There is said to be a good deal of human nature in folks. So immediately after the war no one ought to have been surprised at the soreness of the South or a the disposition of the North to carry matters with a high hand. These natural feelings were known to exist by the politicians and they were speedily seized upon and used to advance the interests of the different political parties. In particular did the Republicans push the matter to so extreme, and finding it was a good chord to play upon they hoped to continue the performance indefinitely.

The bloody shirt was waved often and with great success. But at length the human nature of the people grew tired of these stale appeals to their worse passions, and the Democratic party in 1876, on the platform of reconciliation, swept the country by an immense popular majority of the white voters. Since then there have been abortive efforts made to arouse sec tional prejudices by flaunting the red flag in the face of the people-but the anticipated responses were not elicited; so that it has come to be accepted by think ing men of all sections, that other issues must be made between the parties if the speakers are to be in sympathy with popular sentiment and are not to discuss matters which no longer engage public atten-

We rejoice in the belief, then, that at tacks are to cease on the honorable inten tion and purpose of the South to sustain our Federal Government, which owes its creation largely to Southern brains and its glories chiefly to Southern statesmen. We believe that these attacks are to cease because public sentiment will no longer tolerate them. A majority of the voters have declared for reconciliation, and that makes futile further attempts to array section against section for mere partisan purposes.

Accordingly we notice a disposition to revert to older political themes, and to examine the principles that underlie our government, with a fairness and an honesty that has been since the war rarely exhibited by leading Northern papers. Indeed, the absence from their columns of harsh exmarked that we are inclined to go beyond reasonable bounds, and to anticipate the speedy return of, an era of good feeling between the sections. Under these circumstances, how despicable are the efforts of the ultra Republican sheets to keep alive the remembrance of former animosities.

And not only do they excite our disgust but the miserable straits to which they are driven also excite our commisseration. The Washington Republican having unsuccessfully exhausted all other means to reinflame the expiring embers, now publishes in each issue the events that occured on each particular day during the entire four years of the war. By this method it is hoped to keep those circumstancessome painful, some exciting, some humiliating-always uppermost in the minds of its readers, and thus by fighting the war over continually to prevent the final establishment of peace among the people. But its task is a hopeless one. So far as the popular heart is concerned, the editor of the Republican may as well amuse himself with discussing the events of the war of 1812, and glorifying the performance of Old Hickory at the Battle of New Orleans, for the people both North and South seem to be intent on peace and the establishment of business relations and are not at all alarmed lest the "rebels" may run away with the country.

THE LATEST REPUBLICAN CRY.

The New York Times is a wonderful paper. Give it the object-and it will reach the mark. No means will be too doubtful -no methods too tedious-no result too preposterous, if the object to be accomplished is only in the line of its purpose and within the domain of partisan politics. In its issue of the 21st, it devotes eleven full columns to alleged Democratic frauds, practiced in the election of 1876, and then touches only on six States. We will not attempt to reproduce its details, for as the Philadelphia Times well says:

gent idea of the enormous mass of figures | Philadelphia Record says, "the crowning and elaborate cyphering by which its ideas are impressed upon the unfortunate reader of the New York Times. They will not be understood by one in a thousand, and burg in 1875, have done so much in the last would addle the brain of anybody but a four years to revive American patriotism, lightning calculator who may attempt to and to reawaken the slumbering spirit of master them.

Republicans will skip all but the deductions and believe them, while Democrats will skip all but the deductions and reject them as preposterous. The gravamen of the charge is that Mr. TILDEN and his friends brought out too many voters; that while the Republicans polled their full vote, the Democrats polled a much larger vote than the census returns would seem to justify. To illustrate, it is alleged that for the thirteen Presidential elections umlation, while in 1876 the per cent. voting

figuring by which the voting population in closs at hand-only some thirteen odd dagger, took the steamboat for Evansville, any State is arrived at is unsatisfactory: months to elapse-yet already nearly every and second, that there were influences at ricaded himself against the search, the work in that election to draw out a full office has been started around on. The vote that never were felt before in the United States and probably never will be is few, there being only eight in Mecklen-screamed. They carried her to the ladies. The final action of the State debt.

again in this century. As to this last matter, without doubt the breaker" tended to draw out nearly every

Now as to the unsatisfactory nature of the figuring by which the voting population of any State is arrived at, we can only say that heretofore the Times published columns of figures to show that North Carolina had cast an impossible vote in 1876, and the writer in THE OBSERVER dispelled the illusion and proved beyond question from the census returns of 1870 that North Carolina had not cast its full vote by twenty thousand in that election. In like manner we do not doubt this latest and newest Republican bubble can be pricked by any one who feels sufficient interest in it to make a careful examination of the figures and, discarding Republican methods, seek to ar ive at only true results.

THE COLORED TROOPS OF MEMPHIS.

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the conduct of the colored military companies of Memphis who, as the telegrams of vesterday reported, have volunteered their services as a guard for the property of the city, should necessity arise therefor. It is an instance of heroism and self-sacrifice that commands the admiration of all men and deserves the especial gratitude of the people of that stricken city. Having little to incumber their flight, the colored citizens of Mem phis might readily flee from the plague and leave the wealthy and helpless to care for their property as best they may; but while the rich are leaving their houses and stores and robbers are perhaps planning to repeat their deeds of last year, colored men offer to keep watch and guard and face the terrors of horrible disease and death.

We have frequently noticed and always dmired and commended the spirit which actuates our colored citizens whenever the property or lives of their white neighbors are endangered. At an alarm of fire they are always among the first to attend the cry and fight the flames most bravely and flercely. It is not the hope of reward, but their courage and regard for their white friends and neighbors, that inspires them. The people of Memphis should never forget the McClellan Guards and Memphis Zouaves!

A FRIEND writes us to know if an elec ion will be held for constables this year. to which we reply as follows: The election of a constable for each township in Donald Williams, and Joseph T. Sugg. the State, by the qualified voters thereof, of Edgecombe. If necessary, they say, I the State, by the qualified voters thereof. was provided for in article 4, section 80, Constitution of 1868. This section was not interfered with by the amendments heavily on Capt. Judson. made by the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and the General Assembly has no power to change its provisions as it has to modify, change or abrogate the provisions of article 7, amended Constitution, relatingto counties, townships, etc., and which it establishing county and township governments, the Legislature of 1876 '77 made no provision for the election of constables, and those elected at the regular township elections in 1875 have continued to politics and the acquittal of M. de Cassaghold and will hold their offices until the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1880, when an election will be held for constables under section 3, chapter 152, Acts 1878-'79.

SPEAKING of the numerous candidates for the succession in care Col. STEELE declines a re-nomination for Congress The Robesonian says :

If patriotism will continue to advance there will be no less than one hundred formidable competitors for the office, and himself excepted, each of these one hundred prodigies of ability, wisdom and statesmanship had rather see Col. STEELE

To the moralist, the office seeking mania which has taken possession of so many of our people, offers a peculiarly fertile and inviting theme. To such great extremes do people go now-a-days to secure office, that if the prominent candidates will be lieve all that will be said about him by their political rivals for the next twelve months, they will be surprised how they have so far escaped the gallows or the

THERE is a movement on foot to cele brate the anniversary of the battle of g and centennial commemoration of the bave marked success in the United States. surrender of CORNWALLIS on October 19 We would despair of giving an intelli- 1881. Such a celebration would be, as the demonstration of the series of centennials which, beginning with Lexington and Concord, and Bunker Hill and Mecklenfraternity among the people of the differ-

Matters in Cabarrus.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] EDITOR OBSERVER :- The campaign cry. in this Congressional District, for the next man." Hitherto it has been such arduous and fatigueing work for the man to seek the office that the people have wisely deves out of the way and hidden where the lisr hieroglyphics worked on both sides.

Office will be least likely to reach its aveng
Lewistown (Me.) Journal. in Connecticut was 88.2; in New York, ing hand into their holes, and pull them on 9. in New Jersey, 98.7; in South Caro. out. We have been anxiously scanning lina, 95 6, &c., &c.

On this subject two observations are not unworthy of consideration: First, that the figuring by which the region of the charlotte Observer to find some news of the Charlotte Observer to find some news of the hidden candidates, unworthy of consideration: First, that the find some news of the office, we are beginning to feel alarmed. The election is burg, two in Cabarrus, three in Lincoln, cabin, where she remained during the two in Catawbe, three in Anson, two in round trip, and she is now at home, with Stanly, with the statistics in the other no desire for a life of adventure. - Cleave reputation of Gov. Tilden as a "ring-counties yet to work up. This number land Ledger.

breaker" tended to draw out nearly every would seem to be sufficiently large for the voter favorable to reform in governmental arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises arises. Where will they be when the time arises arises arises are arises arises. Where will be \$200,000.

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a probability, and unless some of the modesty can be knocked out of the candidates, our district may prepare itself for the worst. Unless the candidates can get the better of their modesty, the office will certainly claw around with desperate use-lessness, and the people will cease to vote because there will be no one for whom to

The owners of the various gold mines in Cabarrus have been grasping the hand of the Northerner and releasing the grasp with their palms full of money. Joo. F McDonough, George Caulfield and C. E. Lambert, all of New York City, are now cleaning out the Bangle mine and the old Dutch shaft, in No. 9 township, and to-morrow they are to be joined by another party of Northerners, who will invest in adjacent mines. These men intend to give our Cabarrus mines a thorough test, and from their preliminary observations expect results that will surprise the outside world. The Bangle mine is located on the spot where that tremenous lump of gold, the first ever discovered in North Carolina, as history tells us, was picked up by Reed While prosecuting their search these gentlemen will domicile with Capt. W. H Orchard, late Representative from this county, and Wm. Richards, both well known gold kings.

SNAKES AND RAIN. One cannot travel any country road without being struck with the sight of snakes hanging from boughs of trees or lying across a top fence-rail. That is the negroe's prayer to Heaven for rain. So firm is their belief that hanging a snake up will bring rain that lately they have not contented themselves with hanging up every snake they come across accidentally, but have actually gone hunting for snakes, and on one farm near town the darkies yesterday killed eight and now have them hanging up all around the premises. There must something in it, of course, as heavy clouds have just now begun to roll up, and I can almost hear the farmers and millers shouting for joy. Turn the tubs upside down, ve clouds of Heaven, and give us all you've got on hand. And don't everyall you've got on natural body try to catch it all at once.

W. H. H.

Breastplates Again,

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER] We take the liberty of making the folwing extract from a letter, not intended for publication, from Dossey Battle, Esq. "I have no more doubt about seeing breastplates, cap ured from the enemy, in 1862, than that I was in the war. I have just stopped two soldiers of Company "I." 15th North Carolina State Guards, pass ing my office, and asked them if they had seen Yankee breastplates during the warboth answered they bad seen "piles of them" after the "Seven Pines" fight. These absolutely reliable citizens are Wm. can get, for you, one hundred or more affl-I am glad to see you sitting down so

Paristan Affairs. Edward King writes from Paris to the

THE FAILURE OF IMPERIALISM. Madame de Remusat's memoirs, in which she gives the character of Napoleon the exercised at the session of 1876 '77. In First so severe a condemnation, have created a tremendous sensation. The Cæsaric legend has received so many blows of late that it no longer remains firmly in its place. Apropos of Casarism and imperialists, the retirement of M. Rouher from nac of the accusation of press offences charged against him are the events of the week. Poor M. Rouher professes to be heart-broken, and when he read the late Prince's will to an assembly of the faitnful the other day, we are informed that he burst into loud sobs. Perhaps he was weeping for his lost hopes, but he says that it was for his "dear dead ones." He may be pardoned a certain amount of grief for the Empire was extremely beneficent to him, and now that all hope of its restoration is over, his occupation is gone. He wisely persists in his determination to retire definitely into private life. M

Rouher has never been his best self since he was beaten by the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier in the great debate on the 4th of May, 1972. With his retirement the last of the elder supporters of the Second Empire's claims vanishes from view. Emile Olliver and Rouber are already forgotten

SARAH BERNHARDT'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Sarah Bernhardt from the Company of the Comedie Francaise was the natural result of the system atic attacks of which the nervous actress has been the object for a long time. When she disappointed a London audience, and the aristocracy criticised her with great sharpness in consequence thereof, critics said so much that Mademoiselle Sarah lost her temper. How much truth there is in the story that she has been offered two millions of francs to play in America two years I know not. She cannot leave the Comedie Francaise without paying heavy damages; the contract stipulates this. But if she decides to leave Yorktown this year with unusal pomp, in she will do it, should it cost her every penorder to inauguate preparations for a ny she has saved. She would probably

A CURIOUS OLD COIN .- Captain Edward C. Nichols, of the bark Noriena, of Portland, while stopping at Port Mahon, in the Mediterranean, making repairs, made the acquaintance of a well known ci izer of that port, Antonio Barteoni, who pre-sented him with a silver com which is supposed to be very valuable, and one of the most remarkable curiosities ever brought to this country. Mr. Barteoni sava this coin is one of the original silver shekels of the kind used in the purchase of Joseph at the time he was sold by his brethren into Egypt, and that it was made with some kind of flint stone by the ancients. He says it came into the possession of his family from the Moors, and has been handed down from generation to generain this Congressional District, for the next tion until now. While people are at lib-election, will be, "Let the office seek the erty to take their own view of this estimate of its antiquity, it seems to be better established that' the coin is one which was eagerly sought after fifty years ago by cided upon a change of tactics and will per- the officers of one of our United States mit the office to beat the bushes for the man of war vessels, who applied to the man it wants. This plan having been demediately preceding 1876, the maximum cided upon, it is remarkable to see how then carefully kept from them. It is alvote was 85 per cent. of the voting popu- quickly the patriots have kicked themsel- most square in shape, and has some pecu-

MISS SUSIE'S THEILLING ADVENTURE. intending to lead a life that would be a terror to the foe. On the boat some deck hands were moving freight and a big rat

sorted to under his direction, secured their presence at the polls whenever it was possible to do so. These things account for the full vote on the Democratic side.

The popular view and anall, the possibility but thousand tickets at one tranc each has been awaiting that the possibility but the funds to be devoted to governor of Georgia. His health is all yesterday in the neighborhood of Jump-bidden securely away, and the office, one of the most honorable within the gift of the people, will go begging empty handed. Such an event is not only a possibility but thousand tickets at one tranc each has been awaiting that been organized, the funds to be devoted to the finishing of Bartholdi's colossal statue right. He was placed on the apothecary's scales several days ago and it appeared that the polls whenever it was possible to do so. These things account the people, will go begging empty handed. Such an event is not only a possibility but the old one.—Wilmington Review.

The popular ready to take the homination for the funds to be devoted to governor of Georgia. His health is all yesterday in the neighborhood of Jump-bidden securely away, and the office, one of the finishing of Bartholdi's colossal statue to be erected in New York. The largest has been awaiting that the decision, but in the meant time the jettles been organized, the funds to be erected in New York. He was placed on the apothecary's scales several days ago and it appeared that he had gained four pennyweights and six grains in a month. manue, S. C. I Lett

POLITICAL NOTES.

SECRETARY M'ORARY'S SUCCESSOR. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- It seems that the selection of ex Senator Ramsey to be the successor of Mr. McCrary as Secretary of War, when the latter is confirmed as a United States circuit judge, is not, in any way, in the interest of Sherman's candidacy for the presidency.—The Grant men claim him as a true stalwart among the third-term advocates, and explain that his selection was made simply from a geo graphical standpoint. As Mr. McCrary represents one of the strongest of those strong republican States in the Northwestern section of the country, the President was of the opinion that his successor should be a representative of the same ele ment. Ramsey was a candidate for the mission to Berlin when Bayard Taylor was appointed, baving the indorsements of the most prominent republicans of the Northwest, such as Senators Chandler, Allison, Kirkwood, Howe, Carpenter, Windom, Saunders and Paddock. Consequently, when the President determined to select a successor for McCrary from McCrary's country, he came to the conclu sion that from Ramsey's indorsements he was the representative man of his party and entitled to the honor.

The Grant people say that even should Ramsey desire to aid Sherman's candidacy what aid he can command is too insignificapt to be of effect. In the first place his State, Minnesota, is small and really in the control of Senator Windom, a Grant Conkling man; and in the second place, while Ramsey is a stalwart party man, he is negative in his nature and not the man to control delegates to a national nominating convention.

POLITICAL FLANK MOVEMENT. It is further said by the Grant people that after Sherman found that the President would not make Hartranft Secretary of War his (Sherman's) friends tried to flank the Grant people in Pennsylvania by having Col. Quay, o' that State, named for the place. Quay is Senator Cameron's chief of staff and the chairman of the Republican State central committee of Pennsylvania. His management of the gubernatorial campaign in his State last year. which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the Democracy, gave him a prominence in his party next to Cameron, and booked him for the United States Senate in place of Senator Wallace, whose term expires on March 4th, 1881, contingent, of course, on the Republicans carrying the Legislature, which is more than probable from the Republican gerrymanding of the Legislative districts now existing in Pennsyl vania. Col. Quay is a pronounced Grant man, and so is Senator Cameron, but the Sherman people thought that a cabinet position might induce Col. Quay not only to change his mind, but to give his friend, Senator Cameron, whose wife is Sherman's niece, a reason for changing with him. But the President said that the appointment belonged to the Northwest, and there if must go. And the Grant men are hapand say, "Set the Pennsylvania Re publicans down for Grant."

GRANT'S LETTERS.

Gen. Grant, by the way, writes by every mail to an intimate friend of his here. The latest letter he has from him is dated "on the road to Pekin, May 29th." In that letter he mentioned October 1st as the date of his arrival in San Francisco. He said nothing of going to Australia and the Sandwich Islands, and of not returning home until after the Republican National Convention had been held. Another mail is expected from him on Thursday, the steamer from Hong Kong, with mails from that place to June 29th, having arrived in San Francisco on Thursday

GOING TO TALK FOR EWING. Mr. Mason, who polled 82,000 votes as the greenback candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania last fall in a total vote of 700,000, signifies his intention of taking

the stump in Ohio for Gen. Ewing. A POLITICAL COMMITTER OF 100. In obedience to a call signed by George M. Gill, seventy members of the Inde pendent Democratic Committee of one bundred assembled in the south cafe of the

Academy of Music at 81 o'clock last night. This committee reported an elaborately prepared address to the people of Baltimore, which was adopted. The paper sets out with claiming as the duty of the Convention "to devise a remedy for existing evils in the administration of our city and State governments." The address declares in favor of the best men for offices, the fewest elections possible, and denounces as demoralizing the present system of primaries. The address says there is no ground or reason for upholding the primaries unless it is true that by them alone par y supremacy can be maintained and if this is true party supremacy had better be abandoned. The first thing to be done is to get rid of primary elections, and the next step is to secure free and fair elections. The address demands an abandonment of the present registry system, and holds up the evils of the know-nothing reign as a warning, and declares that present party misrule is almost as pernicious as know-nothing rule or the outrages of military power during the time of the war. The effect of this state of affairs, it is claimed, has been an enormous public debt, oppressive taxation, large expenditures of public money and the selection of unworthy men to places of public trust. If all who are disgusted with trauds and outrages characterizing the primary elections will unite in behalt good nominations, the address thinks there will be no doubt of success in the movement. All efforts to reduce salaries, &c., have so far failed through the present agencies, and the people must now themselves look out to se-cure economy, retrenchment and reform. The paper claims that proper candidates for office may be secured in the same way as when know nothingism was put down, namely, five of the best citizens in each ward, pledged not to be candidates themselves, to meet in convention and select candidates. On this basis the present meeting proposes to operate, the members of it having bound themselves not to seek office this year, and to look exclusively to the interest of the community. - Baitimore

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving is now engaged in striking off engfavings of the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury. They are principally for distribution in the South among the officeholders. When the office-holder scans the face closely he is supposed to reflect on Grant and then to decide in the negative without delay.

Washington, July 23.—The President said to-day to a gentleman who called on death of Judge Humphreys, but that he would not make his name public until he was sure of his acceptance. The feeling prevails with the Washington bar that

vention on the question of the State debt. which is a partial repudiation, creates held. By the settlement the convention

ALABAMA'S "BLACK BELT." Region Where Colored Men Are

From the New York Times, Radical. SELMA, ALA., July 17 .- The section of the State known as the "Black Belt," and composed of the counties of Montgomery, Lowndes, Autanga, Bullock, Barbour, Macon, Wilcox, Greene, Hale, Somter, Perry, and Dallas, raises the greater portion of the cotton crop of this State. These counties embrace a very large colored population-in some the blacks being as high as four to one of whites, and in none less than two to one. The immense quantities of cotton, corn, grain, etc., raised in the above counties are the result of negro labor, there being so few whites who work on the farms that their productions form but an insignificant portion of the crops. These counties are situated in the central part of the State and are remarkable for the degree of peace, good order, and general morality which pervades them. Murder in an aggravated form among the colored people is almost unknown, and the records of the courts show that there have been comparatively few criminal cases of any character against colored people in the past ten years. During the days of Republican ascendency in this State the

could be elected in any of the counties above named. There has been a considerable degree of prosperity in this section since 1875. This nay seem surprising in view of the terrible scenes enacted previously. It results. however, from the wisdom of the colored people. They quickly discovered that any attempt on their part to control political affairs—although, possessing so large a majority, they had a perfect right to do so-only resulted in disaster to themselves

'Black Belt" was the great bone of con-

tention between the two political parties,

In a fair and honest election no Democrat

and their families. In quite a number of interviews with eading and prominent colored citizens in my tour through the "Black Belt," I discovered that the belief was universal among them that there was no hope for their future prosperity or advancement except in securing property. The great cry against them, as a controlling element in politics, was that they possessed no prop-erty; that they did not sympathise or have any interest in common with the property owners of the State. Hence, they have gone to work to secure property, and their success is very gratifying. In all these counties the colored people are every year increasing their possessions. Many of them now own valuable farms, have them well stocked, and are absolutely independent. This enables them to employ teachers for their schools. The Democratic administration in Alabama has virtually destroyed free public schools, so far as the colored people are concerned, and they have boasted that they did not intend to be taxed to "run free nigger schools In various places I found excellent schools in operation, the teachers, mostly white, being assisted by colored teachers, and the colored children showing a commendable and encouraging degree of advancement. The colored people are strongly devoted to churches and schools. They have more churches in Alabama, in proportion to the population, than the whites have, and it is an admitted fact that in respect to their moral condition the colored people have shown a more marked and rapid improvement than any people on earth. Prior to the war they had neither churches nor

schools. In the cities, the colored people exhibit a more marked advancement than is discernible in the rural districts. It is hard to find a negro child of 7 or 8 years of age who cannot read and write. In this city, in Mobile, in Montgomery, and in all the large towns of the State, the colored people have numerous churches, Masonic lodges, charitable societies, schools, debating clubs, social clubs, and, in fact, they have every means of advancing their moral and spiritual condition, and they are doing so with a rapidity which is as re markable as it is gratifying. They are very strict in the observance of their religious duties-more so than the whites. Their Sunday-schools are the wonder of all strangers. On Sunday, in all the large towns, cities, &c., the negro children can be seen in regiments marching to and from the Sunday-school. No matter how hard a negro man may have to labor during the week, when Sunday comes he is sure to be seen at church, and the remainder of the day is spent in reading or learning to read. The negro has ceased to be a factor n the political affairs of Alabama, simply because white Republicans were crushed and driven to the wall. The colored man has none of the elements of leadership in

his nature. He simply follows. But there are none of the despised "carpet-baggers" left in Alabama now. The prospects of the negroes in the State seem quite promising, and I did not meet with one in the entire "Black Belt" who was disheartened, or who did not exhibit a manly disposition to make the best out of his surroundings. They claim that so long as they refrain from taking part in politics they are reasonably well treated by the whites, and for the present they are more bent upon accumulating property than anything else. From extensive observation, I am led to believe that in five years from the present, the colored people of Alabama will own at least one-fourth of the farming interests of the State.

The Kansas exodus excitement did not affect Alabama in the least. As a general thing the colored laborers here have received much better treatment and better wages than those of the Mississippi Valley. The last Republican officer in the State being disposed of, it may now be set down that Alabama will henceforth be unanimous-

ly Democratic. Yellow Jack's History.

The history of yellow fever in this country shows that it has hardly been the exception when the fever appeared as an epidemic the year following an epidemic. In 1847 there were 2,259 deaths in New Orleans, and 850 in 1848, and 737 in 1849. In 1853 there were 7,970 deaths in the same city, and there were 2,423 in 1854 and 2,670 in 1855. In 1858 there were 3,889 deaths, but none the next year. In 1867 there were 3,093 deaths, and none the following year. In the same proportions the fever appeared in the smaller places in Louisiana and Mississippi in these years. In 1848, when it reappeared in New Orleans, it came in June, while the epidemic of 1847 began in August. The great file, and I left her." epidemic of 1853 began in May, and the epidemic of the year following came in July, and in the next year in June. The epidemic in North Carolina in 1862 was followed in 1864, two years afterward, by one of increased mortality, but not in the deaths. So it was in 1802 three fifths, when Philadelphia next had the fever as an epidemic. In South Carolina it has second year brought an epidemic. Memphis and all other points which were in-fected in 1873 escaped the second year. In that year the fever began in Shreveport first, and did not come until the latter part great indignation here, where bankers estimate that \$600,000 of the bonds are 14th. August has been the favorite month for its inception. Last year it began near the first of that month in the South.

> PROLIFIC SNAKE .- Mr. Wash King, while engaged in gathering pine straw yesterday in the neighborhood of Jump-ing Run, killed a huge water moccasin;

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Plague at Memphis.

An intelligent gentleman, who has been engaged in business at Memphis, and who only left when his employers positively ordered him away, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He says that the half is not told of the ravages and malignity of the fever in Memphis by the public press, for the reason that the outer world would quarantine against its people if the whole truth was told. Our informant verifies the statement that the sanitary condition of the city invites the plague instead of repell-

The Government is dealing very libera' ly with Memphis when it gives that city 1,500 army tents and rations for 20,000 people for twenty days. There was a slight rainfall in Cairo ves-

terday. Quarantine restrictions have been increased. There is no sign of fever The community of Union City, Tennes see, is greatly excited over the yellow fever

reports. Another case in Martin, and the place is about deserted. Frank Parodire, agentleman from Memphis, is sick at the yellow fever hospital in Louisuille, Ky., the doctors having pro-nounced his disease yellow jack. Washington, July 22.—A meeting of

prominent southerners was held at the

rooms of Representative Casey Young, of

Memphis district, to night, to devise means

by which to lessen the suffering of the remaining inhabitants of the yellow-fever district. Senator Lamar and General Hooker, of Mississippi, were present. It was agreed to organize a bureau in Washington where supplies could be received and forwarded. As it is hardly possible for the North ao give so generously and upanimously as she did last year, this plan has been instituted in order to husband as much as possible that which may be offered. During last year's epidemic money, clothing and provisions were not distributed economically. Some districts received more than they needed, while others scarcereceived anything. The organization effected to-night proposes to see that all donations be used to the best possible advantage and in a way that all will share alike. The reports received by the National Board of Health to-day are only corroberative of what was anticipated by those who are conversant with sanitary condition of Memphis. thing, however, seems to relieve the darkness of the prospect and that the New Orleans Board of Health have telegraphed saying positively there is no case of fever in that city. Good news comes from Memphis this morning in the shape of assurances that the city has been reduced by the grand exodus of its citizens, to such a condition that the fever has little or no more material to work on, be it violent as it may. The disease is, therefore, likely to burn itself out gradually as far as that place is concerned, which will end the trouble. But a counter-irritant to this comes also, in the form of authentic rumors that the fev has jumped the Memphis line and is in danger of spreading into Tennessee and Northern Alabama, where it has already obtained a foothold. This is grave intelligence. If the plague once begins to

Breaking the News to Eugenie

carry its horrors through the Southern

country, no one can tell or predict where

it will end. - Post.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph writes as follows : It was not delcult to see, even long be fore Chiselburst was sighted, that many of the passengers in the train from London were members of the great Bonapartists

party which had just lost its head. Little groups of Frenchmen clad black. Spanirds who remembered the nationality of the Empress Eugenie, attaches of Embassies, representatives of Royalty, were all to be seen ere the train drew up at the well-known station. Passing by twos and threes into the house they had been received by the Duc de Bassano, expressed to him their sense of sorrow, and so departed.

At length it came to my turn to enter, and passing through the carious panel door which opens into the reception-room of Camden Place, I found the Duc de Bassano waiting to receive me. As he read the telegraphic dispatch which told of the Prince's death and the finding of the body, he nearly gave way to the intensity of his feelings, protestig the while that he had no part in the voyage which had terminated so fatally, and that, indeed, it had been undertaken against the advice and wish of all the Prince's friends. But he was so ardent, so courageous and such a capital horseman." His Grace continued, taking apparent pride in this last accomplishment of his youthful chief, "he was so anxious to be with his comrades of Woolwich and to share their dangers that nothing would persuade him to give up the enterprise.

"The Empress," the Duc remarked, "learned the news, in fact, by an accident last night. Some friend of Mr. Pietri, hearing of the disaster which had befallen the Prince, wrote him a letter, which he sent by rail, warning him to prepare for sad and, indeed, painful intelligence. "Some how or other the Empress opened

this letter, and, although unable exactly to comprehend its import, feared unhappy tidings. She knew her son had been ill, and she naturally dreaded to hear that he was worse However, no more intelligence came till this morning, when Lord ydney, who had received a message from Lady Frere and also the command of the Queen, came round to communicate the terrible news to the Empress, together with the expression of Her Majesty's sympathy. I received him, and upon me the duty devolved of breaking the fearful news. "I asked permission to see the Empress, who noticing probably from the expression

of my countenance that I was greatly troubled, begged to know at once all I had to tell her, I said : 'Madame, the Prince is very ill, more dangerously ill than he was when we, last heard.' Immediately Her Majesty exclaimed, 'I will go to him; I must go. To which I replied nothing, and retired.

"A quarter of an hour elapsed, and then I returned to her. I told her that further news had come which made the aspect of affairs still graver. She cried out, I will go at once; where is he?' To which I replied, 'It is too late, Madame.' On hear-ing which Her Majesty burst into a flood

THE EADS JETTIES .- The Secretary of War has telegrapted Captain Brown, the Inspecting Engineer at the Eads jetties, who is in New York, to come to Washington for a consultation. The Secretary had thought of sending a commission to the jetties, as he may do under the law when a depth of thirty feet is reached, to examine the works as to their permanency, but as there was such an examination last been almost invariably the case that the year he is doubtful of the necessity of sending another commission. The thirtyfoot navigable channel having become straight with the thirty-six feet channel of 200 feet wide, the question heretofore submitted to the Attorney-General is no longer pertinent. At first the channel of thirty feet was sinuous, and the question was referred to the Attorney-General whether Cap'ain Eads could, under the law, receive his \$500,000 on the certificate of such a channel. The Secretary of War has been awaiting that

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