## SUNDAY......SEPTEMBER 3 0, 1877.

MEXICO.

The danger of trouble with Mexico seems by no means to have disappeared; indeed the war cloud that has so long hung over the Rio Grande and that some have persisted in declaring to be "no bigger than a man's hand," is assuming proportions that may no longer be ignored.

The telegrams this morning report that Lieutenant Bullis of the Federal army has pursued a band of Mexican marauders across the river and not only that, he has actually captured a Mexican town. Of course when such violations of the soil of one country are committed by the regular recognised troops of another, war already exists save, only it may be, in name. The peace that permits the bandits of Mexico to plunder and rob and murder American citizens, on American soil, and that in turn permits American troops to capture Mexican towns is a mockery, and a peace only in name.

It is evident that the Federal Government intends to put a stop to the incursions of thieves and robbers from Mexico into Texas, and in this we unhesitatingly say the Federal Government is doing its duty. The people on the frontier of Texas are entitled to the fullest, completest, and amplest protection. A Government that does not protect its citizens from foreign invasion fails in one of its most important functions, and is not worth preserving. Especially is this true of the Federal Government, which was instituted for the very purpose that the States might thereby have a common agent to act for them in all matters pertaining to their relations with foreign countries. There can then be no doubt that it is the duty of the Federal government and not that of the State governments to interpose between the citizen and a foreign power that may seek to oppress or injure him in person or property. It is equally clear that a foreign power that knowingly permits its citizens to invade the soil of another country and to rob and murder its citizens, is responsible therefor. It is equally clear also that Mexico has for years permitted its citizens to invade the soil of Texas and murder and rob her people.

We think, therefore, that the time has culation required. come for vigorous and decisive action. Delay can no longer be permitted in justice to the people of Texas. The volume of immigration to that State during the last ten years has been so great that the tier of frontier counties may no longer remain an unsafe habitation for peaceable citizens, because of the depredations of lawless Mexican robbers. Texas pays her full proportion of Federal taxes, and in return therefor is entitled to her full proportion of Federal protection, and if to ensure this measure of protection it shall be necessary to make war upon Mexico, the war must be made and the sooner the better, we doubt not. We say, therefore, that in guarantecing peace and protection at any price, even at the cost of a war with Mexico, to the people of Texas the Administration will be doing a duty in which it ought to be, and in which it will be, sustained by the whole country. It may be indeed that the administration sees in the performance of this duty a sure opportunity to gain a selfish advantage, but we care not what the motive may be, provided only the duty be

It is full time that this Mexican trouble should be put in a way for permanent satisfactory solution. If this means war, let it

## WELL DONE FOR HAYWOOD.

In no portion of the State have we seen better or more frequent indications of a deep interest in the cause of education than in the extreme Western portion; possibly from no section have come to us responsibilities, resting upon citizens everywhere, to provide the means whereby the rising generation may fit itself for life. Especially is this true of the county of Haywood, in which we have remarked with pleasure the general interest taken in again deposited. all things tending to promote the cause of education.

It speaks well for a county when the esits session, or the laying of a corner stone of a school house shall be deemed of sufficient interest to draw together where population is sparse and communithe people from its various parts and be made an occasion for public speaking and general congratulation. One such occasion at least, in Haywood county, we rememwithin the last few months. And now we are called upon to record another evidence equally convincing that the people of Haywood are thoroughly in earnest in the matter. We refer to a meeting of the teachers of that county held at the Waynesville Academy some two weeks ago, for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Association, our good friend, that most estimable man and most capable teacher, Capt. W. J. Wilson, being the privilege. It is not a convenience to the geographical position, and but little conchairman of the meeting. A constitution was adopted and the usual officers elected, Capt. Wilson being the President, and a better certainly could not have been chosen, for a more capable, laborious and the bonds described the bon

cord this praiseworthy and sensible effort to advance the cause of education in the West, which we trust is but the forerunner of similar action throughout the State.

THE Memphis Appeal most cordially supports Senator Ransom in the opinion that the democrats of the Senate should make no overtures to the carpetbag members of that body, so as to secure its or-

ganization. It says for the Democrats at this time, with an easy and honorable victory in its grasp, to make terms, or even to affiliate with these men, would be worse than folly, and the most impolitic thing that could be done, and that no man in his senses would give his consent to it.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Our readers will remember that we have pointed out the evils to the people of the South resulting from the present National banking system. We showed that it takes from us more currency than it brings in that under it, even with good security. money cannot be borrowed at some seasons and that at all seasons the most exorbitant rates of interest must be charged in order to defray the expenses of the banks and pay reasonable profits to the stock holders. We showed that it accumulates money in New York, and depletes the South and the West; that revival of prosperity is impossible, without the modifica-

tion of the system. , We find our views confirmed by a paper of remarkable excellence read before the Social Science Association at its recent meeting in New York, by W. L. TREN-HOLM, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., a man of great knowledge of finance, of long experience in commercial business, a deep thinker and reasoner on all questions relating to Political Economy or the science of wealth. The following extract will show that THE OB-SERVER is not alone in denouncing the National Banking system as totally unsuited to the wants of our reviving South, and demanding the proper amendments to the laws. He says:

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. The settlement of the currency question are of vital importance to the South, as well as other sections. If any one class in this country is likely to gain more than others by resumption it will be the cotton growers, for much the largest part of their product is actually sold abroad for gold and the expense of converting that gold into the currency which they have been content to take, comes, like all commercial charges, off the prices realized by the producer. With gold about to be restored to its functions as the basis of bank note circulation, the country banks, especially in the

per centum tax upon circulation. The Leffect of this enactment upon the purely agricultural communities of the country seems to have been but little attended to. Hence, if after discussion i should appear that the views here presented are correct, the needful remedy should be sought not by or for the South alone. Money capital at the South has never been abundant, but before the war there were many banks there which enjoyed wide and well deserved credit, and vnich were thus

THE SCOTCH BANKING SYSTEM.

The Scotch banks of issue seem to have furnished the type for the Southern banks, and similarity of circumstance produced a like success in both places. Under the gives utterance to a timely warning in the system of banking referred to the banks issued their demand notes in exchange for the time notes discounted or the exchange purchased, upon a calculation that the and curtailing circulation. It says: currency requirements of the community would keep these uotes in circulation longer or shorter time. A reserve of about thirty-three per centum was held in coin to occur. This exchange of corporate for private credit is entirely legitimate and sound. Whatever risk there is in it is covered by the capital of the bank. It is in Such banks of issue are especially necessary in agricultural communities, because there money capital is always scarce, and munities because agricultural pursuits are not speculative. Every man's condition is easily and accurately known, his ability he makes of the money borrowed is necessarily patent. Hence the prudent conduct The way is plain. Not only are such banks peculiarly adapted to agricultural communities, but no other banks are suited to their needs. All agriculturists are presumed to have their capital invested in farm, and they only need money to defray but it may suffer from suffocation. the expenses of making the crop. It is quite as legitimate in a farmer to borrow money for this purpose from a bank as it is in a city contractor or a manufacturer to borrow the means to complete a contract. There is, however, this difference, that all the contractors in a city do not want to borrow simultaneously nor for the same period, whereas the wants of all the farmers in a county are alike, whence it reevidences of an equal awakening to the sults that a small amount of money goes the rounds of the contractors and accommodates all; but the farmers borrow together and pay back together. There is another difference. The money lent in a the business, as well as the pleasures of city to A returns into bank in the shape of deposits by B, C and D, whereas money that goes into the country passes from hand to hand and performs a circuit before it is

COUNTRY AND CITY BANKS. According to this view of the subject it s obvious that circulation is to a country bank what deposits are to a city bank. tablishment of aschool or the opening of | Where population is dense and banks are accessible all cash balances go into bank for the year ending August 31st, 1877, the and constitute deposits, so that no considerable circulation is outstanding; but cation irregular or slow and infrequent, where banks are few and distant, everybody needs to keep a supply of money by him. Hence in such communities there is always an outstanding circulation, but ber to have seen spoken of in the papers | there are few deposits. It will now June 30, 1877—certainly a phenomenal appear why national banks are not adapted to the needs of agricultural communities, and why, especially, they have not been established generally at the South. These banks are admirably contrived to meet the requirements of communities where industry is varied, trade active and speculation securing prudent administration, but they utilize the whole money of the community. conscientious man does not live in the there. In agricultural communities, on the other hand, where there are no de-We are highly pleased to put upon re- posits to be attracted and where money It can be sustained if our people, who are capital is scarce, but where currency is needed at certain times and for certain seaout of place. They reduce the currency, as has been seen; they have no elasticity of circulation, they depend upon deposits, and therefore are disqualified for making the only sort of loans a farmer needs-

loans payable after harvest. TOPICS OF THE TIME. the South will seek and find community of interest, concurrence of opinion and harmatter of no little importance to Durham. mony of action with other sections; these Work will commence at an early day we Blade. will take the place of dead issues in her newspapers and debates, as well as in her relations to the rest of the country; and DEATH OF SAMUEL WALKER, Esq. -A when these measures prevail, as prevail letter from Greensboro says that Samuel they must, because they rest on truth and | Walker, Esq., a prominent citizen of Ran-

economic principles, attain the great prosperity which cannot fail to be beneficent to the whole country, because it cannot be attained without the aid and concurrence

## A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

Some gusher having written to the edi tor of the Baltimore Gazette complaining of what he calls that paper's "everlasting and unceasing and never-let-up on Mr HAYES as a fraud," the editor in his own vindication, reads his correspondent a lecture, and gives him some wholesome advice, which is worthy of general application. Says the Gazette: "Our friend falls into the very common error of confusing principle with fact. Because Mr. HAYES has adopted a wise and patriotic policy toward the South-a policy which the Gazette has heartily endorsed from the first, and which it strenuously demanded long before Mr. HAYES had any notions at all on the subject-is no reason why we should condone the crime which made him Presi dent. On the contrary, while it is the duty of every independent journal to fearlessly approve all measures of the administration which are plainly just and right, it should with equal courage denounce everything which smacks of deceit and fraud. Our friend would have us forget the past, and give to Mr. HAYES the thick-and-thin support of a party organ. Has he ever reflected upon what might ensue were and the reform of the National Bank act the people, in their recognition of the good points in the President's policy to forgive the conspirators who counted him in? Does he not perceive that the only guaranty this country can have against the repetition of that monstrous wrong lies in the sentiment of the people? The greatest danger which threatens the republic at this very moment grows out of the torpor which has overtaken the public conscience and dulled its power to distin-South and the Northwest, should be at guish between good and evil. It would once emancipated from the fetters of the be the duty of the Gazette in any event to National Bank act by the repeal of the ten denounce fraud, as it would be its privilege to uphold the right; still more is it its duty to assail it when its perpetration threatens to sap the foundations of liberty and imperil the integrity of the republic. This is the sum and substance of the whole matter. The Gazette, as an independent newspaper, will continue to approve and sustain every measure of the President's which seems designed to benefit the people, but it will never 'let up' on the frauc which made him President."

IDLE MONEY.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel following caution against the continuance of the Radical policy of hoarding money

If there is not a free and healthy circulation of the blood, the man dies. If there is not a free and wholesome circulation of meet such calls for redemption as might | the currency a country cannot long survive the run of its commercial industry. The Republican party has been long a hoarder of money. According to effect a system of credit-mutual insurance. the Treasury statements, twelve different funds are locked up amounting in currency to \$96,681,693, in gold to they are especially successful in such com- \$106,904,936; combined, to \$203,586,629. The Treasury should be like the heart in the human system, regulating the flow of to pay is assured by the visible progress currency, which is the blood of trade. So of his crop toward maturity, and the use long as this hoarding, in and out of the Treasury, shall continue, so long will there be stagnation in business. Men who live upon the interest of their bonds had better look to their security. If the men who make the articles that pay the interest are driven to despair, they will make it hot land, animals and other adjuncts of the for the drivers. This is a great country.

> Tur United States, estimated by the bulk of its products, ranks second among the cotton manufacturing countries of the world. For the year ending October 1st, 1876, England consumed 1,270,287,000 pounds of cotton, while during the same period the United States consumed 674,-638,000 pounds, or 53 per cent. of the amount consumed by England The consumption of this country is nearly equal to that of Germany, France, Russia, and Austria combined. The rapid growth of ber. our cotton industries of late years can best crease in the export of the manufactured article. In 1872, 1,201,000 bales were consumed, against 1,356,000 in 1876, while consumption reached the highest point ever attained in this country, 1,356,000 bales. Meantime the value of our cotton fabrics exported has increased from \$3,090,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to \$10,180,000 for the fiscal year ending everything is growing fine. Stanly is a

increase during the short space of two THE ALBEMARLE FAIR. -- While the people of our section of the State would do well to visit the State and Weldon Fairs, we relively; the safeguards thrown around gard it as their first and highest duty to do them by the law are not only important in all in their power to make the Albemarle Fair, at Elizabeth City, on the 13th, 14th encourage and attract deposits and thus and 15th of November, a complete success. The circulation they emit is a profitable section. We are remote and isolated in blic. On the contrary, for every \$80 of nected with the general industrial interests circulation \$100 has been locked up in a of the State, and it is our first and paragovernment bond. A national bank start. mount duty to cherish those institutions ing with \$1,000,000 in cash gets but \$800,- which best promote our own interests. the bonds happen to have been bought maintained under great difficulties, a healthy existence. It is far easier to sustain it now, than to revive it, should it fail. directly interested in it, will exert themselves and do their whole duty. Let evesons and purposes only, national banks are rybody attend. Let everybody have something on exhibition. - Elizabeth City Econ-

ANOTHER RAILBOAD. - We learn that railroad from Durham to Chapel Hill is a fixed fact. We are indebted to a friend just from Raleigh for this important information. The road will be built by the These are the large topics upon which company owning the iron mine at Chapel

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '77. MESSES. EDITORS: I observe with great leasure the preparations making for your State and county Fairs. They are evidently exciting an interest above all precedent in our State, and the importance of being represented at them seems to be more felt outside of the State, also, than ever before. Producers and manufacturers from abroad will be on hand to show what they can do, and will put many new implements and ideas in the hands and minds of our people, who in return will be tempted to show abroad as well as at home what they also can do. As North Carolina comes nearer than any other State to producing all the articles enumerated in the form for taking the census she should make them seen as well as heard of. In doing so, attention will be attracted to the State and immigration will result-immigration, the great need of the State, which could sustain tenfold its present population. Among the many things to which your people are giving their attention, nothing after the great staples of grain and cotton and tobacco seems to me of more importance than fruits, etc., and it is pleasant to see that not only immense quantities of fresh fruits have been sent to the less favored North, but that hundreds of tons of dried fruit help to swell the prosperity of the upper section of the State. This is comparatively a new business and a very important one, the income being almost all profit. I remember when even the interior of the State was largely supplied with apples from the North, and habit may perhaps induce a continuance of the importation, though I suppose to a small extent, for your upcountry not only produces an abundance of them but of far superior flavor. Of all the tasteless fruits I ever saw, the apples sold on the streets here are the most insipid. If such had been in the garden of Eden our primal mother could not have been empted to sin, nor could she have persuaded Adam to do so, though the fruit is 'pleasant to the eyes." I fear that some of their descendents sin because they can't eat the apples they are tempted to buy by their outside appearance. Is every thing degenerating here? Evidently men are. See the daily record of crime, and of faithlessness to trust. It has become a matter of doubt whether it is safe to trust any

Our Mails,

man to handle other people's money. The

defalcations of insurance and bank officers

have shaken confidence, and that of the

railroad President in Philadelphia is enough

to destroy it.

[From the Charlotte Observer.] To distribute the mails which centre and depart from here, the services of eighteen route agents are required, who are on the road about half of their time: ree belong to the Richmon Railroad, five to the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, four to the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, five to the Carolina Central, including both divisions, and one to the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad. The rapidity with which the trains on the larger roads run at present, compels them to do their work of distributing between the stations with a celerity which can only be gained by long experience. Every possible safe-guard is thrown around them to prevent mistakes, and arrangements are ma le for correcting these as soon as possible. Every error which an agent makes is reported by the agents and postmasters to the general superintendent, who charges them and then informs the agent. This is done by means of printed slips, upon which each agent writes to the superintendent whenever a letter is found in the wrong package. In addition to this, each agent is required to make a report at the end of his trip, giving the total number of errors, his failures to catch mails, tailures, to connect with other trains, the time of arrival and departure of the trains from terminal points and from junctions,

and the number of packages distri-In North Carolina there are 1,174 postoffices, in Virginia, 1,478, in South Carolina, 506. The agents who run into these States -and nearly all of them enter two or more-are required to know the shortest route from any given point on the railroad to any other postoffice within the bounds of the State. In order to keep the agents posted in such matters, they are required to stand examinations at intervals, of which reports are made to the division superintendent. Agents on entering the service are required to stand examinations once a month for six months, at the end of which time their probation ceases, and they stand a final examination, and if not proficient,

The mail agents in the United States organized on the 18th of November, 1874, a mutual Benefit Association, which now comprises fifteen hundred members. This association includes the feature of a mutual insurance company. On the death of each member, the others all pay \$2.10, which falls to the heirs of the deceased. They have already paid out in this way \$12,000. The next meeting occurs the 3rd of Octo-

There is a periodical published by route agents in Louisville, Ky., which contains, be shown by a statement of the increase in | besides other valuable information, a list of the consumption of raw cotton and the in- the new postoffices established during each

STANLY COURT. - The Fall term of Stan-

ly Court convened in Albemarle last Monday, Judge Seymour on the bench. The Judge, with the aid of Mr. Pemberton, the efficient Solicitor, began a rapid and satisfactory disposition of the cases on docket. The crops all through Stanly county can't be beat. The corn is the best they have had for years, wheat turned out splendid; cotton is not backward and great grain county and raises more wheat than any county in the State. Sorghum cane grows there this season in abundance. and fields of it as viewed from the road. look magnificent. Mr. Arnold Parker, who lives a few miles this side of Albemarle, has two or three molasses mills in continual operation and turns out a large quantity of sorghum daily. Messrs. Young

& White, our popular hardware dealers.

have supplied Stanly county with about 13

mills all of which are now in daily opera-

tion. Now here, with home-made bread, home-made molasses, home meat, home wool and cotton enough to fill hollow teeth. Stanly county has struck the righ trail to the good old times of our fore- is unknown. This loss is to be the more ning rod man. The lamented Robert did fathers. What county will be the next to regretted as Mr. Barnes was trying the not die in this county—at least, there is follow the lead? "On Stanly, on!"-Con- experiment of making tobacco in this cord Sun. DEATHS IN McDowell.—At his residence, Aspen Grove, McDowell county, on Thursday, the 20th inst., Hugh Alexander Tate, in the 71st year of his age. On the 15th inst., of diphtheria, an infant child of Riley R. Hart. Since the

above was written, we learn that Mr. Hart lost another infant on the 21st inst., of the same prevalent diaease. On the 20th inst., Israel Pickens Beck, Esq., at his home on Upper Creek. Mr. Beck was a magistrate for his township, and for a long time County Surveyor. The county loses in him a good citizen, and the neighbors a kind friend.

On the 13th inst., Mrs. Phoebe A. Mc-Call, in the 94th year of her age. - Burke

Brunswick Crops.-A subscriber at Easy Hill writes on the 28th: "Corn and pea crops are very good in Brunswick. Potatoes and cotton are rather inferior. embody justice and good policy, the South should, according to all commercial and inst., of typhoid fever.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. TRAGEDY IN MADISON COUNTY.

Dock Davis a Condemned Felon is Shot and Killed—The Crime of Da-vis—His Pursuer a Probable Victim —Bloody Deeds.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] WARM SPRINGS, Sept. 25, 1877. A tragedy was enacted on Bull Creek this county, on Saturday last, the par iculars of which are hastily gathered from meagre information, and presented as fol-

A MURDERER'S BLOODY END.

Dock Davis an escaped felon from the ail of Haywood county was ascertained to be lurking near his old home in Madison. By watching the movements of a boy who regularly visited the woods, bearing provision, Noah H. Rice, a former Deputy Marshal, found that Davis had his hiding place near his farm, and on Saturday morning, arming himself, he started in pursuit of the fugitive, for whom the Governor had offered a reward of three hundred dollars. As Rice approached within thirty or forty yards of the camp of Davis, the latter ran, when Rice began firing on him, emptying the six chambers of his revolver, two of which shots took effect, one in the right hip, the other through the left lung from the back. But Davis continued to run. Rice however overhauling him, when turning on his pursuer, Davis fired his pistol, striking Rice in the muscle of the right arm extended the ball traversing through the shoulders towards the left, and was cut out under the left shoulder blade. The condition of Rice is considered critical After receiving his wound, and seeing Davis fall and die at his feet, Rice turned toward home, but in thirty or forty yards fell from pain and exhaustion. Parties in see what was up, when they found Rice in a supposed dying condition, who informed them that further up they would find the dead body of Dock Davis.

Dock Davis was at last Spring term o Madison Court, Judge Furches', convicted of the murder of one Inman, whom he found asleep in the still house, and Davis poking his gun through a crack close to the head of his victim, fired, blowing his head into atoms. Upon conviction Davis appealed to the Supreme Court, and for safe keeping-to prevent rescue by his friends-was transferred to Haywood jail. The Supreme Court affirmed the sentence of the court below, but in the meantime, Davis broke jail and made his escape, returning it appears to his old home in this county, only to meet his doom in another form than the gallows.

INQUEST AND IDENTIFICATION. Upon information of the occurrence the Coroner with a jury went up to hold in- he sets good examples: Two years quest on the deceased, and the Sheriff went to identify the body as that of the which he paid \$50, (he was laughed at for escaped felon, that the reward might be the trade.) For clearing this land he paid properly paid if claimed.

The career of Noah H. Rice has been a bloody one. This is the third man whom he has slain. On the day of the Presidential election in 1872, he killed at the polls at Ivy Precinct, a man named Jarvis, and maimed for life another brother. In September, 1874, on Spring Creek, in this county, he shot and killed Swann Moody, whom he wanted to arrest for some violation of the Revenue law. In both instances above he did the slaying as a Deputy Marshal under the immunity or special privilege which that class of officers have seemed to enjoy in this District.

THE SECOND BATTALION .- The follow- tial good .- Asheville Citizen ng are the officers of the various Companies, and the alignement of those Companies in the Second Battalion of N. C.

Lieut-Col. commanding, M. P Taylor. Major, J. G. Harriss, of Charlotte. Quarter Master appointed, but not yet Commissary, Asa Parker, of Polkton

Surgeon, Dr. J. W. McNeill, Fayette-Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Patterson, D.D.,

of Wilmington. Sergeant Major, J. M. Cronly, Wil-Co. A., (Fayetteville) A. A. McKethan, Major, Ralph B. Lutterloh, First Captain.

Albert H. Worth, Second do., O. P. Robinson, Third do., John A. McLauchlin. Fourth do., Co. B., (Fayetteville,) J. B. Smith. Captain, Jno. D. Williams, First Lieut. Malcom Faulk, Second do, Randal Mc-Millan, Jr., Third do.

Co. C., (Wilmington,) Walter Coney. Captain, J. I. McRee, First Lieut., Thos. James, Second do., Geo. W. Bailey, Jr. Second do. Co. D., (Wilmington,) Jno. W. Gordon, Captain, W. F. Cronly, First Lieut., J.

A. Daniel, Second do., J. D. Nutt, Jr. Co. E., (Charlotte,) S. S. Pegram, Captain, J. G. Young, First Lieut., W. M. Smith Second do., A. L. Smith, Jr.

Co. F. (Charlotte.) W. L. Hand, Captain, C. W. Alexander, First Lieut., W B. Taylor, Second do., R. B. Alexander, Co. G. (Polkton,) J. G. Branch, Captain, J. J. Billingsby, First Lieut., J. A Watson, Second do., J. G. Benton, Jr.

Second do.

Co. H. (Sugar Creek) J. M. Davis, Captain, J. K. Alexander, First Lieut., G. W. Caldwell, Second do.

Co. I. (Pineville,) J. G. Potts, Captain, J. H. Collins, First Lieut., W. E. Williams, Second do., W. S. Turner, Jr. Second do. - Wilmington Review

GLAD HE CAME. - A merchant from South Carolina came into the city day before yesterday on his way to Northern the wholesale department of Mersrs. Wittkowsky & Rintels, and shortly thereafter bought his entire stock there. He informed the reporter that he had been buying goods in Baltimore for years, and that he never got better bargains in his life. He added, "I would not take a large amount of money for what I have learned by stopping over here when I did." This is but one of the many instances of this kind .-Charlotte Observer.

TOBACCO BARN BURNED. -Mr. Calvin Barnes had the misfortune to have a barn county, and such an accident is well calculated to discourage the enterprise; but Mr. B. does not seem at all discouraged, but is pushing ahead in saving the balance of his crop, several hogsheads, said by good judges to be of excellent quality .-Wilson Advance.

THE AUTHOR OF HAYES'S POLICY.-Col. Peter Donan, late editor of the Missouri Caucasian, and author of the famous Hayes policy of conciliation, left last evening via St. Louis, Little Rock, and the Hot Springs for the Indian Territory. It is said he is drawn thither by the charms of a widowed squaw and her lovely papoose. - Newport Local.

During the year just closed the United States sold 105,000,000 yards of co.ton goods abroad, ten times more than was exported the year before.

The failures during the past three months were \$1,300,000 more in amount

The European Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times, 28th.] London, September 28. - The position of the Russians south of the Danube has not been improved by the receipt of the reinforcements from St. Petersburg, and the campaign, for this season at least, is considered here to have come to an end. Even with the addition of the Imperial not felt that renewal of the assaults on the Turkish stronghold at Plevna would result in anything but the disaster that has attended every attack hitherto made on that position and the latest advices represent them as retreating toward the Danube. The Turkish commander, who has displayed such vigilance throughout the Plevna campaign, has eagerly watched the indications of a retrograde movement, and is endeavoring to cut off the retreat. In this position of the made remunerative without the aid gallant army are prosecuted with vigor by

The rains which completely paralyze military operations in this region and in Asia Minor have set in with great violence on both sides of the Black Sea, and it is not probable that the Turks can do any serious injury to the invading forces. In the meantime, bitter complaints are made by the Russian officers against their commanders and the staff, and great discontent prevails in the Russian lines. These complaints, of course, find their way back to. Russia, and, added to the smarting under defeat and the exasperation sacrifices, are spreading discontent there also, and a feeling of resentment against the distance hearing the firing, went to the commanders, who are blamed for the failures of the war.

the Turks.

MADISON COUNTY ITEMS. - Marshall improving rapidly. Many good houses, for business purposes and dwellings, have been erected within two years, shade trees have been planted out, houses painted and fences nicely whitewashed, all of which gives the place a most attractive and inviting appearance. It is the home, too, of some public spirited, energetic gentlemen. There are two excellent hotels in

Maj. Rollins is an excellent farmer. He has some 4,000 acres of the best land in Madison county. A very large quantity of this is under cultivation. mostly by tenants. He is giving special attention to the cultivation of tobacco, grass and wheat. Indeed, much is due the energy and efforts of Maj. R. for the present improved state of affairs in Madison, specially in the matter of farming. To illustrate how ago he purchased ten acres of land, for \$50 more. The land, clearing, fencing, ten acres in tobacco, gathering and preparing the crop for market, cost him \$636. The proceeds of the crop, after paying freights and all expenses of selling, &c., was \$1,223.70, a net profit over purchase of land, &c., &c., of \$587.70. Last fall he sowed down the same land in wheat, and gathered 180 bushels of as pretty white wheat as was ever gathered. As soon as the wheat was taken off, planted down in corn, to cut for forage, and in the corn sowed down wheat again for winter pasturage. Maj. R. has a good many acres of magnificent tobacco now being gatheredhas also about 400 acres in good grass. Maj. R. is doing his county great substan-

HUMORS OF THE BAR. - A prominent nember of the Bar of this city received a few days a letter from a "Ilinglishman" dated "Cliffe House, Caterham Junction, near Crogan, Surrey, England; asking for certain information that he was, willing to pay two guineas for. The barrister re-

DEAR SIR:-Your letter of July 19th, 1877, asking for information regarding the Will or Administration of Robert Clough, a native of Yorkshire, who is supposed to have died about the year 1804 or 5 in America, and saying you are willing to pay two guineas for the information has been received, and I am requested to reply thereto. What part of America, whether North or South, the aforesaid lamented Robert was in when he departed this life you do not state, and I can only infer that your information is that he was in North America. Why you ever settled upon Raleigh as the point at which to make your inquiry, I am at a loss to conjecture, unless it be that it bears the name of your illustrious countryman whose efforts to develop the new world for the benefit of the old, gained for him the reward, England seems to have been famous for giving her great men who for any reason became troublesome to the powers that happen to be. We feel flattered sir, that you should think us, though you be in error, the hub of American death records, wills and letters of administration; but do not repeat this where any of the highly enlightened citizens of Boston, which is in the State of Massachusetts can hear of it, for it might call down upon our innocent heads the wrath of that city, and they would utterly ignore your claims to learning and civilization, as they claim to be the hub of everything, not only in America but of the Universe.

But sir, I trouble you with a multitude of words in which we are told there wanteth not sin, and desiring above all things to avoid a breach of the moral law, I hasten to inform you without further delay, that Raleigh is only honored with the records of wills and administrations of Wake county, which is only one of the 94 counties in the State of North Carolina, and North Carolina is only one of the thirty-eight States of the American Union, (to say nothing of the Territories, ) all of which have more or less subdivisions called countries, districts and parishes. True North Carolina has as many square miles as the Island upon which you reside, but we are as you see, only a small part of that country in which the aforesaid Robert is supposed to have died. Then too sir, the United States, although it contains 3,603,844 square miles, is only a part of America.

The two guineas you offer are very enticing, but how I am to investigate a subject extending over so great an area of land, (not to mention the rivers, lakes and with tobacco just cured burned on his farm sounds to be crossed,) is a problem that in this county on Saturday. The loss is could only be solved by a life insurance no record of the fact, and to speak in plain American business language, you must increase your offer of compensation. or narrow the limits of country, if you de- chopped onions, &c. Let it come to a sire me to investigate the subject further." | boil and pour into jars while hot.

A WASHINGTON RELIC.-We were shown last week, by Dr. J. M. Happoldt, of this place, a quilt under which General Washington slept. This quilt was made by Mrs. Sarah Reid, wife of Capt. John Reid, of Camden, S. C., in the year 1775, and Mrs. J. M. Happoldt is a grand-daugh-ter of Mrs. Reid, into whose possession the quilt passed as a family relic. Capt. John Reid kept a public house at Camden Secretary. The attendance by delegation at which Gen. Washington put up on his was good, especially among the ministry. way to Charlotte, N. C., and during his The business of the convention was constay was covered with this quilt. Capt. ducted with the utmost harmony, and Reid fought in the battle at Ramsour's evincing an earnest and single desire to evincing an earnest and single desire to Mill, N. C., in 1812.—Burke Blade.

The world now produces more beet-root than cane sugar; and the United States would profit by imitating the example thus set. Could we raise what we consume at preached during the the session, listened than the failures for the corresponding pe-riod last very a year.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. [Original and Compiled.]

GRASS LAND.

Where are the highest priced lands in the union to be found? We answer wherever lands have been sown down to grass, and improved stock substituted for the native breeds. In Europe in some instances (especially in Holland) land is Guards, said to be 60,000 strong, they have worth \$1,000 per acre for agricultural purposes, and the same land has been used at permanent pasture in some instances, from time almost immemorial. The most profit able pursuit of an agricultural character, at the present day, is stock breeding, and the cheapest food that can be provided and upon which stock thrive best is their natural diet, grass. No man can fully appreciate the value of plenty of good natritious pasture until deprived of it. In few sec. tions of our Union can stock breeding be trans-Danubian campaign the fate of the meadows and pastures. Nearly every class detached force in the Schipka Pass becomes of soil is adapted to the growth of some interesting. The operations against this particular variety of grass, and clover; and there is, we say, no good reason why every locality cannot have an abundant supply of the best of grazing, and the most nutr tious of hay. Plenty of good grass means fat stock, fertile land and less labor. Notice ing keeps stock in a more healthy and growing condition than grass, nothing renovates lost fertility to the soil more rapid. ly and effectually than grass and stock and no more feasible plan to solve the labor question successfully, can be given than to advise the sowing your lands to grass, and raising stock. The South, to be a stock country, must first be sown down to grasses and clover. We would that it were in our of a fruitless campaign after such great power to persuade every farmer who reads this journal, that it would be to his interest to study more closely the subject of grass culture, and the importance of making a few fair experiments in this direc-

Among the vast number of grains grasses and forage plants cultivated for stock food, none rank higher in the scale of value than the Oat crop. Oats as feed -in constitution-made up of elements so favorable for the formation and expansion of muscular power, make them truly valuable to the stock breeder. Oats too are raised so cheaply, and require so little care. from the time of sowing until harvest, that they will ever rrove a favorite crop whereever they can be grown successfully. Like other plants, grains and grasses, there exist several varieties of Oats, but the Red Rust Proof, after a trial of years has in every way yielded results the most satisfactory. This oat is extremely hardy; will not rust ; yields a large and well formed grain. and is in every manner the out hest admi oats are sown in the fall, the more probability of their roots attaining good founds. tion in the ground, and thus less liable succumb to severe freezes. Onts should also be sown thick, from 11 to 2 bushel per acre. It matters not to be killed, and therefore thick seeding is recommended for this and many other reasons. We always advise fall-sowing believing it generally best. If the fall crop would seem to be a failure, the farmer has an opportunity to plow up and re-sow in the spring. The last of August. and the whole month of September, is undoubtedly the proper time to sow fall innumerable, during the past few years the verge of death from starvation as hard labor. The oats come in about the time the old corn gave out, and before the new crop was fit to use. It is poor economy we will remark, to sow down on owner for the expense of seed, labor in seeding, preparation of the ground, and the expense of gathering. Then, sow only rich land-land that is well prepared, and do not be afraid of sowing the seed to

Blue grass may be sown either in the fall or spring. Land strongly impregnate with lime best suits it. It will form a so sod in three years if not abused by the hoof of stock too much. A pasture ... blue grass treated in a common sense way. will last a generation. Probably the early autumn is the best season to sow, as it then gets well rooted before freezing weather sown in the spring, unless early, it mus undergo the peril of a burning sun.

This is one of our best varieties of small ries sufficient for all the wants of a family They are easily grown and give great sa isfaction to the household. Now is a good time to select a piece of ground for the purpose and let it be well prepared an made rich with well rotted manure which should be put on the land broad-cast and well worked into the soil. Then let the plants be set in the early fall and at the coming of cold weather mulched with straw or leaves. In the spring remove the mulch giving the land a good working after which a mulching may be place around the plants to keep the dirt off berries and we shall be amply rewards for all our labors by an abundant crop. Those having a market for them w find it also a paying crop. Almost ever one likes these berries and will buy then where they do not have them of their own and they bring in every market remunera tive prices. Market gardens usually fine more profit in small fruits than almost anything else. Other small fruits such as black-berries, rasp-berries, goose-berries.

These small fruits should be raised by eve ry family. They not only give great satis faction but are conducive to health. HOG CHOLERA Col. T. S. Memory, of Whiteville, C., informs us that he has given the lowing receipt a thorough trial and b lieves it to be a sure preventative: Dissolve one teaspoonful of saltpetre

etc., should also be planted during the

fall season, in ground well prepared

warm water for each hog and mix the lution with the slops; to be given twice week. It will also cause an animal shed and be generally healthy. The following receipts were given us one of the best house-keepers we know of and better pickle we have rarely seen

Miss F. B's receipt

TO PICKLE CABBAGE: Chop the cabbage; put in a deep sprinkling each layer well with fine salt: let it stand 12 hours, then press out the pickle formed by the salt; put into a kettle and cover well with good cider vinegar;

add a little sugar and spice, cloves, celery, . SWEET PICKLE PEACHES. To 9 lbs. of fruit and 4 lbs. of sugar

add spice and (vinegar to cover) scald all well together and seal the jars when hot. WESTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. - This

body met on Thursday, at Big Ivy Bapmons Moderator, Mr. C. M. Williams, Secretary. The attendance by delegation ducted with the utmost harmony, all promote the interests of their church and its holy mission. Mr. Ammons presided with ability, and the courteous Secretary evinced in many ways his fitness for his place. Earnest and able sermons were