THE TRUTH.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA MARCH 1884.

No. 2.

[illegible]er Warehouse,

STOLE DAT DOG?

DURHAM, North Carolina.

—o—

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

[illegible] return to you my many thanks for your patronage during my short [illegible] in the Warehouse business while I was of the firm of Lea & Lockhart. [illegible] so since I have been by myself. I flatter myself that my past [illegible] as your Commission Merchant for the sale of your tobacco entrust [illegible] entitle me to a liberal share of your patronage in the past. I hope close application to my business that you will continue to [illegible] me at least a portion of your crop. I advocate the principle that the [illegible] of the planter, and warehousemen are the same what effects the in[illegible] and welfare of one effects the other. Therefore if there was nothing [illegible] but self interest, that alone would induce me to get the top of the market for your tobacco.

The quality of tobacco this year is very inferior as you well know, but the prices paid has been uniformly higher than I have ever known them on this market.

Many of the patrons of the Durham market are carrying their tobacco to other markets without consulting their best interest, which would be to bring it here.

The advantages and facilities for handling your crop is better than it have ever been. Capital is pouring in from every quarter. The trade of our manufactures has largely increased, and while Durham has sold more tobacco this year up to this time than has ever been sold any previous year, our manufactures will be forced to buy your tobacco on other markets, and pay expenses of getting it here.

Consult your best interest and "self preservation" which is the first law of nature, and carry your tobacco to market where there is a local demand for it.

[illegible] Smoking Tobacco Factory in the United States is located here and buyers are starting to be second if not first on the list. I [illegible] all this on that I make just here, as I do not say it [illegible] has been reports circulating designed to effect our in[illegible] purpose that our market is financially weaker than [illegible]

[illegible] facilities that are not surpassed any where in North [illegible] the business done here, the two can control over one [illegible] We have two manufactures of smoking tobacco, the Black [illegible] Durham Tobacco Company, who manufactures from 6 to 8 [illegible] tobacco annually, whose estimated worth is from two [illegible] million dollars, another W. Duke Sons & Co., from 500,000 to a [illegible] dollars to say nothing of other large factories in successful operation. [illegible] why not come to a market that consumes as much tobacco as any two [illegible] counties in the state make, besides large orders are held here from [illegible] manufacturers from other states for all grades.

[illegible] wagon and drive to the Banner Warehouse where you will get [illegible] attent and high prices, and when you see big advertisements about [illegible] prices tell them Lockhart did not open his house until the 16th [illegible] when the year 1884 closes he will be at the head of the list [illegible] averages if not he will be near enough to brush the dust off [illegible] in front of him.

[illegible] Lockharts warehouse and he will show you that he does his blowing [illegible]. A hotel proprietor once said to a patron of his house who [illegible] advertise that puffs was better on the table than they were in newspapers. The money in your pockets is better than so much *blowing* in circulars. Load your wagon and never stop until you get under Lockhart's shed at the Banner Warehouse.

YOUR FRIEND,

J. S. LOCKHART.

Established 1878.

EUGENE [illegible]D, GARRARD S. WATTS, Baltimore, Md.

EUGENE MOREHEAD & CO

BANKERS.

Durham, N. C.

—o—

TRANSACT A BANKING BUSINESS IN ITS FULL SCOPE AND EXTENT.

AMPLE MONEY.

AMPLE FACILTIES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

SIX PER CENT ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

—o—

W. M. MORGAN, Asst. CASHIER.
W. W. AVERY, TELLER.
W. W. PATTERSON, } BOOK KEEPERS
R. H. J. BLOUNT, } CORESP'G CLERK.
H. L. DURHAM,

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

Is the Most { HONEST, POPULAR, UNIFORM, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO

EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET,

Hence Dealers and Consumers always pronounce it THE BEST.

[illegible] in the immediate section of country that produces a grade of Tobacco that in texture, [illegible] not grown elsewhere in the world, the popularity of these goods is only limited [illegible] cultivated. We are in position to command the choice of all the market, and spare no pains or expense to give the trade the **VERY BEST**

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From The North Carolina Educational Journal.

By J. F. Heitman.

Introductory Period.

Chapter III.

The only good effect this inauspicious beginning of the English settlements in the new world produced was that of affording a more complete knowledge of the country; as it enabled Hariot, a man of science and observation, to describe its soil, climate, productions, and the manner of its inhabitants with a greater degree of accuracy than had heretofore been done by any visitant of America. An[illegible] was the [illegible] duct[illegible] England. Lane and his associates had acquired a relish for the Indian favorite enjoyment of smoking tobacco, to the use of which that people not only ascribed a thousand imaginary virtues, but considered the plant as a gracious gift of the gods for the solace of human kind, and the most acceptable offering which man could present to heaven. The colonists took with them a specimen of the new commodity to England, and taught their countrymen how to use it, which Raleigh and some young men of fashion fondly adopted.

A few days after Drake departed from Roanoke, with the colonists on board, a small vessel sent by Raleigh, with a supply of stores for the colony, arrived at Roanoke, but on finding it deserted by their countrymen, returned to England. About two weeks later, Sir Richard Grenville appeared with three ships laden with supplies, but after searching in vain for the colony which he had planted, and without being able to learn what had befallen it, he left fifteen men to hold possession of the Island, and returned to England.

However, the ill success of the colony under Lane did not deter Raleigh from further effort, but he displayed more wisdom in his next attempt by determining to send out an agricultural colony; and to this, to send emigrants with wives and families, who should make their homes in the New World. That life and proverty might be secure, he granted a charter of incorporation for the settlement, and establish a municipal government for "the city of Raleigh," which was to be built wherever they determined to settle. He appointed John White governor, who, with eleven assistants, was to administer the affairs of the colony. A fleet of three ships was fitted out, and laden with the emigrants and an ample provision of the implements of husbandry, they sailed, 26 April, 1587, for America.

In July they arrived as the Island of Roanoke, but the tenements of the former colonists were deserted, human bones lay scattered in the field, and the fort was in ruins. No human being was to be found. The fifteen men, left by Grenville, to hold possession of the Island, had been murdered by the Indians. Raleigh had instructed the new colony to form their settlement on the Bay of the Chesapeake, but Fernando, the naval officer, who was eager to renew a profitable traffic in the West Indies, refused to assist in exploring the coast, and White was compelled to remain on Roanoke Island. Lane had built his fort on the northern extremity of the Island, and there the foundation of the "City of Raleigh" was lad, vestiges of which are to be seen at the present day.

Some of the Indians were jealous of the English, and showed their hostility by murdering one of White's assistants. [illegible] mother an Indian chief of [illegible] welcomed them [illegible] Island of Croatan, and a mutual friendship was established and continued. By the command of Walter Raleigh; Manteo, the faithful Indian chief, received christian baptism, and was invested with the rank of feudal baron, as the "Lord of Roanoke."

On carefully viewing their situation, the colonists difcovered that they were destitute of many things they deemed absolutely necessary to their subsistence in such an uncomfortable situation, and they all joined in soliciting White to return to England to solicit the supply on which depended the existence of the colony. From a sense of duty and honor White was loth to leave the people he had been appointed to care for and govern, but he at length yielded to their importunity, and resolved to return with the ships. However, before his departure, his daughter, Eleanor Dare, the wife of one of the assistants, gave birth to a female child, the first off-pring of English parents born on the soil of the United States. The child was named from the place of its birth, and Virginia Dare, whose infant wail was the first of English descent to break the silence of the gloomy forests of the New World, will be an historical character as North Carolina is known in the writings of men.

The colony comprised eighty-nine men, seventeen women and two children, when White sailed for England. When he arrieed there he found the whole nation in a commotion of alarm at the threatened invasion of England by Philip II of Spain, and collecting all its force to resist the attack of the Invincible Armada. Raleigh was no less conspicuous than others in preparing for the defence of his native [illegible] and to assist the universal exertion, and means to furnish supplies, and dispatch England with men for the relief of his suffering colony at Roanoke. But they desiring a gainful voyage, ran in pursuit of prizes, until at last they fell in with men-of-war by whom one of the ships was boarded and rifled, after which they both returned to England, and the distressed colonists received no relief.

When the Invincible Armada was repelled and peace was restored to England, Raleigh who had already incurred a frustless expense of forty thousadd pounds, found himself unable to continue his attempts to establish a colony in the New World; but though his fortune did not permit him to renew his exertions, he used the privileges of his patent to form a company of merchants and adventurers to whom he granted large concessions, and who it was hoped would continue the enterprise of establishing a colony in Virginia, (March 7, 1589). However, more than a year had elapsed before White was again dispatched to the relief of the Roanoke colony, but when he arrived there he found the Island deserted. It had been agreed, before he left for England that if anything occurred to compel the colonists to leave the Island, they should leave the name of the place to which they had gone, and if in distress to distinguish it by a cross. White found, cut on the bark of a tree, the name *Croatan* without the sign of distress.

The ship immediately return to England, and the fate of the deserted colonists was never known, and although Raleigh, at his own expense, and, it is said at five different times, sent to search for them, yet no vestige of their existence could ever be discovered. It has been conjectured that, through the friendship of Manteo, they emigrated to Croatan, and amalgamated with the Hatteras Indians, who afterwards claimed that several of their ancestors were white people and could "talk in a book." This may account for grey eyes being among these Indians and no others.

Thus ended Raleigh's efforts to form a colony in Virginia. He assigned to Thomas Smith and others, the privilage of trading to and colonizing Virginia, reserving one-fifth of the gold and silver they might discover; and directed their location to the Chesapeake Bay as being a safe and commodious harbor, rather than the dangerous coast about Cape Hatteras.

OUR COLLEGE.

From the Wake Forest Student.

The records of the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, held May 3, 1834, show: That Rev. Samuel Wait A. M., was elected President and Professor of Moral Philosophy and General Literature; Rev Thomas Meredith, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Rev. [illegible] Armstrong, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Charles Merriam, Tutor of Husbandry. The salary of Elder Wait was one thousand dollars, board of himself and family, and house rent. The salaries of the other Professors were eight hundred dollars each. The Tutor of Husbandry was to receive two hundred dollars.

Elder Meredith did not occupy his chair, but sent in his resignation July, 1835.

Elder John Armstrong graduated from Columbian College. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and very considerable ability. He travelled as agent for the College during the year 1834. He discharged the duties of his chair very acceptably from January, 1835, to July, 1837, when he was given leave of absence for two years to travel in Europe. At the expiration of his leave of absence he sent in his resignation.

March 10, 1836, the Board of Trustees passed the following: "*Resolved* that the Secretary give notice in the *Biblical Recorder* that the Wake Forest Institute is now full of students, and therefore can take no more at present." The number on the rolls was one hundred and forty-two—the largest number ever reached till the session of 1879–'80.

During 1836 J. T. Graves was employed at a salary of six hundred dollars.

In 1836 Mr. John Blount, of Edenton, willed his estate, subject to a life interest on the part of his wife, to the Institute, to be used in the education of young ministers. It consisted of real estate and slaves, and was estimated at from ten to eleven thousand dollars. Comparatively little was ever realized from this bequest.

The Board of Trustees enacted a large number of regulations for the government of the students. I select the following as a fair specimen:

"No article shall be purchased for any student at the Institute unless an order be received from the parent or guardian definitely limiting the amount of money to be laid out, and also defining the article to be purchased." "No student is allowed to go to a store unless accompanied by some member of the Faculty." It will be remembered that this was before the days of "moral suasion, sugar-plums and candy."

November 27, 1837. John B. White, A. M., was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, at a salary of eight hundred dollars and board; Daniel F. Richardson, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, at a salary of seven hundred dollars and board.

November 29, 1838, Stephen Morse was appointed Principal of the Preparatory Department, at a salary of eight hundred dollars. And on the 19ht of December following George W. Thompson, of Wake, was made Tutor in the same department, at a salary of six hundred dollars. It seems probable that he remained till the close of the spring term of 1839, when he retired and his place was filled by the appointment of Elder W. T. Brooks. Prof. D. F. Richardson resigned during the latter part of year 1839.

June, 1841, Prof Morse resigned and June 13, 1843, William Hays Owen was elected Professor of Ancient Languages, with a salary of eight hundred dollars.

At the June meeting in 1844, nine teen vacancies in the Board of Trustees were filled by the election of new members.

Dr. Samuel Wait resigned November 26, 1844. Elder William Hooper, L. L. D., was elected President of the College, October 17, 1845. He resigned June, 1848. Then there was an "interregnum" of one year—Prof. J. B. White being President *pro tem* June, 1849, he was made President.

November 10, 1849. elder W. T. Walters was appointed Tutor of Mathematics, with a salary of three hundred dollars. June, 1850. B. W. Justice was appointed Tutor with the same salary.

In 1850 Elder W. H. Merritt, of Orange County, willed the College six hundred and sixteen acres of land, which was sold for two thousand dollars.

October 12. 1852, J. B. White resigned the presidency of the College, but not his chair of Mathematics. J. J. Brantley was elected President. He declined to serve, and in December, 1852, Elder T. W. Tobey was elected President, the committee to correspond with him being instructed, in case he declined, to tender the position to elder T. G. Jones. Both declined. At the same time Prof. J. B. White resigned.

In May, 1862, the exercises of the College were suspended. The passage of the Confederate Conscription Bill made all the students except five liable to military duty.

On the first day of the following November the Board of Trustees resolved that:

1. The relation between the Faculty and Board of Trustees is suspended, and that it would be inexpedient and improper to pay any salary at this time.

"2. We recommend that our Reserve be invested in Confederate bonds, bearing 8 per cent., and that we procured them as soon as possible."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, Elder J. S. Purefoy, Treasurer, invested the following funds in Confederate bonds:

State Bonds	$35.600 00
Premium on the same	7,006 00
Merritt bequest	2,600 00
Blount estate, Confederate money	8,710 13
Mims fund, Confederate money	500 00
Interest Blount, Mims and Merritt funds, Confederate money	364 50
Interest from endowment, Confederate mondy	1,386 91
	$56,167 54

Elder Purefoy wae opposed to investing in Confederate bonds. So thoroughly convinced was he that it was bad policy to do so that in spite of positive insiructions he held:

State bonds, known as Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bonds	$28.000 00
Craven County bonds	500 00
	$28,500 000

About $25,000 of the bonds of individuals, given for endowment, were not collected, and the most of them remain to the present day in the safe of the Treasurer.

From 1848 to 1858 a large number of schools of high grade sprang up among the Baptists all over our State. We may mention Oxford Female College, the Metropolitan Female Seminary in Raleigh, the Chowan High School at Reynoldson, the Beulah High School at Madison, the High School of the Eastern Association at Warsaw, the High Schools at Taylorsville and Franklinton. The file of the *Biblicrl Recorder* for those years shows year by year a surprising increase in the number of schools among the Baptists, and that they were schools of high order, having a large number of pupils and giving employment to many able and energetic teachers. How much of this was due to the crusade for education preached [illegible] years in our church [illegible] Purefoy, W. M. Wingate, E. H. Pritchard, and John Mitchell, we can not tell. If we could calculate and measure accurately so subtile a thing as influence, we would probably find that the crusade for endowment gave the cause of education a greater impetus and did more towards calling into existence the schools mentioned above than any other one thing. Of this we may be sure, that, notwithstanding nearly all of that endowment was lost in the terrible convulsions of our Civil War, the beneficial influences of those efforts remain till this day.

L. R. Mills.

TORCH LIGHT BLAZES.

Our neighboring town of Henderson, always so full of public spirit, proposes to make such a display at the coming State Exposition as will be surpassed by no other county. Active steps are being taken, much enthusiasm shown, and a considerable degree of county pride manifested, which is always commendable. Several preliminary meetings have already been held, appropriate resolutions passed, and the county commissioners at their next meeting will no doubt levy an appropriation to meet the expenses of the exhibit.

Raleigh is awaiting, with intense interest, the action of the counties relative to the Exposition, and as they are heard from, gradually falling into line, success seems more certain. We had the pleasure of a short interview with the President—Mr. W. S. Primrose, whom we found very civil and communicative. The object of the Exposition he stated in brief to be, for the purpose of exhibiting our agricultural and mineral wealth, our manufactures, our building woods, building stones, resources of every character; to induce immigration and capital to our State, to bring our counties together, so that one may know what the other is doing, and make an interchange of views a mutual benefit. Success seems now assured. Many buildings, and much floor room have already been secured, but should each county (as it would probably be well for them to do) erect separate buildings at their own expense, which could be done at a small cost, and their exhibits shows much more satisfactory. We hope Granville will move, without delay, in the matter, and that our commissioners will discuss the subject at their next meeting—March 8rd.

We had the pleasure of meeting in his sanctum, that courteous and genial gentleman, Col. R. A. Shotwell, editor of our newsiest and most spicy State paper, "*The Farmer & Mechanic.*"—His hospitable greeting, kind expressions, and a pleasant conversation made us sad to think, that one so handsome in appearance, so urbane in manner, and so talented in mind, should yet be leading the miserable life of a poor lone bachelor. We offer our kind sympathy.

The accustomed energy of the busy town of Durham seems to increase more and more. A cotton manufacturing company has been organized with a paid up capital of $150,000. Copaatnership consists of Maj. J. S. Carr, and Odell & Brother, who have successfully conducted the manufacture of cotton goods in Randolph county and at Concord. One of the Odells will make Durham his home and give his personal supervision to the business. A coparnership company intend soon to commence the manufacture of woolen goods, consisting of J. C. [illegible]ver, President, Maj. J. S. Carr, Vice President, S. T. Morgan, Secretary and Treasury. Eugene Morehead, A. H. Stokes, M. A. Angier, and Sheriff J. R. Blackwell, Capital stock limited to $500,000, Cotton seed oil mill to be attached. A large tannery is soon to be established and extensive flour mills to be built. The Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company has contracted for a storage leaf tobacco house within 70 feet of their present manufactoty 100 feet front, 165 feet deep, 5 stories high. *W.* Duke Sons & Co., purpose building soon a new brick factory on the site of their present one, 200 feet front, 70 feet deep, four stories high, with a large annex. At the last meeting of the town council it was decided, and a committee appointed to select the site to build a market house of appropriate dimensions for the growing town.—Capt. J. S. Lockhart is now having his tobacco warehouse enlarged to double its present capacity. When completed will probably contain more floor room than any warehouse in the State, 15,000 feet, with most favorable lights for showing tobacco, and a double set of new scales, and all modern advantages known to the trade.—Capt. E. J. Parrish is building a large prizery to facilitate the handling of his immense purchases of tobacco. Mr. W. A. Lea, Proprietor of Ream's Warehouse, has lately associated with him Mr. Julius Warren, of Prospect Hill, Caswell county, a gentleman of extensive means, and fine business capacity. The Durham Fertilizer Company is succeeding well 200 tons behind their order, and working hard every day.

As an evidence of the increased value of property, a prominent tobacco dealer informed us that an offer was made by himself of $250 a front foot, for 30 feet of land on Main Street, and the owner declined to sell at that price.

We had pleasant greetings from Mr. Hackney now sole editor and proprietor of the "Recorder," having lately purchased the interest of Mr. Mackay, who retires from journalism, to devote his attention to the insurance business. May abundant success attend his efforts. Casually met Mr. [illegible] of the "Tranny," and regretted that our limited time prevented a longer interview. Hezekiah Turner, Jr., the venerable editor of the "Truth," a new literary monthly periodical, lately commenced publication, gave us for a while the benefit of his interesting society. May a bright era of prosperity dawn upon him in his new field of labor.—The "Dispatch," published by Mr. Dike, is another addition to the Durham press.

X.

Oak Grove Township.

Durham County, March 10th, 84.

Mr. Editor.—You asked me so many questions when I was in town yesterday, that I am at a loss how to answer.

I was pleased to read the account you published of the Leather's family, and it called to mind what I have heard my Father say, of the war of the Revolution.

My Father was Thomas Ross, he came from Granville, and settled in Wake, near the Orange line—close to Sandy Level Church. When he was sixteen as I have heard him say, Fred Geer of Orange was draughted to serve three months. My Father went as a substitute for Geer; Geer giving him a horse and one hundred dollars. Father left the money with his Father to take up and enter a quarter section of land (440 acres) which he did, and upon which my Father lived and died, and the land is still in the family. When his time was out as a substitue he volunteered and served another term or tower as the old people use to call it.

He was at the siege of Savannah. He was in South Carolina when Wallis surrendered at York Town. He was there to keep down the tories, there was more in that State than in North Carolina. He served as substitute there as a volunteer and lastly as a draughted man. His name you will find upon the pension roll.

My Father's eldest brother was Frank Ross, who moved to Georgia. George his youngest brother moved to Kentucky. My Mother was Lucretia Stanly, a daughter of Richard Stanly, who came from Virginia and settled near my Father, who married his daughter—her Father was also in the war on the Whig side. The Preachers I heard my Father talk of were William Farthing and James Ferrell. Eno and Log Meeting House were the two churches he mostly talked of. His brother Frank, was also a Preacher. Father used to tell about the Tories stealing the mill boy's horses at Carrington's mill on Eno. The mill was called Sym's Mill, and is now owned by William Lipscomb, the Mayor of Durham.

I think it was soon after the surrender of Wallis that the horses were stolen. The horses were recaptured up the river, and a cave discovered where the Tories had their plunder. He often told us of barring out the teacher, and forcing him to give holiday Easter Monday. How the teacher fought and resisted the boys, until he slipped under the bench and legged the old man, and the boys bound him fast with hickory withs, and how the old teacher when the holiday was over whipped him until his hand was black from the blows of a heavy ferule.

I never found out until the war was closing who we were fighting. I was astonished to find three of my uncle's Grandson's in a Yankee camp, treading on the soil my Father and their Grand Father had cleared, cultivated, and fought seven years to make free. Yes, it's a fact, John, William, and James Ross of Kentucky, were in Kilpatrick's command, and often at my house when the Federal army occupied this section of the country.

I did not find out until the war was over that I had been fighting Southern, as well as Northern men. Capes, Pipers, Strayhorn's Halls, Leathers, Geers, were names he called as on his side in the fight. His neighbors were more for peace than war.

I regret I paid so little attention to the old man's stories of the war.

Put me down for a copy of your book, which will be in my opinion better than a monument to those who fought for the Independence of the country.

Respectrully Yours,
Richard S. Ross.

Editor of The Truth:—I had doubts of the success of your paper until yesterday, when I heard three working men say they would take it, and they read it with more pleasure than they had ever read a paper before. My opinion was a paper had to be religious or political or both to succeed in North Carolina, or in any other State; because the American mind takes in, and comprehends nothing but work—money—religion and politics.

When the work is over and the dollar earned, then comes rest and talk, and the talk is of the subjects we have named, to wit: religion and politics. Every man without regard to color or condition, sets himself up as a politician or statesman, or Bishop, Priest, Elder, Exhorter, Class-leader, or a retailer of the best and purest whiskey. There is no end to the debate on religion or politics. No one can tell when the debate will end, and arms be taken up to decide the question.

The long bloody argument between Roman Catholics and Protestants has ceased, and the Protestants are now cutting under each other, and the contest and rivalry is no longer between Roman Catholics and Protestants, but between Protestant and Protestant. If they go on to differ and divide, I really think as a Protestant, the Roman Catholics will come in and swallow them all. Only the Lord knows many Protestant divisions, and subdivisions among Protestants themselves. See what inroads are making by the Romanists, who never cut under each other. I have read with astonishment, propositions to use the influence against Mormons who are making converts to an alarming extent. When it was proposed to the Queen to silence Luther with soldiers, because he was an ignorant man; the Queen said, "gentlemen you who are intelligent and well informed, meet this ignorant man in debate, convince the people and silence him." We have able as well as numerous preachers, let them meet the Mormons as the late Judge Black did Col. Bob Ingersoll, and the question is settled.

A Protestant Now and Forever.

Cedar Fork Township, Mar. 26, 84.

Joe. Turner:—In the name of Pan, the God of all the shepherds, what are you and the public men doing to protect the sheep? I do not wish to tell you how my Grand Father made the British run at Camden, or how the British made him run at Guilford, but how the dogs make the sheep run and bleed in this Township.

Gabe Barbee had sixty three sheep last year; now he has three. Thursday night, March the 20.h, R. J. Shipp lost fourteen, Crawford Green five. Bob Marcom lost thirty-two. Mr. Hobson and Mr. Rich, between them lost forty. Last year Red Green lost all but four, and J. H. Shipp all but five. As yet I have found only two of my flock dead, but they are all missing. Three hundred dollars would not pay for the sheep killed by the dogs in the last few days. Not a dog has been killed. What's the remedy, is there none, must this destruction of sheep go on from year to year? I fear you have dogs more than sheep. How will it do for the people to pledge themselves to vote for no man who would not support a law by legislation. That's of more importance to this Township than the Tariff, the Exposition, or any question now before the public. Publish this, tell us what to do, and oblige your friend,

J. P. Jinkins.

Friend Jinkins:—I did love hounds when I was young, and could follow them on a thorough bred. Their music charmed me then as does Blind Tom's now. I know no remedy, unless you and your neighbors will adopt the Colo. Jim Roberts policy of keeping no dogs. In Orange, they organize to get the no fence law, by a dozen fencing together. If forty families will unite and agree to keep no dogs, the sheep will be protected to that extent. My sheep were all killed fifteen years before yours were. If you put the dog and sheep against each other in politics, the dog will be, and the sheep will be left out of the pale of protection. I must say you have called on the wrong man, one who could not protect his own sheep, or successfully defend his personal liberty or property. It is a misfortune to have lived in perilous times. Sheep, justice, wisdom, good government and truth, have been on the retreat for twenty years, hotly pursued by dogs, folly, falsehood and error.

Gen. Green retreated with a superior force before Cornwallis and the British lion from South, through North Carolina, across the river Dan into Virginia. He recrossed the river, put on courage, showed fight, and the lion began to growl and retreat.

You and the sheep must now stand and stand for a fight, you must cross the river; recross, reenforce, face about, give the command—with fixed bayonets forward marching, and then the innocent useful sheep, will drive the snarling cur as well as the musical hound from the State. That day is forty years in the future.

A rich joke—The one I played on Brown. A foolish and witless piece of folly—The one that Brown played on me. An obstinate cuss—The man who will not yield to me. Proper and self-respecting firmness—My refusal to yield to him. A well-trained child—The one that belongs to me. An ill-mannered brat—The one that belongs to my neighbor. A crank—The man whose views do not coincide with my own. A very intelligent person—The man who agrees with me in everything.—[*New York Life.*

A telegram from Ogden, Utah, reports that the case of W. T. Stokes, a notorious cowboy, who in November last shot and killed a violinist at a dance for amusement," was to have been decided by the judge on Friday night. A gang of cowboys, however, went into court "with three or four revolvers apiece," determined "to free Stokes at any cost." The sheriff with a large posse, succeeded in disarming and dispersing the gang, and the prisoner was remanded without bail.