. Fackler, of this city, has taken out two patents within the past two months; the first a fan attachment to sewing machines, which has met with much success. The second is a burglar proof lock which requires no key on the inside, is locked simply by turning the knob, (the outer and inner knobs acting independently of each other) and cannot be unlocked from the outside. Simply turning the knob inside locks and unlocks the door.

— Fayetteville *Gazette*: Last Sunday night the forage-house, containing corn, peas and fodder, belonging to Mr. W. M. Faircloth, on the Wilmington Road, near Cedar Creek, was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Faircloth lost all the contents of the house. It is supposed the building was struck by lightning. ——In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the Annual Farmers' Dinner of the Sampson County Agricultural Society. This is one of the most pleasant gatherings that our people could possibly attend. ——Peter Patterson, gardener for Mrs. McLauchlin, has brought us a huge vegetable production—a beet weighing 9½ pounds, and measuring over two feet in circumference.

— Charlotte *Observer*: From reports received from Charlotte people and others who have traveled through the mountains of Western North Carolina, it is estimated that the number of persons now summering in that region is far in excess of anything known in the history of the State. ——The outdoor entertainment given on the Mint premises last night by the Lutherans was a great success in every point of view. The yard was beautifully illuminated. About 400 people were present. ——The 48th anniversary of the Mecklenburg County Bible Society will take place at Mallard Creek Church on Wednesday, August 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. Wm. E. McIlwaine, of Hopewell.

— Charlotte *Observer*: To-night the ladies of the Lutheran Church will conduct a yard party in the lawn adjoining the Mint. Extensive preparations have been going on several days for a delightful evening's entertainment. The lawn will be prettily ornamented with colored lights, and the ladies will offer all the attractions usually presented on such occasions. In addition to these, a stage will be erected in one corner of the yard, where a series of tableaux, charades, dialogues, &c., will be given by the young people. Prof. Ranigan's Band will then and there make its first appearance in this country, and many other interesting and ludicrous features will be represented. —— We regret exceedingly to learn that Dr. Elias Alexander, of this city, was stricken with paralysis at his home day before yesterday afternoon, and is now lying in a critical condition. The whole of his right side was paralyzed.

— Charlotte *Democrat*: Since the adjournment of the Local Ministers' Conference in this city, revival services have been continued in Calvary Mission Church, preaching by Rev. R. L. Abernethy up to Thursday night, and much interest manifested by large congregations. ——Mr. A. L. Williamson, a farmer living near the city, brought us a curiosity in the way of a bean or pea pod. It measures two and a half feet in length and contains a pea every two inches. —— Dr. Grissom has issued a rejoinder in pamphlet form, in which he thoroughly exposes Hammond, using the most elegant and chaste language, and giving abundant evidence to convict his opponent. Dr. Hammond is the man who was tried as a Surgeon General of the U. S. Army during the war and dismissed from the service for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. He missed it greatly when he assailed Dr. Grissom, a gentleman and a physician who stands in the front rank in the estimation of Insane Asylum Superintendents of the United States.