STRANGE THINGS.

Strange things have been happening ever since Adam woke up and found Eve with him, a circumstance that by the way must have been quite astonishing to his weak understanding as doubtless he was not expecting company that morning; that is to say, not ladies. Strange things have been happening we say ever since the world began, have happened indeed until men have no right to call any thing strange. Solomon even in his day declared there was nothing new under the sun. Not a thousand Eves would have astonished

But in spite of the many multiplied experiences from our own and former ages that the unexpected thing is the one that will surely happen, men continue to be surprised and women to wonder. Nil admirari is an easy thing to preach but a most difficult one to practice. In these latter times, especially, when we have seen good men go to the bad and bad men go to the good side with almost equal facility; when the only really strange political sight is a Radical woman-we ought not to be "surprised at anything. But we have been, however, somewhat taken aback to find one of the most outspoken and staunchest defenders of the South in that hitherto vile and violent sheet, the Administration organ at Washington City. In season and out of season, if that he possible, The National Republican, a paper that has hitherto found no denunciation too bitter, no slander too gross, no oppression too grinding, no tyranny too galling for the people of the South, now constantly and loudly sounds our praises. Whence only a few months ago came only curses loud and deep and bitter too, now come words as soft as butter and as sweet as honey and earnest protests against that narrow and uncharitable view of the sentiments of the people of the South which charges them with secretly entertaining treasonable designs and hating

And we are glad that this is thus. We like to see "the brethren," as good brother BAILEY says, and the sisters too, dwell together in unity and harmony. And say what we will and do what we will, our friends the enemy across Mason and It cannot now be otherwise. The prosperity of the North cannot be affected without also affecting the prosperity of the South, and we trust that the day will not be long first when the honor of the North cannot be affected without our feeling that the honor of the South also is affected. We are not disposed, therefore, to throw back into their faces the kindly words of our

It is a splendid thing for our northern brethren to get into the habit of praising the South. It will come a little awkward at first, but practice will soon make perfect, and it may be that the day is not very distant when the loudest laudations of the Lost Cause will come from northern lips. Stranger things have happened.

We trust, then, that the fashion will grow, and continue to grow until the South and her principles and her practices shall be the admiration of the whole country.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

The evils of the national banking sys tem continue to attract attention, and we are glad to say to provoke discussion in North Carolina. The press of the State has taken the matter in hand, and doubtless will not let it drop until our members of Congress, including even Governor Brogden, shall be a unit in demanding relief from Congress-for it is from Congress only that we can get relief. Our State Legislature is perfectly powerless.

We shall have much more to say on this subject from time to time hereafter, so that our readers may understand the question. We cannot hope to do much in the way of material advancement in our poverty stricken condition so long as our people have to pay the money lenders 12 and 18 per cent, interest. There is no profit in that sort of thing for any one except the money lender.

The attempt to change the present banking system is, however, no child's play. The National Banks are a power in Con-North without regard to politics. That power must be stricken down before the South can be restored to her former prosperity. Can it be done? We shall see. The solid South will be equal to almost anything it shall undertake in the Federal

Congress. so much as to call attention to those of our esteemed cotemporary, the Concord Sun,

The fact is, that carefully collected South. and compiled statistics from all parts of the country show that the average annual increase of all wealth except the bonded and banking interest is only three per cent., while the latter interest is shown by thoroughly reliable statements to average annually 18 per cent. Thus the bond-holding bankers are increasing six times faster in profits than the productive industry of the country. It is only a question of time-and a short time-how long it will be until all the other interests of the country have been swallowed up. If these extraordinary profits of the bankers were due to their superior enterprise, there would be no just ground of complaint, but this is not so; it is due to special legislation in their behalf. The National Legislature has exhausted all its efforts in protecting and fostering that particular interest, which, of all others, is best able to protect itself. But these legislative efforts do not cease here. They rob-yes, rob is the name for it-labor, industry and every other species of property for the benefit of these banking corporations. It would be impossible to discuss this question in de. tract men seeking homes.

tail in an editorial, but a simple illustration ought to make it clear in its material points to all sensible men. Let us suppose that gold alone is a legal tender and standard of value, that there is but \$1,000 of it in Cabarrus county and no means of getting any from outside. Now under these circumstances what would all the property in Cabarrus county be worth in money? What would be the cash value of all the houses and lands, live stock, farming implements, produce, labor, &c.? The \$1,000 in gold would measure all this other value at its extreme price, though, in fact, it would all be worth no more than the portion of the \$1,000 that the man or the few men who held it might choose to put in circulation. Enlarge Cabarrus county. to the United States and you have exactly the present situation. Is it surprising that there is want of employment, suffering for bread and desperation among the poorer classes and the near prospect of bankruptcy and ruin for those who are some better off-but are not government

Probably the worst feature in the case is that two-thirds of the gold interest on the bonds is paid abroad. Thus the five hundred millions of the 5-20 bonds were principally taken up by the ROTHSCHILDS, who bought them at an average of 60 cents on the dollar. What profits did these foreign ondholders make?

Amount of bonds, \$500,000,000 interest at 6 per cent. compounded semi-annually for ten years. \$903,096,132

Net profit in ten years (in gold), It is not surprising that the money power, that has all to make, clamors for resumption; it is not surprising that the people, who have all to pay, are goaded beyond endurance. Events fresh within the past week show us the volcano upon which we are standing. Fortunate it was (or was it unfortunate?) that there were no troops in Louisiana and South Carolina. A labor revolution in the North and a political one in the South combined would have tested the strength of the government. For all the evils that are now upon us, for the destruction of property by fire, for riot, pillage and blood, the government stands

WHAT WILL COME OF IT.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and we doubt not that the storm of riot and disorder and lawlessness that has from our usually quiet, orderly and sober thing of good as well as of evil.

the Southern States presents too striking a contrast with that of the convulsed and panic-stricken, mob-ridden States of the North not to attract attention throughout the civilized world. From this time forth the lies about lawlessness at the South will no Northern brethren, nor even to ridicule longer be believed, and men in America and abroad who may desire to better their fortunes will no longer be deterred from seeking homes in the South. The South is peaceful, law-abiding, self-governing. What the North will be no man may tell. In its best estate it can only hope to equal the South. This no man may now deny, for the whole world sees it. And this being so, our climate and our soil with their superior advantages and rare attractions, must and will draw to us an increase of population, and of capital too, that shall make our waste places blossom as the rose.

Northern men who have in an hour seen the accumulations of a lifetime swept away by the mad fury of a lawless mob, cannot now fail to see the mistake they made in refusing the South a share of their investments, and the same reason that made capitalists lock up seventy millions of gold for thirty years in United States bonds at four per cent. interest, that is to say, the desire for safety and protection, ought to make them turn their eyes to the opportunities offered here. Money invested here is as safe from the rude hand of mob violence as it is in the best United States bond. The outlook, then, is favorable at home for the opening up of a new era of prosperity in the South; for an influx of both capital and population, growing directly out of the late strike.

Nor is the prospect less inviting in Europe. Before the war, the existence of negro slavery was the barrier to emigration from Europe to the South. Since the war the reputed lawless and unsettled condition of affairs here and the possession of our governments by radical rascals with gress, and represent moneyed men at the the high taxes inseparable therefrom, have proved a barrier equally insuperable. The effect of the existing troubles in Europe will be seen in a large emigration at the first practicable moment. Large wars must ever be followed by heavy taxation in one form or another, and we doubt not that many thousands of Europeans will But it was not to express our own views | seek homes in America to escape the tax that must surely come, when arrangements are being made to foot the bill of the war that we refer to the subject this morning. now going on, and we doubt not that many, very many of these will find their way

shall owe this consummation so devoutly great northwest had already ceased to attract the foreign emigrant. It appears from the reports of the Emigration Bureau at New York that the arrivals of emigrants at that point during the month of June reached only 25,903, as against 61,039 in the same month last year. The falling off has been steadily increasing, while at the same time a large number of persons have returned to Europe on account of the depressed condition of business in this country. Of course the effect of the strikes will be to still further reduce the number of emigrants to the North, for laborers will not come to a land already overburdened with them. But it will not be so at the Sonth.

With proper efforts on our part the indications are that we may have at an early day our full share of both captal and labor from abroad. Peace and good government in these troublous times must and will atFIRST FRUITS-ANOTHER OUTHAGE.

The fears we expressed in regard to the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal Courts were not without foundation, and that too in a section of the State in which we have hitherto had but little complaint.

If the facts of the case reported below be as stated, the Deputies LAMOND and Hicks deserve to be in the Penitentiary rather than in the service of the Federal Government. Under the ruling of the Court, however, as laid down by His Honor Judge READE, Mr. O'BRYAN has no remedy in the Courts of North Carolina, but was obliged under the threat of the rufflans, who had thus outraged him and his family to make up his mind to have the ladies dragged to Raleigh as witnesses in a Court before Bond, or give up the prosecution. It is no wonder that he chose the latter alternative, and that thus, as the Torchlight says, the Revenue officers went unwhipped of justice."

We repeat, that if the facts are as reported by the Torchlight, that these men, LAMOND and HICKS, are ruffians who disgrace not merely the Revenue service but manhood itself. The following is the account as published in the Torchlight of

As special deputies Lamond and Hicks were returning, some time since, from a raid on a still, and passed the house of Mr. O'Bryan one of the most respectable citizens of our county (living some six or seven miles from the still, and who never had any connection with a still whatever) they wantonly drew their pistols and fired at the gate and trees in Mr. O'Bryan's yard -some of the balls passed near Mrs. O'B. rightening her very much. This seems to have been done through mere wanton-

They were before Squires Smith and Hughes last Friday on a warrant. Strange to relate, these revenue officials threatened the prosecutors, that if the case was not dismissed, it would be removed to the Federal Court, under the late decision of dies who were witnesses in the affair, would be dragged to Raleigh, court after court. Under this threat the prosecutors abandoned the case and the defendants went unwhipped of justice.

83 much for the late patriotic de cision of that sweet-scented body-the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

LETTER FROM NASH COUNTY.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] CASTALIA, N. C., Aug. 6, 1877 MESSES. EDITORS: - There has been sevefrom this section of the State, and I will again take the privilege of sending you the

ter. Oats that was seeded in the spring The peaceful, self-contained attitude on was also very good, which is some evi-Mence of the farmers in this, as well as in other counties of the State, going back to the landmarks of their forefathers, and tractive and receiving a rich and liberal reward from the products of their farms. Cotton and corn have greatly improved for tions is good, while in others it is common and will not make an average crop owing to not getting its proper workings and having to plant a second time. Corn is all but flattering, and will not make near a Federal legislators will but act upon it.

> Nash Superior Court will begin next Monday, his Honor Judge A. A. McKoy presiding. There will be a great deal of ousiness before the Court, and will occupy all of the first week if not the second. The dockets both criminal and civil are full, and will be represented by some of the ablest uncel in the country, such as Hons. W. T. Dortch, J. J. Davis, B. H. Bunn, C. M. Cook, Dossy Battle, J. H. Thorp, H. G. Connor, Jacob Battle, G. W. Blount, Fab. H. Busbee, Spier Whitaker, John W. Blount, Samuel W. Watts, L. C. H. Harris. W. L. Thorp and others. Tuesday of Court is always thronged with people from all parts of the county, especially in August. Eating watermelons, drinking cider, swapping horses, chatting about the crops, &c., will be the order of day. Several of the local newspaper men will also be on hand working in the interest of their papers. The good people of Nash would be proud to see some of THE OBSERVER

> One of the most serious and shocking cutting affairs took place about three miles from here in Franklin county, on Wednesday last, that has ever been recorded in this community, between Mr. Willey Gupton and Mr. James Fuller, which resulted in the almost killing of Fuller by Gupton. Gupten and Fuller were brothers-in-law and left here Wednesday on their way home together. Fuller being of rather a marrelsome nature and under the influence of liquor and some old existing feud wanted to fight, but Gupton said he did not want to fight; however, Fuller kept on until a fight ensued. Drs. D. W. Sills and J. Buxton Williams were summoned in for physical aid and pronounced Fuller to be in a hopeless condition with no chance of recovering.

John Mustion was elected constable for Castalia township on Thursday last. Miss Lucy, only daughter of Labon and Sallie Taylor, died on the 21st ult., of typhoid fever, beloved by all who knew her. I am proud to say that THE OBSERVER is every day gaining favor in this part of the Old North State, as your subscription list doubtless reminds you, and its pointed editorials on education, agriculture and human and States' rights are greatly admired and highly spoken of by all its readers.

> PLAIN TOM. Mr. Evarts, Physically.

[Washington cor, Chicago Inter-Ocean.] Evarts' face is shaven. His hair is scanty and iron-gray. His ears are small, and look as if they had been closely trimmed. His eyes are gray and faded. They have but every other part of his body is so dry to be wished; we were nearing it before a his great spirit goes out of him, and blow that one expects him to crumble up when man at Martinsburg left his work. The away, at a breath. His mouth is small, his lips are thin and colorless; his teeth are perfect in form and color. His nose and forehead are the marked features of his person. It isn't a Websterian forehead, broad and dome like, but it is bulging like, and hangs over his eyes like a bay window in the second story of a house. His skin is so pure and dry that you can see the currents of pale blood that run over his skull. The nose is big enough to carry all the brains an ordinary man would need, and maybe Evarts' surplus is situated there. It isn't an "inconsequent vestibule," as some call Morton's, but a peak majestic, and rises from the landscape of his face to give it dignity and consequence. It is not puggy or gristly, like some large noses, but it is of aristocratic material and artistic carving. The slopes and curves are all according to the three quarts sown. lines of art-Grecian art. It is a thing of beauty magnified. Evarts' legs are pipe stems and his arms willow branches. His chest is less in diameter than his head, and the breadth of his shoulders is about as great as the distance from the tip of his nose to the base of his cerebellum. He has no bowels, and only stomach machine-ry enough to keep the brain supplied with bies and the folks knew more about ba-lies and the folks knew more about ba-Rustic—'Cause he calls hisself a bachelor, food.

LETTER FROM SALISBURY.

The Observer and a Few Random Thoughts Concerning Hayes' Poli-cy—The Anti-States Rights Supreme Court—The Strikers—Macaulay and Sherman—The Crops, Etc.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

SALISBURY, N. C., AUG. 6. MESSES. EDITORS: I have been endeav oring for the last six or eight weaks to get time enough to write you a short letter to express my gratification over the fact that so able, reliable, manly, and consistent a paper as THE OBSERVER is printed at the Capital of North Carolina. It is indeed gratifying to your many friends and to the Democracy generally. Your comments on the issues of the day are so temperate, welltimed and forcible that none can read without pleasure and approval, to say nothing the admirable selections, tasteful arrangement of matter and the excellent print. Long live THE OBSERVER. Can it any longer be doubted that

Hayes' policy, if indeed he has any policy, consists simply in an effort to save the Republican party-to bribe and buy over with office enough hungry Democrats to keep it in the control? All these postal commissions to the South, these patronizing appeals of his Secretaries, and his own imbecile and pretentious orders, letters and gab smell of fraud and deception. He has done nothing for the South, except by coercion, that was not intended to redound to the glory of the Republican party. He has scarcely discharged his sworn constitutionally imposed duty. has acted simply like a great fraud that he is. Numa, it is said, was the first of the

Roman Emperors who built temples to Fides. Hayes is the first of the American Presidents to erect temples to fraud. Numa had followers and they were honorable men. Haves has followers and they are parasites, timeservers, sneaks and thieves. It does seem to me that to endorse Hayes is to apologize for fraud, to connive at corruption, to acquiesce in villainy, and to set aside the scriptural doctrine that an evil tree can produce evil fruit only. Moreover the endorsement given to Hayes by so-called Democratic papers is demoralizing and disintegrating the Democratic party. The term Bourbon when applied to those who persist in holding up Mr. Hayes in his true character, is as honorable as that of Rebel when apthe Supreme Court of N. C., and the la- plied to those who opposed the Yankee crusade against the South.

The shameful and humiliating attitude of North Carolina to-day, as fixed by her Radical Supreme Court, is sad to behold. A sovereignty, robbed and naked, in chair s and disgrace, as far as it is possible for Court decisions and legal quibbles to put her, prostrated at the feet of Federal power-at the feet of a power she created! This idea of the Supreme Court is the extreme of Federalism, and if it is to prevail States rights are of the past. State sovereignty a myth, and State lines forever blotted out. has swallowed up the creator, and the agent assumed that sovereignty which could neither be granted, delegated nor dibest general news that can be collected vided. And where did this new idea just enunciated by the Supreme Court origiswept over the North will bring to us some | community. The wheat harvest is over | nate? Not a single respectable name and the yield was never known to be bet- among all the fathers can be adduced in support of this new theory of our system of government. Not a single State would have ratified the United States Constitution had the slightest idea obtained that State sovereignty was to be destroyed. The debates which occurred at that time in each State are convincing on this point. But thank God, the people have yet a remedy against this damnable heresy of the Supreme the past month, and cotton in some sec- Court. They will consign to infamy this conclave of Radical jurists, and their partisan decision will be revoked.

The strikers have run their course. They have taught a great lesson, if our State and This uprising shows a great defect, not in our system of government, but in our code of laws. Some call it communism, others labor against capital. It was simply rebellion against oppression-a remonstrance against the legalizing of monopolies, rings and money-shaving shops, by which labor has been subjected to the severest exactions. In unjust and unequal laws is to be found the secret. When we remember that a poor man cannot buy a box of matches, a paper of pins, a pound of sugar, a yard of cloth, a pint of vinegar, a bar of oap, nor a dose of medicine, without paying tribute to the rich, in the form of enhanced prices, and at the same time he pays an internal tax on his income, though that income be not enough to support his family; while the rich, who receive these enhanced prices to pay their income tax—thus escaping scot-free-pay not a single cent of tax on their thousands of millions of gov ernment bonds, on which they receive interest, which is wrung by taxes from the laboring poor. Should it be a matter of wonder that labor is restless and that the oppressed poor resort to mob violence? Then we remember that the men who built the railroads have been cheated out of their stock and that these roads are now run by a few moneyed sharks in the laterest of a moneyed clique which is daily growing richer, while those they have robbed and those they employ are daily growing poorer, should it be a matter of surprise that the great mass of the people sympathize with the misguided strikers? Under the present code of laws, our government to day, with its extortionate and oppressive National Bank system, protective tariffs and railroad monopoles, is simply an instrument for robbing the masses of the proceeds of their toil. Radicalism has inoculated into ours the European system of protecting the rich and oppressing the poor. Under this system four-fifths of the people are mortgaged, body and soul, to the holders of the public debt. Is it any wonder then that there is a rapidly widening gulf fixing between the rich and the poor? The Yankees and Rads have perverted our free Democracy into a government of oppression-into a paternal government for the benefit of the rich. If not, what mean these protective tariffs, these National banks, these navigation

laws, the fish bounties, &c.? Macaulay had in his mind's eye, no doubt, this Yankee idea of government, when he wrote the letter you so pertinently commented on a few days ago; and Macaulay's view is right, if the European or Yankee idea is to be sustained instead of that system of free government established by the fathers. We must go back to the old landmarks and enforce the doctrine of State's rights, or prepare for the despotism

of which Macaulay spoke. Sherman's declaration was but the echo of the bloated bond-holders. Military satraps, stock-jobbers, bloated bond-holders and money-lenders are all in favor of a strong government. Their consciences are not easy; they know their hoarded wealth has been wrung by oppressive and unequal laws from a class they now fear.

The crop prospect in this section never was better. The wheat and oat crop turn-ed out even better than was expected before threshing began. Melons and fruits, of all kinds, are in great abundance, Mr. Mc. Harrison made about one thousand bushels of wheat from thirty-nine sown. S. A. Lowrance had one field of fifteen acres to average thirty-three

bushels to the acre. Nath. Neely made four hundred bushels wheat off ten acres. Mc. Harrison made seven bushels oats from JOSEPHUS. The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel says: "A Rochester book agent went into a house in the meaning of the "B. D." affixed to the

in a stack of books as big as a church. | an' I knows he's a married man.

LETTER FROM GOLDSBORO.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] GOLDSBORO, Aug. 6, 1877. MESSES. EDITORS: The magistrates under the new law will be qualified to-day. There appears to have been some misunderstanding in regard to the time at which hey were legally entitled to assume the office, and articles have appeared in the News and Messenger to the effect that they could not take office until September. The opinion of the Attorney-General is confirmatory of the opinions held here, and nence there will be no hitch in the matter. I am informed that a meeting of the newly appointed magistrates will be held early in September to decide upon the propriety of the establishment of the Inferior Court. From all I can learn, there is no opposition to these courts, and the probability is that they will be put in operation as soon as possible; otherwise it seems impossible ever to try any civil cases. At the last term of our court the civil docket was not reached at all, nor is it likely to be at the October term. The criminal docket now numbers some seventy eases, and this number will be greatly increased when the magistrates shall have turned over the numerous cases of bastardy and other criminal offences now on their dockets. Of the jail cases, two are capital cases and will possibly consume two-thirds of the term. Under these circumstances it would seem to be the part wisdom to establish the inferior courts as early as possible. in order that the labor of the Superior Court may be lightened, and some opportunity given to settle the immense civil cases that have been continued from court to court to the great annoyance and expense of litigants. In May last the Board of Town Com-

than a quarter, at places other than the Market House. The firm of S. Cohen & Co. had, previous to the ordinance, been engaged in the butcher business, and failing to comply with the ordinance, were, upon trial, fined in a number of cases to the amount of \$72, as heretofore published in THE OBSERVER. From this decision they appealed to the Superior Court, to test the question of the right of the Commissioners to pass the ordinance. Subsequently, upon affidavit that they were, by the ordinance, prevented from selling beef at their place of business, Judge Wm. A. Moore, in Chambers, granted an injunction against the town by which the town was restrained from interfering with the firm of S. Cohen & Co. until (presumably) a decision was reached in the Superior Court. From this a case was made and carried to the Supreme Court. The Commissioners denied the affidavit of S. Cohen, and claimed that Judge Moore had no right to grant an injunction, perpetual in its nature, but could only grant a restraining order for twenty days, in which time the Commissioners hemet Ali would incur the same danger were to show cause why the injunction from the Russians between Rustchuk and argued before the Supreme Court some weeks ago, but up to this time no opinion has been filed, or at least no public notice given of any opinion having been filed, and our commissioners and citizens are disposed to ask why it is so. Hundreds of other cases have been argued since this and opinions filed long enough ago to have become old law, but this must perforce wait. During all this time the firm of S. Cohen & Co. have continued to carry on their business at their old stand in despite

missioners passed an ordinance prohibiting

the sale of fresh meats in quantities less

of the Commissioners. The conundrum in this instance is, "how much longer than seven weeks does the Supreme (!) Court of North Carolina require to settle the question of error or no error in a matter of such tremendous importance?" We are tolerably patient in of extermination for all the inhabitants of these parts, but if it takes two months to arrive at an opinion in a question of such slight importance, then we suggest that the sittings of the court be made as perpetual as Judge Moore's injunctions.

All reports from the crops are extremely favorable, although I dare not assume any responsibility that they will be so twentyfour hours from this.

We have had an abundance of rain, and are disposed to cry, "hold! enough." The asylum for colored insane will be ocated here, but which of the two propositions before the commission, regarding the site, will be accepted, is unknown. My own opinion is, that the offer of the College building is the best for the interest of the State. I do not give this as the public sentiment of Goldsboro, or Faison, out only as my own individual opinion. Please make a note of this for the benefit of some people.

LETTER FROM THE WEST,

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] WEST OF THE CATAWBA, Aug. 4, '77. MESSES. EDITORS: THE OBSERVER from ts first number has made me weekly visits with punctual regularity. Its general merit is above my ability to praise deservedly, and must content myself in thanking you for contributing to the public welfare and my pleasure a truly people's paper, and able exponent of sound opinion on the political questions of the hour; filling in great measure a necessity of the times. It is the interest and duty of the tax-paying people to make at least one paper at the Capital totally independent of mercenary influences. Make its treasury ample and a moral courage will be developed equal to the demands of truth and the whole truth, without fawning, fear or favor.

The people need information, facts and figures touching the collection and disbursement of the public money. A watchful eye on the Legislation of the country, (something more than wholesale white washing members of the Legislature,) and indiscriminate praise of men in places higher than plowing barefooted. Such a paper we hope to see THE OBSERVER, and feel confident that if the ploughing portion of North Carolina voters will do their duty in sending in their \$2.00, we will not be disappointed.

I feel that I can do my fellow-countrymen no greater service than urge upon them the necessity of a truly people's organ, and as a promising hope to realize it, point to THE OBSERVER, which in a great measure already fills the object in view. SUBSCRIBER.

HOW THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS KILL THEM OFF. - Small wonder that the Rus- mule was his property, and sians have already begun to think of a levy en masse. Of the 280,000 men with whom they began the advance across the Pruth, they have already lost 169,200 killed and 212,450 wounded. The Turks, fighting on the defensive, have naturally suffered less, but of the quarter of a million men with whom they began the conflict fully three hundred thousand have been placed hors du combat. - World.

THE ETENTON RAILROAD. - Chowan voted almost unanimously for a subscription to the proposed road. Gates against it. Voters kept away from the polls by storm. Another election to be held.

Here is a good business-like epitaph: Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style, \$250.

Rustic (who had just been informed of West Rome on his dignity, and tried to parson's name on the preaching notice)—sell a copy of "Helen's Babies." He came Bachelor o' Divinity! Then that there out on his ear. There were twins in the man ain't a right man to preach, by my

Last Week's War Record.

[Cable Dispatch to N. Y. Papers, 6th.] LONDON, Aug. 6 .- The first movement of the Russians toward carrying out that plan of the campaign heretofore foreshadowed as the one likely to be selected has resulted in the disaster of Plevna. The purpose of the Russian Generals obviously was to wheel around their right and left wings to a line parallel with the Balkans, taking Tirnova as a pivot, and thus force Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali back across the mountains on their respective lines of retreat. This accomplished, Osman Pasha and Mehemet Ali prevented from effecting a junetion by the forces under Gen. Gourkho, which were meanwhile to establish themselves south of the Balkans, the Russian campaign would have been beyond danger of failure or serious interruption. The promenade across the Danube and to and over the Balkans, while the Turks remained idle in their camps and fortresses, was perhaps sufficient to justify the idea of the Russians that they had only to advance to nsure that the Turks would retreat. It was this feeling which led the Russians nto the fatal ambush of Plevna a fortnight ago, and which on Tuesday sent an inferior force to avenge that disaster on a victorious army in fortifled positions. The result is that all is chaos again, so far as our knowledge of the situation is concerned, and that news dispatches from the front are full of panicky or exaggerated rumors, dictated by the hopes or fears of either side, but the salient fact is unquestioned that the Russians have been checked, and their campaign cannot make any progress until they have shaken off Mehemet Ali and Osman Pasha from their flanks. Meanwhile, Gourkho's task south of the Balkans is rendered more and more serious daily by the concentration organization of Suleiman Pasforces. The Roumanian Railway is monopolized by the dispatch of reinforcements from the camp of reserves at Kischeneff. It is alleged that the Dobrudscha will be almost wholly evacuated, and Zimmerman's corps will return via Sistova to the central army. The Czar has decreed fresh levies at home, all of which means that the military promenade has been turned into an affair of life or death for the Russians, and that the Turks will be crushed if there is power in Russia to

The Turkish plan is believed to be for Osman Pasha to fight his way eastward, and Mehemet Ali to advance westward upon Tirnova, while Suleiman Pasha enleavors to force the Russian position at Kazanlik; but, in doing this, Osman Pasha must expose his left flank to the risk of being turned from the direction of Nikopolis, thus facilitating the Russian plan of pivoting on Tirnova, and forcing him to retire behind the Balkans. Me-Rasgrad, while Suleiman Pasha must at tack the Russians in positions their own choice. The supposed Turkish plan does not look very promising unless the Russians aid it by mistakes like those at Plevna, but it may with skillful handling serve to keep the Russians in check until the campaigning season is over, which would be for the Turks the next thing to absolute victory. Both Russia and Turkey are submitting to a terrible strain on their resources to win a decisive advantage in this campaign. Meantime, it would seem from apparently well authenticated reports of outrage, murder, and rapine by the Bashi-Bazouks, Bulgarians, and Cossacks that the war is fast assuming a character of savage cruelty, which threatens to make it a war the territory involved, whether Christian

or Mohammedan.

In Asia the intention of the Russians to advance from Ardahan, as reported last week, is confirmed by the news that their outposts have already pushed on as far as Pennek. At the same time another division is marching to Ardanusch, which commands the road from Batoum to Olti. A third column of apparently fresh forces is occupying the line of the Adjara river, south of Batoum. This points to an evident intention to advance, possibly on Erzeroum, or to carry out a wide sweeping flank and rear movement on Mukhtar Pasha's army before Kars, which will be covered by attacks in front, conducted by Melikoff's forces at Kurnkdara, supported by General Tergukassoff, who s believed to be somewhere on the River Araxes, south of Kars. The latter plan is more probable than an advance on Erzeroum, if indeed the whole movement on Olti is not a feint to distract Mukhtar Pasha's attention from what is going on in front; but, as the feint might be converted into a real attack, Mukhtar Pasha cannot afford to ignore it. He will, therefore, be forced to detach a considerable number of men from the main army to guard the base of the triangle formed by Ardahan, Kars, and Olti, while the Russians are able to direct their operations from the apex, Ardahan, against any portion of the base, and, assisted by General Tergukassoff, cut Muhktar Pasha's communication with Erzeroum, and force him to fall back upon or

Telegrams from Constantinople report that a portion of the Turkish Batoum Army is embarking for Varna to reinforce Mehemet Ali, so that the Porte must feel sufficient confidence in the strength of Mukhtar Pasha's central column and positions to throw upon it the entire burden of resisting Melikoff's second invasion.

Gov. Vance to Gov. Porter.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, says the New York Times, has sent the following letter to the Governor of Tennessee : EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF

NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh, July 27. MY DEAR SIR: It is officially reported to me that two men, lately citizens (I grieve to say) of this law-abiding Commonwealth, named respectively William Reece and Noah Reece, recently made a hasty visit to Union county, Tenn., on foot, and, disregarding the rights of hospi tality and the comity of States, returned into North Carolina mounted, William on a mule and Noah on a gray horse. Close upon their heels came one Barrett Ray. from said Union county, Tenn., who made oath in due form that said said William had obtained possession tl ereof by certain carpet-bag methods in direct, contravention of the eighth commandment. At the same time and place came also one Robert Love, of said Union county, Tenn., who made a similar affidavit in regard to said Noah Reece and the gray horse-whereupon the said William and Noah Reece were arrested and lodged in the jail of McDowell county, N. C., to await further proceedings. I have the honor, therefore, to await your Excellency's pleasure in the premises, and to assure you that it will afford me no little pleasure to intrust—upon a proper requisition— these erring sons of North Carolina to the correcting hands of your judiciary; and with assurances of very high personal and official regard, I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Gov. Porter promptly sent a requisition for the two "erring sons" of North Caro-

A clergyman was preparing his discourse for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written and to erase that which he disapproved, when he was accosted by his little son, who numbered but five summers: "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly my child."
"Then what makes you scratch it out?"

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