Sometime ago the Greensbero New North State, published an article in which the Editor, speaking of the departure from North Carolina of some persons who had come here since the war, said : "At the loss of their all they have wandered away to seek a home where they can speak their sentiments and vote as they deem best. without subjection to insult, abuse and villification of such men as Gov. VANCE."

Referring to this, and other statements of the same character, we remarked that "if the object of that paper were to repel immigration its course could not be essentially different from what it is: and that the fact that the Editor of the New North State can publicly denounce Gov. VANOE and such men, as villifiers without the slightest risk of personal or legal responsibility. carries on its face the most complete refutation of the charges of persecution."

This reply of ours does not appear to have been anticipated. The possibility of having such an argument to meet could not have occurred to the Editor of the State when he was penning his defamatory remarks concerning North Carolina.

At any rate, no satisfactory answer has been made to it; and the skillful Editor of the State, instead of meeting the question squarely, attempts a diversion and treats us to a column and three-quarters bearing chiefly on other matters.

While we do not propose to enter into a discussion with the Editor of the State, we will not be so discourteous as to pass over what he has written without a casual notice. He doubtless believes-for, if we understand him, he says so-that the sixty six persons whose names he has publishe as having departed from North Carolina t return to their former homes, or to see homes elsewhere, left us because the were not allowed to vote as they pleased But we do not believe any such thing, an we apprehend that there are but few per sons in North Carolina who will believe it The 108,000 Republican ballots cast i 1876 are so many assertions to the con

We suggest for the consideration of th Editor of the State, whether this is not as accurate statement-that the only persons in Guilford county who have been interfere with during the past few years, in politice matters, have been negroes who had votes or who desired to vote the Democrat ticket; and that such interference and pe secution came from Republicans, and no

We will also ask the Editor of the Sta how many of these sixty-six persons wh left us, as he believes, because they wer not allowed to vote the Republican tick in peace, were Canadians, and therefore not entitled to vote here at all: and ho many of them have removed to Manitob up in British America towards Hudson Bay; and why, if they were seekin merely a place to vote the Republica ticket in peace, did they not stop at Phile delphia, where, it is said, some Republi cans are not content with a single ballo but cast many, and save their countr early and often?

some of our large negro counties, where there were no whites to make them afraid. instead of going a thousand miles to foreign country where there are no Repul lican tickets, and where they have, b expatriating themselves, deprived them selves of casting that ballot to which the attach so much importance?

The thing is almost incredible. Nobed but a Republican can understand it.

SHERMAN'S CANDIDACY.

All is not lovely in the Republican carny General GRANT does not find favor wit the faithful in office-and those out of office are not to be cajoled into the order support of Secretary SHERMAN. Be while these divisions were expected, the country was hardly prepared for the very plain and positive signs of irritation which the New York Times displays in the following article on the canvass of the Secretary in Maine-speaking of the fears that the public entertain touching the future of resumption, and Mr. SHERMAN'S connection with that measure and his supposed capacity to so manage public affairs as to retain specie payments, it says : Mr. SHERMAN'S availability as a candidate rests on these apprehensions and on nothing else. There are impending sources of financial disturbance, and if Mr. Sherman is thought of as a candidate for the Presi dency it is because of the belief that having materially aided in effecting resumption he might be relied upon for help to secure its continuance and to baffle the efforts of its enemies. Only in this connection. and with a view to these contingencies, is

Mr. SHERMAN a possible candidate.

Looked at in this light, Mr. SHERMAN'S Maine speeches are disappointing and unsatisfactory. They leave unsaid the very things which a Secretary of the Treasury ed with resumption was expected to day. They trifled with the public intelligence in the matter of the silver coinage, and they contain no allusion to other obstacles to resumption. The evasion is cowardly; the silence is not honest. Both originate in that miserable trucking to the lowest standard of partisan expediency which is the curse of our politics and the shame of our public men. Platforms are bad enough as expositions of principle. Their sonorous platitudes pass for what they are worth. But the statesman cannot divest himself of his individual responsibility. He cannot pander to the desire to catch votes by disingenuous pretenses without compromising himself. When, therefore, Mr. SHERMAN indorses an unworthy at- August. tempt to turn the silver craze to Republican account, and keeps out of sight the perils which surround the fluancial policy of whose success he boasts, he is as unjust alighting from a carriage in Hadlyme, to himself and to his office as to the party Conn., on Wednesday afternoon, fell and

courage. The financier is sunk in the politician: the statesman becomes the echo of partisan managers; the candidate for the Presidency throws away the qualities which alone could render his nomination

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

For the week ending July 25, the Chron icle reports that total receipts have reached 3,272 bales, against 2,809 bales last week, 3,032 bales the previous week, and 3,637 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1878, 4,433,653 bales, against 4,256,419 bales for the same period of 1877-8, showing an increase since September 1, 1878, of 177,-

Receipts this week at	- 1879.	1878.	1877.
New Orleans, Mobile	409	838 910	799 159
Charleston	43	5/8	179
Port Royal, &c	100	18	192
Savannah	306	789	510
Gaiveston	129	331	409
Indianola, &c	8	9	
Tennessee, &c	1,892	696	569
Florida	*** ****	1225	****
North Carolina	167	137	269
Norfolk	106	19 19	911
Oity roms, ac		5.17(67)	100
Total this week	2.979	4,096	3,299

Great Britain, 107 to France, and 260 to rest of the continent, while the stocks as made up are now 133,105 bales.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 1,001 bales, while the stocks are 27,490 bales more than they were at this time a year

The total sales of futures during the week were 668,000; for immediate delivery 9,835 of which 5,357 were for export, 4,388 for consumption and 90 for specula-

y-	tion. The course of the week's market is
d	elsewhere stated.
to	The visible supply is thus located:
k	Stock at Liverpool
d.	Total Great Britain stock 585,870
id	Stock at Havre 97,300
-	Stock at Marseilles
t.	Stock at Hamburg 4,000 Stock at Bremen 21,800
in	Stock at Amsterdam
n-	Stock at Antwerp
e	Total continental ports 207,460
n	Total European stock 792,770
n	India cotton affost for Europe \$20,000
d	American cotton aftost for Europe 60,000 Egypt, Brazil, &c., aftost for Europe 10,000
27	Stock in United States ports
2	United States exports to day 9 500

d,	United States exports to-day,	2,500
tic er-	Total visible supply	
ot	and other descriptions are as follows	I worked
	American -	
te no re et	Liverpool stock. Continental stocks. American afoat for Europe. United States stock. United States interior stocks. United States exports to-day.	160,000
w	Total American	831,528
a, 's ig in	Liverpool stock	44.370
a- i-	Total East India, &c	549,770 776,083
t.	Total visible supply1 These figures indicate a decrease i	

cotton in sight of 152,168 bales as compar-Or again, why did they not remove into ed with the same date of 1878, a decrease of 774,343 bales as compared with the

α,	corresponding date of 1877, a	nd a dec	crease
8	of 988,988 bales as compared	with 18	76.
b-	The receipts at the interio		
Dy	as follows:	161	
a-	Receipts at-	1879.	1878,
ey	Augusta, Ga	20	213
	Columbus, Ga	156	83
	Macon, Ga	35	18
ly	I Selina, Ala.	40	34
	Memphis, Tenn	50	545
Ales	Nashville, Tenn	4	32
20	Dallas, Texas	-1	23
-19	Jefferson, Texas	10	146
100	Shreveport, La.	2.00	201
p.	Vicksburg, Miss	15	63
	Eufala, Ala	A. William	100
th	Griffin, Ga		100.40
of	Atlanta, Ga	5	112
254	Rome, Ga.	4	57
nt	Charlotte, N. C.	15	87
ut	St. Louis, Mo	170	273
-	Cincinnati, O	317	1,248

Total 921 3,659 The receipts from the plantations were 3,154 bale; for the corresponding week last year they were 1,119 bales.

Since September 1st, the receipts from plantations have been 4,444,765 bales; they were 4,252,464 bales in 1878, and 3,939,000

Most sections have been visited by satisactory rains, and the reports this week are mere generally favorable. Texas, however, has been suffering from drought, and in some districts rain is badly needed. Middling uplands cotton was quoted in Liverpool on Friday last at 6 9 16d; in 1878, 6 9-16d; in 1877, 6 5-16d, and in 1876 5 15-16d.

THE German Government having prohibited the transportation of wheat and other produce through its territory in bond the effect of the legislation will be to force the wheat brought from Austria and Rusroutes over new lines, which will considerably augment the cost of transportation of Randolph county. sia through Germany from their present and enhance the value of the produce. And in as much as these two great wheat countries are the chief rivals of the American wheat grower we can reasonably anticipate that the change will operate to our advantage and enable us to sell our wheat at advanced rates. This, together with the fact that enormous quantities of wheat will be taken this year to supply the demand of western Europe, should exert a material influence on the price of American

THE London Daily News of the 28th nst., announces that in consequence of domestic bereavements Mr. WELSH, the Minister of the United States, has resigned, and will sail for home about the 20th of

THE wife of Chief Justice WAITE of the United States Supreme Court, while which has trusted to his integrity and badly fractured her leg below the knee.

HON. ROBT. W. JOHNSTON, Represents tive in Congress from Arkansas from 1847 to 1858, and United States Senator from that time to 1861, died Saturday night in Little Rock. It was through the influence of Mr. Johnson that the grant of lands in aid of the Cairo and Fulton and Memphis and Little Rock Railroads was passed by Congress.

NEARLY 300 engineers, who are on a strike at Bradford, are prepared to emigrate to the United States and Canada, in accordance with invitations received from various branches of the Amalgamated Engineer Society in the principal engineering

234 bales. The details of the receipts for Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

Азнвово, July 19th, 1879. EDITOR OBSERVER: -I promised in my letter of the 18th from Asheboro to have something to say of Randolph in connection with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. There was a meeting advertised to be held at Asheboro on Tuesday to discuss the subject of a county subscrip-tion to the road. There was a large attendance of the citizens from all parts of the county, but for reasons, which I will give as I heard them from citizens, the meeting was given up. To make myself understood l have to be a little tedious. Randolph is a square county. Deep River enters the county about six miles from the northwest corner, and runs entirely through the county, going out near the southeast corner into Moore county, passing several miles through Moore and then turning back a northeast course into Chatham, passing through two-thirds of the south end of that county, by Egypt, where the railroad crosses the river. The acts of the two past Legislatures reorganizing the road and putting a large number of convicts on the road, were all based ipon making it a narrow-gauge road. With that understanding, everybody in Randolph felt absolutely certain the road would be built near Deep River; but for some reason no survey has been made allowing any increase over the grade used from Fayetteville to Egypt, which is 70 feet to the mile, going off in a direct line to get to Ore Hill; and sticking to the 70 foot grade, making it necessary, as reported by the engineer, to go still further off a direct line to the factories. Sc that the increased distance from Egypt to Greensboro is about nine miles, with an increased cost of over one hundred thousand dollars, and the Directors of the road insist that Randolph must pay the extra cost, or a very large proportion of it, to get the road to the river, acting as though Randolph got the whole benefit of the road going via the factories. The people say-and they make the figures to show-that the road going to the river would get more freight every day than it could possibly get in any week on the direct line, and in a few years would double and thribble the amount of freight as the many water powers were put to work; and if a proper grade was allowed, as on all narrow-gauge roads, then the increased distance would not be more than half the nine miles. An intelligent old farmer took me kindly by the arm and said, "You are up here looking up matter for THE OBSERVER, as I understand." I answered I was. "Well, sir," he says, "I am glad to see you. I don't write for papers, but I can talk and tell the truth. I was born and raised here; my first trip from home in my life was with my father, with the wagon, to Fayetteville. I have taken a paper ever since I was a house-

keeper, and I know all this country from Greensboro to Fayetteville. I know Deep River from Jamestown to Egypt. I know the proposed route of the railroad by Matthises to Greensboro. I know that Deep River, nowhere from Jamestown to Egypt, has too great a fall in any mile for a broad gauge railroad. I know that to use the increased grade and curve said to be allowed on all narrow-gauge roads, you can go anywhere through Randolph." At this point the old gentleman got up and got in earnest and said: "Let me tell you what I know. I propose to compare the two routes-the one by the river and the other by Liberty

and Mathis's direct to Greensboro. First, if you go up the river you get within an easy day's drive with a loaded wagon to and from Randleman's Factory. That place will furnish more freight every day than can be got on the other route from Ore Hill to Greensboro in a week. They have over 750 inhabitants. They consume more of the farm products of the county every day than was sold in the whole county in a week twenty years ago. Next you get to Cedar Falls, the second largest factory on the river; then to Frank-linsville, then Deep River and then Columbia Factories, all within four miles of each other, all handsome villages, all having an excellent population, all with their schools, churches, &c., &c., and buying more of the products of the farm every day than

is sold on the direct line in a week. Between Union and Columbia there are as many water powers as are in use not yet occupied that soon would be making almost a solid village for ten miles. Now for the other route. What have

you got? Nothing—simply nothing. There is nothing between Ore Hill and Greens bore that can ever make a village bigger than Spout Springs; there is nothing to make it, the road only going through one corner of the county. The people should not be expected to vote for it, and as they are already paying their full proportion of tax to build it they do not think they ought

to pay extra tax.

The road nearly sll belongs to the State. It is the duty of the State to build it where it is best for all parties, and you editors can do the State great good by looking into this matter. We have great confidence in the President, Mr. Gray, and I want you to say to the Governor that we like his start. We want all evil-doers punished. and we are willing to be taxed to feed and clothe convicts, but press it upon him that we want the work done where it will pay. I feel, sir, that no man can refute what I bave said. I am talking for my county and State. Don't let them make the great mistake of building a road where there is

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] EDITOR OBSERVER :-- I have read your article about those "breastplates" and your "who next" encourages me to say that in the summer of 1862 (in July or August) while scouting on the road leading from Trenton, in Jones county, to Newbern, at a house between Maj. Nethercutt's and Deep Gully, I was shown "Yankee breastplates." They were left at the house by Yankees or were picked up at one of

JOHNSTON COUNTY LETTER.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

SMITHFIELD, N. C., July 26th, '79. essed with their trip, and are unar

EDITOR OBSERVER: -Our boys have re-turned home from the Normal School well so far as we have been able to learn in praise of the school; we believe it will beget a healthier growth of education in our good old State, which is so much needed n many places.

The crops in this county have suffered materially from the long drouth, especially the corn crop. We are now being blessed with bountiful rains, which is causing vegetation to spring up from its parched and appearance to that of health and The farmers, too, have exchanged their long faces for smiles, and everybody now seemed to take new courage to fight the battles of life. We have all been eminded by the drouth that we are dependent creatures, and should so act to-wards our Creator. The wheat crop in this county was probably a little under an average. The oat crop was good. The prospect for cotton now is that we will ave an average crop. There will proba-

bly be half a corn crop made.

Meadow Township had a gala day last Saturday. It was a pic-nic occasion; a large crowd were present and all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content for one

The usual quiet prevails throughout the county.

The Coming King's Mountain Cen-

At a meeting of delegates from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to make arrangements for the celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, 7th of October, 1880, Captain W. T. R. Bell was called to the chair and J. H. Faysoux reuested to act as secretary.

The following report was adopted: Whereas, It has been the custom of the nations of the earth from time immemorial to commemorate by their celebrations the cardinal and illustrious events of their past history; and whereas, we would cele-brate the ever-memorable period when, under a common flag and with a common hope and a common destiny, one of the glorious victories that gave us liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That on the 7th of October,

880, there be a Centennial Celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, held on the

battle ground.

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the States of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina assembled, do hereby cor-dially invite all the sister States of the Union to unite and co-operate with us in this national celebration.

Resolved. That for the effectual celebration of said event, the following committees be appointed : First. The Centennial King's Mountain

be designated by this meeting as President, Secretary and Treasurer. Five of said committee shall constitute a quorum. Said committee shall meet at as early a day as practicable and give specific instructions to the committee hereinafter named. Second. A committee on invitations and

correspondence. Third. A committee on ways and means. Fourth. A committee on arrangements, consisting of the following sub-divisions (a) A committee to collect the historic relics of King's Mountain battle ground and also, to secure in pamphlet form a sketch of the battle and prominent actors therein; (b) A committee to purchase a suitable monument; (c) A committee on preparation of the grounds; (d) A committee on application for troops to illustrate the plan of the battle; (e) A committee on police. Mr. W. G. Whidby offered an amend

ment to the effect that a committee on

ransportation be added, which was agreed This meeting was largely attended and much interest was developed in the matter in hand. We are reliably informed that between 1,500 and 2,000 people were present at the meeting, Friday, which is a sufficient guarantee that the sympathies of the people are fully enlisted in the proposed celebration .- Charlotte Observer.

The Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, TENN., July 27 .- Fourteen new cases were reported to the board of health to-day. Among the most prominent are Miles, Owen, Brooks, Wilson, and Jas. Meath. Nine deaths from yellow fever have occurred since last night, as follows: C. M. Widrig, Eva Widrig, Henry Par-thesius, Louis H. Wehrum, Mrs. W. Hsm-merle, Mrs. James Ashbrook, Ed. Kear-ney, Mary Burns and Charles Philmot. At a meeting of the Howard Association, held this afternoon, it was unani-

mously—
Resolved, That the Association needs no assistance at present from physicians or nurses from abroad to attend the comparatively few cases now under their charge. With heartfelt thanks to the many who have already kindly tendered their services, which will be gratefully remembered, we would add that under no circumstances. will the services of unacclimated persons be

Two colored military companies went into camp, on the bluff, under orders of Colonel John F. Cameron, of the Governor's staff. The police and fire departments have been strengthened and the au-thorities do not anticipate any trouble. Camps for the colanization of poor people will positively be established to-morrow. The wife and two daughters of Dr. Thomas S. Easton, formerly of New York,

were stricken with fever this afternoon. SICK REFUGERS AT LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Ky., July 27.—Dr. D. S. Ledbetter, en route from Memphis, was taken from the train by quarantine officers this afternoon and sent to the fever hospital. The other four patients in the hospital are doing well. There is no truth in the dispatches from Memphis announcing the discontinuance of trains on the Louswille road south of Clarksville. Trains Nos. 1 and 4 will continue to run to and from Memphis daily until August 1, and after that date as often as the necessities of the case and business require. The con-

the Texas State Board of Health, has telegraphed to officials here that medical officers will be sent to Caro, St. Louis, and Hannibal, who will examine all persons going to that State by railroad and give them certificates of health, if found

and Deep Gully, I was shown "Yankee breastplates." They were left at the house by Yankees or were picked up at one of their camps, or were taken from the dead body of some Yankee. I cannot be positive as to how the party came into possession of them, but I certainly saw them. They were made of steel or sheet iron with two or three depressions in them as if made by bullets. United States officer Judson may deny this, but there were others of our scouting party who will testify to what I have written.

St. Louis Quaranting.

St. Louis Quaranting. Judson may deny this, but there were others of our scouting party who will testify to what I have written.

Aron'd Mofadyen,
Lieut. Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavairy or 63d N. C. Troops.

Lieut. Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavairy or 63d N. C. Troops.

How is it that trees can put on a new dress without opening their trunks? Because they leave out their summer clothing.

Memphis, and Mr. G. Wathmey, chief clerk of the steamer Coohma. The two children are very sick and the younger will probably die.

There are now five steamers at quarantine, and they will be held there until the authorities deem it prudent for them to come to the city. There are six persons now sick at the quarantine hospital, but no cases of yellow fever are yet developed. These include Mrs. Bandry and her two children, from Memphis, and Mr. G. Wathmey, chief clerk of the steamer Coohma. The two children are very sick and the younger will probably die.

From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Ex Gov. Pinchement in the late constitutional conve tion in Louisiana, writes to an officer of a colored auffrage league here that the new constitution as adopted by the convention for submission to the people effectually guarantees in every particular the civil and political rights of the colored citizens of the State. All attempts to discriminate against them by fixing an excessive poll tax or by requiring the ownership of real-estate as a prerequisite for suffrage were voted down. So also was the educational test. In the matter of the support of the public schools Mr. Pinchback says the colored people get full recognition. Mr. Pinch-back says that in regard to the State debt the colored delegates in the convention opposed every form of repudiation, and favored paying dollar for dollar. THE NORTHWEST INDIANS.

Mr. Maginnis, the delegate in Congre from Montana Territory, is in the city, and yesterday called on the Secretary of War for the purpose of telling that official that, in his opinion, Gen. Miles is perfectly right in his conception of the situation as regards the probable outbreak of an Indian war in his country. He believes that un-less Gen. Miles is allowed to go in and drive across the Canadian border the roving bands of Sitting Bull's command who are now hunting in Northern Montana, there will surely be an Indian war sprung on us before many weeks shall have passed The Secretary of War does not coincide with the views of Mr. Maginnis, and has ordered Gen. Miles not to molest small hunting parties among the Indians, and to do no fighting unless absolutely forced.

JOURNALISTIC. It is given out that we are soon to have new afternoon newspaper in this city. The names of the people who are to own and manage it would indicate that it is to be Republican in politics and favor Grant for a third term. They were the managers of a newspaper here during Grant's administration, when government advertisements were given out by the page and such rates paid as were asked.

POLITICAL FIGURING.

The Republican committee here are having a thorough canvass of all of the departments made, with a view to finding out what clerks have a right to vote in the States, how often they have voted since they have been in office, what ticket they voted at the last election and what ticket they intend voting at the next. To the smazement of the committee, the reports from one of the departments show almost Democratic majority of the employees therein. But whether or not this is simply a little political arithmetic for campaign use is another question.

INDIANA POLITICS. Right on top of the announcement that Secretary of the Navy Thompson's friends will press his claims for the next Governorship of Indiana comes the statement that First Assistant Postmaster General Typer is a candidate for the same honor.

THE TEN. POPTIES The national banks holding the called bonds of the ten forty issue, interest on which ceased a week ago, are still of the opinion that they can, by waiting, break down the premium on the fours. Several banks have during the past week deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury legal tender notes to secure their circulation. There still remains in the treasury as security for national bank circulation about

Cotton Market,

\$18,000,000 called ten-forty bonds

(From the Financial Chronicle, July 25.) The market for cotton on the spot has been more active for export and consumption, though the opening was depressed. Quotations were reduced 1-16c. on Saturday and ic. on Monday, to 11 9-16c. for middling uplands. These reductions were was a recovery of 1-16c. on Tuesday, again on Wednesday, and again yesterday, with holders offering their stocks much less freely. To-day, the market was un-changed, but closed firm at 11%c. for mid dling uplands. The speculation in futures has been much more active, with frequent and wide fluctuations in prices. The general tendency was downward till Wednesday morning, when the lowest figures of the week were made; and yet the reaction was so sharp that yesterday morning the decline from Saturday to Wednesday had been fully recovered. The improvement seems to have been caused almost entirely by the demand for cotton in store, reviv ing confidence in the whole position, which had been weakened by the bad trade reports from Great Britain and and improved crop accounts. There was some reaction yesterday afternoon towards lower prices, and for the early months only was an advance maintained. To-day the market was variable and irregular, closing at some decline for the more distant deliveries, and there was a notable widening of the difference between August and September.

District Conference.

(From the Charlotte Ohserver.) The Charlotte District Conference convened in Concord Thursday, Rev. Dr. Bobbitt, the presiding elder, being in the

Rev. T. W. Guthrie, of Lilesville, and the presiding elder conducted the religiou After the re-election of C. G. Montgom

ery as Secretary, the Conference proceeded to take up the regular order of business which was the hearing of the reports of the ministers of their respective charges. Rev. Mr. Boshamer, being called on first gave an encouraging account of the condition and prospects of his church, making special reference to the work of the Sunday school. He stated that the financia condition of Tryon street church was good and valued the property of the same at

After a sermon at 11 o'clock by Rev. L E. Stacy, of Pineville, the reports of pastors was resumed. Rev. Mr. Stevenson, nection between Louisville and all points of Pleasant Grove circuit, has six churche South are undisturbed, with the exception of Memphis.

TEXAS INSPECTORS BENT NORTH.

St. Louis. July 27.—Dr. Rutherford, of St. Louis. the church property to be \$4,000.

Rev. L. E. Stacy, of the Pineville cir.

cuit, four churches, eight Sunday schools in excellent condition, wants of pastor fully supplied, and value of church prop-erty \$5,000. Rev. J. Cole, of Ansonville circuit,

eight congregations, good attendance on religious meetings, including Sunday schools, some lack of systematic work. but an encouraging outlook; value of church property, \$4,000.

Rev. T. W. Guthrie, of the Lilesville circuit, seven churches, the spiritual condition of which was not entirely satisfactors to himself expecially of our churches. tory to himself, especially of one church: the Sabbath school at Lilesville in excel-

lent condition, elsewhere not so good; many of the churches badly behind in

The Dry Goods Trade.

(From the Financial Chronicle of July 25.) Business has been light and irregular the past week with the package houses, and the jobbing trade continued quiet in all departments. The spread of yellow fever at Memphis had a disquieting effect upon Southern and Southwestern buyers (many of whom are at present in the market,) and they consequently manifest great caution in their operations. Accounts from nearly all parts of the West continue very satisfactory, and buyers from that section of the country are in the best of spirits and anticipate an unusually large fall trade. The tone of the market continues very strong and values of cotton, woolen and miscellaneous fabrics are maintained with great firmness, notwithstanding the late lull in the demand. Domestic Cotton Goods.—The exports

of cotton goods from this port to foreign markets for the week ending July 22 were 1.834 packages, which were shipped as follows: Great Britain, 1,110; Venezuela, 139; Hamburg, 113; British Honduras, 76; Brazil, 72; Argentine Republic, 67; Cisplatine Republic, 53; United States of Columbia, 46; &c. The current demand for cotton goods during the week was chiefly of a hand-to-mouth character and light in the aggregate, but considerable deliveries of brown, bleached and colored cottons, cotton flannels, grain bags, &c., were made (on account of previous orders) by manufacturers' agents. Prices ruled firm at generally unchanged quotations, and stocks are in excellent condition. Print cloths were more active, but prices had a downward tendency and sales of 64x64s were made at 4c. cash. Dark prints were opened by several agents at 64c. and 7c., and fair quantities were disposed of to local and interior jobbers.

Domestic Woolen Goods.-The dis tribution of men's wear woolens, though comparatively light, was fair for the time of year, and prices were generally steady at unchanged quotations. Fancy cassimeres, suitings and cheviots met with moderate sales, and agents continued to make fair deliveries of leading makes on account of back orders. There was also a fair hand-to-mouth demand for worsted coatings, but overcoatings ruled quiet. Cloakings and repellents lacked animation but prices remained steady. Kentucky jeans were in irregular demand and on the whole sluggish, but the best makes are firmly held at the lately-advanced quotations. Flannels and blankets were only in moderate request but steady. Worsted dress goods were somewhat more active. and liberal sales of staple and fancy fabrics of this class were made to some of the larger jobbers. Shawls and skirts were

lightly dealt in. FOREIGN DRY GOODS, -The demand for oreign goods has shown little if any improvement, and transactions were almost wholly of a hand-to-mouth character. New autumn goods are now being received by importers, but they are as vet only showing them in exceptional cases, as their assortments are still incomplete.

The Breadstuff Market.

From the New York Financial Chronicle.1 There has been an active and buoyant market for flour, especially of the lower and medium grades, which were much wanted for export, but in moderate supply. The higher grades, especially those from winter wheat, were more plenty, and met with but a limited demand. There are moderate offerings of Southern flour from new wheat, which sell low. Rye flour has been rather slow. but a large export trade in corn meal was reported. To-day, the market was dull. and high grades from win'er wheat offered for less money.

The wheat market has been active for export and speculation, but at variable and irregular prices. Spring wheat has sold to some extent at 98c@\$1 for No. 3, and about \$1.08@\$1.10 for No. 2, but the regular retail rates. tone of the market was quite unsettled. Winter red and amber advanced early in the week, but has since receded. The weather has continued generally favorable followed by a better demand, and there to the work of harvesting, and the crop is marketed freely. The market is quiet and weak, No. 2 red selling at \$1.111 @1.113 for August and September.

Indian corn was quite depressed early in the week, No. 2 mixed selling at 44tc. on the spot, and 464c. for September, b.t a better export demand sprung up, and prices recovered yesterday to 42 c. on the spot and 47c. for September. Other grades of corn are more or less nominal. Receipts continue liberal, but crop prospects are only fair. The drought has done much damage in many sections. There was an easier market, No. 2 mixed selling for September at 46%. Rye has been rather quiet; No. 2 Wes-

tern sold at 64c. on the spot, and 631c for the first half of August. To-day 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western for July sold at Barley quiet; samples of the new crop

ere shown, and indicate a good yield of excellent quality in this State and Canada. Oats declined sharply, but there was ome recovery for white, mixed further declining, leading to a good business. Today, the market was again irregular, No. 2 graded quoted at 37c. for mixed, and 41@41 c. for white; No. 2 mixed sold for October at 32c.

A Mill Treasurer's Dishonesty. DEPALCATION OF \$37,000 IN THE MECHANIC MILE J. W. DENMARK.

FALL RIVER, July 26.—Business circles vere disturbed and excited this afternoon by the report of another defalcation on the part of a mill manager. Little could be learned, as those concerned had made strong efforts to keep the matter quiet, and at the close of business nothing was known beyond the fact that the defaulter was George B. Durfee, Treasurer of the Mechanic Mill. Later it was ascertained. though the directors of the mill were very reticent, refusing to give any information whatever, that the deficiency amounted to \$37,000, though some placed the amount much higher, and had been made good by the transfer of property to the corporation by the Treasurer's mother. This prop-erty consisted largely of real estate, and it was through the transfer that the matter became public, despite the strenuous efforts to keep it secret.

It is beneved that the defalcation occur-

red within the last three months. Durfee had been speculating in margins on cotts on his private account. At first he made a good deal through advances, but cotton lining 2 cents a pound, he very soon became embarrassed, and met the demands made upon him with the corporation money. It is believed that he used the corporation money only as a last resort, and, like so many others who have gone wrong before, he protested that he meant only to borrow, and not to steal. The public indignation against the delinquent is very strong, and, notwithstanding that the deficiency has been made good, his arrest and punishment are demanded. Though the mill is not impaired by the transaction, the city's reputation is. It is ontended that the experience of Chace Hathaway & Co. ought to have been a sufficient warning, and the fact that the speculation was indulged in, and the money taken, when the labor troubles were threatening, makes the impatience and in dignation of the public all the stronger It is understood that Durfee's losses were in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and some ple set the amount as high as \$150, 000.-N. Y. Times.

Sara Bernhardt, having no husband to support, has saved a great deal of money.

Fall River Troubles

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 27.—A serious affray occurred at the Slade mill, about five o'clock this afternoon. Some striking nners, who allege that while passing the mill they were shouted at by working spinners, created a disturbance, and a crowd, numbering from 500 to 1,000 persons, soon gathered. Deputy Sheriff Buffington, who was on duty at the mill, ordered the crowd to disperse in the name of the Commonwealth, but this they failed to do, and one big fellow handled Buffling. ton rather roughly. The mob then began to throw stones and fire shots, one of which grazed the head of a working spinner within the yard. By order of the deputy sheriff the fire was returned, and a striking spinner was struck in the hip and hand. The police were telegraphed for, but the crowd scattered before their

The strikers assert that the first fire came from the yard. The whole affair took place upon the private property of the cor-poration. Another crowd of about seventy-five strikers to-night collected in front of Mechanics' Hall, which is about two miles from the scene of this afternoon's disturbance, and made loud threats against the spinners at work there. A constable says several slingshots were carried by the strikers, but that none of them were used. The police were immediately telegraphed for, whereupon the crowd

This afternoon a werking spinner was assaulted on the street. He was roughly handled and forced to flee to the station house for protection. Hugh Knowles and Jeremiah Delanev were last night arrested by the police on a warrant charging them with having last week attempted to intimidate a spinner who

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