THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

It is very certain that the Southern people, however incompetent they were deemed by the United States Government to manage their political affairs and govern their own States immediately after the er, must work out their future material prosperfor themselves, and develop their own resources hout extraneous help and encouragement. "We ed capital from abroad!" has been the persistent ery, from the first day the South found herself in a state of utter prostration from the adverse results of the war; "we must have intelligent, skilled la bor imported into our midst!" has been the unvarying demand, from the time Southern planters aroused themselves to the realization of the fact that sudden freedom had rendered negro labor fitful and unreliable. It would seem natural that they should have cherished only a very faint hope, indeed, of having the hand of the capitalist outstretched to them from the very people who had but just marchout of their territory, after having devastated their fields, destroyed their work-shops, and burned their factories.' That capital which had been so actively employed in furnishing the back-bone of the war of destruction and desolation, would have been very inconsistently diverted in rebuilding the manufacturing interests which it had caused to be overthrown. The years that have been spent in futile waiting for this improbable influx of foreign capital would have been far more honorably and usefully employed in utilizing the wealth and the tangible elements of prosperity which a beneficent God has placed at our disposal. For, talk as we may about unfleveloped resources, there never were people so poor that, by constant labor and un flagging industry, guided by intelligence and prudence, they were unable to make available all the advantages which nature may have placed in their

So far as the "intelligent and skilled labor" i concerned, the Southern planter need never hope for it until the South establishes direct and exten sive relations with European countries, to promot Immigration into our borders, . Why? Because the New England manufacturer, the Northern in porter, the Northern fobber, and the Northern factor, are all vitally concerned that such immigration should be held aloof from us, and that bur condition should remain as it is. Not an immigrant landing at Castle Garden, New York, will ever be directed to our fields through Northern agency Every inducement is held out to the stranger land ing on our shores, to go West, to remain in the Middle States, or to take up his abode in New England; but he is sedulously kept away from the former slave States, as far as possible. Our fellow to pay tribute to the mother coffers. She discitizens of the North have been quick to perceive how completely the South has remained in their power for the past eight years, and knowing the causes thereof, they wish those causes to remain in full force. It is a little strange that the South- duties are enormous; but if they go from New it is still more strange that they should persist in then seek the Havana market in a Spanish serve to confirm and render more entire their dependence upon the New England manufacturer and the Northern dealer. Is it not monstrous that the South, which holds the key to American commerce, in her possession of the great staple, cotton, should blindly pursue such a system of agriculture that, in its manipulation, instead of the producers controlling the crop, the crop controls the producers-and to their ruin! Is this true! Let us see:

Starting from the premise (which is an erroneous one) that "cotton is money and must ever find : market," cotton planters have plunged into the work of its production, with the determination to send as many bales into the market as possible. The price and the demand for cotton are regulated by the supply just as certainly as the price and demand for any other commodity; and when the supply 'rides' the market, then must the holder be just as powerless and at as great a disadvantage as when he stands with any other natural product a glut upon his hands. To insure the largest possible yield of cotton, artificial manures and fertilizers have been extensively resorted to, advances have Deen gotten of factors, and supplies laid in, on credit, of merchants; all the available acreage of the farm has been put in requisition, and the corn, republic, should be excited beyond self-control,

at last beyond a margin where for the farmey. But he must year's supplies of bacon, salt, &c., &c. He goes to market, disposes of his crop of cotton. There are no natural commercial ties that "squares up" like a m n, and returns home with little or no money in his pocket, as the result of his hard, honest toil. The wife must forego still islands. Nearly all her old ties of consankitchen range, although badly needed, and the dependence of Spain by mere force, without ly consented to give up my commission as murmur, like poble Southern women, but their deprivation is none the less bitter to the husband and father. And then, as all his energies were expended in cotton, there is very little corn or forage in his barn, his stock are poor and worked down he hasn't a single good milch cow, he didn't even make a potato hill this fall, and his poultry-house is almost empty.

Now let us suppose a case: let us illustrate our

position by taking the case of a farmer who this year put 100 acres in cotton, and applied all his force to it to eliminate the desired results. Next year he plants 50 acres in cotton, and 50 acres in grain, turnips, potatoes, &c. Half his hands are delegated to the management of the cotton, and the remainder bestow all their time and attention in making good corn and oats, saving fodder, making a crop of hav, fattening hogs, repairing farming implements, keeping up the fences, and seeing that the stock are in good condition, and well at ded to. Now let us go one step farther, and w that Southern planters, as a class, pursue this plan all over the land-what results would harvest time bring us? These results: the farmer would have made his own home supplies; his granary would be rich; his own pork would be pack ed; a valuable lot of stock would be in his fields and stables; and, more than all, his reduced crop of eotton would bring him, in dollars and cents, as much money as his yield of the year before. This Is an estimate which experience would amply ver-Ify; for there can be little doubt that if the cotton crop of the Southern States, for the year, say of 1373, for an instance, amounts to 4,000,000 bales and averages 121 cents, the crop of 1873, amount to 2,000,000 bales, will realize not far from 25 this system of cotton cultivation were to augurated, there would come imption of Western meat

er's independence, in retaining which only can be e truly prosperous.

The subject presented by the heading of this article is so fertile and interesting that we find it imossible to do it justice in one cursory review. We shall continue its discussion in future 'numbers of our paper; and while we shall not presume to dictate the proper course for our people, we hope that our deep solicitude for the welfare of North Carolina and of the South, may enable us to offer som suggestions which will be useful.

GENERAL NEWS.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Republican.]

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA The value and importance of the trade and ommerce between United States and Cuba is but imperfectly understood by the people and statesmen of this country. The island of Cuba comprises an area about equal to that of the State of Kentucky, (37,680 square miles,) and lying right in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, is so contiguous to the peninsula of Florida and the ports of Key West. New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, as to induce the supposition that her commercial relations with those ports would be of the most intimate and prosperous character. In return for her sugars, molasses, coffee, tobacco, cigars and tropical fruits, which we consume so largely, it would be only reasonable to suppose that we should supply her with provisions and breadstuffs, man ufactures and agricultural implements, machinery and supplies of every sort. But such is not the case. The interests of the Cubans. as well as those of the citizens of the United States, would be greatly subserved by a closer traffic and one more reciprocal in its character. Spain has for many years derived large revenues from the trade of cuba, through a system of discriminating duties, both on exports and imports. Against this system our Government has protested many a time, and often without effect. It was the obstingey of Spain in this regard that provoked the several filibustering organizations and expeditions which have at various times received aid and encouragement from the United States, and which were designed to effect the independence or annexation of Cuba to the United

In 1859-'60, during the pendency of Mr Slidell's bill for the purchase of the island Senater Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a proposition authorizing the President to regotiate for reciprocal free trade between Cuba and this country, similar to the then existing arrangements with Canada and the British North American colonies. The simple notice of the 'proposed substitute was enough to kill the bill. Mr. Slidell withdrew it upon the very first opportunity. And the war coming on so soon after Mr. Wilson never saw any auspicious moment for the renewal of his proposition.

By her system of duties, both differential and discriminating, Spain compels the Cubans criminates in favor of Spanish bottoms, and makes a difference in favor of trade with Spanish ports. For instance, if American goods destined from New Orleans to Havana go direct there in American bottoms the ern people should fail to appreciate this fact, and Orleans to Cadiz in American bottoms, and voluntarily pursuing the very course which must vessel, the Cuban gets them cheaper than if they went direct in American vessels.

This abominable species of tax-gathering we have been obliged to submit to until it has House, U. S. Grant was General of the Army absorbed more than five hundred millions of and had his headquarters on Seventeenth our California gold in the last twenty-five years. And why obliged? England has supplied Cuba with her manufactures by transshipment at Spanish perts in payment for the other members of his staff, whether Johnson raw produce that we have consumed so liber- or Wade was necessary for the good of the really. Why have we not sent our own man- publican party, the ability of both was ufactures? We could have done so instead talked over, when Grant ended the conversaof shipping our gold to England to pay for tion with the following remarks: Rawlins, my those which sleent. Why, then, have we not followed the example set us by England when she made war continually upon Napoleon I, on account of his discriminating duties. and, seizing Cuba for a hostage, held it until proper commercial treaties were accorded ?-What other nation on the face of the earth would, under like provocation, have exhibited

the same degree of forbearance? Indeed, we have searcely dared to lay be fore the eyes of our young men of commer cial enterprise the facts contained in the fol lowing table, lest their sympathies with the suffering Cubans, added to the keen sense of wrong inflicted upon our own industries and inventive genius by the onerous taxes of Spain. and the heavy discriminations against this

the ost and the potato fields have become parts of and possibly beyond the restraint of governe great cotton plantation. The crop matures, mental influence. What wonder to see on all season comes on, and what do we see, as an hands manifested an intense desire to aid the ble consequence? Cotton countainces to de- Cubans in their struggle to be free of the nt-2 cents-fluctua a sound a univ or Spanish yoke! But looking at these figures up a little—and the a medown stead makes it our struggle as well as theirs.

The question must soon be determined to how long the neutrality laws shall protect tors, relatives of the family. During the cona nation in maintaining the character of toll altivator has not been paid gatherers on an international highway, coracts on that supply of ereing tribute from all passers-by, and giving resting on the left, when the question was indebtedness for this no equivalent whatever therefor. Cuba has commercial relations are with Mexico and the longer the pleasure of having the new stove or guinity are broken, and she is now held as a pretty young day her must sigh in vain for a bet- love or interest on the part of Cuba. A care- General, even when the success of the repubter dress. God bless them! they bear it without a ful reading and study of the following table will convince all commercial minds of the the nomination, I was bound to stand by it.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year.		Domestic	
Lear.	Imports.	Exports.	Exports.
1848	\$12,853,472	\$6,432,380	\$6,896,713
1849	10,659,956	4,641,145	5,309,213
1850	10,292,398	4,530,256	4,990,297
1851	17,046,931	5,239,376	5,524,123
1852	17,861,728	5,803,196	6,517,551
1853	18,585,755	5,773,419	6,287,959
1854	17,124,339	8,228,116	8,551,753
1855	18,625,339	7,607,119	8,004,582
1856	24,435,693	7,199,035	7,809,263
1857	45,243,101	9,379,582	14,923,443
1858	27,214,848	11,673,167	14,433,191
1859	34,054,424	11,217,268	12,268,202
1860	34,032,276	11,747,913	
1861	33,536,357	8,461,082	12,382,869
1862	20,931,983	9,071,781	12,892,077
	21,534,065	13,707,148	11,048,710
1863	33,476,599		15,053,293
1864	30,606,796	15,447,929	17,459,165
1865		18,847,602	20,083,812
1866	37,795,812	14,994,546	15,772,160
1867.	39,324,765	14,171,835	15,818,075
1868	50,750,727	15,255,843	18,648,428
1869	58,201,374	12,643,955	19,708,742
1870	54,056,415	13,091,662	17,412,771
1871 1872	58,240,594 67,720,205	14,200,496 13,168,958	15,840,202 14,751,956

foreign goods exported in any year it will be shown by subtracting the domestic exports from the total. Nearly five hundred million Will it not be time enough refusal is at my diposal?" balance of trade against us during the last quarter of a century, to pay which we have shipped California gold to Europe.

flour, hay, -&c. Then

From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle DIRTY COTTON A LOSS TO EVERY

ONE.

It is questionable if the average cotton spinning of England would not have been without mense disproportion of low grade dusty cotton, Intrinsically worth to a spinner, who except the loss by greater waste in use (propably not more than ad. per pound in average of all that portion not very dusty) it has been very freely selling at 6d, to 71d., while very dusty bales sold down at 4d. 51d.; the better sort 11d. to 3d., and the very dusty 31d. to 5d. below the price of middling. At least onehalf (an average of 11d.) of this unusual difference has been a clear profit to the spinners, and as clearly a loss to the planters, except in those cases where the planters' loss was divided with unfortunate exporters. In every erop there is some loss by bad handling of the cotton, in picking, ginning, and especially in packing it for market. When the portion of such cotton in a crop is small, it will sell for nearly its true relative value. But when that portion is large, as in the crop of 1872—'73, and the crop otherwise below the usual average grade, the excessive supply of low cotton, nowever good its staple, is forced down to competition with the poorest and cheapest cottons in market, such as those of Madras, Bengal and Bombay. The depreciation in England forces a corresponding depreciation of low and dirty cotton elsewhere—at home, on the Continent, or wherever it finds use. It is not extravagant to estimate a loss of 14d. per nound on 1,000,000 bales of the crop of 1872 by this grave misfortune or fault of the planters, and that amounts to over \$14,000,000 in gold. The entire loss by the depreciation consequent upon the average low grade of the erop, and upon bad handling and packing, the greater part of which might have been prevented without material reduction in quantity, has more likely been equal to 12,000,000 more to the producers and 8,000,000 to exporters or others to whom the cotton was first sold, while the amount of reclamations for mixed and dust-packed bales, and the trouble to factors and dealers caused thereby, are altogether something frightful to the contemplation of the latter class of merchants.

THE THIRD TERM.

AN EXPRESSION OF THE PRESI-DENT'S FEELINGS.

He Points to the Moral of Colfax's Declination, and Thinks it Better Himself to Wait until He Is Asked.

[From N. Y. Herald.]

Washington, Aug. 23, 1873. At the time Andrew Johnson was President, Ben Wade, President of the Senate and next in succession for lodgings in the White street. One day when Congress was nitching into Andy right and left, and the question was discussed by General Grant, Rawlins, and

EXPERIENCE DURING THE WAR convinced me that when an officer thought success depended upon his existence, army liscipline required that such an officer should be disabused of his conceit. And when I hear politicians prate about "What can the party do without him?" I say to myself, "What will the poor country do when that man dies?" It seems to me such notions are inconsistent with our form of government, where no man has absolute authority, and all are dependent

upon the will of the people. A period of seven years later finds the General a President, and quietly enjoying the seclusion of his summer resert at Long Branch The President reads the papers, the Herald particularly; and more than that I am well in-

CAREFULLY READ ALL THE ARTICLES ON

A few evenings before he left the Branch on his southern tour, the articles referred to were the topic of conversation with those familiar as his household and two or three visiversation the Rresident was a good listener, leisurely puffling his cigar, with his dexter leg asked what he thought of the discussion .-"Why," he calmly replied, "it doesn't interest me in the least. It is no business of mine to manage the politics of the country. The execution of the duties of the office of President are quite as much as one man can attend to, and a good deal more than I find agreeable. It is pretty well known that I reluctantlican party was assured; but, having accepted immense value of the future trade of free Cuba: The second nomination was equally unsought, though I freely told my friends I thought the party owed me a vindication for having imposed with the office the aspersions of political enemies. I didn't bargain for that, and thought the charges reflected more justly upon the party for having made the mistake. I was perfectly satisfied what the result would be at Philadelphia, as I was of what would follow in November. It was none of my business, except to accept or decline a privilege I know some of our friends would be glad to have. Let me see; this is August-March to August is five months, and now the newspapers are anxious to know if I am to serve a third term, when the second is hardly begun. The way Congress has treated all of my recom nendations doesn't make me appear either influential or dangerous. I often think of

LINCOLN'S ANSWER to the importunate applicant for army honors: 'I haven't any influence with this administration, my friend; you will have to appeal to Congress.' If the newspapers want to know whether I will be re-nominated, why don't they quiz the party that elected me?" "Why don't you silence this squabble by an- dians.—Ral News.

life at the end of the term?" asked one of the company, jokingly.

The President promptly answered—"You forget

THE FATE OF COLFAX. . Will it not be time enough to refuse when the

Providence, R. I., August 24, 1873. DEATH FROM PLAYING WITH A PISTOL .-John Green, aged 18 years, a carpenter's apprentice, was found in his room in an uncon The Warrenton Gazette learns that the scious, dying condition last evening, having freshets in Little Fishing, Six-pound and received a fatal wound in the head from a pis-Reedy creeks, have done considerable damage | tol, which, it is supposed, was accidentally discharged,

STATE NEWS.

REORGANIZING A LODGE.—Messrs, J. C. One singular feature in this season's trade demands the attention of our cotton producers.

The nominal quotation of the price of Americal Control of Cont The nominal quotation of the price of Ameri- left this city on Friday for the purpose of recan cotton at Liverpool is based upon the organizing Columbus Lodge No. 27, at Whitegrade middling. That has fallen slowly for ville, N. C. Upon their arrival at the depot some months, and is now 87d. for uplands, 191d. they were met by Col. W. S. G. Andrews, D. Orleans. We may call the average price of D. G. M., of this city. They then proceeded middling uplands for the last three months 9d. to the Lodge room and began work, quite a number of the old members being present. After the preliminaries were gone through profit, or at an actual loss, on the prices ob- with, the following officers were elected and tainable for their mill products, if all grades duly installed for the ensuing term: Col. W. of American cotton had this season been priced M. Baldwin, S. P. G.; K. Haynes, W. G.; in their usual relation to middling, and that is J. H. Summersett, V. G. Rev. G. W. Hill, at 9d. But the crop of 1872-73 was an im- Secretary; J. M. Gore, Treasurer. The appointed officers will be installed next meeting. the greater part of which found its way to Eng- After the installation of officers the Lodge took a recess, but after partaking of a splencould use it at all, nearly as much as middling, did dinner prepared by the brethren, again reassembled and initiated two candidates, the five degrees being conferred upon them. The degrees were also conferred on quite a number of the old members. Columbus Lodge No. 27, we learn, starts out under very favorable auspices. They have good material in the Lodge and will know no such word as fail. We are requested by the party who went from this city to return their thanks to the

From the Wilmington Morning Star, 26th inst.

Whiteville brethren for the kind attention re-

HABEAS CORPUS-MRS. CARTER SET AT JBERTY.—An application having been made before His Honor, Judge Russell, by Adam Empie, Esq., counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, for a writ of habeas corpus in her case. the matter was examined into by His Honor vesterday, and resulted in the following Order being sent to Sheriff Black, whereupon Mrs. Carter was discharged from custody:,

State of North Carolina

ceived by them .- Wil, Star.

Elizabeth Carter. This case coming on to be heard before me pon-the writ of habeas corpus sued out by he prisoner's counsel, and having heard the estimony and argument of counsel; It is herefore ordered by the Court that the said Elizabeth Carter be admitted to bail in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, with Adam Empie and Robert Carter as sureties thereto. for the personal appearance of the said Elizabeth Carter at the next term of the Superior Court of New Hanover county to be held in the Court House in Wilmington on the eighth Monday after fourth Monday in August, 1873. Upon the taking of the said bond the Sheriff of New Hanover county will discharge the said prisoner, and return all papers in this matter to the office of the Superior Court Clerk of the County of New Hanover. DAN. L. RUSSELL, J. S. C.

A COLORED BOY DROWNED.—A colored oy by the name of Ephraim Hines, while in oathing with a number of other boys at Topsail Sound on Sunday afternoon last, about 2 'clock, was accidentally drowned. They had | Peck, in Missouri. one out to the bathing place in the Sound channel in a boat, in which they placed their clothing. In the midst of the sport, Hines, balance of the party, was suddenly heard to ery for help. Some of the other boys hastened to his assistance, but before they could reach him he had disappeared beneath the murky waters and was seen no more. The accident occurred at Capt. Meselv's place. Delaware Nixon, a member of the Board of County ommissioners, who resides near, had a boat out and dragged for the body with a seine, but up to yesterday forenoon it had not been recovered. Coroner Hewlett was notified and

will hold an inquest as soon as the body is

found. - Wil. Star. -By passengers arriving on the Charlotte rain vesterday, we learn that a most shock ne murder was committed in Richmond ounty, about 18 miles from Rockingham, on the road to Cheraw, some time during last Wednesday night. On Thursday the body was discovered and certain facts led suspicion to a colored man residing not far from the seene. A warrant was procured for his arrest, but he has fled and has not since been seen. When last heard from he was on his way to South Carolina, is probably long ere now over the border and safe in the land of Moses. The nurdered man was a respectable citizen, but, infortunately, our informant could not recall is name. The body had been rifled and the sum of 90 cents was taken therefrom. So far as known this was all the pecuniary products of this deed of blood. Wil. Journal, 23rd.

On the 12th inst., a very distressing accident occurred by fire in Wilkes county about ten miles below Wilkesbero. A colored man by the name of Parks, and his wife, were absent from home engaged in gathering blackberries, and during their absence their house caught fire. They had three little children whom they had left alone to care for each other, and being too young to have sufficient discretion to save themselves by leaving the house, remained and were completely consumed .- Statesville Intelligencer.

THE RIVER .- The freshet is very heavy up the river and much damage will ensue to crops in the low lands. The overflow is so great at Elizabethtown that the boats cannot \$5,000, on which there was no insurance. harge seek for them in the world of light, elegant, get within a half mile of a landing place. The river is reported to be falling.—Wil. Star.

We have conversed with several gentlemen the surrounding counties, all of whom represent the crops, both of cotton and corn, as being much better than was to have been expected. In fact, many of them think there will be more than an average yield .- Wil-

Mrs. Edward Griffin, living on Reddie's River, Wilkesboro, committed suicide on the 11th instant, by hanging herself. No cause

Ransom and Johnson the Republican, can-

didates in the second Senatorial district, were elected to the State Senate by a majority The crops of corn, cotton, oats, potatoes,

&c., in Cleaveland county are said to be better than they have been for many years. The Presbytery of the colored Presbyterian

church was in session in Statesville on Sat-The Mitchell plantation, four miles from Warrenton, has been sold to a party of Cana-

James Pender, Esq., a venerable and highy respectable citizen of Tarboro, died on Wednesday .- Ral. News.

Mr. Biggert, who was recently injured in Charlotte by a falling wall, died in that city Silas Everett, an estimable young man of

on the 20th inst. The heavy rains have injured the crops in the Enfield section.

Another tobacco factory is soon to commence operations in Statesville. Streams in Caldwell county are greatly swollen from the recent heavy rains.

What the Wires Whisper.

THE INDIANS.

The abundant preparation which the Yellow stone expedition made for the reception of the. Indians has been fully justified. Gen. Custar, with Bloody Knife and a squadron of cavalry detailed by Gen. Stanly to go on several miles in advance of the wagons and look up the road, had gone about ten miles ahead, when they halted and picketed their horses in the wood by the river to wait for the frain. Two hours afterwards six Indians appeared on the plain, and made demonstrations to wards the camp. Custar dismounted the cavalry, and a line of skirmishers was thrown out. The Indians were easily driven off, but they proved to be a decoy of a large party in the neighboring wood, waiting in ambush for the cavalry. Finding that dull and nominal. the ruse failed, the Indians, to the number of 300, boldly rode out and advanced on the ground occupied by the cavalry. Gen. Custar had one squadron of 80 men under Capt! Maylen. The men a gain dismounted, and formed a line, and the Indians also formed line in a semi-circle around the cavalry, who had the river at their backs. Rapid firing was kept up at a distance of 400 yards.4 Gen. Custar deferred charging, hoping the main mmand would soon come up to assist in captuing the Indians. After a three hours' hard fight his ammunition gave out, and he then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of heir equipments. After retreating several mile they took to bad lands. One man slightly woundd in the arm, and one horse wounded formed the extent of Custar's loss.

While the fight was going on several Indians eft the war party in search of stragglers from the rain. Cohing upon Dr. Hausenger, acting sur-geon, and Mr. Bolarin, cavalry sutler, who were ss than a mile from the command, they killed them, and took their clothes-and valuables. Private John Ball of the cavalry, while out hunting,

In this fight two Indians were killed, and seveal wounded. They lost several ponies. Gen. Stanly directed Gen. Custar to take th avalry, numbering 450 men, and follow the trail, and if possible overtake and punish the Indians. Custar left on the 8th, and on the morning of Au gust 9th was attacked by about 800 Indians, *who ame down to the river and fired on his camp.-The firing was returned for two or three hours both parties using trees as covers. A party of 300 Indians, then crossed the river above and below the amp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in the The men were dismounted and posted the bluffs, and received them bravely. The Indi-ans beyond the ridges kept up a galling fire until Custar ordered a charge. The men then mounted nd pursued them hotly for eight miles. Just at is time train came up and opened on the Indians ith artillery. A few shots dispersed them, and

This battle, which took place within three mile: f the Big Horn, was a fierce one. Gen. Custar and Adjutant Kecham had their horses shot from nder them; Lieut. Broden was badly shot in th high; and private Tuttle, Gen. Custar's orderly. was killed, and twenty soldiers slightly wounder Four horses were killed and three wounded, The Indians' loss is estimated by Gen. Custar at

forty killed and wounded. The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles. ad abundant ammamition, and some of them were dressed in clothes procured at the agencies. These were mostly Uncapas, supposed to be under the command of Sitting Bull. It is also supposed hat they have increased their supplies from Fort The expedition arrived at Pompey's Pillar of

the 15th, reached Mussel Shell, 150 miles from Fort Benton, on the 19th, and is now homeward Gen. Stanly expects to reach Fort Rice by the 1st of October. The health of the command is

Lieut, Ero len is getting on well.

NEW YORK. The Granges-Liberal Republicans and

Premocrats. NEW YORK, Aug. 25. The Rendering Company's boat was scized he Board of Realth and burned. It is stated that mineteen car loads of grain, holders firm. Candor unchanged. hipped by the Granges to Toledo, realized from en to twenty per cent, above the usual profit.incomaged by this, the Granges call for more The Liberal Republican State Executive Comnittee, through their Chairman, John Cochran, cave sent an invitation to the Democratic State those opposed to the present administration

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELFAST. Over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Buildings Burned-An Aged Lady Perishes in

on account of the September interest.

The Sub-Treasurer paid out to-day, \$1,100,000

Releast, Me., August 25. Union street and extending to High street, consuaing all the buildings in a southern course as far the fire was stopped. Over one hundred and twenty-five buildings were destroyed, mostly wood. Loss \$500.000.

R. Sibley & Co., inspectors of molasses, lose heavily. The suddest incident of the fire was the rather flat, Extortion flat also. Covetous death of Miss Rebecca Prentice, a well known. and much respected lady, aged eighty, who pershed in the Frothingham House, where she resi-She was either bewildered by the smoke, or fell in a fit. A few charred bones were found this A. M. The Frothingham House is the oldest two story-building here. It was built about a century

LATER.—The losses thus far ascertained reach bout \$400,000, on which there was an insurance of \$115,000, divided among various Eastern Comcanies and the London, Liverpool & Globe, and he North British. Only one vessel on the stocks quantities of coal, lumber, and corn in shed were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. It ommenced in a building where there had been no recently, from different sections of this and whether aid is needed, the Mayor has telegraphed ness of trade, it is nothing compared with that he will accept with gratitude whatever aid may be offered.

WASHINGTON.

Bliscellaneous Items. Washington, Aug. 25.

The President returns Wednesday, and stays The Treasury expenditures, by warrants for the quarter ending 30th June, were over \$77,000,000. Maj. A. B. Gardner has been assigned by the Judge Advocate General to the department of the

Attorney General Williams will be absent for ten days. General Phillips acts ad interim.

Warren J. Lurty has been appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Vir-

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg Shaken and Excited-Nobody In-

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 25.
An explosion occurred about 5 o'clock this A. M. at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughton, South Pittsburg. The report was heard for miles around. Intense excitement prevailed. The ing through a warehouse 150 feet distant. None were injured. The explosion occured before the

A majority of the female clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington come from what we popularly term the "best families." Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin there found the fair child who became his wife. She was the daughter of a distinguished public man. The present United States District Attorney for South Carolina "press 18 years of age, died in Edgecombe county ed his suit" for beautiful Alice Ingersoll, daughter of a former Attorney General of Massachusetts. Mrs Johnson, daughter of Col. Abert, formerly for many years head of the bureau of Typographical Engineers, has for ten years been a clerk in the Treasury. Mrs Tilton, sister of General Robert Ould, formerly District United States Attorney for widows of Capt Ringgold and Major Heap.

Latest Telegraphic.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

America gets Four Hundred Medals-Great Dissatisfaction, &c.

VIENNA, Aug. 25. Of the 39,000 medals awarded to exhibitors at the Exposition, 400 go to America. There is much dissatisfaction with the results of the Exposition. It is charged that a number of articles which were never entered for competition received medals, and that several firms which had none of their goods on exhibition reaped the benefits. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26-Evening. Money easy, closing at 6@ 7 \$\psi\$ cent. Sterling

closed dull and nominal, Gold 1151 @ 1158. Gov. bonds dull and little doing. Southern State bonds Cotton quiet, with sales of 2,084 hales at 20% 204 cents. Flour rather active, but unchanged.

Whiskey decidedly firm and scarce at \$1.06. Wheat-supply light and 1@2 cents higher; Winter Red Western \$1 64@1 65. Corn scarce and 1 the Essay or Address, by the Rev. Mr. Mars cent higher, closing dull. Rice firm at 84@94 cts. Pork quiet and steady. Lard weak at 81 a 9 1-16 will be published, I need not say more of this cents. Spirits Turpentine firm. Rosin weaker. Tallow steady. Freights quiet. Cotton-Net receipts 328 bales; gross 328; sales for future delivery closed as follows: August, 19

15-16; September 18 5-16; October 17 27-32; November 17%; December 17 5-16 cents. Cotton Market. Norfolk, steady and in fair demand at 18; Mem-

phis, scarce at 18; Augusta, nominal at 171; Bos on, quiet and strong at 20%; Savannah, very bare at 174; Charleston, quiet at 174; Galveston, quiet at 15; New Orleans, easier at 114, 12, 144; 144 171, 174, 184 @ 184; Mobile, quiet at 16, 161, 174 a 18; Baltimore, dull at 191.

WASHINGTON.

Custar and the Indians, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, Aug 26.

Official dispatches to the war Department con m the reports of Custar's battle with the Indians The particulars are the same as heretore re Rear Admiral Almy has been ordered to the

mmand of the South Atlantic Station. The United States flag ship Wabash, Rear Idmiral Case, left Corfu August 5th for Cartagen and other port on the coast of Spain. FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25-Evening. Cotton firmer and higher; sales 14,000 bale peculation and exports 2,000. Sales include 7, American. Shipped from Charleston and Savannah, deliv

mary 85d. Shipped from Sayannah and Charleston, deliv rable August, not below low middlings 8 13-f6d. Shipped from Savannah and Charleston, new

op not below good ordinary Sg.

Turpentine 33s 6d.

rable October and November, not below good or

LONDON, Ang. 26-Evening. Consols 924. United States securities-fives 91.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16-Noon. Cotton firmer and a shade easier-Uplands 81d Orleans 94d. Sales estimated at 15,000 bales, for eculation and export 2.000. Shipped from Savannah or Charleston, delivera le Angust, not below low middlings, \$ 13-10d.

STATE OF THE MORALS MARKET .-

There has been a good demand for sharpness and acuteness. We notice also some call for rognery and rascality. Self-shness is steady. Prudence—the stock small, but the demand inconsiderable. Peculation and embezzlement looking up. Gross fla tery active, with a riging tendency, Ad. roit lying at a premium. Not much de mand for truth, except in small quantities; rightness has a downward tendency. Zeal for the right dull and quiet. Modesty has ears, and propose erecting elevators of their own. declined. Light demand for justice; no much offered. Curning more active than usual: A good business done in pocket-Committee, to unite in calling one convention of picking; would be better, but for the police. Something do e in suicide. Housebreaking rather active just now. Popularitymany and lively bids at first and second call. Love of goodness and of good men rather quiet; Charity of the first quality little offered; lower grades are in demand especially if they promise quick returns. Sincerity rather scarce and demaild moder-

A fire commenced in Dennett's sail loft, north of late. Hypocrisy-some stir; we may say R. Sibley & Bro's wharf, and spread with most active. Little doing in stabling and rape fearful rapidity along the wharves as far as Car Drunkenness-much offered and a good deal taken. Recklessness in demand Foolishness-much in the market, and conas the house of E. K. Boyle, on High street, where siderable quantities taken at high prices. Something doing in overtrading. Promises, not intended to be kept, plenty. Honesty firm, but at low prices, Usury ness, more fatal than cholera, increasing.

DEADENING INFLUENCE OF FASHION.-It is among the children of light enjoyment and unsettled life that we must look for stony-heartedness-not in the world of business; not among the poor, crushed to the earth by privations and sufferings. That hardens the character, but often leaves the heart soft. If you wish to know what holwas burned-a brig of 500 tons about frained; loss lown; ss and heartlessness are, you must superficial fashion, where frivolity has turned the heart into a rock-bed of selfisl fire for several days. In answer to questions ness. Say what man will of the heartlessthe heartlessness of fashion. Say what they will of the atheism of science, it is nothing to the atheism of that round of pleasure in which the heart lives-dead while it lives.—Rev. F. W. Robertson.

INSECTS .- Some idea of the injury caused by insects to agricultural products may be formed from the statement that, from seventy-four tons of Spanish wheat stored in a granary, ten hundred weight of beetles were screened out in one instance, and in another thirty-five hundred weight were removed from one hundred and forty-five tons of American corn. The offender in both cases was a weevil, known as Calan-

TO MAKE WHITE INDIAN MEAL CAKES, -To enough white meal for breakfast add sufficient salt, then mix entirely with boil ing water, to the consistency of a stiff batter, and bake immediately on a hot griddle, boiler was torn to fragments, a large piece crush- well greased; the batter to be put on the griddle with a large spoon, one spoonful. for each cake. No mixture of Indian meal can exceed these cakes in delicacy of

A colored man on the farm of Mr. Mae Weathersbee, Edgecombe county, was killed last week by being thrown against a fence by a yearling which he was attempting to catch. His neck was broken .- Tarboro Enquirer.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is fortunate in ais friends. One of these has the good taste to present to Mr. Hale a cottage at Narragansett pier.

The Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, formerly an Episcopallan minister, is the first reverend not a the District of Columbia, is there also as are the Dissenter who has been in parliament since Horne Tooke. He has forsaken the church for polities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the North Carolina Gazette.] The Sampson County Farmers' Dinner.

I was one of a goodly number of the citizens of Cumberland, who had the pleasure of attending the First Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, in Clinton, on the 15d August. This occasion is commonly known as the Farmers' Dinner, and is always one of most delightful social intercourse. The ards ous labors of Spring and Summer over, the good people of Sampson meet at their Fair Grounds on this day, with their finest fruits and richly stored baskets, and good humor hilarity, and social enjoyment abound.

The exhibition of Fruit was highly credits ble to the horticulturists of Sampson-and one who, like myself, had seen no fruit the season, was quite tempting. My eye was especially taken with the beautiful Duchess! d'Angeulune pears exhibited by Mr. E. I Faison, and with a number of remarkable fine melons raised by Mr. Peterson.

The most attractive feature of the day was ble, on the great question of Labor, As production of one of the clearest thinkers closest observers, and most successful farmers than that I wish it could be read by every farmer in the State.

Next followed the dinner, which reflected eredit alike upon the bountiful provision of the gentlemen and the culinary skill of the ladies. All the good things in the edible line in Sampson, were there in abundance; it would have satisfied the most critical epicare. and would have tempted to excess the veriest The afternoon was devoted to social pleasures-and the meeting of friends and kindred who had not seen each other in months was pleasurable indeed. At proper intervals the Clinton Cornet

Band discoursed sweet music. In the even ing the young gentlemen gave a Ball, which was largely attended. Notwithstanding the heat, the beauty and chivalry lingered in enjoyment of the "mysterious images" of the dance till the "wee sma hours avant the tyral" proclaimed the speed of winged night. The good people of Clinton and vicinity, so famed for their large-hearted hospitality. excelled themselves in courteous attentions to

I beg to say that the words of welcome and sentiments of esteem so aptly and gracefully spoken by Mr. Kerr, to visitors from other counties, were fully appreciated and heartily reciprocated by those present from Cumber-The dinner was a perfect success, and

does credit to all interested in its markers ment. Long may they be kept. I hope to attend at least forty more. In concluding this article without making allusion, directly or indirectly, to any private

persons who were present on this festive occasion. I am aware that Ham departing from a custom that some newspaper correspondents seem anxious to establish. I have no apology to offer for this omission. I saw none whom-I thought desirous of such notoriety, and if I had, should be loth to gratify such vulgar taste. People of sense, acting in a strictly a private capacity, are averse to being paradel before the public in the columns of the press, either directly or by pointed allusions. am cognizant of no right on the part, of any one to thus drag them out of their privacy against their will.

The racy bon mot, the ready repartee, and the good-natured jest, at the expense of a friend, are each, in their proper sphere, the I social circle, proper and harmless; but when transferred to public print, away from the oczest and become stale and insipid—still more objectionable is the custom of making allusions to private persons. To be understood these allusions must be so pointed as to leave no doubt as to the identity of the persons alnded to. To such as do not understand, they re simply foolish. If thus pointed they are obnoxious to the person alluded to, and are semetimes really painful to the sensitive. In the Fable, that which was sport to the boys was death to the frogs. No one can be too careful to avoid giving pain or annovance to others. It is one of the first and highest attributes of a gentleman, to be ever thoughtful and considerate of the feelings of others. Ale

His pleasure or his pride With the pain of the meanest thing that breathes' I respectfully submit that this custom is, nimical to good taste; is in violation of prooriety; is contrary to sound judgment, and exhibits, on the part of those who indulge in it, a poverty of ideas which qualifies them to

besthe boon companions of him who whistled as he went, for want of thought. FARMER. New Advertisements.

AT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE YO MAKE ROOM for our extensive Fall Stock, we

are selling every thing in the way of Summer Goods AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. To which the attention of every, body is invited. We have on hand a very handsome line of

Pure Mohair Alpacas, which for Beauty and Durability cannot be excelled Also, Black Bombasin, Twisted Grenadine for Veils, Black Lace Veils,

Lace Handkerchiefs, a handsome and extensive assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

Ladies' Fancy Scarfs, And numerous other articles, which we are selling low, FOR CASH.

CALL AND SEE US. CAMPBELL & McLEAN.

FAIR NOTICE!

LL PERSONS having accounts on my Books must prepare to settle them on or before the 10th day of september, 1873. I must have what is due me.

aug 28 2t · Very Resp'y, J. M. MATTHEWS. M ISS LEETE will open her School, Monday, Sept 22, 1873. Terms \$8 and \$10 per quarter. Music \$10 extra. Tuition half in advance. aug 28 11

NEW HOUSE! NEW CIN! NEW PRESS

HAVE enlarged my Gin House, and purchased New, Improved Gin, NEW POWER PRESS within the building, so that the cotton will be ginned and baled under the same roof. With this convenient

arrangement I am prepared to put up cotton in the very best style; and with prompt attention, I hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. C.TROY. aug 26-tf BROADWAY! BROADWAY! 100 BBIS, of the above extra brand, of Flour for sale by

W. A. WHITEHEAD &-CO. A LARGE LOT OF DISTILLER'S GLUE,

JUST received and for sale by aug 28 W. A. WHITEHEAD & CO. M ISS CARO SMITH would like to add a few more pupils to her Music Class. Thorough instruction guaranteed.

Supply Supply

WANTED.

A GOOD COMPOSITOR. A sober, steady young man—a printer—can find permanent employment, good wages, and prompt payment, by applying immediately to