

Table with 2 columns: Months, Price. Rows for 12, 6, 3, 1 months and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 weeks.

Subscription Price. The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Term, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

GRANT AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The STAR mentioned that Grant was unfavorable to negro suffrage. It is known that John Russell Young, a distinguished journalist, accompanied Grant in his foreign travels and has published a work entitled "Around the World with Gen. Grant."

"Military rule would have been just to all—the negro, who wanted freedom, the white man, who wanted protection; and the Northern man, who wanted union. As State after State showed a willingness to come into the Union, not on their own terms, but upon ours, I would have admitted them. There would have been no universal suffrage necessary; and I think a mistake was made about suffrage. It was unjust to the negro to throw upon him the responsibility of citizenship and expect him to do so on even terms with his white neighbor. It was unjust to the North in giving the South negro suffrage we have given the old slave-holders forty votes."

The Republican party is very sick of their policy. They thought that by using the negro "as dumb driven cattle" that they could forever control them and through them the South. It was their purpose to continue in office indefinitely by bamboozing the uneducated and undisciplined negro recently made a freeman. They are disappointed, and now they are resorting to other methods not more creditable to regain power. But more of this hereafter.

We believe Grant is honest in what he says. We believe so for this reason: the writer of this asked him in November, 1865, what the Northern party proposed to do with the negro in regard to voting. He was then a Democrat. We remember distinctly his reply, and it was this: "I will tell you what I heard Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, say recently. Said that gentleman, if the Republican party give the right of suffrage to the negro the Democrats will carry Pennsylvania by a hundred thousand majority." Grant was evidently opposed to it then.

GLUCOSE SUGAR.

A communication in the New York Herald directs attention to the deleterious elements of glucose sugar, and the danger with which it threatens the public. It is insisted that every household in the land is interested in this matter. It is contended that there is a very great difference between cane sugar and glucose sugar. The latter is made from the grape by the aid of sulphuric acid, and is, therefore, considered neither pure nor wholesome. The Herald article says:

"Small as has been the proportion of this sugar used its effects have been sufficiently marked to arrest the attention of many of our sagacious physicians, who have already sounded their warnings against its use. They have told us that the fearful increase of that deadly disease, which was rarely heard of until glucose sugar made its appearance (Bright's disease of the kidneys), is due to the impurities that insidiously lurk in glucose sugar. Professor Kidder, the celebrated chemist of the Michigan Agricultural College, announces that of 17 samples of table syrup recently examined by him fifteen proved to be made of glucose, one of which contained 141 grains of oil of vitriol and 724 grains of lime to the gallon. Another, which had caused serious sickness to an entire family known to him, contained 72 grains of oil of vitriol, 28 grains of copperas and 368 grains of lime to the gallon.

"If these are facts then the mixture of glucose sugar with anything is adulteration, and a villainous one at that. It is for an article possessing these deleterious elements, and a stupid one to purchase ten pounds for the sweetening that is contained in six of pure cane sugar.

Housekeepers should endeavor to provide themselves with pure, unadulterated articles of food. It is very difficult, we grant, to do this, for in this time of humbuggery and

THE WEEKLY STAR.

fraud almost everything is subjected to the plastic hand of adulterators and deceivers.

NORTH CAROLINA AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.

A gentleman, in a private letter, has given us some reports of good farming. He cautioned us that we must not publish, but as the STAR is endeavoring to foster home industries, to increase State pride, to prevent industrious people from leaving their homes and seeking their fortunes in distant States, to show by actual statistics what North Carolina farming can accomplish, we take the liberty of disregarding our friend's injunction. We have long sought to make known any excellent results secured by planters, and to convince the incredulous or ignorant that our State possesses extraordinary resources and admirable farming facilities. It is time our North Carolina papers were emulating in part the example of the papers of the Northwest. They give large space to publishing facts, figures, and results concerning their sections. They are constantly directing attention, in long and elaborate articles, to the very marked advantages offered, and by the power of iteration, exaggeration, misrepresentation and "blarney," they are increasing daily the tide of immigration. We do not propose to copy the bad but the good; not to exaggerate, but to state facts; not to deceive by false representations, but to attract by the power of truth. The high-wrought pictures of the Western papers are not necessary in North Carolina. Any man who will enter North Carolina by the way of our remarkable series of inland seas on the East and traverse the State in every direction until he enters Cherokee, will be impressed with the wonderful diversity and variety of our resources. In no section is there a surer reward for intelligent, well-directed labor, if applied to the farm, fisheries, mines, mechanics, sheep raising, cotton manufacturing, etc. North Carolina is indeed peculiarly favored by a benign and propitious Providence. She offers to-day a grand field for all kinds of enterprises, and invites to her wide domains all who are willing to aid in developing her rich and abundant resources.

Big for the statistics. We give first some farming operations of Messrs. J. L. Clute & Bro., Faison, Duplin county. Two years ago they bought a \$10,000 farm, and they expect the farm will pay the debt. They say:

"We made last year with three horses and ten hands, (counting ourselves as two), 61 bales of cotton, 450 pounds each, and will have corn to sell; will make about 1,600 pounds of pork, (hog cholera cleaned us out two years ago, and we have not got a start of hogs yet). Year before last we made 43 bales cotton, 478 average; 500 bushels potatoes, &c., and sold 200 bushels of corn. We expect to do better this year, as we will run five plows ourselves, and we are getting the old farm in good fix."

Now we will turn again to the tobacco section, and must fall back on Granville and the Oxford *Torchlight* of the 20th of January. Mr. M. W. Veazey worked three hands. He made 70 barrels of corn, 80 bushels wheat, 100 bushels oats. He raised 100 bushels chafas besides other crops. His tobacco crop was 4,000 pounds of the bright. It will fetch \$800, or more. His crops equal \$1,280—a little over \$425 to the hand. We suppose there are several hundred farmers in Granville who do as well or better. We copy this not as an extraordinary example, but as good average farming.

Mr. W. A. Lunsford made 5,000 pounds of bright yellow tobacco. He averaged \$30 per hundred for crop. This is \$1,500. He raised home supplies. He worked three hands, average per hand for tobacco alone \$500. The best farming in Granville, as our readers have learnt from former articles, produces from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per hand.

Mr. W. H. Boyd worked thirty hands. His crop was as follows:

"17,500 pounds fine flue cured tobacco, 15 bales cotton; corn, 477 barrels, (no guess work,) but for drought would have made 750 barrels; 600 bushels wheat, 1,250 bushels oats, and good crops of peas and potatoes. Pork to sell."

He sold his second quality of tobacco for \$30 per hundred weight. If he averages \$25 his tobacco will bring him \$4,375. Putting his corn at \$4 (there was a short crop throughout that section) his cotton at \$50 a bale, his wheat at \$1.25, his oats at 75 cents, his pork at \$7, and his total crop would fetch in the neighborhood of \$8,800.

Stephen Satterwhite worked four

hands. He paid for labor and fertilizers \$432. Result: 9,450 pounds fine tobacco, 75 barrels corn, 130 bushels wheat, and (small crop) 250 bushels oats. The tobacco crop is a superior one, very large and heavy. Putting his tobacco at \$20, and his corn, wheat, &c., at the above prices, and he would receive some \$2,540—an average of over \$830 to a hand, or \$2,108 clear profit.

W. H. Green worked self and three boys—his sons. He made 5,500 lbs. fine yellow tobacco, 75 bbls. corn, 70 bushels wheat, and 160 bushels oats, besides other small crops. Present tobacco crop is the best he ever made, and his average for former crops has been \$30. Total outlay \$51. The *Torchlight* says:

"Four years ago he had the misfortune to have his dwelling burnt. Since then he has rebuilt. Pack house and other farm houses have recently been built, all first class.

"Tobacco crop at former prices, (and it will sell for more) will bring him \$1,550; corn crop at \$4, will be \$300; wheat crop at \$1.50, is \$105; oats at 75 cents per bushel, \$120. To say nothing of his pork for family use, and other small crops, we have a total of \$2,175 made at an outlay of less than \$75. This farming will compare favorably with that of any section in America, and there is room enough in the county for 10,000 farmers who can do just as well, if they will come here and exercise the same push and good judgment."

We published two months ago some tobacco sales of Mr. Arnold Borden, of Goldsboro. He recently averaged \$48.70 for 3,000 pounds raised in Wayne. He has sold 14,000 pounds, average not given. He got as high as \$60 for some. It is important, in order to learn the profits of tobacco farming, that the number of hands, horses, acres, amount paid for fertilizers, &c., should be given. First rate tobacco land will make from \$300 to \$500 to the acre. Such results are obtained in Granville every year by the best farmers, save when the crop is injured. Dennis Tilley has made as high as \$600 per acre for four acres. We shall give other facts and figures from time to time.

WISDOM AMONG STATESMEN.

Wade Hampton is not only the first citizen of South Carolina, but he is the first soldier also. No South Carolinian has so much reputation abroad, or exerts so much influence. He is a man of broad views and exalted patriotism. He is a wise man and an honest man in these times when there is not too much of wisdom or honesty. He has enemies at home. There are men in his State of talents and influence who antagonize him violently. He is not radical enough in his views for them. Probably some of them would like to have his place. Some of his constituents wrote to him not long ago inquiring how it was he did not combat "the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party, and agitate for the repeal of legislation not agreeable to the Southern idea of the Constitution." The Senator replied, of course, and among other things said:

"Suppose the Confederacy had succeeded in establishing a separate form of government; then let us go further and imagine a Union general elected to serve in the Congress at Richmond. How long do you suppose his defense of his course during the war, and what he thought should be done with its logical results, would be tolerated? Not a moment. Our situation at Washington is directly parallel, and when we talk about the war, or make any attempts to change its results, we run counter to the vast North that conquered us."

The trouble with Senator Hampton is he is a statesman. He has eyes, ears and an understanding. He sees the folly of fighting in 1880 on the issues of 1861 or the issues of 1865. He finds that every time a Southern man becomes aggressive in Congress he only makes capital for the opposition. Senator Hampton knows the power of education and association. He knows that much of our Southern opinions and principles are the genuine resultants of the school of politics in which we are educated. He knows that thousands of men who accept, correctly as we most steadfastly believe, the interpretation of the Constitution as given by Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Bledsoe and other illustrious Southrons would have been deceived by the glossings and false theories of Story, Webster and other Northern writers who have attempted to expound the great Instrument, had they been born and been reared in some Northern State. Hence he does not hesitate to say that when the North becomes aroused at what it conceives to be a purpose to disturb the results of the war that it is right from their standpoint. He frankly says:

"If I had been on that side I would never consent that a single one of the logical re-

sults of the war should be even threatened. It is the wisest folly on our part to threaten them or seek to undo them."

This the South understands. The number of intelligent men among us who would follow the lead of the extremists is small. The Southern people are far more conservative than the Northern people suppose. They really desire peace, and they do not favor the introduction of any measures that tend to widen the breach or to intensify angry feelings. Senator Hampton is as true to his people and his section as the needle to the pole, but he has wisdom, sagacity, and a high sense of propriety.

NORTH CAROLINA AT SEVEN PINES.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines has been published, and for the first time, in the May number of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*. In it he does full justice to Gen. D. H. Hill's division, which was composed exclusively of North Carolinians.

We quote from Gen. Johnston: "The principal attack was made by Major-General Longstreet, with his own and Major-General D. H. Hill's division—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, admirably commanded and most gallantly led, forced their way through the ranks, which formed the enemy's external defenses, and stormed their entrenchments by a determined and irresistible rush. \* \* \* The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and entrenchments. At each new position they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repeat repeated efforts to retake the works which they had carried. But their advance was never successfully resisted."

We doubt if any more splendid fighting was done during the war than by Hill's North Carolina boys at Seven Pines. Their loss was fearful. The regiment commanded by Maj. Bryan Grimes (afterwards Major-General) lost terribly. We have forgotten the precise figures, but our recollection is that during the war no Confederate regiment lost so heavily in one fight, with the exception, possibly, of the 26th (Vance's old regiment, commanded by Col. Harry Burgwyn, who was killed), at Gettysburg. We remember that one company, commanded by Capt. David M. Carter (afterwards Colonel, and one of the ablest men of North Carolina in the last half of the nineteenth century), had every man in it but one or two killed or wounded, and it was some eighty strong when it entered the fight. Capt. Carter was desperately wounded.

It is to be regretted that the reports are so written that you must know how troops were brigaded in order to understand what particular States were represented in a given battle. Whiting's and Pettigrew's brigades did some good fighting at Seven Pines.

We noted recently the unfavorable effects produced upon the English voters by the advocacy of the Beaconsfield Ministry of German and Austrian Government organs. The English did not relish such advocacy. The following from the *New York Sun* tells how the great Tory organ of England regards the approaching election in this country. The *Sun* says:

"The London Times is out for Grant for the next President of the United States. Why should it not be? The Times is the leading royal and imperial journal of the world. Why should it not be in favor of the anti-Democratic—the imperial—candidate for President of this country? It seems a little odd that just as the Liberals are coming into power in England, the Times should be trying to establish imperialism here. The American people will disappoint that hope."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*—the ablest paper supporting Grant for a third term—says of his recent speeches, that are thought to be bids for the Southern vote and to indicate a modifying of bitterness towards the Southern people:

"There is not a syllable that conflicts with his stalwart utterances of the past; on the contrary his speeches were brave, though kindly reiteration of his expressions upon the same subject while President of the United States. Mark the resemblance."

It may be, after all, that Grant will stand by his old talk and old policy and old friends, if he should by any evil luck be again seated in the Presidential Chair.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In 1868 the national debt was \$2,611,687,851. Grant was in power eight years. During those eight years the debt was reduced to \$2,180,395,067.15. The financial records show that but for the wide-spread corruption, thieving, profligacy, wastefulness and extravagance the debt would have been reduced six or eight hundred million more. It is well known that the taxes were most extraordinary, and that hundreds of million dollars were collected from the people and absolutely stolen, misapplied, or wasted. Under Hayes there has been no reduction of the public debt, in spite of heavy taxes and the so called great financial ability of the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman.

Hayes went into office on March 4, 1877. The first year the public debt actually rose from \$2,180,395,067 to \$2,205,301,392. By the end of 1878 it had risen still higher, and by July, 1879, it had attained to \$2,349,767,482. That is to say, it was as great in 1879 as it was in 1872, after hundreds of millions had been raised by taxation for the purpose of paying off the debt. Grant was bad enough, but under him the public debt was reduced \$430,292,598—an annual average of \$53,000,000 in round numbers. Under Hayes it has actually increased \$56,000,000 in round numbers annually.

Does this not show that there is necessity for not only a change of Presidents, but a change of parties? The people—the heavily-burdened taxpayers, must think so. Think of it, taxpayers; under Hayes the debt increases every month \$4,500,000. That is enough to run the State government of North Carolina for eight years. No people can be prosperous and contented with extravagant, unfaithful and dishonest officials. There ought to be a change, and there will be a change in 1881, if the people themselves are not corrupt enough to approve corruption and wastefulness in their servants.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

We have received a little book of 64 pages entitled "Appleton's Readers a Failure." It is prepared by a scholarly hand and perhaps in the interest of some rival house. But be that as it may it is most damaging. We apprehend that no educated teacher (there are many teachers who are not educated) after reading this criticism would be willing to introduce them into his school. Some of the criticism is strained, but no little of it is well founded. Possibly any other series of readers if subjected to the same severe tests would be found equally defective. We note the attack because it shows first how imperfect are most school books made to sell; second, how difficult it is to select the best; third, how impossible it is to give general satisfaction, as every qualified and experienced teacher will be sure to have preferences based upon tests or reasons of his own; fourth, how important it is to look before you leap; fifth, the unwisdom of adopting any series. Some may be good whilst other books of the series may be poor.

As we said recently, it is better to leave the matter to the judgment of intelligent teachers, or to qualified county boards, rather than to one man in a State, or to one set of men be they ever so wise. There are local reasons that ought to be considered. We believe it is proposed to introduce Appleton's Series into the public schools of North Carolina.

The essay of Judge Black in the *North American Review* for May is one of the most vigorous papers we ever read. It is caustic but fair, and is an overwhelming reply to Mr. Boutwell on the third-term heresy. It will prove a tremendous campaign document if Grant is the Republican nominee, as he will probably be. Judge Black is very famous as a political controversialist, and he has easily demolished the ablest men he has met in discussion. He has rarely written with more elegance, power and felicity than in the paper referred to.

The Czar Alexander II, the most liberal and humane monarch who ever sat upon the throne of Russia, has outlived all of his race. Seriously threatened as his life has been often he has passed his sixty-second birthday, which he celebrated by liberating six thousand prisoners. If his life should be destroyed by vio-

lence the hand that lays him low will visit a great affliction upon the people of Russia, for he will have slain the mildest of all the Emperors, and will have placed possibly a stronger hand and more resolute will in power.

Death of Col. Henry G. Flanner.

After lingering speechless and unconscious for one week, lacking only a few hours, Col. Henry G. Flanner breathed his last yesterday afternoon, about twenty minutes after 3 o'clock, his disease being paralysis. The sad announcement, though not unexpected, was received with feelings of the profoundest sorrow and regret. Stricken down while apparently the very picture of good health, it was difficult to realize that we were to see his once familiar face on our streets no more. Dr. Flanner leaves a good record behind him. He was a native of Newbern, in this State, but has lived in Wilmington from his youth, being a son of the late Bennett Flanner, of this place. He studied medicine with Dr. W. G. Thomas, of this city, just previous to the commencement of the late war, and subsequently graduated in New York. When the trouble between the States commenced, he enlisted as a private in Company I, 15th N. C. Regiment, then known as the Wilmington Rifle Guards. After serving one year he was made 2d Lieutenant in Latham's Battery of Field Artillery, entering for the war. The company served with great gallantry in Virginia. Capt. Latham resigning, he was succeeded by Capt. Potts, who lost his life at Spotsylvania Court House, whereupon Lieutenant Flanner was promoted to the vacancy, which position he retained and filled with honor to himself and his country until the Battery was surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

In partnership with his relative, Dr. W. H. Green, he has been conducting the drug business since the war, and in March, 1877, he was elected by the Democrats a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Second Ward, which position he worthily filled until his death, having, on several occasions, served as temporary Mayor. He was Captain of the Cape Fear Light Artillery for a short time, being mainly instrumental in its organization, was subsequently made Major of the Artillery Battalion, and resigned to accept a position on the Governor's staff as Chief of Artillery, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Flanner was in the 41st year of his age. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, from St. James' Church.

The Tax on Liquor Dealers.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that the State Treasurer has given a construction of an act passed at the recent special session of the General Assembly reducing the tax on liquor dealers. The Act reduced the purchase tax in section 10, Schedule B, to two and one-half per cent, and the license taxes in section 11, to two dollars and fifty cents per month on retailers of spirituous liquors, and two dollars per month on retailers of malt liquors only.

The following is the opinion of the Treasurer, and is concurred in by the Attorney General.

"Section 3 of the act provides that this act shall not be construed to impair the effect of the said revenue act (of 1879) for the present fiscal year. As the fiscal year expires on the 30th day of September, the reductions do not take effect until after that date, and all purchases made, or licenses issued, before the first day of October next, are subject to the taxes under the revenue act of March 14, 1879, and the provision in the amendatory act going into effect after the first day of July, 1880, taken in connection with section 3, as above, fixes the time at October 1st, 1880."

The vessel alluded to in our last as having put in at New Inlet and being anchored in the bay not far from the rock wall, proves to be the Russian Schooner *Catharine Marie*, Capt. C. Rosenberg, from Bermuda for this port, being consigned to Messrs. E. Peschau & Westermann, and chartered by Messrs. Robinson & King. Owen Burney, one of the Custom House officials, who boarded her yesterday, reports that she is still at anchor within about a half mile of the rock wall and near the Inlet, in about four fathoms of water. Capt. Rosenberg stated that as no pilot came on board, in response to his signal, and anticipating a storm, he put in at the point where he anchored, being guided by his chart; that no damage has been sustained by the vessel so far, and that he expects to get out with the first southwest wind. The chart alluded to is said to be five years old. The schooner is light, drawing only about five feet nine inches, we understand.

Bladen Democratic Convention.

By telegram from Abbottsburg last night we learn that the convention of the Democratic party of Bladen county, to appoint delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions, was held at Elizabethtown yesterday.

Our telegram states that a solid Stedman delegation was appointed to the Congressional Convention, and that a resolution instructing the delegates to support Major Stedman for the nomination was unanimously adopted.

Col. John A. McDowell was Chairman of the convention.

Special Term of the Criminal Court.

We learn that Judge Meares has issued his order for a special term of the Criminal Court for this county, to commence on Monday, the 24th inst. This is done in consequence of the fact that the Superior Court for this county meets on Monday, the 31st of May.

The Register of Deeds issued only two marriage licenses during the past week, both of which were for colored couples.

Spirits Turpentine.

Concord Register: The Commencement at the North Carolina College embraces Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25th and 26th. Col. Charles R. Johnson, the editor of the *Charlotte Observer*, will address the Literary Societies on the 26th.

Washington Press: On Friday morning last, as the bands at the fishery of Mr. Jacob Cwindell, about one mile above the bridge, had just finished putting out the seine, one Jordan Williams, colored, was drawn overboard by the line, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned.

The *Kinston Journal* attacks Judge Avery and asks his impeachment. The *New Bernes Nut Shell* replies and says: "From what we have learnt from other papers we were informed that Judge Avery, the editor of the *Charlotte Observer*, will address the Literary Societies on the 26th."

Raleigh Christian Advocate: Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, D. D., will deliver the address at the close of the school at Kretser's 1st of June. Mrs. F. M. Bumpass, of Greensboro, North Carolina, will attend the Missionary meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, in May. The North Carolina delegates to the Northern Methodist General Conference are Wilson W. Morgan—Reserve, Mango G. Croom, Lay, Matthew M. Alison—Reserve, Wm. R. Popenix.

Raleigh News: In Seventy-first township, Cumberland county, last Friday and Saturday, respectively, Misses Sallie and Kate, the lovely and accomplished daughters of Capt. Douglas M. Douglas, died of the whooping-cough, contracted while at school at Rockfish; the rest of his family are seriously sick with the same disease, and the Captain has the sympathies of the entire community. Whooping-cough and measles are very prevalent in that section and very fatal.

Charlotte Observer: Gen. John A. Young, of this city, has been chosen to deliver the literary address before the students of Trinity College on approaching commencement, and we understand that he will accept the invitation. Gov. Jarvis has pardoned Matthews and Humphreys, who were convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Oscar Butler, in Yadkin county, three years ago. A very superior quality of white or porcelain clay is obtained in the vicinity of Salem.

Milton Chronicle: The revival of religion in the Baptist church of this place, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Hutton, who is a native of this county, the pastor, still continues. Up to Monday we understand that about sixty odd have made a profession. We never witnessed a more powerful assault upon Satan's kingdom than this revival gentleman wages. A number of the converts have been immersed and attached themselves to the Baptist church. We hear of no less a number who will connect themselves with the Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

Charlotte Democrat: The *Saratoga* of the 23d inst., published at Saratoga, N. Y., contains the following notice: "We had a call from our townsman Wm. K. Young yesterday, after an absence of nearly five months. Most of the time he informs us was spent in North Carolina, traveling in private conveyance, and in the evening took an interest in the highest terms of the people, of their loyalty and material prosperity, and says there is no State in the Union where there can be shown a better return on an investment. He says if he ever makes his home anywhere except in Saratoga, it will be in the Old North State."

Elizabeth City Economist: We understand that the contractors to build the E. C. & N. Railroad have arranged to make the town of Berkley, Va., its northern terminus at the harbor of Norfolk, Va. We also learn that the contractors at Grinnick Run Swamp, the dividing line between Camden and Currituck counties, and that they expect to finish the work of grading the road to the Virginia line by the first of May. This will be about one-third of the whole distance. Camden items: The forest fire of last week did incalculable damage to lumber, fences and other property, in this county. Several houses that stood in the path of the fire, and were destroyed by the fire. The steam saw mill of W. R. Abbott was destroyed by fire on Sunday week. W. G. Taylor's house and furniture were destroyed by fire on the 13th inst.

Salisbury Watchman: Miss Annie Craige fell from a vehicle while on a picnic excursion, Saturday, and received a severe cut on the head. On Monday a horse ran away with a buggy in which were Mr. and Mrs. Cady. Mrs. Cady received slight injuries. Four specimens of gold, the weight two pounds avoirdupois, were exhibited here to-day. Since May 8th, 1879, 1,651,000 pounds of hay have been shipped from this place. This much that we know of, besides much of which we do not know. The price of hay in this county is booming. Northern capitalists are beginning to appreciate our hidden treasures, and are investing their means in our mines. Saturday night a colored man broke into a freight car on the North Carolina Railroad, fell from the top of a car while the train was making forty miles an hour. He was tumbled near the National Cemetery, but of course his feet hit first and he received no injury.

Greensboro Patriot: The work on the monument to be erected and unveiled on the battlefield of Alamance on May 29th, is being pushed forward to completion by Messrs. W. F. Ireland and James A. Dawson at their lapidary at Company shops. The granite in the monument will all be taken from the quarries in Alamance county. A piece of cannon, a sword, a ball, a gold button, a silver coin, and a gourd, relics of the battle-field of Alamance, will be on exhibition the 29th of May. The daily edition of the *Patriot* will be furnished at \$2 per year, \$1.75 for six months, or \$1.00 for three months. Messrs. Houston & Brother, of this city, have bought and sold since December 1st, 1879—97,126 lbs. of rags. The same firm bought and sold during the year 1878, 114,788 rabbit skins, and 7,980 other fur skins. During the year 1879 they bought and sold 143,544 rabbit skins, and 15,972 other fur skins. For 1880 up to yesterday afternoon, they have bought and sold 202,713 rabbit skins, and 9,053 other fur skins.

Tarboro Southern: Yes, it has become painfully quite to hear of the "paranormal claims" of certain parties. It is a chief privilege and glorious attribute, inseparable from a republic, that one man has as much right to hold office as another. Rev. J. E. Mann, Presiding Elder of this District, has preached eighteen times in the last seventeen days. His District is in truly a praiseworthy condition, we learn.

At the residence of Mr. John A. Moore, on Thursday, April 15, 1880, by H. G. Nobles, J. P., Mr. J. L. Ballard, Jr., of Pitt county, and Miss Maggie Moore, of Beaufort county. A duckie sweet, a duckie Mallard, the duckie of J. L. Ballard. When duckies small fill the floor, He'll think o' the day he wanted Moore. In Col. John L. Bridgers' pack of hounds a hound mother has adopted a couple of young foxes as her own offspring, and she nurses them, with her own two puppies, in the greatest harmony. Whittaker's correspondent: At this writing we have fifteen good business houses, notwithstanding the loss by fire, we always have about one hundred and ten dwelling houses, three churches and two schools, all of which are well patronized.