The Weekly Star.

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3	3.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	28.00	50.00
4	4.00	6.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
5	5.00	7.00	11.00	13.00	18.00	24.00	42.00	70.00
6	6.00	8.00	13.00	15.00	21.00	28.00	48.00	80.00
7	7.00	9.00	15.00	17.00	24.00	32.00	55.00	90.00
8	8.00	10.00	17.00	19.00	27.00	36.00	60.00	100.00
9	9.00	11.00	19.00	21.00	30.00	40.00	65.00	110.00
10	10.00	12.00	21.00	23.00	33.00	44.00	70.00	120.00
11	11.00	13.00	23.00	25.00	36.00	48.00	75.00	130.00
12	12.00	14.00	25.00	27.00	39.00	52.00	80.00	140.00
13	13.00	15.00	27.00	29.00	42.00	56.00	85.00	150.00
14	14.00	16.00	29.00	31.00	45.00	60.00	90.00	160.00
15	15.00	17.00	31.00	33.00	48.00	64.00	95.00	170.00
16	16.00	18.00	33.00	35.00	51.00	68.00	100.00	180.00
17	17.00	19.00	35.00	37.00	54.00	72.00	105.00	190.00
18	18.00	20.00	37.00	39.00	57.00	76.00	110.00	200.00
19	19.00	21.00	39.00	41.00	60.00	80.00	115.00	210.00
20	20.00	22.00	41.00	43.00	63.00	84.00	120.00	220.00
21	21.00	23.00	43.00	45.00	66.00	88.00	125.00	230.00
22	22.00	24.00	45.00	47.00	69.00	92.00	130.00	240.00
23	23.00	25.00	47.00	49.00	72.00	96.00	135.00	250.00
24	24.00	26.00	49.00	51.00	75.00	100.00	140.00	260.00
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INSANITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Insanity is said to be greatly on the increase in this country and it is not a matter for surprise. The mind is most delicately balanced and it does not require a very great deal to shove it off its original poise. A great shock of any kind, such as a sudden loss of property or great bereavements or any other form of intense distress, may unhinge the mind and a man may become suddenly deranged. Thousands of people died in the South because of the sad results of the war. In the North the mania for riches is so great that insanity must increase. To get rich is the aspiration and dream of tens of thousands. To live in fine houses, wear costly fabrics, have sumptuous ablest and splendid equipages appear to be the chief desire and the special aim of most people. They do not care or know anything of intellectual pleasure—of communing with the great men of the last four thousand years, of gathering the maxims and pure mental coin that the men of genius and learning have bequeathed to them and to generations unborn as yet. All is hurry and all is excitement to accumulate wealth, and every energy of mind and body is kept night and day on the stretch. The result is—increased and increasing insanity.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives some instructive statistics. It says:

"In twenty years the ratio of increase has been so rapid as to treble the figures of 1860. In that year there were 24,042 insane persons out of our total population of 31,478,-321. In 1880 the population was 50,155,-783, while the number of insane had risen to 91,974, or 1,834 to every million of the population."

The increase may be accounted for in part upon the principles of heredity. A father goes mad, and his children inherit more or less of the same tendency. Then there is the fearful intemperance that kills and maddens so many. The asylums are overflowing, and yet not half of the insane are in them. The *Inter-Ocean* bears this testimony:

"The condition of many asylums is frightful. The patients are huddled upon one another, left in filth, and given the least possible care. They are often treated like mangy dogs, the keepers having no more humane wish than to prevent their escape from the degrading surroundings that aggravate instead of abating the disease."

Our North Carolina asylums are humanely managed. There has been some disposition to reduce the expenses too much. Humanity and science alike demand sufficient appropriations and we hope that it can never be said truthfully of North Carolina that as the other States advanced in a spirit of benevolence and mercy that she retrograded and whilst spending lavishly in other directions laid the paralyzing hand of stingy economy on the public charities.

NO TUNNEL ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

We are not surprised to see the action of the joint committee of the British Parliament in the matter of the tunnel under the English Channel. We would be surprised if a majority of the Parliament could be induced to vote for its construction. For eight hundred years the French and the English have been hostile. The Channel is narrow—the tunnel would be less than twenty miles in length, we believe, if constructed—and it is the opinion of a great many able civilians and competent soldiers that it would be hazardous to construct such "a hole in the ground," as Mr. Bright called it. It is also true that statesmen like John Bright and military men think otherwise

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—that from the tunnel there could not possibly be any danger to the British. But there is a difference of opinion, and it is not difficult to conceive how there might be danger. The safe side is not to construct the tunnel. The Creator has placed Great Britain in the ocean, thus isolating it from the balance of the Continent. It will be wise to let the arrangement continue. A hostile force might steal through and get control of the British end of the tunnel and hold it long enough for France to pour through her myriads of soldiers.

It is very easy to ridicule the fears of the Englishers, but time and experiment could alone prove that these fears were idle. It might prove a very hazardous experiment. The Duke of Cambridge, at the head of the army, says that one tunnel, if successful, would lead to many others, and all would be difficult to defend. Sir Lentom Stevens gives it as his opinion that "a government insane enough to allow the tunnel to be built would be insane enough for anything." Everybody knows if there were a half dozen tunnels now in use that with the present state of affairs between France and England there would be ten-fold the uneasiness in Britain that there now is.

The stormy Channel has been a bulwark of defence for England against the Franks and their descendants since the Jutes, Angles, Saxons and other tribes first descended from their Northern homes. It would be foolish for any speculative gains to lessen the defence or to hazard the chances of loss. The importance of this bulwark which nature had given to England was always understood. Shakespeare has voiced it in words as immortal as genius. Said he of his native island:

"This royal throne of Kings, this sceptered Isle,
This Earth of Majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise;
This fortress, built by Nature for herself;
Against infection and *the hand of war;*
This happy breed of men, this little world;
This precious stone set in a silver sea,
Which serves it *in the office of a wall,*
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands;
This blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this England,
Dear for her reputation through the world."

Mrs. Knott, the Halifax, N. C., unfortunate lady who fled from her husband, an account of which appeared in the papers, died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 10th inst., aged twenty-six, and had a pauper's burial. She is described as having been very handsome and of refined manners. She was a Miss Sherin, and her father is said to live not far from Littleton.

THE SONS OF THE SOIL.

An address delivered before Pantego Institute, on the 15th of June last, by Mr. John S. Long, of New Berne, has been read by us with pleasure and admiration. The subject is "The Sons of the Soil." The address has been printed in neat pamphlet form. Mr. Long is one of the gifted men of North Carolina with the pen. There is in this address, as in all of his published productions that have come under our eye, an exceeding opulence of rhetoric, but rhetoric beautiful, scholarly, glowing and often richly freighted. He sails in no dilapidated schooner or battered and bruised brig, but in an argosy grandly bedecked, richly stored, with silken sails thrown to the winds, with streamers fluttering in the breeze, and onward it sails to music that floats softly over the "dark blue sea." There is a classical elegance of diction and of illustration in this speech. There are indeed but few Carolinians who combine so much of passionate thought with such exquisite powers of expression. The finest of all Tenth of May addresses we have read was the one he delivered in New Berne some ten or twelve years ago.

In the address before us Mr. Long is practical and forceful as well as rhetorical. He shows in handling his theme that he has reflected upon it and has knowledge of the educational outlook in North Carolina, what is imperatively needed and how to remedy the curse of illiteracy. We have found much in the address to indorse. Of the public schools Mr. Long says:

"Our Public School system is moderately beneficial, but is greatly defective. It is beneficial, because it reaches the most helpless and impoverished classes of the people. But after all it is only a rush light where electric lamps should be burning. To teach a child only four months out of twelve, to furnish him with inferior teachers by offering a premium for ignorance, to operate a whole county upon a pecuniary outfit hardly equal to the necessities of a single first-class institution, to engage a Superintendent upon a salary hardly sufficient to keep him out of the poor house, and then to criticise his scholarship and fidelity, to build shabby school houses as breeding places for pneumonia and consumption, and then to scatter them at such distances as to make them inaccessible to many, these things have made up the record of Public Schools in North Carolina."

He pays a fitting tribute to the Graded Schools. He says:

"The Graded School is the last contrivance of educated experience to supply the intellectual necessities of youth. And it must be admitted, that this infant giant is working wonders among the people. It gathers a score of schools into one, wields the entire body with military exactness, economizes the labors of its teachers, simplifies and methodizes the instruction of the pupil, and makes education a powerful system that banishes in a moment all the irregularities which thoroughly diseased the old methods of mental training in this land."

But these schools are confined to towns and villages and are expensive. This Mr. Long points out. The classical and graded schools meet certain wants, but the masses must look to the common schools. We quote a few lines from what Mr. Long says on this point.

"What sort of a system should we call approximately perfect? One that furnishes complete educational facilities, harmoniously arranged, from the primer school up to the university. In our present condition, while there are plenty of good schools for the rich, there are none for the poor. * * * We spend thousands of dollars for prisons, hospitals and asylums, and why not prevent the necessity of this outlay by raising the whole country up to the loftiest table land of moral and intellectual development? The trouble now with us is, not that we pay too much tax, but that we pay our tax for the wrong things. If we would invest the fabulous sums which are now swallowed up in the whirlpools of dissipation and vice in generous institutions of learning, the carved and marble splendors of those matchless cities which wreathed their deathless memories around the temple of Minerva and the palace of Nero, would sink into insignificance by the side of our supremacy. Literature, learning and wit would cover us like the vestments of a bridal."

He insists wisely upon elevating the standard of teachers. "Capacity and scholarship should be the only standards of qualification in every school in the country." This is certainly true. It is a great and blistering shame whenever politics enters into the running of the schools. Trustees are sometimes appointed to the University not because they are liberally educated or have any true knowledge of the work they will have to perform, but because they are members of the Legislature, are rich, are politicians, and have cheek enough to seek such an empty place. No self-respecting man—no man of elevated character and principle, can possibly prize any degree or any honor that comes from self-seeking and log-rolling. Mr. Long eloquently says:

"The world of letters and the temples of learning should be kept free from *tramps* and *demagogues*. When the etherial mind grapples with the mysteries of knowledge, there should abide the holy hush of worship and adoration. Teachers and scholars alike should minister at the altars of an honest purpose. And if a great State should so far forget its responsibility to the people, as to appoint unscrupulous and time-serving agents to manage the interests of its schools, the people should rise up in their might and drive the money changers from the temple."

On one other point we must still draw on our friend. He says with equal truth and felicity:

"The farmer who takes his boy out of school, to save the cost of a hand in the field, *is burning the candle at both ends.* The parent who retrenches upon the education of his children, when he should go barefooted himself, if need be, to have them carved and polished to be the pillars and lintels of his own home when disease and old age have laid him in the dust, is preparing a habitation of silence with broken altars when the harvest time of his folly shall come. The triumph of any great cause depends upon the self-sacrifice of its supporters."

In our selections we have not sought the postical and rhetorical so much as we have the practical. The following graceful and elegant passage will be a fitting close to our article:

"The old Athenian schools of philosphy did much for the swift, athletic, powerful race, who fought and sculptured themselves into immortality by the waters of the Egean. The stately Tuscan families, who were the patrons of literature and learning, are as fresh in the memory of men to-day as when scholars, poets and painters thronged their frescoed palaces. But the learning of the Ancients, and, as for that matter, even of the Middle Ages, lacked the pure spirit of Christian principle, and so perished as a dream of the night when one awaketh. With us it is far different. The learning of this day is fixed beyond the possibility of change. The holy inspirations of the Divine Teacher have fallen upon it as upon the fiery prophets of a vanished time. It mirrors the intellect, and controls the purposes of all. And there is no English speaking race in any country or clime, whose learning has not been baptized by the glorious sacrament of the Cross."

Col. J. A. McCall, a Scotchman, and a theatrical manager in New York, and Mr. L. P. Richardson, a theatrical critic, are said to be hunting each other heavily armed. May be it is only another *Siftings* sell.

The Fair of the State Fruit Growers' Association to be Held in Wilmington.

Mayor Hall received a telegram from Capt. R. P. Paddison, President of the State Fruit Growers' Association, dated at Greensboro', Friday, the 13th, stating that it has been determined to hold the Fruit Fair in Wilmington on the 22nd of August. This is good news, as the holding of the Fair here will no doubt result in bringing a great many visitors to Wilmington from the great fruit growing section of the West, and thus add a new link to the chain of connection between the mountains and the seashore. We learn that extensive preparations will be made for the event and that no pains will be spared in the effort to make it one of the most successful and imposing affairs of the kind ever held in the State.

It is proposed, we understand, to have the main exposition in the City Hall, than which no better place could be selected.

Foul Play Suspected.

There are said to be some very good grounds for opinion that Jeff. Williams, who was so badly injured by being run over by a train at the Fifth street crossing in this city on the night of the 4th inst., and who subsequently suffered the amputation of one of his legs, was foully dealt with. It is known that he had been at work at Cheraw, S. C., and had just been paid off, having $35 in his pocket at the time. This sum was missing when he came to himself at the City Hospital. Dr Lane, the surgeon in charge, also states that the wound on the head, which caused the fracture of the skull, has the appearance of being caused by a blow from a stick, or something of that sort, being a clean cut, and not having that jagged and irregular appearance peculiar to a wound received in the manner in which Williams is alleged to have received his.

Williams is now getting along as well as could be expected, and is thought to be out of danger from the skull fracture.

Kerosene Oil Accident.

Mrs. Chas. B. Mallett, of Fayetteville, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last. She started to make a fire in the stove, supposing there was no fire in it, when in reality there appears to have been some remaining from the night before. To facilitate the matter she started to empty a portion of the contents of a kerosene oil can into the stove, intending to set fire to it afterwards, when the oil in the stove ignited, and the flames darted swiftly through the aperture and into the kerosene can, when there was an explosion, and the burning oil from the can was thrown upon the lady's person, setting fire to her clothing. Mrs. Mallett was very badly burned, and we learn that serious results are apprehended.

Painful Accident.

A colored man by the name of Hooper, residing on the Cape Fear river, about fifteen miles above the city, and in Brunswick county, went out to shoot a hawk a few days ago, and, while awaiting the appearance of his game, rested one of his hands directly over the muzzle of the gun, when his knee or some other object came in contact with the trigger and the weapon was discharged, the whole load of shot being driven through the palm of his hand and out at the back, tearing and lacerating the hand very badly. At last accounts the wound was doing much better than was expected.

A Snake in Charge of a Telephone Box.

A friend and correspondent relates the following singular incident; "At the Locks on the Savannah river, there is a telephone box kept by a lady. A few days ago the gong was sounded and the lady, obeying its call, hastened to reply, and found coiled up nicely on the box a large live moccasin, over three feet long, with his neck nicely wrapped around the ear-drum. Of course his snakeship was boss. Her son shot him!"

Military Visitors.

We learn that the Sumter Light Infantry and the Darlington Guards have agreed to unite in a military maroon on the 23d inst., at Smithville. The former company have encamped at Smithville on several occasions, and consider it a delightful resort during the summer months. Speaking of the proposed trip a Columbia correspondent says: "There, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, they will enjoy salt air and freedom, and observe strict military discipline to their full satisfaction."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Death of the U. S. Consul at Callao—Chili and Peru—The Ecuadorian Revolutionists.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

LIMA, July 12.—Gen. Moore, American Consul at Callao, died last night of yellow fever. Flags are at half-mast on all the shipping to-day, out of respect to his memory.

The message of the President of Chili on the subject of peace with Gen. Iglesias, has fallen like a thunderbolt in Bolivia. The conduct of the Peruvians is bitterly commented on.

PAYTA, PERU, July 12.—The Ecuadorian steamer Santa Lucia, with Veintemilla and his officers aboard, arrived here to day and lay alongside of H. M. S. Constance. Veintemilla offered to give up the steamer if the wages of the crew and expenses of the trip from Guayaquil were guaranteed.

VIRGINIA.

A Colored Woman Convicted of Murdering Her Husband.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

RICHMOND, July 14.—Barbara Miller, colored, on trial in Henrico County Court, as accessory in the murder of her husband, by Charles Henrifer, her paramour, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree, as accessory before the fact.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Reserve—Internal Revenue Matters—The Railroads and Public Lands.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Treasury reserve to-day amounted to about $133,000,000, which is about $6,000,000,000 less than the amount reserved for the redemption of legal tenders. The reserve yesterday was about $145,000,000. The sudden reduction is due to the payment of nearly $15,000,000 on account of pensions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not having received the resignation of C. M. Horton, as an Internal Revenue Agent, as requested, to-day directed the revocation of his appointment.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed notice to be given to the Northern Pacific Company that all selections of lands in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota must be made within the ensuing three months, and that at the end of that time orders of withdrawal will be revoked and all public lands within the indemnity limits in those States will be opened to settlement. He states that the Company will not be permitted to cull lands, leaving the poor lands for the government and settlers, and then take good lands further along upon the line, but the Company must select sufficient lands in each of these States without regard to the quality, to make up the amount held in these States.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Twenty-Second Joint Ballot for U. S. Senator—Mr. Rollins Withdraws.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CONCORD, July 12.—After the first ballot to-day for U. S. Senator by the Legislature, Mr. Whitehouse, of Rochester, arose and presented a letter addressed to the Republican members of the New Hampshire Legislature, in which Mr. Rollins reads a sharp lecture to Stevens, Marston, Briggs and Patterson, for their rejection of his proposition that the whole five withdraw from the contest and leave the matter open for the further consideration of the party. He then withdraws his own name.

Another ballot was taken in the afternoon, being the 22nd joint ballot, as follows: Whole number of votes cast 323; necessary for a choice 162. W. S. Ladd, H. E. Burham, Ezra Pray, Chas. H. Burns, C. H. Bartlett, C. B. Jordon and J. G. Muggridge received one each; S. C. Eastman, J. L. Spring and B. F. Prescott two each; Walter Haniman 3; Dan Barnard 4; J. H. Gallinger and O. C. Moore 9; J. Smith 16; A. F. Stevens 16; Gilmon Marston 25; M. W. Toppon 30; J. F. Briggs 37; Wm. E. Chandler 52; Harry Bingham 113.

ILLINOIS.

Glanders Prevalent Among Horses in Nineteen Counties.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 12.—The State veterinarian reports that glanders is prevalent among horses in nineteen counties in this State. He claims to have been prevented from killing the animals afflicted. Attorneys of the owners contend that he could only resort to this measure after the Governor had issued a proclamation declaring the glanders epidemic. The Attorney General is now expected to give an opinion as to the power of the State veterinarian under the State laws.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

A Reunion to Take Place at Dallas, Texas.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, July 12.—Gen. John Newton, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has been invited to attend a reunion of Parson's cavalry brigade (Confederate) at Dallas, Texas, on August 6th, and to respond to the toast—"The Boys who Wore the Blue." President W. G. Veal says: "Our reunion is not to quarrel, but to meet as brothers, bury all unpleasant recollections of the past, and unite heart and hand in the welfare of our great nation for all time to come."

VIRGINIA.

Damaging Flood in Harrisonburg—Large Amount of Property Swept Away.

HARRISONBURG, July 13.—A most damaging flood psevailed in this place last night. At about 8 o'clock two angry clouds met just north of the town and the rain poured down in torrents. Black's run, a small rivulet running through the town, became a mighty river, the water spreading over some of the principal streets. Shocks of wheat from the neighboring fields, hogs, chickens, fences, small houses, and endless drift came pouring through the main thoroughfares. Many private houses were flooded and greatly damaged. An Irishman, while attempting to save some hogs in a pen, was swept down the stream, and came near losing his life. Pavements, sidewalks and foot bridges were swept away and the streets greatly damaged. The whole population were out on the streets until after midnight. It is impossible at present to estimate the damage done to property.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Andy Francis Charged with the Murder of Thos. Whitehead at Waynesville.

RALEIGH, July 13.—Thomas Whitehead, a farmer, took dinner with Andy Francis, a friend and neighbor, near Waynesville, N. C. Immediately afterwards he died in great agony. Francis was suspected of administering poison to him and was arrested. A preliminary examination took place before Judge Gudger, who after much evidence was taken committed Francis to jail for murder. No sufficient cause for the crime is alleged.

INDIANA.

A Fire at the State University Caused by Lightning—Loss $200,000.

BLOOMINGTON, July 13.—Last night the new department of the Indiana University was discovered to be on fire. The laboratory was soon in flames, and shortly afterwards the library and museum. The latter contained the famous Owen collection and Dr. Jordan's collection of fishes. The library had 150,000 volumes in it. The new building was entirely destroyed. The fire was caused by lightning striking a telephone wire. The loss is $200,000; insurance $30,000.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Receipts of cotton at all interior towns, 6,647 bales; receipts from plantations, 5,139 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world 2,238,407 bales, of which 1,486,607 bales are American, against 1,820,094 and 925,094 respectively last year. Crop in sight 6,923,961 bales.

TEXAS.

Lynch Law—Complaints and Threats of Colored Persons—The Colored Convention at Austin.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

GALVESTON, July 13.—A special from Austin says: Gov. Ireland has received a letter from five colored persons of Marion county, complaining of the recent lynching of two negroes, alleged to have been guilty of raping a white woman in that county. The letter says that several young men have been likewise lynched, and that the county judge and county officers would not protect them from lynch law. They appeal to the Governor for protection, and threaten to take the law in their own hands if the demand is not complied with. The Governor's reply regrets that the law is not allowed to have its full sway, and points out that no specific appeal has been made for redress. He promises that if an appeal is made the Executive will endeavor to see that the law is not impeded. The Governor's reply concludes as follows: "I have to say that the threat to redress supposed wrongs through methods of your own is not calculated to do you any good."

An Austin special says that the Colored Men's State Convention, before final adjournment, adopted an address to the people. It congratulates the State upon the friendly relations of the races in Texas; assumes that the few cases of wrong and oppression upon colored people are exceptional, and that the great body of the whites are friendly; condemns lynch law; asserts that as railway passengers negroes are badly treated—says they do not want in this matter to ask for social equality, but will freely accept social separation with equal accommodations for the same pay; advises their people to discharge ignorant and immoral teachers and preachers, whose teaching and example keep superstition and vice alive; discourages immigration from the State, and even from county to county, unless for the best of reasons; recommends the purchase of lands and homes and the production of home comforts and the necessaries of life before producing articles for sale, and that young men should be encouraged to learn trades; counsels local organizations to encourage all these aims; advises against petty litigation, and recommends teachers and leaders to encourage friendly relations with the whites. The closing paragraph lets the Republicans know that the colored people remain solid in that organization.

NEW YORK.

Celebration of the French National Festival—The Soldiers' Home at Bath.

BATH, July 14.—The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home met in executive session this morning, when resolutions were adopted fully exonerating Gen. Pitcher, superintendent, and commanding his course in discharging Rev. John Cowan, James Turner and Felix Duffey from the Home. Also, exonerating Trustee Jonathan Robie and Quartermaster Leavens, from charges preferred.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The French national festival, commemorating the capture and destruction of the Bastile, was celebrated to-day by French residents of the city. Delegates representing all French associations met early this morning, and with the Garden Lafayette marched under command of M. Bergeret, formerly Genl. of the Commune at Paris, to the office of M. Albert LeFaivre, French Consul General. They were accompanied by a band and carried French and American flags. There felicitous speeches were made, and M. LeFaivre expressed his gratification at seeing the union of the French and American national banner, adding that the name of LaFayette would always be a pledge to close friendship between the two nations.

MEXICO.

Hostile Apaches Raiding in Sonora—Arrival of the British Minister at the National Capitol.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14.—Sir Spencer St. John, British Minister, arrived here yesterday and was met at the station by many prominent Englishmen. He will present his credentials Tuesday.

The storming of the Bastile was celebrated by the French colony here to day with much enthusiasm. Two banquets and a ball were given, the French houses decorated, and the principal street of the city gay with bunting.

TOMBSTONE, July 14.—Reports from Sonora, Mex., are to the effect that the Apaches are raiding the district of Montezuma and San Pareipa, committing murders and stealing cattle. A special from Oposura states that twenty savages attacked a hacienda six miles south of Oposura, killing three men. Col. Bandola started in pursuit of the Indians with thirty Mexican troops. He found the bodies of the three men. It is positively known that twelve men have been murdered by the Apaches in the neighborhood of Oposura since Gen. Crook took their families from the Sierra Madres.

KANSAS.

Suits Against Railroad Companies.

TOPEKA, July 13.—Attorney General Johnson yesterday commenced two *quo warranto* suits against the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, which were directed to be brought by a concurrent resolution passed by the last Legislature. The suit is to forfeit the franchise of the Kansas road, because of its failure to perform certain duties, and because of its consolidation with the Union Pacific. The petition asks to have the State take charge of the property.

ILLINOIS.

Four Men Killed by a Falling Derrick.

LEMONT, July 13.—The Eureka stone quarry, situated four miles south of this city, was the scene of another tragedy yesterday afternoon, caused by the falling of a heavy derrick. While raising a block of stone weighing three tons, one of the guy ropes snapped, causing the derrick to fall among a crowd of fifty workmen, four of whom were caught directly under the heavy timbers and instantly killed. This is the second occurrence of the same character within a week.

THE INDIANS.

Hostile Chirichauas Awaiting Surrender—They Rely upon Gen. Crook.

WILCOX, A. T., July 14.—From Mr. Linderman, who has arrived from San Barnardino, it is learned that 75 or 80 hostile Chirichauas are at that place waiting to surrender. They are waiting for an escort to the reservation. Capt. Rafferty with a troop of cavalry left Fort Bowie Thursday to bring them in. Mr. Linderman says the Indians are well supplied with arms, ammunition, horses, mules and cattle. They are well posted in regard to the movements of the American authorities, and would not consent to surrender until Gen. Crook was given in charge of reservation affairs.

Spirits Turpentine.

— The steamer Blanche has been launched at New Berne. This makes the seventh plying on the Neuse, as we learn from the *Journal*.

— The Wadesboro *Intelligencer* contains the first instalment of a biographical sketch of the late Gen. Ablas J. Dargan. He was born in Montgomery county in 1814.

—Raleigh *Visitor:* Richard Crockett, colored, formerly a resident in Raleigh, was killed a few days ago in Norfolk, Va., in a fight with another negro. Crockett inflicted such wounds on his antagonist that he died next morning. Both parties used knives.

— The Kinston *Free Press* copied our short editorial of the late Prof. Grandy (without credit) and got him Professor of the University of *South* Carolina. All of the papers had his age wrong save the STAR. He was not a graduate of the University of Virginia either, and he was never connected with a railroad.

—Clinton *Caucasian:* The institute to be held for the teachers of Sampson and Duplin at Warsaw, beginning Monday the 16th, will be under the general direction of Isham Royal and B. E. Grady. Pres. Battle of Chapel Hill, Capt. Dudger, of Rocky Mount, C. B. Aycock, of Goldsboro, F. R. Cooper and E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, and D. S. Koonce, of Duplin, are expected to attend and deliver lectures upon various subjects connected with the public schools.

— Charlotte *Journal-Observer:* Five new brick stores going up around the corner of Fourth and College streets gives that locality an air of business. It looks like a new town down that way. —— Mr. John A. Lillington, of Statesville, has been appointed Deputy Marshal for this internal revenue district, in place of Mr. Geo. W. Williams, with headquarters at the Central Hotel in this city. —— There were three funerals in the city yesterday afternoon, at 3, 4 and 5 o'clock, one of an aged lady, one of a colored man and one of a little child. —— Baltimore capitalists have under consideration the project of establishing a new through route to the South, by way of the Valley road of the Baltimore & Ohio, which is now nearly completed to Lexington, while over half the grading and nearly all the masonry has been completed between Lexington and Salem, a distance of fifty-two miles. From Salem where the Valley road would tap the Norfolk and Western, two routes are suggested—one to Statesville, from whence connection could be made with Charlotte, N. C., and the system of Southern roads or to Asheville, and thence by bee line to Atlanta.

— Raleigh *News-Observer:* In the northeastern part of the State the farmers have nearly worked themselves to death in their endeavors to get their farms clear of grass. So much grass was never seen here before. —— J. S. Plummer, colored, who has for several years been a mail agent on the route between Raleigh & Norfolk, has been "displaced," which is the polite word for "bounced," to make room for E. W. Turner, colored, of Vance county. We understand that no charges of incompetency were brought against Plummer, but that he was made to give way for the convenience of politicians. —The State Teachers' Association met at Chapel Hill, N. C., on Friday, July 6, 1883, at 3 P. M. Capt. M. C. S. Noble, the President, delivered a short address containing excellent points and advice to the teachers. The Secretary being absent, Capt. J. E. Dugger was appointed secretary *pro tem.* Mr. B. F. Grady, of Duplin, then read a very learned and interesting paper on "Industrial Education." Prof. Mitchell, Rev. W. S. Long, and Prof. Moses were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. After consultation they made their report, which was unanimously adopted: President, Capt. M. C. S. Noble; Vice Presidents, Capt. J. E. Dugger, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Prof. Leazar, Prof. E. W. Kennedy, B. F. Grady, Rev. N. B. Cobb, Prof. N. C. English, and Prof. —— Blair. Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. Duckett, of Hamilton, N. C. Executive Committee, Capt. M. C. S. Noble, *ex officio* chairman; John Duckett, Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, B. W. Hatcher, and T. N. Ivey.

— Tarboro *Southerner:* Capt. R. C. Brown rode from Tarboro to Nahala Presbyterian Church, in Halfax, on Sunday and informs us that the crops on the way are not good at all with two or three exceptions. —— Missionary Barlow has vanished, but two others are left in lower Conetoe. Their work continues and rumor has it that another batch of deluded fools will soon be sent by them to Utah. —— Report says that Gov. Jarvis will be the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District next year. —— We learn that the Presbyterians have called Rev. J. H. Summerlin, of Concord, to the pastorate of the Tarboro church, as the successor to the lamented Mr. Wailes. —— Mr Jones Mayo lost his barn containing about 50 barrels of corn, last Thursday night. The fire is thought to have been accidental. —— The crop on the Hinton, Kemp Battle, Gen. Cox, Capt. Battle and David Barlow farms were poor. Too much rain in June did the work, and light land is now beyond relief. [These are among the finest on Tar river.—STAR. —— The thermometer this week, averaging 98 deg. in the shade, got away with oleaginous Josephus. ——It is said that Lieutenant Governor James L. Robinson proposes to go to Congress from Gen. R. B. Vance's District at the next election. —— Mr. J. H. Gordon, who for many years has peddled tobacco in the Eastern counties, was through here last week. When Clay went to Raleigh his party friends sent carriages down to Granville for Mr. Gordon and twenty seven of his sons who were old enough to vote, and were all Whigs, to welcome the great Kentuckian. The old man and the boys went with great pleasure and Mr. G. happily describes their interview with Clay. (It is true that old Archie Gordon had twenty-seven sons and all lived, we believe, to manhood.—STAR.)

— Fayetteville *Observer:* Major Venable, who was recently elected Assistant Engineer in place of Maj. Atkinson, resigned, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, has accepted a position in Kentucky, where his family reside; and Maj. Atkinson has returned to his former position. —— Col. Morrison's surveying force is at present in camp along the railroad, near the stockade, in readiness for the next movement to be made. The whole line to Shoe Heel has been carefully retraced. The grading of the track to the river is now going rapidly on. —— On Monday last, about daybreak, flames were discovered bursting from the roof and sides of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad depot at the Gulf, in Chatham county, and in a short time the building and its contents were consumed. There was a considerable amount of goods, bedding, tents, tools of the company, etc., and the loss with the building will be several hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown. —— Last Thursday, the 28th ult., a bright young lad named Willie Driver, while playing in Mims's mill, in the southern suburbs of town, was by some means caught in the gearing of the machinery, and was dreadfully injured and bruised before he could be extricated. Though still badly crippled and wounded, the boy is now gradually improving. —— Last Tuesday morning Mr. Martin Grady, night watchman at the railroad, went to his breakfast in seemingly his usual health, but immediately after eating and while in the garden with his wife he complained of great pain between the shoulders, and was 2 red fall $1 05½@1 05½; No. 3 do 99½c. Corn higher; 45½@46½c cash and July. Oats dull; 33½@35½c cash; 32½c bid July. Whiskey steady at $1 14. Provisions firmer, with only peddling trade done.