'Twas a lovely summer morning, in the year 9001 before Christ. The woods of Senegambia were clothed in their fairest Senegambia were clothed in their fairest costume, the lovely birds were chirping and singing their morning lays; the sky was one vast sheet of blue—everything, in short, was full of sweetness and light, except the lovely Lady Adeliza de Chimpanzee. She was in the dumps. Moodily she rubbed her shoulders against a huge palm tree, and, while performing this act, heaved a vast sigh. Just at that moment her mamma dropped from the tree above.

her.
"My daughter," said the Duchess de Chimpanzee, "why that sigh?"
"Ah, mamma, look at me," said Lady Adeliza. "See how different I am from

becoming."
"My daughter," said the Duchess, languidly, as she seated herself on a convenient bowlder, "you should be proud of the difference. It is a distinction. We are a higher race."

tle caudal appendages we have. All the other folks can hang from the trees by

"We are advancing, my dear. You are whiter than I am. You can talk in your mouth; I could not until middle age. Your grandmother, as you know, can only grunt it. You are moving to a higher

"Well, mamma, none of our folks will marry me," said Lady Adeliza, pouting. "No, my child; it has been decreed that there should be a selection of the fittest in marriage. We have offered you to the Prince d'Orang Outang, who is even whi-ter than you are, as his wife." "Oh, mamma," gushed the Lady Adeliza, "that's splendid! Will he come soon?"

blood and short caudal appendages never get excited. He will be here in a short Lady Adeliza went away to look for cocon nuts, and the Duchess sat on a rock,

and reflectively scratched her head.

The Duke de Chimpanzee was chief of daughter, the Lady Adeliza, and as she would inherit the live stock over which he ruled, youths of the neighboring tribes desired to marry her. Her parents, how-ever, desired that she should be, if possible, the fountain of a new race, to which all their traditions told them they were working up. They determined that she should wed the Prince d'Orang-Outang. The Duke proposed the matter to the

"Aw!" said the Prince, as he adjusted his eye-glass; "is it nice?"
"She is beautiful," replied the Duke. "Aw!" said the Prince; "give it much

"I shall give her all Ethiopia," replied the "I will-aw-step down, and-aw-look at it," murmured the Prince, care lessly. "By surprise, you know."

This was agreed upon, and the Duke de-The Prince knew his worth. He quite white, and was not troubled with the slightest particle of caudal appendage; but Ethiopia was a big prize, and solved to win it. One week after the Duke had offered his daughter, the Prince started for Senegambia with the intention of looking at the fair face of Adeliza.

· CHAPTER III.

the woods of Senegambia, gayly singing, I would be a butterfly, Born in a bower,

when his eyes fell upon a lovely chimpan-zee sitting in a shallow brook, sucking a Colonel TAYLOR has attempted to do. It is cocoa nut. She was the loveliest creature he had ever seen. His heart was touched at once. He raised his eyeglasses and stared at her till her eyes fell in modest

"Adeliza," whispered she. The Duchess de Chimpanzee, who had witnessed the meeting from behind a clump

of bushes, chuckled, and slid off on her "Adeliza," sighed the Prince, "thou art -aw-beautiful. Wilt thou-aw-marry

The Lady Adeliza threw the remains of her cocoa nut at the head of a chimpanzee who was loafing in a neighboring tree, fell into the arms of the Prince, and gently murmured, "I am thin

They were married in great splendor.
The Rt. Rev. Bishop Baboon, assisted by
the Rev. Simiader Ape, performed the
ceremony. The bridesmaids were their natural clothes. The choir sang the love ly anthem, "Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister." Lady Adeliza and her parents rubbed noses, and then the bride started

## CHAPTER IV.

The seasons changed; summer lapsed into autumn, autumn into winter, winter into spring. Then there was a great rean anomaly in that region. It had no tail; it had flat feet; it had a white skin; it had no hair on its body. All the wise men examined it. It was not an orang-outang; it was not a chimpanzee; evidently it was a new species. Then a family conclave was called. "What shall we call it?" asked everybody. The Duchess de Chim-panzee, who was languidly making mudpies, said :-

"Let us call it-man."

HOW THE SENATE WILL STAND .- Washington, August 24.—The Senate now stands thirty-nine Republican Senators, thirty-three Democrats and three vacancies, which will undoubtedly be filled by
the seating of Democrats. This will give
the Republicans but a narrow technical
this advance upon Cemetery Hill, which majority of three, counting all the disaffec- would be commenced as soon as the fire majority of three, counting all the disaffected Republican Senators as Republicans. It is a soon as the fire and in accordance with orders from Genetical Republicans. It is a soon as the fire and in accordance with orders from Genetical Republicans.

A young French wife lost her aged hus-band, two months ago, after he had lain helpless with paralysis eight months. Soon after she appeared at the Paris Mairie to announce her intention of marrying her cousin. "I beg your pardon, madame," says the clerk. "but the law is peremptory in forbidding a widow to remarry till ten months after her husband's death." "But those eight months of paralysisdon't you take them into consideration?

FINLAY.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, August 24th, Hobbert Finlay, in the 66th year of his age. Deceased was born in Paisley, Scot-land. The remains will be interred at Rocky

RUSSELL.—At Egypt, N. C., after a long

# DUSECUEN

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 18

Under this fire from artillery and musket-

ry, the brigade on our left, reduced almost to a line of skirmishers, gave way. Petti-grew's and Archer's Brigades advanced a little further, and in perfect continuation of Pickett's line, which arrived at the works before we did, only because his had to many a considerable and because his had to move over a considerably shorter distance. The right of the line formed by Archer's and Pettigrew's Brigades, rested on the works, while the left was, of course, further removed, say forty to sixty yards. Subjected to a fire even more fatal than that which had driven back the brigade on our left, and the men listening in vain for the cheering commands of officers, who had, alas, fallen, our brigade gave way likewise, and simultaneously with it, the esteem, is the only one fit to wear a crown, and a capacious brow it must be if it be at sults, was fatal to our campaign in Pennsylvania, and the troops engaged in the sylvania, and the troops engaged in the having retired without orders; but you will perceive that they had to pass through a most trying ordeal, and it must remain always a sealed question, whether or not Cemetery Hill could have been taken with battle of Gettysburg, in which he claims the forces engaged. In this battle, Petti-that to Virginia alone belongs the glory of grew's Brigade, notwithstanding the distheir tails, but we are compelled to sit on the limbs."

the limbs."

the limbs. The limbs advantages of impaired organization, caused by its heavy losses, especially of officers, did as well as the best, and that no troops a gentleman of most estimable reputation in private life and General Leg's Adjutant General, the statement is inexplicable to 3,000, on the 4th, 835. All the field offius save upon the ground that the average cers, save one who was captured, were Virginian is never willing to admit that killed or wounded; and the brigade was another State is entitled to share honors with his own.

Colonel Taylor does not indeed claim that the loss of the day was owing to the day was owing to the commanded, after the repulse from Cemetery Hill, by Major Jones, of the 26th regiment N. C. troops, who had been struck with a fragment of shell on the 1st, and knocked down and stunned in the third day's fight. General Politorew was rain. that the loss of the day was owing to the action of North Carolina troops. He simply goes out of his way to laud Pickett and staff were killed, and Lieutenant W. H. deprives the brigade of his valuable serviassault as actually made, was from the
first but leading a forlorn hope that no
one had a right to expect to result in
anything save honor and slaughter even

deprives the brigade of his valuable services. On the 1st July, Capt. Tuttle, of the
26th regiment led into action two lieutenants and 84 men; all of the officers and 83
of the men were killed or wounded. On
the same day, company C, of the 11th rechis men at the expense of the other troops Robertson still suffers from a wound which anything save honor and slaughter even if every man marched in line until of 38 men, killed or wounded. Captain shot down. To throw the blame of Bird, with the four remaining, participated who took possession of the enemy's in the fight of the 3d. Of these, the flag-works, were fully as well organized as in the fight of the 3d. Of these, the flag-

> the history of the war is written, embellish its pages with brilliant examples of noble sacrifice and heroic deeds. In the engagement of the 1st July, we lost no prisoners. After the repulse of the glory of the day to Pickerr's magnificent 3d July, the enemy advanced a heavy line

lengthen out my account beyond your de-

brigade, but to the majority of these no blame is to be attached. Lieutenant Colonel John R. Graves, of the 47th regiment, whose courage has fre-quently elicited comment and praise, would not permit those of those of his regiment in his hearing, some 150 men, to retire, telling them to await the arrival of the supports, with which they would advance they were then within forty yards of the stone fence, but the supports never reached this point, and the Lieutenant Colonel and

his men were taken prisoners. LANE'S BRIGADE.

General James H. Lane writing to the Richmond, Va. Times says in the issue of 11th April 1867 :

Next morning General Lee appeared i front of my line, reconnoitered the enemy's position and when he was about to leave, he remarked that "he needed more troops on the right, but that he did not know where they were to come from." Soon after I was ordered to leave Thomas and Perrin to hold the road they were occupying, and to move my own brigade and Scales' to the right, and report to Gen. Longstreet for further orders. Gen. Longstreet ordered me to form in rear of the right of Heth's Division, then commanded by the lamented Pettigrew—this division was on the left of Pickett. After I had vance further than the road; and that Davis' brigade, which was next to it, push-ed forward, in advance of the general line, driven back.

The remaining brigades of Heth's Division were Pettigrew's and Archer's; but it will be remembered that the greater part of Archer's brigade and General Archer himself were captured in the first day's fight. When General Trimble ordered us forward, we advanced and took position on the left of the troops that fighting, and when the right of my brigade was within a short distance of the stone fence that was used by the enemy for a breastwork—my brigade was now the extreme left of the attacking force —one of General Longstreet's staff came dashing through a hot fire with orders from General Longstreet to move my com-mand rapidly to the left, as the enemy had thrown out a flanking force in that direc-tion, which was already pouring a destructive fire into us. On ordering Colone Avery, of the Thirty-third North Carolina regiment, which was the left of my command, to face to the left for the purpose of meeting this flanking column of the enemy, he replied, "My God! General, do you intend rushing your men into such a place unsupported, and when the troops on the right are falling back?" Seeing that it was useless to sacrifice so many brave men, I ordered my command back

I know too well what it is to be a soldier to wish to do injustice to any command, and I regret to see that the historians from Pickett's Division. In the many published accounts of the third day's fight at Gettysburg, not an allusion has ever been puts forth his book as history, and makes no mention of us, I feel that it is my duty to inform the public that Lane's North Carolina Brigade was there, that it fought on the extreme left of Longstreet's line, that it remained on the field as long as any other portion of that line and that it dis-

When I recollect the gallantry and the achievements of Lane's and Scales' Brigades on that occasion, whom the fate of war had temporarily placed under my charge, it would be criminal in me to permit this statement to pass unchallenged.

It will be recollected that on the 2d of July, Major-General Pender was mortally

the second line kept but a short distance in rear, and before the advance had passed over one-half the distance to the en works, the second line united with the first, our right touching the left of Pick-

In this order we moved forward, subject

bearer was shot, and the captain brought those of Pickett to the right of us, and did The Duke de Chimpanzee was chief of a very large tribe. If he had been in the show business he would have made an out made as ordered or intended to be his promotion. These I give as examples we saw the extreme right of Pickett's Division give way leaving the left of his

> lengthen out my account beyond your design. The official reports are doubtless recorded; and the roll of honor, enlarged to receive the names of the many good and receive the names of the name of the n left of the command which was unsupported, place? that portion of our troops of which I speak under my special care, as Adjutant-General of the Division. The point at which the troops with me struck the enemy's works projected farthest to the front, and consequently we were the first to reach them. I recollect

well my horse having been shot, I leaned my elbow upon one of the guns of the enemy to rest, while I watched with painful anxiety the fight upon Pickett's ex-treme right, for upon its success depended the tenableness of our position. Surround-ing me were the soldiers of Pender's, Heth's and Pickett's divisions, and it required all the resources at my command to prevent their following en masse the retreating enemy, and some did go so far that when we were compelled to withdraw, they were unable to reach our lines, the enemy closing in from the right and left. We remained in quiet and undisputed possession of the enemies works for a full half hour, the men, flushed with victory, eager to press forward. But when the right of Pickett's Division was compelled by the overpowering attack upon its right flank to give way, the heroism which had driven back every thing in its way being unable

there was nothing left for us to do but to surrender ourselves as prisoners, which was much the safest course, or withdraw n confusion before the converging lines of the enemy, those in our immediate front not having rallied. Our loss on the retreat was greater than on the advance, but we retreated in good order, and long be-fore dark Pender's Division presented a shortened but a solid and determined line of battle, behind which General Lee made

At the request of the commander-in-chief I wrote the official report of the part taken by Pender's Division during the three days battle of Gettysburg. This request so unusual in military annals, implying as it did the confidence of General Lee, is

I fear we have been too reticent in on our battles since. At least let us demand justice of those who do write.

first "faltered" and then "finally retired"

from the charge. and a same were portion of that it deads as long as any other portion of that it deads at long as the portion of that it deads at long as the portion of that it deads at long as the portion of that it deads at long as the portion of that it deads at long the portion of that it deads at long as the portion of that it deads at long the portion of the porti

Some very severe rebukes were administered to us a few months ago because we were unable to see the propriety of dead-heading The Observer to the President. We did not see the force of the rebukes. though any lack of strength in the reason-ing was amply supplied by the vigorous ear-nestness of the language used. When one of our gushing friends of HAYES proclivi- from that of ties, down East, for instance, told us that party has ho re its Presidents. Already Mr. HAYES could not intelligently administer to the wants of the people unless and Lincoln Cabinets are being holding the muzzle down, addressed adopted by in Hayes Cabinet. Mr. Haves could not intemperate unless adopted by aside from the wants of the people unless adopted by Aside from he could only know their wants by in which M the diligent perusal of newspapers, we saw that our cotemporary was talking its usual good sense. And when it furth all round to been please pery private business of buying and sell-ing goods, we could still see that our co-same time, temporary was far from overstepping the so much of modesty of nature. But the deduction knocking a was not, and is not yet, plain to us. Nobody pays the merchant a salary to transact business. Yet the merchant does pay others on ! for his newspapers. The people pay Mr. HAYES a very handsome salary to transact their business, and find him besides. If Mr. HAYES then finds that newspapers are neces- | does not se m able to stop this use of govsary to qualify him to fulfil the duties he has ernment v sels for private persons and undertaken, and which he is paid to attend to, why should not Mr. HAYES pay for his education? Why should we be expected to instruct him for nothing and find ourselves? Decent clothing is also necessary to the proper discharge of the Presidential office. But that does not justify Mr. very strong tive and. HAYES in calling upon the dry-goods merchants throughout the country to supply officials sould set a good example, not him dead-head with coat and breeches, and one which pakes the vocation of a tramp him dead-head with coat and breeches, and one which we incline to think that if he did the reply we incline to think that if he did the reply would be that they would see him—well, say, in Georgia costume first. This is the way the thing presents itself to our mind, and if it be a Bourbonish presentation we little he c. If the pleasure of an Administration did not be pleasure of an Administration does, and unhesitatingly pronounce in the fact that the tramp does, and unhesitatingly pronounce in the people's organ—the leading paper in the best of everything for nothing, which is a mystery. The mere spectacle, in these cannot help it. We were raised to think times, of that when people wanted other people's paying thi r way, and paying it liberally, papers, the way to get them was to buy solicity in a very desir-

But it is not only in the matter of newspapers that Mr. HAYES is a dead-head President. The railroads and the hotels. the steamboats and the coaches, come in for their share of use, or abuse, by an administration which evidently believes that the aven c of four-fifths of the citizens it can eat its cake and have it; that it can | who yet i rest and r draw large salaries from the tax-ridden people to enable it to live decently and embarras pay its way as it goes in a liberal and proper manner, and then go its way without ful. It is centually sure to be demoralipaying. Now to us all this seems disgraceful, and we are inclined to say some ugly words about it; but we do not wish lobby? "seor for favor is the rule round." ugly words about it; but we do not wish lobby? to draw upon ourselves any more outpour- the world ings from those vials of wrath which are held over the heads of us Bourbons to keep us from stirring up sectional strife of the latand precipitating another war between the North and South, nor to give occasion to they have however the hot-heads of THE ORSERVER people may be for War, his "voice is still for Peace!" And further, and more to the purpose, we find the work so well done to our hand by one of our Northern brethren that we will show our "conciliating" (that's the fashionable phrase, we think,) disposition by copying from the Brooklyn Eagle. Its Editor is a man after our own heart, a Yankee with whom we can "conciliate" to-day and to-morrow and the day after that. We shake hands with him at least in the spirit, and if he were within whole entity, and finds his price of service of service was no applicant to fill his place. reach we could throw ourselves upon his vice to e paid to him by Mr. Hayes, in bosom and weep, our Eastern brother efforts could do the same by Mr. HAYRA, and then the country would undoubtedly be ing fur-safe. The work of conciliation would be Mr. E

The railroads, steamboats and coaches they

is just becat e he is the Exemplar as well as the President of the United States, their First Citizer at well as their Chief Magist he ought to be more carether person in the Union to to keep himself independent ping nothing at their hands does not pay. This self-re-of personal manliness and The State of California, with Messrs. GOULD & BLANCHARD as attorneys for plaintiff, and Judge WIDNEY for defence. Mr. Gould called Ketchum and asked: "What will have to be postponed, became of Lachenais?" Witness-"He was tis are chosen of a very dif-mental and social material of which the Republican ferent sort hanged by Judge Widney and some other persons." Judge Winney quickly arose and drew a pistol from his pocket, and KETCHUM substantially as follows: "You hese free trips and free feeds layes has personally "led," as been taking two revenue say I murdered a man! You lie, you perjured villain! I was in the county courtxpense of about \$300 a day easury of the United States, room trying a case at the time Lachenais was hanged, and knew nothing whatever coast, making what he has to call lighthouse inspections, hig in" at Long Branch, Cape the New London, Portsmouth, about it. If you and your crowd are armed to assassinate or murder me, draw your pistols and go on." Mr. Gould-"We are not armed." Judge WIDNEY-"Then quets that had been arranged I will put away my weapon, as I will not use weeks beforehand. At the 1. Sherman's inspection was proceeded without interruption until the noon adjournment, when Judge WIDNEY e le in the first revenue cutter. s disabling her permanently.
ters of the United States, with
Robeson, the Blaines and asked Mr. Goven if his party intended the Grant, Several Ser ex-Secretar coming armed or unarmed in the afternoon, others on | s.rd, have also been cruising round the cattin a United States man-of-war at a | vernment expense of nearly \$1,000 a disc, and about every member of the Cabine | except Dick Thompson, who as he would be governed entirely by their actions. He said he only wanted a fair show, but did not intend that any one should get the drop, on him. Mr. Gould

been darting hither and the country "D. H." and by gring himself and his office in the thoughtful men and women of the United States.

There is o desire among the people of the United states that their officials should not have a good time." But there is a desire among the more reflectle pleasure of an Administra-the fact that the tramp does,

of California was one of the sponsors, and papers, the way to get them was to buy them. We learned the lesson young, and, Bourbon-like, we have not forgotten it.

Society in a Union, almost as good an example at leforegoing of these junketings and a stea y adherence to the public business. The Bresident is paid twice as duty, and according to his lights, he did much in any and thrice as much in it well. The baby's present was the handallowance is the great Executives of the past vice paid for all they used, and made no is at, and especially no corpora-tion, their creditor. Most of the Cabinet somest and most expensive pair of du-Francisco! nen of fortune. All of them officials a are paid a laries conside who yet is age to take their period of rest and i cleation, during a part of the summer; it to pay for it without fuss or the inefficiency of much of the service that is allowed to us, we copied from the Macon Advance and the Asheville Citizen. some indignant remarks as to recent changes in Macon and Buncombe counthe world and it is a law rulers are a little ties. As to these we learn from more stri gintly bound by than any other the Department that it is true that the very

the Department that it is true that the very important office at Aquone was discon But wi it is to be said of the other sides tinued on June 25th, 1877, but for the foltip? Has Mr. Hayes, have his e in talking down to silly and illowing reason: The postmaster appointed dences, or is the sort of stuff had failed to qualify; there was no other been speaking for two weeks applicant for the place; and as no posting sees than the President of the partment with a seeming existence and yet the has been making. Any curely in the fact that his "license to ex- do in the case but discontinue it. hort" we ill be taken from hish if he per- It has, however, been lately re-es-Mr. Hay s introductions of him as the inverted p kigal who is more than content informed, the office at Granville was diswith the wisks that the swine do cat. Atorney orney been re-opened. It was discontinued belounder 'd as he was thought quite incamovem of Mr. Evarts' ."big words," in r s' own house, to a crowd out-he man who was ridiculed was instructions of the Department, the penalty tary of State of the United States for which is removal. These offices, we showing his resplendent hospi-the ruler of the greatest people be aforegaid ruler, at the same sing his best or worst to make tile Merry Andrew of himself

pense of the characteristies of For this reason or some ess of flattening out. His "adbringing which or the equal of him he would soundly punish who are at school in Concord, as from a dexterous advertisement erted in their accounts. The offiite have neither made speeches ding nor displayed the equally art of showing that they know worth necess avoid making speeches. Mr. age. Fifteen favor remonetizing with out his associates with absolutely curtain is rung up and the conven-troupe" is seen in linen, cork and liting the first order of the in- one Senators and 166 Representatives. or or middle man. Decidedly Of the latter 113 advocate the measure ernment" does better at the Cap-le, press takes better care of its there than it can of its words "A large family, every member of widely scattered." "My grand-the courts, another widow walks in with a suit for the modest sum of thirty milc suse my father moved West, before lions of dollars. Her name is MILLER, is see me." "Naturally you want to and she claims two hundred square miles voice." "I'll give you a general, in West Virginia and Kentucky. The Carolina Farmer. Nuckeye shake"—these are "senticity of Lexington, Ky., and much valua-States as easily as words worth ble coal and iron property are embraced in

The Observer.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Observer Building, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

CALIFORNIA WAYS.

The papers contain a report of a very

nteresting trial in Los Angeles, California,

the other day, the case being KETCHUM VS.

make no definite promise.

Evidently they have a way of their own

of transacting business in the courts of

California, as they once had-perhaps

ters under the regulation of the church.

Some twenty years ago a North Carolina

friend who had been one of the first emi-

grants to California in the days of the gold

with him. When it became necessary to

baptize a baby, a celebrated Chief Justice

OUR MAIL FACILITIES.

Calling attention a few days ago to the

State of the decrease of mail facilities and

FAMINE is doing its terrible work in China as in India. Lack of rain has produced that in India; too much rain has brought the Chinese to grief. "The damp huts of the rural population around Pekin, says a foreign journal, "are crowded with weaklings who have just been able to survive the pangs of starvation, but are too feeble to combat the fever, which is aggravated by the pestilential gases arising from the dead bodies that have been washed out of their shallow graves dug while the frost was still in the ground.

THE Chicago Times publishes a review of the fall trade, which shows that business in nearly every line in that city is more active than at any time since the panic. There is an unprecedented rush in the chief staples, and a general revival of business in the Northwest is apparently

LETTER FROM SAMPSON COUNTY

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] HARRELL'S STORE, N. C., Aug. 24, 1877. MESSRS. EDITORS:-Please publish these few lines in order that your many readers may know how the "Lower Sampsonians" are progressing. Unlike our sister county, Pender, all is peace and quiet—not so much as a dog fight to excite our dormant curiosities. Corn looks very promising. The potato crop will doubtless be short. have planted a superior quality of corn this season—said corn is knewn as the "Farmers' Favorite"—and we are told that it will produce 112 bushels to the acre. The seed was sent, we hear, from Spring-field, Illinois. It has been stated that all live "Patrons" will be furnished with a few grains of this princely corn the ensuing year. Hope it will prove beneficial to the farmers. The dog tax and no fence law excitement paid a brief visit to his old without any comment upon either at pres-home and family on the Cape Fear. ent, I will state that your correspondent is

THE OBSERVER. We glory in its nerve and SERVER takes such a deep interest in agri-culture and education. The great influence it wields in these two branches is worth more than its subscription. We hope that the day is not far distant when education will be more sought after than at

Prof. J. H. Mills with a chapter of Orhans will be with us on the 12th of Sepember. I feel quite sure that we will not be behind in contributing to this public neelling pistols that money could buy in San cessity to these poor orphans. Mr. Mills deserves great credit for the efficient man-ner in which the business of the Asylum has been conducted, and he ought to receive all funds possible to aid him in pushing forward so noble a work. constant complaint from all sections of the Wishing you Godspeed in the noble cause which you have espoused, that of advocating Democracy, Education, Agriculture, etc. we come to a close.

> Yours, LETTER FROM CASWELL.

[Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.] YANGEYVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25, 1877. MESSRS. EDITORS :- Col. L. L. Polk e Commissioner of Agriculture, visited this place yesterday, and addressed the farmers and other citizens upon the subject of the agricultural interests of the State, and other kindred subjects connect-ed with the duties of his office. Owing to the very busy season, there was not, I refarmers. The address was an hour or that it was eminently practical, character the discharge of the same. He is certainly the right man in the right place. I regard this organization as the most important that has ever been organized in behalf of The corn crop in this county is very

fair. The tobacco crop, though perhaps a little over an avcrage one in acreage, does

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 23. 1877. MESSES, EDITORS :- I would like your correspondent Alfalfa of a recent date to forward a specimen of the leaves and flowers of the Alfalfa to Col. L. L. Polk, Department of Agriculture, by letter for

ROBESON SMALL GRAIN GROWING .- J. C. Hargrove, Esq., a successful cotton planter of Robeson county in this State, mised this year fifty-six bushels of wheat upon three acres, an average of 18% bushels per acre. A. R. McPhail, Esq., of the me county raised this year 20 bushels per acre on two acres treated with moderate quantity of Guanape. On a half acre manured with 25 bushels of cotton seed he gathered eight bushels of wheat. Zack Fulmore, Esq., from a three acre lot highly improved gathered in 1876 15 bushels of wheat per acre. The same lot planted in sweet potatoes after the wheat was gathered produced nearly 500 bush-

From a two acre lot in Robeson county, leeply plowed and treated with lime and cotton seed ten thousand pounds of oats were gathered this season, 21 tons per acre. The same lot is planted in sweet potatoes and the yield will be several hundred bush-

A farmer in Marion county, S. C., reports as the result of his experiment: forty bushels of wheat grown on one acre of land highly improved. Another farmer reports twenty eight bushels on one acre.—

and worth preserving have from some of his predeces.

Lidguence is so easy to Mr. Hayes of her grandfather, John Young, who, near the close of the last century, invested in is so abundant with his Postmas, at eral that he ought to substitute of the State of Virginia.

The Mans The or whether mail trains make ten miles or THE JENNINGS estate, which has been so long talked about in this country, and as to which so many conventions of heurs have been held, has turned out to be a delusion and a snare. Mr. Benjamin writes from to Pittsboro, a distance of 30 miles; there is not a post office between here and Stag-London to a friend in Virginia that he ville, 18 miles, there are not more than two

WINSLOW.—In Fayetteville, N. C., on Sunday afternoon, EDWARD L. WINSLOW, aged about B7 years. He was the son of the elder Edward Lee Winslow, late of Fayetteville, once a prominent gentleman of that place.

## The Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1877.

VOL. 1.

God knows we would not pluck a single aurel from the brow of Virginia to add to laurels honestly won we insist that North Carolina is justly entitled to wear. Our Virginia friends, however, do not seem to agree with us. The capacious brow of the mother of States and of Statesmen, in their the children of that respectable old dame. But not to waste further words, Col. come to the front with an account of the

WALTER H. TAYLOR, of Virginia, has just us save upon the ground that the average

the disaster therefore from General LEE, we print in another column. Virginia editors, especially the Norfolk Virginian, rise up and announce first that the "mystery of Gettysburg is at last solved," second. that his subordinates are to be blamed, and not Gen. LEE himself, and third and lastly, that Pickerr's Division did all that was done and that "Perrighew's Division and the Brigades supporting it faltered and finally retired, leaving the carnage and the Virginians." All of which is very nice and of skirmishers and captured some of the lacks only the element of truth to make it an affair of great honor to the Old Dominion. It happens, however, that one of the four brigades constituting Pettigrew's (HETH's) Division, was a North Carolina brigade, and two of the three brigades sup-

porting it were North Carelina brigades; and the statement that these brigades, or either of them, did not share to the full with "Pickert's magnificent Virginians" in glory and carnage, is simply untrue. We followed General LEE with unquestioning faith when living, and we revere his memory when dead, but we are not The Prince was wandering through willing that even in solving the Gettysburg mystery or any other mystery of the war that undeserved censure should be cast upon North Carolina troops. This we trust needless for us to say we regret

the necessity that is upon us to come in collision with our Virginia friends, or with any friends for that matter; but the wrong sought to be done North Carolina is not only a grievous one and one that we feel sure General LEE himself never would have endorsed, but himself never would have endorsed, but one not to be submitted to in silence.

There were three North Carolina brigades that took part in the grand assault at Gettysburg, and as to the conduct of each of these brigades it happens to be in our power to present proof from gentlemen of as undoubted veracity as Col. Taylor, and on the left, informed me, the next day, whose opportunities were far superior to that Brockenborough's brigade, which was those of Col. Taylor for knowing the facts. Col. TAYLOR, though a Virginian, was not a "magnificent Virginian," that is to say, not one of Pickerr's men, and we believe, took with too much impetuosity, and was no part in the assault, while Major ENGEL-HARD, the Adjutant General of PENDER's Division, and Gen. LANE, commanding one of PENDER's brigades, and Major Louis G. Young, of South Carolina, Gen. PETTI-GREW's Aid-de-Camp, were actual participants. Gen. LANE, though a Virginian

joicing, for the Lady Adeliza gave the by birth and now by residence, was then prince an heir. The child, however, was in command of North Carolina troops, and a citizen of our State, and we venture to say, as magnificent a Virginian as any in PICKETT's command. We proceed, therefore, to show what these three North Carolina brigades did, as follows :-PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE. Speaking of the conduct of this com mand Major Louis G. Young, Aid-de-

Camp to General Pettigrew, writing "On the Rapidan," February 10th, 1864, says : "On the morning of the 3d July, General Pettigrew, commanding Heth's Division, was instructed to report to General nemy from his guns and prepared the way soon have control of the Senate, as the Republican Senators from South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida will be succeeded by Democrats.—World Special. assigned the duty of supporting that of Pickett. But the order referred to was countermanded almost as soon as given, and General Pettigrew was instructed to advance upon the same line with Pickett, a portion of Pender's Division acting as

supports.
"In the alignement of the division, Pettigrew's Brigade, under Colonel Marshall, was second from the right, and it, with Archer's, advanced promptly and in good order, in continuation of Pickett's line. The distance over which we had to advance may be estimated, when I state that the fuses for the shell used by the artillery stationed immediately in our front, were cut for 11 miles. The ground over which we had to pass was perfectly open; and numerous fences, some parallel and others oblique to our line of battle, were formidoblique to our line of battle, were formidable impediments in our way. The position of the enemy was all he could desire. From the crest upon which he was intrenched the hill sloped gradually, forming a natural glacis; and the conformation of the ground was such that when the left of our line approached his works, it must come within the arc of a circle, from which a direct, oblique and enflade fire could be, and was, concentrated upon it. retary of State, gives at our request his re- A DEAD-HEAD ADMINISTRATION. collection of the facts. He writes as fol-

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29, 1877.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your note calling
my attention to an article in the Philadelmy attention to an article in the Philadelphia Weekly Times, from the pen of Col. Walter H. Taylor, General Lee's Chief of staff, descriptive of the battle of Gettysburg, is at hand. I regret to read the following in speaking of the third day's fight, in his generally correct and impartial account of that great battle: "While, doubtless many brave men of other commands." less, many brave men of other commands reached the crest of the height, this (Pickett's Division) was the only organized body that entered the works of the enemy."

It will be recollected that on the 2d of July, Major-General Pender was mortally wounded. Upon the eye of the battle of the 3d, Major-General Trimble assumed command of the Division. Two Brigades the 3d, Major-General Trimble assumed command of the Division. Two Brigades of the Division, Lane's and Scales', were formed in rear of Heth's Division. These Brigades had been fighting for two days, and were not only tired, but their casualties had been large. General Scales, hav-ing been wounded on the 1st, was not in mmand of his Brigade.

could reach the Federal works.

The troops of Trimble's (mainly Scales' Brigade) and Pettigrew's commands,

Division and the right of Pender's unpronearly as great as these, but to name them or give a list of the casualties, would be to I wri eye-witness. The wounding of General Trimble before we had reached the ene-

to withstand the natural barriers which

protected the attacking force on the flank

his preparations for retreat.

I have written this hasty note with no wish to provoke controversy. I noticed a similar statement in the magnificent oration of Major J. W. Daniel before the Southern Historical Socsety in 1875, and thought then I ought to notice it, but it was neglected on account of pressing business recessifies. ness necessities. I submit it is not just for officers who were engaged in that great battle to publish statements, some of them semi-official, in regard to the part borne by troops not under their immediate eye, without consulting with those who could give them full and correct information.

now remembered as the proudest incident in my army life. I refer to this fact to show that I was in a position to know whereof I write, and had the official recognition of General Lee thereto. State in regard to the achievements of North Carolina troops. While we did our full share of the fighting during the war we have not been so forward in fighting

Very truly your friend, Jos. A. ENGELHARD. We again express our regret that Colo nel TAYLOR has stirred up so heedlessly this old quarrel, and with at least the means of acquiring better information at hand we must express our surprise also. It is evident that Col. TAYLOR had Capt. Young's report before him for he quotes from it, and it is evident also that he had a that too. And doubtless, too, he had seen to, presented Postmaster General Key for that also must have passed through his hands. In the face of all these things, them down, while making his powerful my native State are so very partial to world as a fact that Pickerr's Division was the only organized command that reached the enemy's works at Gettysburg; no instance taken the hint or the hat.

> With the greatest reverence for General LEE, and with sufficient respect for Virginians, both ordinary and "magnificent,"

The President and a piece of his Cabinet with the persons accompanying them, will complete their free and talkative tramp of two weeks, to-day. The country has become informed from various authoritative his ho sources that on this journey none of the persons, from the President down, has paid anything or been charged anything.

have used have been cost free. The hotels they have stopped in have presented no bills. A fortnight of travel, extending over hundreds of miles, has produced no expense to any of the party. Deadhead-ism as a fact has become so familiar to the country that it no longer produces a shock to find what our Republican friends, (confounding the engineers with the machine,) call "the Government" engaged in the business. Indeed, President Grant, who accepted everything from a bull pup to a library, which he scorned to read, would seem to have set an example that his successor and associates are really improving on. Mr. Hayes has already "done" New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and now pretty much all of New England as a dead-head, and has taken a large number of persons with him each time, on the same principle. Indeed, three Boston hatters have won as much advertisement as the numerous land-lords who have entertained the "Adminis-tion." Each of the three referred to, and report from Gen. Lang, for he quotes from who shall not be more particularly referred

however, he deliberately puts forth to the speeches, in such a place and manner as would enable the reporters to see that the maker and builder is Smith, or whatever his name may be. The reporters have in made, that I am aware of, to my brigade all the other troops that took part in the and Scales; and now that Mr. McCabe assault according to his statement having heading it can be said that the general rublic sense is indifferent to it, just because the general public sense is apt to be indifferent to matters that are not practical, but which are purely matters of good taste. It can be further said, however, of be that cultivated men and women of both parties, a number not large but influential, and the control of the control

ter ( ateral that he ought to substitute of the State of Virginia. some aring for it, as a rarity. As the matleast surpose of partisanship, is one that cone as the dignity of the people and the Adm stration at home and the reputation of be a abroad, we hope all journals and all public men will find means to suggest and a firee the fact that the President

without a head, there was nothing to do in the case but discontinue it. I shall not attempt even an outline of it. Suffice it to say, petrated by platitudes Mr. Key has been getting of, at way stations, in response to postmaster. In Buncombe county, we are executive talent, convincing all present of informed, the office at Granville was discause the postmaster traded in postage before the The office at Laurel Fork was can anticipate. discontinued in consequence of the same violation of the law as to

to serve as postmasters.

the silver dollar to its old place in the coin-

age. Fifteen favor remonetizing with

monetizing, thirty-one are undecided and

two decline to answer. These answers

represent every State and include thirty-

and thirteen oppose it.

th of an elephant in a quadrille, stamps. The office at Riverside was discontinued because the postmaster failed to make his returns in accordance with the ALFALFA. [Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.]

> THE silver question will command attention at the approaching session of Con gress. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, desiring to ascertain the drift of Congressional opinion has addressed a circular letter to various members of Congress asking them to indicate their position on the subject of remonetizing silver, and has received re-