WILMINGTON, N. C.; Friday, June 13th, 1879.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c , are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Mar riage or Death.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post Masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk

the publisher. Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

## EDMUNDS GLAD AT LAST.

In the years gone forever by it was quite common for the leaders of the then dominant party to lord it with a high hand over the minority. Whenever a representative man of the Democratic party became troublesome and threatened to challenge Republican usage or Republican legislation, he was set upon at once as deserving to be watched, to be abused, to be persecuted. If such an one happened to be from the South he was sure to fare badly. His good name, his very honor, would be assailed.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has been more villainously abused than probably any other prominent man in the whole Southern States, unless it be, possibly, ex-President Davis. A great lie was told upon him in the beginning about the massacre at Hamburg, S. C. The lie, infamous and dastardly, was fully and promptly exposed at the time. But this was not enough. Certain papers-organs of the vilest type-have felt called upon to bring out the old lie from time to time, revamped and revarnished, and it is thus made to do constant service. There is nothing viler than to wantonly traduce character. The man who will wilfully, knowingly circulate a well known, clearly established falsehood against another, in order that his party or his own personal ends may be advanced thereby, is meaner than a penitentiary thief. The latter may have only stolen your goods, but here is a man who would rob you of your good name-of your spotless reputation.

The other day-Friday-the lawmaker of the Republican party in the Senate, known as Edmunds, of Vermont, was making a speech on the test oath, when he was interrupted by Senator Hampton. We copy from the Washington letter in Richmond

"During this speech General Hampton called Mr. Edmunds's attention to the fact that some years ago he stated on the floor of the Senate that Generals Hampton and Butler were aiders of the Kuklux, and although both wrote to him then denying it, and afterwards came to Washington and demanded the sources of his information, they were unable to get any satisfaction from him. General Hampton stated that no man could have known less of the operations of the Kuklux, or could have been less in sympathy with their operations than he was. St. Jerome said, in substance, that he was glad to hear this denial."

As far as Edmunds could make it so Generals Hampton and Butler had been resting under what was intended to be very grave imputations. When at last Gen. Hampton is placed in a position to meet the slander, the Vermont accuser expresses himself as glad to hear the denial. Why did he not show a willingness to do justice to these injured gentlemen when they wrote to him denying the fact? Why did he not then admit he had slandered them? It is only when they hold seats in a body where they are his peers every way, and in honor and elevation of character incomparably his superior, that he accepts Senator Hampton's statement and expresses his satisfaction at the ex planation. Edmunds is able decidedly, but he is tricky and mean.

The Ewing serenade was a grand affair, it seems. Senators Thurman and Pendleton made capital speeches. in addition to a remarkably clever speech from Gen. Ewing. Governor Vance was on hand, and was in his right element. The Richmond Dis patch special says:

"That of Governor Vance was, it is acknowledged, a decided hit, and everybody laughed to-day over his declaration that he wanted a return of the good old time, when whiskey sold for five cents a glass and the glasses were big; but now it is fifteen, he said, and the glasses are small and have a thick bottom. He was as much at home as he was when speaking in front of your Old Market house.

The State's special says:

"Ringing speeches were made by Thurman, Pendleton and Warner, of Ohio, Blackburn, Ellis, Frost of Missouri, the youngest member of Congress, and Zeb Vance. The enthusiasm of the crowd showed they were in full sympathy with the speakers, and they remained until nearly 11 o'clock, when Vance concluded one of his rousing speeches, the band played "Dixie," and General King, of Louisiana, dismissed the audience. Free elections, free juries, no bayonet rule, no deputy marshals or supervisors, and the dollar of the fathers, were announced as and all agreed that Ohio's contest next fall will be the key to the National contest in

THE EXODUS A POLITICAL FAC-3 To a.

The census of 1880 promises to be very important as a political movement. When the so-called, miscalled exodus of the negroes first began the STAR ventured to express its conviction that it originated in politics, and that the true end was to lessen the representation of the South in Congress, whilst increasing the representation of the few Western States to which they might flock. The testimony of intelligent Southern Republicans is to the effect, according to their belief, that the movement was prompted by party schemers. We have recently seen several expressions of this kind from planters who belonged to the Republican party. They were being injured by members of

their own political household. It is the opinion of gentlemen in Washington that the exodus will be used in a way not at first suspected. The census will not be fairly taken. The actual increase in the South will be suppressed, and the increase of population in the North will be greatly magnified. In other words, the census of 1880 will be managed, as far as possible, in the interest of the old, vicious party that dies hard, and is desperately striving to regain what it has lost through corruption, dishonesty and infidelity to principle. The Washington Post has an editorial in which it shows what the exodus means. It is to be, in truth, a great political factor. That is clearly the end in view if we may trust the Post. At any rate the plan is this, according to our sprightly Washington contemporary:

"It is not, of course, intended that a sufficient number of the blacks shall be deported to cut much of a figure in the census returns, if the enumeration was to be honestly made. That would be too serious and costly an enterprise. But by keeping up a constant discussion of the exodus it has been made to assume an importance vastly beyond the actual facts. For every negro who has changed his residence, we hear of a hundred. A squad is magnified into an army corps. \* \* The into an army corpsobvious design is to prepare the public population in Mississippi and Louisiana, and a corresponding increase in Kansas and Nebraska. As all the machinery of the census will be in Republican hands, and as all the Departments of the Government will, as heretofore, be subject to the control of the Radical campaign managers, it will not be difficult to effect this falsification, unless there is the most care taken to watch the progress of the census and create such a public sentiment as shall insure an approach to honesty. This country has seen to what extremes of crime the Radicals will resort to keep their hold on power. Falsification of the census would not be a greater villainy than other acts that have been perpetrated and defended by the proprietors of that party.'

We have said above that leading Southern Republicans-planters and men of intelligence-attributed the movement among the negroes to political schemes. We find in one of our Southern exchanges a report of an interview held with Major B. H. Lanier, a Louisiana planter and a Republican, who was recently in St. Louis. We copy a part of what he

"In my opinion it had its original foundation in politics. The Republicans in Washington have concluded there are about a million colored Republican voters in the Southern States which, under the present condition of things, the South being solidly Democratic, they cannot hope to utilize in the coming election of 1880 for Presidential elections and for members. In order to get the votes of these colored men they are now endeavoring to take them from the South, where they are of no use, and locate them in doubtful Republican districts of the Northern and Northwestern States, where their votes can tell, and thereby secure Republican victories. The Republicans hope by this scheme to cut down the general representation of the South in Congress by a decrease of the population, and correspondingly increase the representation of the Northern and

Northwestern States in Congress. "I think the Republicans in Washington look ahead even further than the approaching Presidential election, expecting that the decrease of population in one State and an increase to another will appear in the next census report, and have a bearing on the Congressional representation during the next decade. In order to accomplish this purpose I think they intend to put in their most active and vigorous work between now and the taking of the next census.'

This confirms what the STAR said weeks ago, and gives force to what the Washington Post said.

The dignified Richmond State is fairly shocked at our Zeb's anecdotes in a serenading speech. The Virginians, like the Scotch-as reported, but untruly-do not like fun. They can hardly stand their own Mozis Addums-if that is the way that scholar spells his name. But really, Governor, you must be more dignified, more solemn, more Senatorial, Governor, or you will do violence to the nice sensibilities of our fastidious

It is really a nice arrangement. If the Democrats carry Ohio, Thurman will be in the field for the Presidential nomination, Ewing will go to the Senate in place of Thurman, and Rice will become Governor. Thurman may be expected to make many speeches in the canvass.

The Greenbackers of Ohio, who the rallying cries of the Ohio Democracy, are in sympathy with Gen. Sam Cary, are to hold a bolting convention on the 24th of June. If they support the Democratic ticket it will make things lively for Charley Foster. gost only 25 cents,

The Late Col. W. S. Devane-Meeting of the Bar at Clinton.

The members of the Bar, in attendance on the Superior Court of Sampson county, Spring Term, 1879, met in the court house in Clinton, on Thursday, May 29th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to do honor to the memory of their Brother, Wm. S. Devane, deceased Present: J. L. Stewart, M. C. Richardson, E. W. Kerr, J. D. Kerr, Swift Galloway, W. A. Guthrie, J. N. Stallings, E. T. Boykin, G. W. Britt and H. A. Beaman. On motion of M. C. Richardson, J. L.

Stewart was elected Chairman, and E. T. Boykin and H. A. Beaman were appointed

The Chairman appointed Swift Galloway, W. A. Guthrie, M. C. Richardson, J. N. Stallings and J. D. Kerr a committee to draft suitable resolutions, who, through their Chairman, Capt. Galloway, presented beautiful and touching testimonial to the ntegrity, personal worth, gentlemanly courtesy and many noble traits of character displayed by the lamented deceased, both in his profession and in the private waiks of life, and feelingly alluded to the sorrow his death has caused the people of Sampson county, among whom he was born and reared, with whom his profession. him. him into close relations of personal friendship and constant business intercourse, and who so well remember his high courage, his ardent patriotism, his genial nature, and his kind and courteous manners.

It was also resolved to furnish a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased, to the STAR, the Raleigh Observer, Fayetteville Gazette, and Goldsboro' Messenger, for publication, and to His Honor, Judge Seymour, presiding, with a request that the same be entered upon the records of the Court. After an eloquent speech from Capt. Galloway in support of the resolutions, and addresses from other gentlemen of the bar, they were unanimously

he Late Col. W. s. Devane-Meeting

of the Members of the Bar. Yesterday morning, immediately after the adjournment of the Superior Court, a meeting of the members of the Bar was called for the purpose of taking suitable action in relation to the death of the late Col. William S. Devane, of this city, a

On motion of Col. B. R. Moore, Hon. R. S. French was called to the Chair, and on motion of A. T. London, Esq., Mr. J. D. Bellamy, Jr., was requested to act as

Judge Cantwell moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions and report at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

Under this motion the Chair appointed Judge Cantwell, Hon. D. L. Russell, Du-Brutz Cutlar, Esq., Col. B. R. Moore and A. G. Ricaud, Esq.

On Mr. Ricaud's motion the meeting then adjourned until Friday afternoon, the I3th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Marshals for the Weldon Fair. Col. H. G. Flanner, Chief Marshal for the next Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, announces the following list of Assistant Marshals:

J. R. Staton, J. C. Powell, Tarboro; J. N. Whitted, Fayetteville, T. A. Williams, Ringwood; W. L. Long, A. J. Burton, M. W. Ransom, Jr., A. C. Zollicoffer, Weldon; Frank Borden, Goldsboro; F. S. Harney, Elizabeth City; E. J. Peebles, John McRae, J. E. Phillips, Jackson; C. C. Tucker, Gaston; G. L. Hyman, Halifax; W. Martin, Elizabeth City; A. W. Haywood, Raleigh; Wm. A. Johnson, Clinton; W. A. Davis, Oxford; R. A. Sills, Nashville; J. L. Bailey, Toisnot; Dr. D. S. Ellis, Garysburg; J. B. Vines, Nashville; W. C. Faison, Margarettsville; W. C. Divine, Florence, S. C.; W. C. Lamb, Norfolk, Va.; Jas. E. Sebrell, Farmers Grove, Va.; W. E. Beaman, Franklin, Va.; O. G. Parsley, Jr., E. J. Lilly, E. D. Browning, Paul Pope, Wilmington.

The following correspondence, it would seem, should set at rest any doubt as to whether wearing apparel is exempt from taxation under the Machinery Act as passed by the last Legislature: WILMINGTON, N. C., June 6, '79.

Wearing Apparel Exempt.

Hon 7. S. Kenan, Attorney General, Raleigh, N. C. DEAR SIR:-Will you advise me as early as practicable, whether or not wearing apparel, though omitted in section 3, is not embraced in section 7 of the Machinery Act. Also are ministers of the gospel liabld to a poll tax, and upon income in ex-

cess of \$1,000. Very respectfully, M. Chonly, Assessor Wilmington Township. I have decided, with the approval of the

Attorney General, that wearing apparel is J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer. It will be seen that the second question propounded by the Assessor was overlooked

by the Treasurer, or at least no opinion was rentured in reference to it. Another Old One Gone. A colored woman, by the name of Dinah Smith, died Monday night at what is known

as "Old Town," Brunswick county, on the Cape Fear river, some miles below this city, who claimed to have been one hundred and ten years old, having been a young woman during the Revolutionary war, many incidents connected with which she distinctly remembered and was fond of detailing for the benefit of her friends. Memorial Address.

On the third page of this issue of the STAR we publish, in full, the Memorial Address delivered by Rev. E. A. Yates, of this city, at Smithville, May 22d, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the lost Pilots. It will be seen by the introductory correspondence that the address was furnished by Rev. Mr. Yates for publication to a committee of Pilots, at their urgent solicitation.

It is with much pleasure that we also direct attention to the handsome introductory remarks of Dr. W. G. Curtis, of Smithville, which are published in the same connec-

Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills always cure Feyer and Ague, Dumb Ague, etc., and For the Star.

GEN. N. B. FORREST.

MR. EDITOR:-Your vindication o Gen. Forrest's memory from the malignant attack of the Philadelphia Press, was so eminently just that the undersigned feels a debt of personal gratitude for it, which he here ex-

Having followed Gen. Forrest

through nearly all his campaigns, and in such a position as gave unlimited opportunities to learn his true character as a commander, it was gratifying in the extreme to read so gene rous and flattering a eulogy as you gave him. Truly he was one of the greatest cavalry officers which the war developed in either army, and as none of his "escort," in which command the writer served, have ever appeared in print to aid in establishng the truth of history, you will accord me space to say a few things of personal recollection concerning Who should know better, or al duties as attorney and counsellor brought | remember more clearly, the facts of his career, than one who belonged to his guard of honor, who was near his person in every engagement, who could see the fire-flashes of his steelgrey eyes when aroused, and hear every intonation of his voice in command? Surely if any can speak authoritatively of his acts in the field, t is one of that body which thus followed him and to nearly every member of which he owed his life on more occasions than one. The devotion which this body had to Gen. Forrest's person, were, time and again mentioned by the General during the war, and indeed, he knew them all by name, and in camp often engaged with them in soldierly amusements and exercises. He was the best pistol shot among us. The writer has often stood by his side and watched his exultant smile when he would beat the "crack shot" of the company at a mark. And then, when he would speak to them in his calmly brave manner during an engagement, they each and all felt as if they could cope successfully with ten-fold their number, and frequently did so. We would charge a brigade as unhesitatingly as we would send in an outpost picket guard, because we knew, "The Old Man," as we called him, would be among the foremost, and that his genius would bring us out safely. One thing above all else endeared him to us. He never put us into danger without sharing it to the the President's reasons for vetoing the fullest extent, and indeed was more solicitous for our safety than his own. Many a protest did we make to him against the repkless exposure of his occasions we refused to proceed until he had returned back to our line. At such times, if he replied at all it would be: "Boys, haven't I told you often enough that the Yankees can't hit me?" He had, or seemed to have, like the first Napoleon, implicit faith in the "star of destiny." He had a number of horses killed under him, and was himself struck almost a score of times, but he invariably said that he was "not to be killed

> Now, as to his conduct at Fort Pillow, there has been official investigation enough to satisfy the most prejudiced that he was in no respect resoon as he saw the fort fairly in possession of his men he gave the command, "cease firing," and personally sought to enforce it, though the flag had not been lowered, and the enemy were firing from what cover they could find. After vainly trying to stop the firing he himself became the target for several guns, and it was then that his men became uncontroll able. He had been fired at by a negro soldier just after shouting out to his command to "cease firing," which so exasperated him that he turned to one of his men and said, "Shoot that scoundrel," and at another time himself shot one who had fired at him. His efforts, however, were untiring to stop the massacre, though he had told the commander of the fort beforehand that if he had to take it by storm his men would be slaughtered, but if they surrendered they should

be protected. Gen. Forrest never allowed any abuse of prisoners-unless in exceptional cases, when caught in some act of cowardly villainy. He honored the they possibly could have been by this bill men who fought him bravely, but for a coward he had no patience, and glance at the two measures will place the when these fell into his hands they were handled roughly. One instance President should have assumed a position illustrates his treatment to those he so utterly without foundation. It should captured in honorable combat. After | be borne in mind, however, that sections the fall of Selma, Ala., when Lee had surrendered and desperation had seized several of his subordinate officers, a captain was captured, while such authority or impose such duty; leading a gallant charge against us. | both power and duty belong exclusively to One of his staff officers began to abuse him for the desolation his com- tively recent case of "United States vs. mand had caused through that sec- Cruikshank et al., 2 Otto, 5512." The tion, when the General's ear caught | same principle was also enunciated by the the words; he turned and administer- same Court in 1842, in the case of the ed one of the severest rebukes I ever | 625" heard any officer receive from his cowardly to abuse him for it."

Brave himself, he honored bravery wherever he found it. Fighting himself, he expected his men to fight, and they seldom failed to accomplish steps Tennesseeans are taking to erect a monument to his memory. No Southern General more richly merits | not be confounded with the duty and auone, and it will certainly reflect credit | thority of suppressing disorder and pre-

and every survivor of the "Bloody Escort" will do the same, scattered though they are over the whole land. We loved him living, and will delight to honor him dead, for he was the bravest of the brave that fought for the Lost Cause.

ONE OF FORREST'S ESCORT.

WASHINGTON.

The Bouse Judiciary Committee's Report on the President's Vetces-The Legislative Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WASHINGTON, June 11 -- Mr. Proctor Knott, of the House Judiciary Committee, submitted to the House to day the committee's report upon the Presidential message relating to the House bill No 1382, known as the "Military Interference Bill." The document is six or seven thousand words in length, and takes up and examines in detail all the objections made by the President to the bill in question. It begins by stating that the danger to be apprehended from the presence of troops at the polls is sufficiently apparent, and has been repeatedly pointed out. As long ago as 1863 Congress found it necessary to pass a bill to alleviate it by strictly prohibiting military interference with elections, except upon call of the States, or to keep the peace at the polis; and that the bill was approved by Mr. Lincoln, and is now in force as sections 2002 and 5528 of the Revised Statutes. The words "keep the peace at the polls" were not in the original draft of the bill, but were added in the Senate, against the remonstrances of a majority of its supporters, who feared they would be misconstrued and used as a pretext to evade with impunity the penalties prescribed. To remove that pretext, and to prevent a recurrence of the practices already shown to be dangerous, the present Congress, in making appropriations for the support of the army, struck out the words in question. The President, thereupon, returned the bill without his signature, because, in his opinion-first, it was unnecessary; second, it would prevent civil officers from keeping the peace at the polls; and third, the method of repealing the clause in question was not in harmony with the Executive taste. The first two objections the committee

for the present passes without remark. With regard to the third, the report says the manner of repeal was in strict conformity to the Constitution and rules of the House, and justified by numerous precedents in the annals of Federal legislation. The later of these precedents was contained in the Army Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, which the President signed without objection, notwithstanding the provision contained therein prohibiting the use of the army as a posse comitatus. It might not be improper, therefore, for the President to devote some attention to the consistency of his own record, if not to the ordinary proprieties hitherto observed by the Chief Magistrate in communicating with the Supreme Legislature of the country.

The report then recites the preparation and passage of the separate measure of the same nature with the view to obviate the fire on them by brigade, and then, President's objections to the method of repeal and says it too was returned without

It then takes up and examines in course,

measure in question. With regard to the first of them, that the bill is unnecessary, the report says: "Whether the opinion the majority of the representatives of the people is entitled to any consideration at own person to danger, and on several the hands of the Chief Executive, is of course a matter to be determined by himself, but it is impossible to read the two veto messages together without being struck by their marked difference in tone as regards this objection. The inevitable conclusion drawn from the first message was that all authority to use the army at the polls, even in aid of civil officers, was tacitly. if not expressly, abjured. In the second message, however, there is no such declaimer It is admitted that elections ought to be free from military interference, but no intimation that such interference would be unlawful; on the contrary, the inference from the second message is that, under certain circumstances, it would be eminently proper. The entire argument the necessity of the bill is, therefore, left to rest upon the President's assertion that tr. ops have not been, and will not be, used to interfere with elections sponsible for the slaughter there. As | during his administration. But his term of office will soon end, and his opinions may change. The subjects of a Jespot must depend for their security upon the ga their master, but a free people will upon the guarantees of positive law. The second objection of the President to the measure under consideration is that it would abrogate at certain times and places a number of existing laws, especially section 5.298 Revised Statutes, which he says was sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, and contains the principle acted upon by four Presidents more endeared than all others to the American people. With regard to this objec-tion, the report says if the President had examined the facts connected with the transactions to which he alludes, he would have found that neither of the four illus-

> posed to do anything which would not have been lawful under the strictest letter of the bill which he now vetoes. In proof of this assertion the report recites the circumstances of the "whiskey rebellion" of 1793, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the nullification of 1832 in South Carolina and the outbreak of the late civil war. It adds: "A sufficient answer, however, to this objection is that it is untrue. The various statutes to which he refers, including section 5,298, are as completely abrogated by the act approved by President Lincoln February 27, 1865, as position beyond doubt in any candid mind. It is a matter of regret, therefore, that the 2002 and 5528 neither confer power nor impose duty upon any officer of the United States to keep the peace at the polls. Congress has no constitutional power to confer the several States, as was distinctly held by the Supreme Court in the compara-"State of Pennsylvania vs. Prigg, 16 Peters,

trious patriots referred to either did or pro-

Nor can it be said that mere power to superior. "Let him alone," the Gen- executive legal process carries with it aueral said, in conclusion, "This fellow | thority to preserve the peace. If the mars | increase since | September 1, 1878, of has fought us like a man, and it is shal should be forcibly resisted in the execution of a process in his hands, the persons resisting would, as held in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank, before cited, be guilty of two distinct offences—one against the United States in resisting its process, and one against the State in violating its peace, and the United what he expected of them. In tact, States authorities would have no more skill, judgment and successes he jurisdiction of the latter offence than the stood without a peer in either army, State authorities would of the former. That this was once the opinion of the present in the particular branch of service Secretary of State is shown by the followwherein he distinguished himself, ing extract from a letter of instructions to The writer was born in the same the Murshal of Florida, written by him county, and is justly proud of the August 20th, 1860, while Attorney General under a former administration:

"The special duty and authority in the execution of process issued to you must upon the people for whose cause he fought so well, to thus honor him. The writer will contribute his mite, I thorities of the United States."

It may be repeated, therefore, says the report, that sections 2,002 and 5,528, Revised Statutes, do not authorize officers of the United States to keep the peace at the polls, and they cannot be rationally construed to confer any authority or impose

The final objection of the President to he bill is that it discriminates in favor of State and against National authority, by making it lawful under some circumstances to use the army to prevent violence in the conduct of State elections, and unlawful to do so in the conduct of National elections. Upon this point the report says: The common sense of the country understands that all elections in a State, whether for members of Congress or local officers are by the same electors, and those electors derive their right to vote, as was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Miner vs. Huppensett, 21 Wall, 170, from the State and not from the United States. It s therefore as much the province of the State government to maintain peace and order at elections for Congressmen as elec-

ions for State officers." In conclusion the report sums up with the reiterated statement that the Federal Government has not, and cannot, derive from Congress any right to preserve the peace in a State, either at the polls or elsewhere, unless called upon by the proper State authorities, and that it is difficult to see how distinct reservation to the Presiident of power to suppress insurrection against the State, when properly called on, can be said to derogate from the authority of the United States.

The report closes with the request of the Committee to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Legislative bill reported to the Senate from the Committee to-day, was amended so as to conform substantially to the vetoed bill, except that it omits the political sec-tions and appropriations for judicial ex-

The Last Charge at Appomattox. General William R. Cox in Farmer and Mechanic ]

The firing was now resumed, when courier from Gen. Grimes directed us to withdraw the division, which we did slowly, still contesting the field. The Federal troops, seeing the movement, hastened their advance, and moved so rapidly as to make the situation alarming, and hence it became necessary to check them by some sudden stroke. In this emergency we directed, through our aid, the Regimental Commanders of Cox's Brigade to meet us at its centre without halting the command, which they promptly did. We then called their attention to a hill gradually rising between us and the advancing columns of the Federals to our rear, and directed that they face their regiments about and at a doublequick charge to the crest of the hill, and before the enemy should recover from their surprise, halt and open with like rapid movement, face about and rejoin the Division in its retreat. Raising the "Rebel yell," so familiar in the Army of Northern Virginia, the Brigade, with precision and celerity, promptly and faultlessly executed the order, and having gained the brow of the hill, the Federals naturally supposed the charge would be continued, and began deploying, as if on parade; but before the manœuvre was fully executed, the command rang along the Confederate line, clear and distinct above the din of battle, "Halt! ready; aim; fire!" and as the sulphurous sheet of fire and lead swept on its deadly mission the Federal line in our front fell to the ground, and while the encirling troops were surprised and stunned by the audacity of the charge and unusual character of the fire, the Brigade safely withdrew and rejoined the Division, which, in the meantime, had been skirmishing heavily, as it retreated, with columns on its flanks. We now withdrew to a hill from which a battery that had rendered us most efficient aid was still firing. Near it we met the chivalrous Gordon, who exclaimed: "Gallantly, gloriously done;" for he had witnessed the whole movement and felt proud of his men. The white flag was waving over the field, but

the Thirtieth, a part of the First and a portion of the Third Regiments of Cox's Brigade, which had been deployed as skirmishers, and gallantly covered the retreat, were still to the rear, and did not immediately perceive or understand the flag, and an irregular exchange of fire was for some time maintained by them. It was now about ten o'clock. Our loss had been severe, and as there was confusion at first in regard to the flag of truce, some captures were made after its first appearance and recognition by those who understood it. We had no means of ascertaining the loss of the Federals, and it was not then a matter which it became important to ascertain. Presently all firing had ceased, and a most painful suspense intervened. The Army of Northern Virginia was soon to be a thing of the past.

N. Y. Commercial Bulletin. FRIDAY, P. M., June 6, 1879. The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (June 6), the total receipts have reached 11,089 bales, against 17,113 bales last week, 16,673 bales the previous week, and 19,897 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1878, 4,400,810 bales, against 4,208,484 bales for the same period of 1877-'78, showing an 192,326 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 13,871 bales, of which 13,153 were to Great Britian, none to France, and 718 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are 236,770 bales.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 15,808 bales, while the stocks to-night are 17,458 bales less than they were at this time a year ago.

- The New York Times and some other Northern papers seem to have found out that there is no political capital to be made by waying the bloody shirt. - Rich-mond Dispatch, Dem.

Turpentine. Spirits

- Granville county was, formed in 1749. The Court House was about 11 miles from the present town of Henderson. Bute county was formed from Granville. The Court House was hear the residence of the late Dr. George Fields, some eight miles from Warrenton. Warren and Frank. in were made out of Bute in 1779. Franklin is preparing to celebrate its centennial. The Warren News suggests that both coun ties celebrate at old Bute Court House.

-- Greensboro State: Mr. Julius Gray, President of the Cape Fear and adkin Valley Railroad, is now in New ork, on business connected with that imovement. -

The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year,

The College girls have all gone home And they wont come back, we fear. This is the sad refrain which the forlorn outh of Greensboro now warbles to the

- Atlanta Constitution: Some lays ago we printed the facts in the case of one William Spell, who was arrested in Cochran for murdering his wife in Sampson county, North Carolina. Spell at first denied that he had ever lived in Sampson county, but subsequently confessed not only that he had lived there, but that his wife was poisoned by his family physician. Tuesday night Spell eloped with himself, and failed to leave behind him a map of his

- Raleigh Observer: The family of Bishop Lyman were at the Coleman House, New York, on Saturday last-just arrived from Europe. — Dr. Cullen Battle died at Eufaula, Ala., last week, aged 94 years. He was a native of Edge-combe, where he practiced his profession for some years. Since 1836 he had lived in Alabama where he was greatly respected, and where he became eminent as an agriculturist. His immense estate passed way with the war.

- Newbernian: We learn from Mr. Thomas Powers, the courteous and efficient Internal Revenue Collector of this, the Second District of North Carolina, that his collections for last month amounted to \$21,915 17. - The valuation of the truck shipped this week foots up \$5,000. -- The sudden and unexpected death in this city, on Monday morning last, of Mrs. Ameha Hahn, wife of our townsman, Mr. Meyer Hahn, was a great shock to her beleaved family and numerous friends here and eine

- The Newbern Democrat says of Mr. Joseph L. Rhem's farm near that place: This spring he had in cultivation 100 cres in peas alone; the ground whereon they grew is now green with growing cotton. He has now in cultivation 400 acres in cotton, 250 acres in corn, 20 acres in rice, 10 acres in tobacco, 8 acres in watermelons, 4 acres in beans, and 40 acres in small grain. His Irish potatoes have matured, and are now being shipped to Northern markets; 450 barrels have already gone forward, and he will ship by the first steamer as many more. His entire crop of

- Lincoln Progress: Quite an in teresting Baptist revival has been in progress all the week at the White Churca in this place, conducted by Revs. A. D. Stough, pastor, and F. M. Jordan. Dr. Klutts has preserved, in a large glass jar, in his drug store at Salisbury, so we are reliably informed, the most wonderful lusus nature of this age. It is a doubleheaded negro baby, which was born in Rowan county a few months ago. It is a full grown child with two well developed heads, each located where the shoulder legs, and is a male. It has four arms, one pair coming out just under the heads. another pair behind the shoulders. It is a mulatto, and each head has thick, black straight hair. The heads are round and well shaped, and the faces are very pretty

and really attractive. - Goldsboro Messenger: Our Su perintendent of Health, Dr. M. E. Robin son, has made a sanitary inspection of the town, and we learn will soon make his re port, recommending certain improvements in our sewerage-system. received here Saturday announced the death of Mr. Jake Rosenthal, a prominent and popular merchant of Washington, Beaufort county, which sad event occurred at his residence in that town on Saturlay. - Greenville items; The saw mill of General Bryant Grimes was burned on the night of the 2d inst., supposed work of an incendiary. Romeo Satterthwaite, colored, committed to jail on suspicion. Loss estimated at six thousand dollars; insurance unknown. — The crops in this county are in excellent condition, growing rapidly, and bid fair to yield a fine harvest.

- Newton Enterprise: Thursday morning, as a freight train on the Western near Swannanoa tunnel, one of the cars jumped the track and rolled down an embankment about 150 feet, totally demolishing the car and its contents, which consists - As an evidence of the excessive heat of last Friday evening we will state that our foreman attempted to run the press, but was compelled to stop, as the type in the form were so hot they melted the rollers and scorched the papers -- While Mr. Pink Jones, of this county, was returning from Denver, Lincoln county, last Tucsday evening, the two mules he was driving became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr Jones across the swingletree, where he lay unable to move. One of the mules kicked him several times on his right leg, producing a compound frac-

-- Charlotte Observer: Judge

Mackey has in his possession the gun with which Ferguson was killed at King's Mountain, and he related a dozen interesting incidents of the battle. He has been a close student of the carly history of the Carolinas, and in view of his manifestive large fund of information, historical and traditional, with reference to the battle the celebration of which is to take place next year, we respectfully suggest to the management, now in time, that he be invited to attend that celebration as one of the orators of the occasion. --- The Superior Court is in session at Statesville, Jud. e Graves presiding. Among the most important trials to come up at the present term are that of Jo. Gillespie, colored, for complicity in the highway robbery and murder of Mr. Fowler in Mooresville, last December, and also the case of Bradwell and several negroes, charged with burglary, near Statesville. - Charlotte has never had such a treat in the shape of 'a lecture, as Col. McRae will deliver. Let us give him a full house. annual sermon and Rev J. Henry Smith. D. D., of Greensboro, delivered the annual address before the pupils of the Monroe High School, last week. Both efforts are spoken of in the highest terms. -- The Charleston News and Courier copies prominently the local article in last Saturday's Observer, which told of several mysterious letters which had been received by a negro in the southeastern part of this county, telling him that it was time for the burning of houses and railroad bridges to begin, and comments upon it as follows: "It is difficult to state where these letters came from. It may be mentioned, however, that there have been rumous prevalent in many parts of the State to the effect that the defunct Radical party was reorganizing, and that this may be one of their plans for reorganizing. The correspondents of the News and Courier at the interior towns will investigate the matter and report the