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LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN B. HOOD.

This brave and distinguished soldier of the South, whose death occurred in New Orleans on last Saturday, was born at Owensville, Ky., on June 19th, 1831. He entered West Point in 1849. In 1853, having completed his four years' term, he entered the 4th Infantry. He first served in California. In 1855 he was transferred to the 2nd Cavalry, to which Robert E. Lee and Albert Sydney Johnston belonged. In July, 1856, he was wounded in a fight with the Indians on the Western frontier of Texas. He earned a reputation for dash and energy, which were made conspicuous in his after career in the Confederate army. He was appointed instructor of cavalry at West Point, but did not serve long, if at all, in that capacity, preferring a more active and exciting life in the field.

He resigned his commission in the U. S. Army on April 16th, 1861. His first command was in the Peninsula of Virginia under Magruder, and as Captain of cavalry. On September 30th, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of a Texas regiment of infantry. He became very popular with his rough command. On March 3d, 1862, he was made a Brigadier General.

He became prominent by his attack on the forces under Gen. Franklin on the York river. In the seven days' fight around Richmond Hood's brigade participated. At Gaines's Mill he led his men on foot in a magnificent charge, and had a hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy in the re-doubts and among the guns.

We cannot undertake to follow his brilliant career through all of its exciting details. He rendered great service and distinguished himself by his splendid personal courage. At Groveton and Bull Run, on August 29th and 30th, 1862, he was quite distinguished. On the 30th he fought the same troops he had met at Gaines's Mill. He was in nearly all of the important battles in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged. He was oftentimes wounded, came near losing an arm at Gettysburg, and lost a leg at Chickamauga, it having been terribly shattered. He was made Lieutenant General for his important services. In March, 1864, he was transferred to the Army under General Joe Johnston, in North Georgia. On July 18th he superseded Johnston. At Atlanta he had two severe engagements with Sherman, inflicting much loss upon the Federals. Owing to the disparity of force he was finally compelled to evacuate the town. On November 30th he engaged a large force of the enemy at Franklin, Tennessee, and after several assaults night fell upon both armies. The loss was heavy to the Confederates. The enemy retired to Nashville. At Nashville he sustained a disastrous defeat from General Thomas. On January 23, 1865, he was relieved of his command, Gen. Dick Taylor succeeding him. As we said in our brief notice of his death in our Sunday's issue, Gen. Hood was not a successful soldier when in independent command. He lacked that breadth of capacity which would enable him to achieve victory over an able soldier in command of superior forces. As a fighter under Lee or Johnston, he was grand. He had the courage, the dash, the pertinacity, the celerity necessary to snatch victory in the very crisis of conflict. There was no braver man in the Southern army; there was no truer man to the cause of the South. He perilled all for his country—for the cause he loved so dearly. He rendered important service on many a hard fought field, and his memory will be long cherished by his countrymen. In his forty-ninth year, battle-scarred and maimed, he fell before the great conqueror of all flesh and goes to the narrow house and the long sleep. Peace to his heroic soul! May God's benisons rest upon him through the eternal ages, and may God's protecting care be with his children made orphans in one week by the fell destroyer!

Internal revenue collections in Fourth District for August, \$25,875.33.

ENGLISH STATESMEN ON THE CONDITION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, the two ablest of English Liberal leaders, recently made addresses upon the condition of affairs in Great Britain. Mr. Bright's speech appears to have awakened surprise and apprehension. He spoke very plainly and emphatically. Mr. Bright referred to the gloomy condition of the agricultural interests. He directed special attention to the comparatively small number of land owners in the Kingdom. He wanted the commission to inquire why eight hundred persons own nine millions of acres in England and Wales, seventy persons one-half of Scotland, and seven hundred own quite one-half of Ireland. He referred to the manner in which English laborers were pauperized and English renters were harassed and swindled. He referred to the United States and the splendid wheat-growing lands of the Northwest. He was devoutly thankful that the farmers of that section could smite with terror the men who upheld a gigantic iniquity in England. Referring to our own country, he said: "The land which has been occupied in Minnesota, and West and North of that State, is of magnificent quality for the production of wheat; and it should not be forgotten that that continent is the home of fifty million English-speaking people, and will probably within twenty-five years be the home of one hundred million."

The great shortness of the crops will add to the depression and embarrassments. It is already feared that there will be a money crisis, as large shipments of gold to the United States will have to be made to meet the payments for wheat.

HIGH VERSUS LOW FARE.

It has long been a mystery to us why railroad managers in the South have never given low rates for passengers a fair trial. Years ago we used to write about it, and in private conversation have discussed the matter with railroad men. The objection they have urged was that North Carolina was too sparsely settled, and there was too little travel for the experiment. They have insisted that only so many people travelled any how, and that these would travel if rates were four cents or six cents. Our answer is, first, you cannot tell that. Unless you try them at twelve or twenty-five cents a mile, as well as at five or six, you are not prepared to say that rates do not influence the amount of travel. A man will go to Raleigh or Charlotte from Wilmington if business absolutely requires it if he must pay five or six cents, but a dozen men will go on an excursion when the rates are low.

Second, never having tested low rates the railroad men are not ready to affirm with any assurance of correctness that three cents a mile or two cents a mile would not superinduce enough increase of travel to make it more satisfactory than under the old, time-honored rates. As a friend of honestly managed railways, and as a friend and advocate of the people's interests, we would be glad to see a fair trial given to greatly reduced rates of travel. It would take some time for the people to become informed of the cheap rates. A trial of a month or two would not answer—would not be a fair test. But a trial of cheap rates for a year would enable all concerned to put a proper estimate upon the two systems—the old high-priced rates and the new low rates of travel.

Our attention is called to this important subject of passenger rates by an editorial in the Charlotte Observer. That paper says: "This season's experience on the Western North Carolina road has proved that the contrary proposition is correct. This case could not be cited in support of an argument in behalf of low passenger rates if there had been but one or two excursions and they had been well patronized; but they have been run weekly, frequently as many as four times a week, and it is stated that in every instance their projectors have made money. Many persons have gone on them three or four times during the season, so that it cannot be said that curiosity to see the mountains or the engineering on the Blue Ridge has carried them; the explanation of their going is that they could go cheaply and rest and refresh themselves while observing the rules of economy."

"Now, this teaches one thing unmistakably, and that is that the ordinary lightness of travel over the average railroad in the Southern States is due not so much to the indisposition on the part of the public to travel as to the amount of money which it requires. It costs much money to travel at regular rates over our Southern railroads, and no one does it when it can be avoided. The urgent calls of business or some other imperative demand is necessary to cause our people to board a railroad train. If the rates of travel were lower hundreds would never travel at all would find that there are places which they would visit either for business or for pleasure, and the hundreds of those who do travel would go much more frequently than they do."

This point is well taken. The old woman insisted that the proof of the pudding was eating it. The certain test to be applied to passenger rates is a trial. As our contemporary shows, the trial on one North Carolina road is satisfactory and cheap rates pay.

IT MAY BE URGED, THAT THIS EXAMPLE IS NOT A FAIR ONE BECAUSE IT IS CONFINED TO THE SUMMER.

The answer is, that probably fifty availed themselves of the low figures who would have otherwise remained at home to one who would have travelled anyway whatever the rates might have been. The Observer says, as if in anticipation of just such an objection: "How many of these people would have visited these resorts had full fare been charged both ways? Not a third of them. It is true that the same inducements have been offered during previous seasons, and it is equally true that year by year since the war the number of these summer resorters has increased, this because travelling is constantly becoming more fashionable, more common—it is not paradoxical—because the people are getting more in the habit of going about. The spirit in this direction will increase as increased inducements are offered them, and with rates within the means of the masses we would soon become a nation of travellers."

We would be glad to see our railroad managers agreeing upon a schedule of rates not exceeding three cents a mile, and then let it have a fair trial. We believe it would pay them well in the end. We would not have them to make the experiment if we believed it would be a failure—would prove injurious. If it succeeded, then both the companies and the people would be very greatly benefited. In six months travel would be stimulated immensely, and we believe that five or ten persons would travel at three cents a mile where one travels at present rates. It appears to us low rates are worth being fully tested.

THE TAMMANY PROTEST.

New York is a very important State in the next Presidential contest. All that concerns the Democrats of that State to a greater or less extent concerns the Democrats of the Union. It is because of this that the progress of political events in that State is so closely scanned. The Tammany Democrats have just issued an address to the Democrats of New York urging them not to nominate Mr. Tilden's favorite for Governor, the present Chief Executive. The tone of the document is calm and dignified. It is a paper of considerable force, and will no doubt make a decided impression on large numbers of voters. They say: "It is for you, fellow Democrats, to determine what course you will take. We have resolved upon ours. Under no circumstances will the Democrats of this city vote for Lucius Robinson."

The New York Star is the organ of Tammany. That paper is ably conducted. It gives warning to the leaders of its party that the nomination of Gov. Robinson will be the signal for a revolt, and that not less than sixty thousand Democrats in New York city alone will not vote for Lucius Robinson. It says: "The perfidy of concealing this unalterable resolve of such a body of Democratic electors from the knowledge of the party throughout the State cannot now be laid at the doors of Tammany Hall. No Democrat of intelligence can beajoined by a hostile Republican press, or a corrupt railroad speculator, like Mr. Tilden, into confounding the attitude of the patriotic Democracy with this city with the purpose of making threats, or deterring others from doing precisely what they are pleased to do."

It says any true, good Democrat, can be elected, but Robinson cannot be. It says a defeat to the Democrats will be so disastrous they cannot recover from it in years. From the discussions in the papers and the general protest of the Tammany address, we judge that there are irreconcilable differences unless Mr. Tilden should agree to lower his standard. The other day he said Tammany must be crushed. Now Tammany says that Tilden and Robinson cannot be trusted. The organ of Tammany says of the absolute necessity of the address: "Were the declaration made without warrant, it could have no significance. It warranted by notorious facts. It would be treacherous and undemocratic in them to observe silence. The physician would be faithless who withheld from his patient the remedy necessary for his cure. The pilot who sees the danger and does not avoid them, is responsible for the loss of the ship. To talk of peace and harmony with men who have made war and banished harmony, and thus to allow by unworthy silence the Republican party to achieve a victory to which it is not entitled, is something from which honest Democrats recoil. Mr. Tilden and Gov. Robinson have often illustrated that sort of party tactics in their past lives. Feigning acquaintance while concealing with Republicans against the regular nominations of the Democratic party. Tammany Hall has the honesty to reject the Tilden methods, and the courage to tell the truth and look the situation full in the face."

Where the end of all this will be we cannot pretend to forecast. It looks now as if disensions in the party would hand over New York to the Republicans. If Robinson should be nominated at Syracuse and then defeated, Mr. Tilden's hopes would be blasted at once. If he would agree to have nominated some man of unquestioned fidelity to the party, and, who at the same time would be heartily supported by the Tammany wing, he would assuredly have a better showing in the contest for the Presidential nomination.

—Rev. J. T. Whitfield, D. D., died at Enfield on Thursday last.

THE THREE POWERS—POLICY OF BISMARCK.

There is no doubt that at this time there is some bad feeling existing between Russia and Austria and Russia and Germany. The tone of the press in these countries is somewhat warlike, but we apprehend there will be no open or actual hostilities between these great Powers. Only last week the Grand Duke Vladimir and Grand Duke Alexis, sons of the Czar of Russia, were on a friendly visit to Emperor William, of Germany, at Potsdam.

But it is certain, none the less, that the Powers mentioned above are not altogether in an amiable mood towards each other. Germany and Austria are united in the present policy towards Russia. Two or three days ago Bismarck and Andrassy, who have no fancy for each other personally, were closeted all day. This probably bodes no good to Russia, specially as Andrassy, as it was announced, would assure Bismarck that his resignation of the Chancellorship of Austria, which he had held for eight years, would in no wise affect the policy agreed upon hitherto; but, to the contrary, the friendship of the two countries would be proved by deeds, if such should become necessary.

The origin of the disturbance in the manner in which certain sections of the Berlin treaty have been carried out. We find in a Northern exchange the following statement of the case: "It was provided by Article 23 that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. It was distinctly stated, however, that the government of Austria-Hungary did not wish to charge itself with the administration of the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, that the Turkish administration should continue in force in that district, but that Austria-Hungary reserved to itself the right, if the necessity should arise, to establish garrisons and to maintain military and commercial routes over the whole extent of that part of the ancient Vilayet of Bosnia. It was soon discovered that the necessity existed, and that to give effect to the treaty of Berlin, by insuring the maintenance of the new political condition as well as freedom and security of communication, it was necessary to take advantage of the rights reserved by the treaty, to occupy the extreme southeast corner of Bosnia. The attempt to occupy has not yet been wholly successful. It is, however, resolutely determined upon, and there can be no doubt that, early next year, unless war should meanwhile break out between Austria and Russia, Novi Bazar and the entire surrounding country will be in possession of Austrian troops, if not governed also by Austrian officials."

Novi-Bazar is regarded as the key, so to speak, to Bosnia. It is the great point of communication between Bosnia and Turkey. Russia is disappointed evidently in the turn of affairs. It expected that Austria would meet with great, if not insuperable, difficulties in carrying out her part of the Berlin treaty. But what has Germany to do with the quarrel or disappointments of Russia or the success of Austria? It appears even willing to appeal to arms if necessary. Why this? Let it be borne in mind that Austria is composed of many nationalities—of people of different races. Many of them are Germans and naturally gravitate to the great Empire which Bismarck's genius and Von Moltke's arms have solidified. Bismarck's work is not yet complete. His life-work needs to be crowned with one more splendid achievement. He wants all of the German-speaking provinces of Austria. Since he defeated Austria at Sadova that has been his policy. If he lives he will ultimately succeed. He does not wish to seriously cripple Austria or render it any less a great Power. It is essential to the peace of Europe that Austria should be kept up. To do this, whilst he means to have some of its territory that is necessary for German unity—his grand idea—he is willing to aid it in other directions, and to enable it to add to its own territory certain provinces that will still help in keeping it powerful. Bismarck's Eastern policy is thus easily discerned. If Austria finally obtains Bosnia and Herzegovina its strength will be unimpaired, though the two provinces that Bismarck covets should be added to Germany.

There will be no war, simply because Russia cannot afford to measure strength with Germany and Austria certainly united, and with a fair prospect of seeing Turkey added to the forces.

The Elizabeth City Carolinian says we are mistaken in classifying Wendell Phillips as a Republican. It says he never cast a Republican vote in his life. We make the correction willingly, as Mr. Phillips has enough sins to answer for without being accused wrongly of being a Republican.

There are many California merchants in New York at this time. They express a confident belief that there will be a general revival of California trade as soon as the elections are over.

BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Adjourned Meeting—Reduction of Assessments—Petitions—Regular Monthly Business, &c.

The Board of County Commissioners and the County Board of Assessors met at the Court House yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment from last meeting, and proceeded to the transaction of business.

All the members of the Boards were present. On motion it was ordered that the assessment on the valuation of the Wilmington Compress Company be reduced to \$50,000.

Ordered, that the assessment on the property in Harrett township owned by C. D. Myers be reduced to \$1,400.

Ordered, that the assessment on the property in Harrett township owned by R. K. Bryan be reduced to \$400.

The petition of Henry Nutt, for reduction of assessment, was granted.

The petition of Geo. H. Kelly, agent, for reduction of assessment, was not granted.

Application of Alex. Oldham, for reduction of assessment on mill property and dwelling, was not granted.

On application of W. B. McCoy, for a reduction of the assessment on his real estate, it was ordered that on the property in Block 151 the assessment be reduced to \$3,400; also, on property assessed in Block 151 at \$1,400, and in Block 166 the assessment be reduced to \$5,000.

It was ordered by the Board that C. H. Roberts, President of the Carolina Central Railway, be allowed to file the list of taxable property, consisting of the rolling stock of the said railway, for taxation, with a statement and protest attached. The list of said property, as given in, amounts to \$159,651. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of County Commissioners reconvened to take up the regular monthly business. Present, Col. W. L. Smith, Chairman, and Commissioners H. A. Bagg, J. A. Grady, B. G. Worth and James A. Montgomery.

The Board proceeded to revise the jury list for the ensuing year in compliance with the law.

The Treasurer submitted his monthly report, showing a balance in the general fund account due the Treasurer of \$161 80; school fund, balance on hand, \$6003 72, which was found correct.

The following resolution was offered and adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board be authorized to take the necessary steps to enforce the collection of the delinquent unpaid tax for the year 1878.

The Register reported \$13 30 paid over to the County Treasurer, as fees received for marriage licenses for the month of July.

An application from John Crawley, for license to retail spirituous liquors, for three months, was granted.

It was ordered that the Sheriff of New Hanover county be notified of the insufficiency as to the amount of his official bonds, one conditional for the collection, payment and settlement of the county poor, school and special taxes, and the other for the collection, payment and settlement of the public taxes; and, also, that he be notified to appear before the Board on the 15th inst.

It was ordered that Duncan Holmes be notified to put Little Bridge in good order. On motion, the Board adjourned to meet on the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JURORS FOR THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The following is the list of jurors, drawn yesterday, for the next term of the Criminal Court for New Hanover county:

- C. Eonett, Jas. R. Latta, Wm. McLaurin, Julius Thompson, Ezekiel Bonum, H. A. Hawes, H. W. McLaurin, Rob't. B. Freeman, Jas. T. Petteway, Harry Webb, T. B. Carney, W. T. Daggett, N. Jacobi, David B. Mosely, D. B. Mitchell, Dan'l. Davis, H. A. Alexander, E. J. Pennypacker, C. M. VanOrsdel, Jr., John Warner, E. S. Knight, W. J. Ennett, Chas. M. Bouham, T. C. James, W. T. Johnson, F. A. Schutte, R. F. Langdon, B. F. Penny, Andrew J. Walker.

Important case.

A case of considerable interest to stock owners and railroad men was brought up in Justice Gardner's court yesterday. Alonzo Mellis brought suit against the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company for the value of some stock killed by the outgoing passenger train on the night of the 24th inst., was decided yesterday by Justice Gardner in favor of the defendant, the Justice holding that the evidence brought out upon the trial rebutted the presumption raised by the statute of negligence on the part of the servants of the railroad company.

The Railroad Stock-Killing Case.

The case alluded to in yesterday's paper as brought before Justice Gardner, in which suit was brought by Mr. Alonzo Mellis against the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company for the value of some stock killed by the outgoing passenger train on the night of the 24th inst., was decided yesterday by Justice Gardner in favor of the defendant, the Justice holding that the evidence brought out upon the trial rebutted the presumption raised by the statute of negligence on the part of the servants of the railroad company.

The evidence was to the effect that the train was running on schedule time, at the rate of 25 miles an hour; that the engineer and fireman saw the cattle coming upon the track when about seventy feet away, and used every effort to stop the train when they saw them, but the train could not be stopped in time to prevent striking the cattle.

A three-masted lumber-laden schooner was reported to the Signal Officer in this city yesterday, as being ashore at New River. The intelligence came from the wife of the operator at that point, but as she could only send and not receive messages, it was not possible to learn anything more of the vessel. It is supposed, however, to have been the derelict schooner Marion Gage, reported as water-logged and abandoned some days ago.

Gen. Hood's Family.

A gentleman of this city (himself an old Confederate soldier), asks us to make the suggestion that steps be taken to raise something by contributions, in small amounts, from old soldiers of the late war, for the benefit of the family of the late Gen. Hood, who died recently of yellow fever in New Orleans. Gen. Hood's history, the circumstances attending his death, and the poverty of his little children, are facts too recently made public to need repetition here. A small amount from each old Confederate soldier would place this family of little orphans beyond the reach of want. Who'll start the ball?

A telegram, received last night from Fortress Monroe, states that a tug belonging to the Baker Wrecking Company had towed into Hampton Roads, yesterday, the British barque North Carolina, recently reported ashore at Signal Station No. 4, forty miles south of Cape Henry.

A DEMAND ON MR. HAYES.

The Stalwart Sentiment of the North as Reflected by its Organ. [Lemars Sentinel]

Now, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, President of the United States in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, counted in by Zach Chandler, and placed in the chair by Grant, taken from the gutter and seated on the throne, are you a man or a mouse? Such an opportunity as is now within your grasp comes but once in an era, and when utilized serves to mark the beginning of new epochs. Are you a game cock or a dunghill rooster? A bubble floating along on the turbulent waves of destiny, or a master-spirit evoked from the laboring ages? A fraud or a fact? Rutherford, from your eyrie cast your eye to the Southland, from swagging Kentucky to lying Louisiana, from chafing Carolina across cowardly Mississippi to brutal Texas, and note the camp-fires of rebellion and hate, burning in the eyes of the baffled traitors who sought to destroy this Nation. Note red-handed murderers and noon-day assassins, sitting in places of honor (providing one can conceive of an honorable plain such a land), and fanning anew the flames of treason, see there, down in Yazoo, in old Mississippi, Yazoo, the pride and glory of Kabeedom, the home of cowardly out-throats and States rights; the lair of human butchers and State sovereignty; the entrenched haunt of political assassination and last ditch State murder; the invulnerable citadel of murder and roaring champion of State constitutions; the portcullis of treason and implacable enemy of the Nation; we say, Rutherford, look down there, take your cue (if we were sure you were a reality and not a sham, we would say inspiration instead of cue), proclaim the States of Mississippi and Louisiana in open rebellion against the Nation, and declare every State of the old rebel Confederacy into a state of siege. Rutherford, dare you? The man who dares not is lost, or drifts along like a maggot on a chip into the oblivion from which he should never have emerged. Thirty million loyal hearts are behind you, Rutherford, are ready to echo the first note, that tolls of a grand strong purpose. This is a Nation. Rutherford, dare you say it?

Appleton Oakleah.

It is a deal of trouble to sift items from the piles of chaff in some of our exchanges. Under the head of local you will find advertisements, local doers, foreign news, &c. &c. If editors would only arrange under proper heads how much nearer, more workmanlike and easy of access would their columns be. It would save news editors much time and trouble.

The mother of H. F. Badger is anxious to know where he is now living. She has not heard from him since November, 1877. He was then near Castalia postoffice, N. C. It is supposed he went to Florida. North Carolina and Florida papers will confer a great favor by publishing this information sent to Mrs. M. G. Badger, Richmond, Va., who will be gratefully received.

Goldboro Messenger.

The smoke-house of Mr. Mathew Pike, in Pikeville township, was broken into Wednesday night of last week, and robbed of about 500 pounds of ham, and other provisions. The many friends of Rev. J. E. Mann, of the M. E. Conference, will be pained to learn that his health is greatly impaired. He passed here en route for the Hot Springs on Thursday. "Conkling" by publication is Major William A. Smith's ticket for the Presidency. Judge Settle, the Major says, is the greatest man living, and Conkling is the strongest Republican, even with the Sprague ticket.

Shelby Aurora.

We learn that the Rev. J. J. Sturges baptised and received twenty-five members into Antioch Baptist Church (where he has been conducting a protracted meeting) last Sunday. Cleaveland county can produce at least four aspirants for congressional honors. There are two cotton factories in this county, and they both do a good business. Eleven merchants left this place last Monday on the excursion to Norfolk. There were about thirty accessions to the church at Patterson's Springs during the camp meeting at that place. Shelby is said by strangers who have visited this summer to be one of the most thriving towns in the State.

Salisbury Watchman.

Bettie Austin, colored, was drowned at Second Creek bridge, on the old Mocksville road, last Wednesday evening. She was wading in it in order to get to the bridge, when she missed the bed of the road and got into a deep place recently washed out. She was accompanied by another negro woman, it seems, who rendered her assistance. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, by her business clerk, has sent us a postal, proposing to take Salisbury in her Southern tour this winter, and deliver one of her "Home Girls," "Home Life," &c., for \$60, and all other expenses paid for herself and one other.

Asheville Citizen.

The suit against the Cherokee Indians, which has been pending for some years, will come before Judge Patterson's court this week. It involves the fees of Major Rollins as attorney for the Indians in the recovery of lands originally purchased for them by William H. Thomas, embracing some 700,000 acres, and Major Rollins' claim is from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The Hon. Judge Wrightman, of Charleston, on Sunday dedicated Mount Pleasant M. E. church, located three miles north of Asheville, on the Beaver Dam road. Several important civil suits are being heard by His Honor Judge Green, this week. The famous Sulphur Springs suit is being argued upon some of the points bearing upon this vexed case. The track on the Western North Carolina Railroad has been laid between four and five miles this side of the tunnel, and it is believed by those having the work in charge that the road will be completed to the Swannanoa Bridge by the first of the year or soon thereafter.

Charlotte Observer.

A writer in the Salisbury Watchman makes bold to say that Article XXVIII of our State Constitution is nothing more or less than a gigantic stride in the direction of Communism. A conductor on the North Carolina Railroad, who has been running for two or three years, reports that at no time since his connection with the road has the travel going South been so heavy. He brought sixty-four through passengers to Charlotte yesterday morning, forty of whom took the Air-Line. The track has been laid five miles beyond the Swannanoa tunnel, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the work there is progressing satisfactorily. A man named Hall Neely, of Rowan county, fell from the east bound train on the Western North Carolina Railroad, Thursday, and his left arm cut off above the elbow and his skull fractured. Prof. Agostini, who opens a dancing school here on Monday, will probably carry on one in Concord at the same time. Our correspondent at Statesville sends the following: News of the killing of a man in Alleghany county reached this place this morning. It appears that two men, Waddell and Smith, had a difficulty about a piece of leather, and Smith drew a pistol and shot Waddell. Smith is in custody through this place this morning, said that two of the miners recently got into a difficulty and one of them was killed. A goodly number of preachers passed through town this morning on their way to City Church, nine miles west of town, to attend the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Prebytery, which convened there this morning.

Spirits Turpentine.

Morganton Blade: Bishop Lyman was in town this week, and held a conference with the Trustees of Wilberforce School, and he instructed to push the work forward with all possible dispatch.

Mr. Jos. W. Glenn, lawyer, of Reidsville, was thrown from a wagon near that place, last Friday and had a leg broken above the ankle. A special to the Danville News says fears of the necessity for amputation are entertained.

Hickory Press: Dr. E. O. Elliott, of the Sparkling Catawba Springs, has purchased a movable engine, which he intends using for conveying passengers to and from Hickory, for medicinal purposes, and to run stationary machinery.

Greensboro Central Protestant: Rev. W. S. Bynum, Episcopal minister of this place, has received and accepted a call to the rectory of St. Paul's Chapel in Winston. The report that diphtheria has broken out in Greensboro is untrue.

Chapel Hill Ledger: On Thursday last Col. H. B. Guthrie, Acting U. S. Deputy Marshal, arrested Dr. E. R. Williamson on a charge of violating the postal law. He was carried before Commissioner Strayhorn at Hillsboro and discharged.

Hickory Press: Bishop Lyman, assisted by Rev. Nelson Falls, held divine services in the Episcopal church yesterday and last night. The Lord's Supper was celebrated, and a great number were baptized and confirmed, and the services throughout of a very interesting character.

Warrenton Gazette: Herr Gilsey, a German farm laborer, was struck and instantly killed, last Friday, by a falling tree, while at work in the woods getting timber for Col. Lindsay Price. His skull was broken, and his right arm broken in two places, and one of his thighs broken and badly mangled.

There is no new thing underneath the sun, and yet to each of us all things are new; We join the long procession one by one, And what we pursue the false, and some the true.

But whatever leads to each one comes We cannot drown the sound of the muffled drums.

Appleton Oakleah.

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The mother of H. F. Badger is anxious to know where he is now living. She has not heard from him since November, 1877. He was then near Castalia postoffice, N. C. It is supposed he went to Florida. North Carolina and Florida papers will confer a great favor by publishing this information sent to Mrs. M. G. Badger, Richmond, Va., who will be gratefully received.

Goldboro Messenger.

The smoke-house of Mr. Mathew Pike, in Pikeville township, was broken into Wednesday night of last week, and robbed of about 500 pounds of ham, and other provisions. The many friends of Rev. J. E. Mann, of the M. E. Conference, will be pained to learn that his health is greatly impaired. He passed here en route for the Hot Springs on Thursday. "Conkling" by publication is Major William A. Smith's ticket for the Presidency. Judge Settle, the Major says, is the greatest man living, and Conkling is the strongest Republican, even with the Sprague ticket.

Shelby Aurora.

We learn that the Rev. J. J. Sturges baptised and received twenty-five members into Antioch Baptist Church (where he has been conducting a protracted meeting) last Sunday. Cleaveland county can produce at least four aspirants for congressional honors. There are two cotton factories in this county, and they both do a good business. Eleven merchants left this place last Monday on the excursion to Norfolk. There were about thirty accessions to the church at Patterson's Springs during the camp meeting at that place. Shelby is said by strangers who have visited this summer to be one of the most thriving towns in the State.

Salisbury Watchman.

Bettie Austin, colored, was drowned at Second Creek bridge, on the old Mocksville road, last Wednesday evening. She was wading in it in order to get to the bridge, when she missed the bed of the road and got into a deep place recently washed out. She was accompanied by another negro woman, it seems, who rendered her assistance. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, by her business clerk, has sent us a postal, proposing to take Salisbury in her Southern tour this winter, and deliver one of her "Home Girls," "Home Life," &c., for \$60, and all other expenses paid for herself and one other.

Asheville Citizen.

The suit against the Cherokee Indians, which has been pending for some years, will come before Judge Patterson's court this week. It involves the fees of Major Rollins as attorney for the Indians in the recovery of lands originally purchased for them by William H. Thomas, embracing some 700,000 acres, and Major Rollins' claim is from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The Hon. Judge Wrightman, of Charleston, on Sunday dedicated Mount Pleasant M. E. church, located three miles north of Asheville, on the Beaver Dam road. Several important civil suits are being heard by His Honor Judge Green, this week. The famous Sulphur Springs suit is being argued upon some of the points bearing upon this vexed case. The track on the Western North Carolina Railroad has been laid between four and five miles this side of the tunnel, and it is believed by those having the work in charge that the road will be completed to the Swannanoa Bridge by the first of the year or soon thereafter.

Charlotte Observer.

A writer in the Salisbury Watchman makes bold to say that Article XXVIII of our State Constitution is nothing more or less than a gigantic stride in the direction of Communism. A conductor on the North Carolina Railroad, who has been running for two or three years, reports that at no time since his connection with the road has the travel going South been so heavy. He brought sixty-four through passengers to Charlotte yesterday morning, forty of whom took the Air-Line. The track has been laid five miles beyond the Swannanoa tunnel, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the work there is progressing satisfactorily. A man named Hall Neely, of Rowan county, fell from the east bound train on the Western North Carolina Railroad, Thursday, and his left arm cut off above the elbow and his skull fractured. Prof. Agostini, who opens a dancing school here on Monday, will probably carry on one in Concord at the same time. Our correspondent at Statesville sends the following: News of the killing of a man in Alleghany county reached this place this morning. It appears that two men, Waddell and Smith, had a difficulty about a piece of leather