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THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA-THE NIHILISTS.

In the July number of the North American Review there is a paper that will be more generally read than any other in the number. It is on "The Revolution in Russia," and is written by a Russian Nihilist, who boldly and unblushingly advocates the assassination of those in authority as necessary, politic and just, thus setting at defiance "the most sacred and fundamental principles of our Christian civilization," to quote the words of the editor of the Review in his preface to the paper. The deliberate the people can and must be accomand explicit words of the Nihilist plished by the people itself." The show plainly that it is the purpose of old battle cry of the Russian poputhe Revolutionists to carry out their plans of assassination as far as they can, and it would seem to be in their

power to kill off a great many of the Russian officials. According to this writer the Russian novelist Turgenieff originated the word. He does not say when he first used it, but we have seen it stated elsewhere that it occurs in a famous novel entitled "Father and Son." At first it was used among the people to stigmatize every eccentricity, both in politics and social life. In 1866, when Karakozoff made his attack upon the life of the Emperor, the word became more definite, and was used to express the most fearful ideas, such as assassination, pillage, and universal destruction. Outbreaks and assassinations were attempted, but it was only after the close of the Russo-Turkish war that the present movement gained headway and public

tion of a great secret organization, guided by a few eminent, intelligent, bold, and enterprising men. All of the revolutionary elements in Russia now unite in a common purpose and determination to attempt to overthrow the political affairs and social order of their vast country. The movement finds its origin, inspiration, vigor, hope and plans in

discontents culminated in the forma-

the wide spread and deep-seated discontents that exist and have existed for hundreds of years, growing more intense each year, until now the revolutionary movement is indeed a giant spectre that alarms every man in the Empire who is not a Nihilist. The writer in the North American says that every intelligent Russian may now be considered a Nihilist, for every intelligent Russian 18 dissatisfied with the present condition of things and favors a revolution. It is elaimed that Russia, after resting under a most terrible despotism for more than six hundred years, is about to rise up and break the shackles. It is claimed that the Czars have destroyed the industrial and political development of the people. The writer in the Review says:

"The liberty of the free cities was drowned in oceans of blood; the boiars, from a true aristocracy jealous of its rights and privileges, were gradually, with the most artful Machiavelianism, converted by the Czars into a class of fawning courtiers and greedy office-seekers; the peasants, who had till the sixteenth century been freemen. were enslaved and given to the nobles as a compensation for the loss of their aristocratic privileges; in short, Russia was converted into a jail, into a slave-market, in which the only master and the only free man was the Czar, the knout and torturechamber the only law. This state of things has remained essentially upaltered to the present day. The outward forms have changed with the times, but the spirit, the essence of Russian czardom is the same as it was three centuries ago."

He denies that the Russian people are loyal to the present system, or that they mean to destroy religion, morality, family life and property, in the sense in which it is asserted. He says Nihilism is but another name for Russian Socialism, and what they aim to destroy is Russian czardom and all its accompanying evils. It seeks deadly influence upon it."

VOL. 10.

Russian lives."

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

to lead Russia back to the old THE EXODUS ONCE MORE. ways, and to root out and destroy every seed of oppression and despotism, whether in politics, religion, the family or in the laws governing property. He says it is in the power of the present Emperor to correct the tremendous evils and silence all revolutionary mutterings and plans. But to do this he must grant the people freedom of speech, of person, and of conscience, by "muzzling all the wild beasts he has let loose upon his country in the shape of police officials; by "He represents the movement as really giving the Russian people at least the same moderate position of liberty which he has awarded the Bulgarians at the price of half a million of

warnings. He merely persists in his old course of absolute despotism, and the result is that the most violent measures become a necessity. To kill becomes the chief word in their vocabulary. The Russians are resolved to have more rights and better security at every cost. The writer says Russia is powerless to arrest the movement by violence. As the measures of the Czar become more repressive and severe so will the acts of the Revolutionists become "more terrible and merciless." Such is the awful programme. The assassin is to become the avenger of the people, and the Czar is responsible for the reign of terror. Henceforth there will be no compromise. The proclamation has gone forth "that the liberation of lar movements-"Land and Liberty" -is revived, and the formula now

But the Czar will not heed the

"Destruction of the Russian Empire; reorganization of Russian society on the basis of the old Slavonic forms of federation; and communal property, modified and developed according to the doctrines of mo-

The conclusion of the paper of the 'Russian Nihilist" thus presents this ghastly determination:

"It is not Nibilism which has inaugurated the reign of terror in Russia, but, once it has come, its followers are ready to accept it with all its horrors, and to return terror for terror, and death for death, until their immediate purpose is attained—the downfall of that czardom which has through centuries been a curse and a shame to the Russian people.'

When one arises from the reading of this sanguinary document he feels like he had been on a field of battle amid the slain and dying or in hideous charnel house. It is very cool document. The writer talks of killing by assassination as if it were a Christian virtue. It is a fearful programme, and as much as the American people sympathize with all oppressed and downtrodden nationalities they will recoil in horror when revolution is made a synonymous term for midnight as

We must mention that the Nihilists have a number of newspapers scattered over Europe. In St. Petersburg, right under the nose of the Emperor, the organ of the Nihilists is published and widely circulated. It is called Land and Liberty. Its Russian name is Semla i Svaboda. The Cologne Gazette says of this

"The hawkers or distributors of the Semla i Svaboda must, it would seem, either do their work in invisible garments, or the copies of the paper must fall from the skies. They are found everywhere, except when the police want to drop on them. They are found in the offices of the Civil Service, in manufactories, in barracks, in restaurants, in the Ministry of the Interior, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Public Enlightenment, etc.; in every place copies of the Semla i Svaboda suddenly crop up. The Councillor of State finds them between the eaves of his Conservative journal; the sergeant finds them folded inside his orderlyook. All search is in vain; the secret way by which the paper comes is not to be discovered. The Semla i Svaboda appears only once or twice a month. It costs six roubies a year to annual subscribers-so, at least, we are informed by the announcement inviting new subscribers which is printed at the head of this strange periodical. Shall we call this audacity or banter?

The editorial correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, Mr. Randall, writing from Washington, says of the debate between Garfield and

"He plainly showed that he had either never read the history of his country, or else knavishly misapplied it. In charity I am disposed to believe that he was ignorant. At any rate, he gave Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, the opportunity of making in reoly the most logical, the most eloquent and tri-umphant speech of this session. * * As Mr. Hurd made his telling points, with an earnestness and power approaching sublimity, he was greeted by the tremendous cheers of his party, and, at the close of his speech, so overwhelmingly congratulated that all order disappeared from the House."

The New Orleans Democrat says whatever "may be the cause of yellow fever-germs or other principles -it is certain that cold exercises a

We mentioned recently that Col. Richardson was the largest cotton planter in the South. In addition to

his eight large plantations he is engaged extensively in cotton and woollen manufacturing. He is connected with various enterprises that employ \$6,000,000 of capital. His observation is necessarily large and he has a great deal to do with negro labor. What he says, therefore, is of value. An exchange reports him as saying of the exodus:

in the nature of an exodus, and that the negroes seem to imagine that they are fleeng from the house of bondage into a land flowing with milk, and honey. It is perfectly certain that their flight is not caused by ill-treatment, for those industrious per-sons who have searched the South for evidence of the systematic oppression of the segroes have failed to find a single authentic instance of it. What they have done is to depict to the negroes a fool's paradise which was to consist of all pay and no work, a Quashee's Eden, such as Carlyle speaks of, of sunshine and pump-

He is distinct on two points: first, that they are not badly treated; second, that they are deceived. But the exodus has very nearly spent its force. The fever has very nearly abated, at least for the present. We note that the Louisville (Ky.) Board of Trade have been considering the subject and denounce the means resorted to in the North and West to depopulate the South. They declare that this course is alike "unjust to the planter, and dangerous in its results."

The STAR is for the strongest man-the man who can beat Grant who is training for the crown. - Wilmington Star. Do you think Grant can recover from

he "boom" in time ?- Tarboro Southerner.

The probabilities are in favor of Grant's nomination. The "boom" is not just now as vigorous and active as it was a month or two ago, but thus far the Man on Horseback has the advantage over any one rival. If Blaine, Sherman, Conkling, Chandler, and the remainder of the Stalwarts were to unite against Grant they would inevitably defeat him for the nomination. As it is, they will not unite. Conkling at least will be for Grant, and the others will not combine in active opposition. Unless his rivals unite he will be easily nominated-possibly on the first ballot. Such is the outlook now as far as we can learn from the newspapers. We gave two days ago what is said by the friends of Hancock. Mr. J. R. Randall, of Georgia, has been in Washington for some weeks, and in a recent letter to the paper he is connected with, the Augusta Chronicle,

"On the Democratic side Tilden and Thurman direct operations through powerful agencies. Much of the confusion and trouble in Congress arises from this Presis dency on the brain. The more I contemplate the greed and ambition of a few selfish persons, and the ignorance and folly o their dupes, the more I am impressed with the absolute truth of Pascal's description of man as 'the wonder and scandal of the

REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURES

AND BOOK-KEEPING. For a long time there has been very grave suspicion that all was not well with the books of the Treasury and other Departments-that the accounts had not been accurately kept during the years of Grant's thieving Administration. This conviction is wide spread and well founded. The exposures made thus far show incontestably that the figures have been manipulated from time to time, and no doubt for the purpose of covering up rascality. It is said that the discrepancies in the figuring occur in all the departments, and from 1861 to 1871—a period of ten years.

The difference in the reports can only be estimated by tens of millions of dollars. We have before us the reports of various years, and the disagreement is very marked. We can only undertake to copy a few of the figures. In 1869 the finance report placed the expenditures of 1861-62 at \$570,841,700.25. In 1870 the finance report gave the same expenditures at \$565,667,358.08. Here is a difference of over five millions.

In 1869 the report gave the expenditures of 1862-'63 at \$895,769,-630.65. In 1870 the report stated them at \$899,815,911.25. Here is an increase of over four millions. Why this? Of course if the books are correct the reports must be the same from year to year. Why should a finance report of 1870, giving the expenditures of seven or eight years before, differ from the finance report of 1869 which professed to give the same expenditures of seven

or eight years previous? We could fill columns by pointing

cies in the reports of different years. There are contradictions and discrepancies in the pensions, Naval expenditures, Indian Department and all through the Government.

other example. In 1869 the finance report states that the expenditures for 1863 were \$4,015,800 more than the report of 1870 which gives the same expenditures. There is no sense in such a change. The books for 1863 had been audited and closed, and there could be no change. The alteration was made ignorantly or designedly afterwards, and the probability is that a dishonest purpose was at the bottom of the changes.

Is it not monstrous book keep hen the report of 1871 makes the expenditures from 1860 to 1866 nearly sixteen millions greater than the report of 1869 makes them? Such is the fact. The Register's and Treasurer's books ought to agree. If properly kept they will agree. But they disagree to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five million dollars. The Courier-Journal says:

"There is some evidence to show that, in 1870 or 1871, about \$250,000,000 was clandestinely added to the bonds outstanding, and the effort was made to "doctor" the books to make the transaction appear all

"There has never been any explanation as to the disposition of the \$200,000,000 received from the sale of captured and abandoned property at the close of the war. The amount was never entered on the Treasury

When you come to the public debt statement you find the same sort of contradictions. So much is this the case that no one can feel assured what the debt really is. How can you trust any official statements that show a discrepancy of nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars? For instance, the public debt statement in the report of 1871 differs from that of 1870, for the years included between 1862-1870, to the

amount of \$248,960,352. No sane man can believe that these and other contradictions and blunders occurred accidentally. The figures were altered to meet a party exigency and to deceive the people. It is a dishonest transaction throughout. The Republican leaders know this, and hence they have made no effort to have them investigated or explained. While Windom coolly stands up in the Senate and swears that his party has stolen nothing, here are the reports of the Departments showing altered figures and the most astounding discrepancies. The people do not know a hundredth part of the crime and rascalities that were perpetrated by the Radicals during the sixteen years they had control of the Government. The probability is they will never know. The Louisville Courier-Journal says of the Radical corrup-

"The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to go back and alter the accounts. The alteration of the figures as practiced in the Treasury Department is a crime. A cashier or book-keeper of a business firm who would go back in his books and erase and alter figures and balance sheets, would be set down as a scoundrel at once. That has been the business of the Republican party with reference to the public books. t is evident that bonds have been sold, revenue received and expenditures made which it is desirable for these people to conceal. It is more than probable that bonds to the extent of hundreds of millions have been redeemed and resold; that millions in greenbacks were reissued during the war and subsequently. One of Bout-well's most disgraceful acts was his peremptory order to the Register of the Treasury to force balances on his books to make them agree with the crooked statement made by himself of the public debt.'

The Farmer and Mechanic copies an editorial from the STAR on Southern cotton manufacturing, and then "by way of a postcript" gives a letter from a gentleman of South Carolina concerning the Clement Attach-

"I have been running a Clement Attachment since February last with perfect success. There is no doubt about it at all. I knew nothing about manufacturing before, and I find no difficulty in running my little mill, steadily making first rate yarns-at least I have taken the premium on yarns at the State Fairs in Georgia and South Carolina this fall. I think a small concern will pay if well managed. I run only one card and attachment and 264 spindles. I make 150 to 160 pounds Nos. 8 and 10 yarns

He then furnishes the following exhibit of the cost of running his mill for one day:

at 3c, \$15 00
8 operatives, 3 50
1 boss (overseer) 1 00
Incidentals, oils, &c. 1 00

The second of t \$20 50

This is exclusive of seed, waste, which are worth from \$1 50 to \$2 00. The machinery cost \$2,000. On this his net earnings are from \$6 50 to \$7 00 a day. This is encouraging. Why cannot these mills be set agoing all over North Carolina?

- The New York Sun speaks of Mr. (Tilden as being, in looks, "young, out the contradictions and discrepan- strong and hopeful."

The Charleston News, New Orleans Times, and other leading Southern Democratic papers are taking time by the forelock in their vigorous opposition to Mr. Tilden. The Times Take the Naval department as an- is specially earnest in the matter. It

We have reached that stage in political liberation at which we know and are prepared to say what we don't want. Our attitude is negative, but it will be found very firm and very dangerous if neglected or de-fied. We have already said that we don't want Mr. Tilden, and this declaration has been so general and so emphatic as to leave no sort of doubt as to its sincerity. The South don't want him, and, in our opinion, won't have him. We do not believe that there is a ghost of a chance to elect Mr. Tilden next year or any other year in which the Southern vote is a matter of con-sequence. Neither is Mr. Hendricks, a mere popularity hunter, the man for us." It is certain that there is a great

best man for the nomination. To beat Grant is the great duty before the Democrats. They must harmonize and unite upon the strongest man. We stand prepared to support earnestly the nominee of the Convention, as we do not believe they will select any other than an honest man for the place.

The Closing of New Inlet-A Sugges-

In an article on the closing of the New Inlet, which appears in the Chatham Reeard, of the 3rd instant, the editor suggests that the people of Wilmington should get up a grand celebration in honor of an event which he sincerely hopes may mark a new era in the prosperity of our city, and invite to it the country merchants and thrifty farmers of central and western Carolina, who may then see and know what advantages are offered by, and what clever men and fair women reside in, "our goodly city by the sea."

We cordially endorse the suggestion, and hope it may meet the approval of our business men and citizens generally. The event, insomuch as it solves one great problem in connection with the work for the improvement of our Bar and River, and places the feasibility of the enterprise beyond question. Now those that formerly had some doubts as to the ultimate success of the improvement are among the most sanguine of its friends, and are at last firmly convinced that it will not only be carried through to a successful result, but that it will eventuate in untold benefits to the commerce of the city, as well as prove an advantage to the State at large. It is but meet and right, then, that the completion of provement to the Cape Fear River and Bar should be signalled by a celebration commensurate with its importance.

Dredging at Bald Head Channel.

The operations of the steamer Woodbury, now employed in removing the obstructions in Bald Head channel, at the entrance to Cape Fear river, were commenced the early part of the month of April last, when the depth of water was reported to be 10 feet at low tide. Some delay, caused by making improvements in machinery and the performance of other duties, has prevented continuous work being done up to the present time; nevertheless she has rendered good service by increasing the depth of water one foot, the report made to the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage on the 1st of July

The days that the steamer did ,full work during the month of June averaged three hundred cubic yards, and an improvement arranged the last of that month has increased her ability, giving assurances that an average of three hundred and fifty yards can be obtained. Four hundred and seventeen cubic yards were removed last week in twelve hours, one-third of that time being consumed in going out to sea to discharge the sand from the tanks into which t had been pumped.

Vessels drawing fifteen feet have gone through Bald Head channel to sea, during the past week, one hour before high water. Our informant visited the Woodbury a short time since, and was much entertained viewing the operation of pumping, and also observing the capacity and close attention of all on duty. The work is in good hands and it will do its part in bringng about the desired depth of water.

sudden Death, Mrs. Jane Wilkings, of Fayetteville, died very suddenly, of heart disease, at the residence of Mrs. I. B. Grainger, on Masonboro Sound, Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, aged 77. Mrs. Wilkings was a sister of the venerable Col. John McRae. of Fayetteville, and widow of the late E. W. Wilkings who died some time during the past year aged nearly 90. A few minutes before her death she was apparently in the enjoyment of good health. Her remains were taken to Favetteville via the Carolina Central Railway Friday evening.

The 4th at Smithville.

Old residents of the town inform us that they never knew a more quiet 4th than the one just past. The day was observed as a holiday, and that was about all. The signal station was handsomely decorated with flags, and flags were displayed at the garrison and other points. The Revenue Cutter Colfax, lying in the

harbor, was profusely decorated with flags, and presented a brilliant and imposing appearance. We counted forty-six flags of various discriptions very artistically dis-played in her rigging. The Cutter fired a national salute at 12 o'clock. The Passport was outside at the time, and we could just distinguish the booming of the guns. The quietness of the day in Smithville was attributed by some to the fact that most of the pilots were absent on duty.

NO. 37. Supreme Court Decisions. The following we find embraced in the Digest of Supreme Court Opinions published in Wednesday's Raleigh Observer: Von Glahn vs. DeRosset et al ; from

The Commercial Bank of Wilmington was incorporated in January, 1847, and expired by limitation of its charter in Decem-ber, 1871. The charter contained a clause making the stockholders individually liable for the debts of the Bank, in case of its in solvency, to the extent of double the amount of stock held by each. The plaintiff in 1875 (and within a year from the judgments rendered against him in unsuc-cessful suits, in his own behalf, against separate stockholders,) (see Von Glahn vs. Harris, N. C., and Von Glahn vs. Latimer, N. C.,) brought this action in behalf of himself and all other creditors, &c., against he defendant stockholders under the said personal liability clause of the charter. The iefendants pleaded the expiration of the charter, statute of limitations, &c. From the judgment rendered against him the de-fendant appealed.

Held: Until the Statute (Rev. Code tion could at law neither be sued nor recover debts due it, but in order to approoriate its resources and means to the discharge of its obligations, the Courts of Equity interfered and gathered up the assets of the corporation, and through a receiver distributed them among the creditors. But equity which only interfered because of the absence of a legal remedy, ceased to do so when the statutory remedy, was established. Section 5 of the act referred to provided that "all corporations whose charters shall expire by their own limitation, or shall be annulled by forfeiture or otherwise, shall nevertheless be continued bodies corporate for the term of three years after the time when they would have been so dissolved for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits, &c., and gradually to settle their business," &c. Section 6 rests, upon the dissolution, in the Court of Equity, the power upon application of a creditor or stockholder within the three years to appoint one or more trustees or receivers to take charge of the estate and effects thereof, to collect debts and property, &c., and to do all other acts which might be done by such corporation, if in

being, that may be necessary for the final settlement of the business, &c., such powers to continue as long as the court may The relief provided by the statute is within the reach of each and every creditor of three years next ensuing the dissolution and no longer. The limitation is reasonable and proper in itself, and an inseparable condition of the remedy. The plaintiff has not, nor has any one who might have done so, applied for the appointment of a rea ceiver or trustee, and thereby prolonged the corporate life under the act, and thus its benefits have been forfeited and lost by

lapse of time and the plaintiff's negligence. State vs. Heaton, from New Hanover. The defendant being Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, was indicted for embezzlement under the fifth and eighth sections of chapter 156, acts 1876-'77, the first of which imposes a tax on mortgages where the amount secured exceeds \$300, and requires the Probate Judge to receive and pay over the same. In this section there is a proviso in a separate clause that mortgages, &c., made to provides that any officer convicted of violating the preceding section, or of appropriating to his own use any State, county, city or town taxes, shall be guilty of em-

bezzlement, and may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, &c. The indictment charged that the defendant, "by virtue of his office as Superior Court Clerk, received and collected from A. B. the sum of one dollar on a certain mortgage deed as a tax due the State, which said sum was the property of and for the use of the said State, being a tax as aforesaid, which said sum the defendant, &c. wilfully, &c., converted and appropriated," &c. The defendant moved to quash the bill on the ground that it failed to charge that the mortgage secured an amount exceeding \$300, and, second, that the bill failed to negative the mortgage deed as one to secure agricultural advances. The motion to quash was allowed, and the Solicitor

statute are substantially followed, or words of equivalent import are used, and this Court is of opinion that sufficient matter appears in the indictment to enable the Court to proceed to judgment, and that the bill ought not to have been quashed. The fact that the tax received was upon a mortgage securing an amount in excess of \$300, was so explicitly charged as to admit of no intendment to the contrary when it was averred that the defendant received the sum of one dollar on a certain mortgage deed as a tax upon the same which was the property of the State, &c. These words exclude every inference that the money was received on a mortgage deed not taxed, and as conclusively convey the idea that i was received on a mortgage subject to the tax as if it had been charged in the very words of the statute.

Held: That there was equal error in quash: ing for the second reason assigned, for it is a well established principle that if there be an exception contained in a clause of the act which creates the offence, the indictment must show negatively that the subject of the indictment does not come within the exception; but when the exception or proviso is in a subsequent clause of the statute, as in this case, it is a matter of defence for the defendant, and need not be negatived

Down at New Inlet and Bald Head. A gentleman, who visited our Bar and River Improvements yesterday, furnishes the following interesting statement of conditions at that point:

Mr. Editor:- In your issue of Thursday you mentioned that a new passage had broken out between New Inlet, which was lately closed, and Bald Head. This is an error. The facts are as follows: The great | the first patrons of the "Pinafore?" Why, gale of April, 1877, broke over and washed the beach, for a distance of three thousand feet, leaving the entire distance covered with water about one foot below ebb tide, and making a narrow passage of greater depth, which has been known as "Philip's Inlet," through which, at high tide, some of Major McPheeters' cotton seed oil mill very light draft vessels have passed.

I visited, yesterday, in company with Mr. Bacon, the engineer in charge, the point alluded to, and found the space of 3000 feet all closed at low tide, excepting about 200 feet, which had about one foot of water. The 2800 feet is all dry at half | T. P. Devereux; Col. T. C. Fuller, Judge tide, nearly half of it at three-quarters tide, | Fowle and Col. T. Ruffin for defendant. and about one mile to one and a half miles

wide, gaining ground continually. The passage is closing also. A vessel of Friday and was still land-locked at 2 P. M. yesterday. The entire line of beach from New Inlet to Bald Head Channel has the appearance of standing firm.

The work at New Inlet is being strengthon both sides as well as dressing up with once high promise, whom X. lost within less than a year!

- Winston Leader: Wheat har est about over; not as heavy as was at first expected, but a good average. Oat crop fine; now being harvested. Corn is being laid by, and is looking well. The fruit crop is not as good as last year; peaches are dropping off badly.

Spartanburg Spartan: The annual address before the Female College was delivered by Prof. J. R. Blake. of Davidson College. His theme was "Natural Science in Schools." The theme was ably discussed, and t is as great a compliment as we can pay the address to say that it was delivered by Prof. Blake in his usual. y happy style.

- At a meeting of the Atlantic, l'ennesse & Ohio Railroad, held at Statesville, the following directors were elected, viz.: Messrs. W. R. Myers, A. B. Springs, T. J. Moore, M. M. Orr, C. A. Carlton, E. B. Drake and J. H. Reid. C. L. Summers and J. L. Brown were appointed Finance committee, and Dr. J. H. McAden, C. A. Carlton and J. H. McElwee a committee on Proxies.

- The editor of the Durham Recorder had the pleasure of meeting udge Kerr on the train last A nesday morning, on his way to Raleigh, and says he is improved in health, though looking thin and feeble. He proposes to spend part of the summer at one of the Virginia alum springs and part at the Buffalo Lithia. He hopes to be restored sufficiently to enter upon the fall cir-

- Charlotte Southern Home: The crops were never better any previous season, so reports say; but rain is beginning to be badly needed in some sections, while others have had an abundance of good rain. - Statesville is in earnest about having the Narrow Gauge Railroad to Taylorsville, Alexander county. She offers to grade and crosstie it half way, and will take a vote the first Thursday in August about subscribing \$10,000 to that end.

- Charlotte Observer: Senator Vance will be here Sunday, having stopped over on his return to participate in the celebration of the Franklin County Centennial which lace to-day - The Richmond & Danville R. R. has advertised that hereafter only one name will be allowed on a 500 mile ticket; two names on a 1,000 mile ticket and three on a 4,000 mile ticket. Too many people wanted to take advantage of the low rate.

- Chatham Record: A District Conference of the Christian or O'Kellevite Church was held at Hanks' Chapel, three miles southeast of this place, commencing on the 27th and adjourning on the 29th of June. This was a Conference of District No. 6, composed of certain churches in this and Moore counties. The preachers in attendance were Rev. Messrs. P. T. Klapp. W. S. Long, W. G. Clements, C. A. Boon, J. W. Hatch and S. B. Klapp. The first named gentleman was elected President, and Mr. Peter Hatch Sec-

retary. The next Conference will

be held next November, near Merry

Oaks, in this county.

- Winston Leader: The most "shocking" thing we know of this time of the year is a wheat field. - We are glad to meet Cadet Midshipman Willie Gray, who is at home on furlough. O. Shelburn, the gentlemanly clerk at the Merchants' Hotel, had the misfortune to have his collar bone broken in a fall at the picnic on Friday. - We regret to learn that flux is prevailing to quite an alarming extent among the children in the neighborhood of Bethania, many cases proving - A farmer in Yadkin county found a dead sheep a few days since, and, supposing it had been killed by dogs, put strychnine upon the dead body, thinking the dogs would return to their spoil. The result was, next morning, thirteen dogs, three hogs and a number of buzzards were found dead, two of the hogs belonging to the man who administered the poison The sheep was burned next day.

- Wadesboro Herald: One L. W. Lindsay, who calls himself Capt. Lindsay, and sometimes Dr. Lindsay, and who professes to be a photographer and artist. and claims to be a member of the Presbyterian Church, and makes himself promisnent in the Sunday schools and church services wherever he goes, is a clever, shrewd take-in, a complete fraud, a consummate rascal. He has been operating at Statesville, Lincolnton, Lenoir, Taylorsville, Olin, and whenever he could he has shamefully swindled the people by falsehood under the guise of the basest hypo-- A little son of Mr. M. Stricklin, a gentleman of veracity, living a short distance from Wadesboro, was in the crib shelling corn: a hen flew into the crib; was caught by the lad and, in a playful mood he put it into a box and soon after left the crib. The hen was missed, and at the expiration of twenty-seven days the lad happened to think of having shut it up in the box, and on examination found the hen

- Raleigh Farmer & Mechanic: The Commissioner comes back from his recent trip through the counties of Wilson, Edgecombe and Pitt, delighted with his observations. — A young man of a well known family, at Chapel Hill, (and for the family's sake we omit the name) was badly hurt by being struck on the head with the door bar of a negro cabin, where he was sleeping, at the hands of Jim Hogan, colored, who, it is said, struck without knowing who he was hitting. - Who were Adam and Eve, to be sure, my dear; that is-ahem !-fig-uratively speaking. A big barbecue was held at Dunnsville, Wake county, on Saturday, with the object of bringing together the leading farmers whose lands are affected by the back water on Neuse river. The design is to buy the mill property and tear out the dam. -The argument in the Swepson case was continued before the Supreme Court on Tuesday. Papers handed up. Maj. A. M. Lewis and W. S. Mason, assisting Solicitor - James Duffy, Assistant Engineer at the Asylum, got tired of home folks and "went west" with his family, to seek a better twenty tons attempted to pass through last | place. The other day he came back, and is satisfied North Carolina is a good place to come back to, as well as "to move from." -Robert D. Osborne, Columbus Mills, James H. Orr, Frank Wilson, John A. Wilson, Richard A. Springs-and this ened greatly by the accumulation of sand is only a partial list of the young men, of once high promise, whom Charlotte has