The Weekly Star,

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
Friday, February 8th, 1878.

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THE CURRITUCK PEOPLE.

A public meeting was held at Currituck Courthouse, on January 17th, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the slanders circulated to their injury in regard to the U. S. steamer Huron, that was wrecked near Kitty Hawk. Dr. W. H. Cowell was appointed Chairman, and P. H. Morgan, Secretary. R. B. Creecy, Esq., editor of the Elizabeth City *Economist*, at the request of the Chairman, explained the object of their assembling. A committee, consisting of W. B. Shaw, A. O. Dey and R. B. Creecy, were appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Addresses were made by Capt. Octavius Coke, Col. G. G. Lake, and James H. Whedbee. Resolutions were adopted, of which the following is the gist: That the report of Lieut. Walter Walton is absolutely false and slanderous—"unjust, unfounded and untrue"—"contrary to the statements published at the time of the wreck, contrary to the testimony of those who were present, and contrary to truth,"—that it is "a reckless libel upon the character of our people, and its author as deserving the indignant condemnation of the public."

The telegraphic operator at Kitty Hawk, Andrew T. Sherwood, in a published letter, state, that he has been there since December, 1876—that he has associated with the people from New Inlet to forty miles beyond, and that he has always found the people warm and openhearted, with a kind and loving word for all who by chance are thrown in their midst. He says they are illiterate but extremely hospitable and full of good traits.

We have given the above with pleasure because the people have a right to be heard, and because they have requested the papers to copy their resolutions. But, whilst we give the above, we are constrained by a sense of justice and fairness to make another statement. It is but right that Lieut. Walton, a stranger in North Carolina, should be heard in explanation. Hear the other side—*audi alteram partem*—was a pagan maxim founded in a profound sense of justice and humanity.

We have not seen Lieut. Walton's official report, but we are assured by the Elizabeth City *North Carolinian* that "it is widely different from the unauthorized eliminations and statements published." That paper says:

"We think we know enough about the character of the good people of Currituck—their love for truth and justice—to affirm that if the report and the sworn testimony of the twenty-four witnesses upon which it was based, had been read at the meeting, both the speeches and the resolutions would have been very different. While they are quick to resent an injury they would scorn to knowingly inflict one."

Lieut. Walton writes us of the date of January 29th:

"All the evidence of the case (twenty-four witnesses, 125 pages of legal cap) was submitted by me, together with my official report of about twenty pages, to the Hon. Secretary. The garbled or eliminated statements, which appeared as *my whole* report, gave a false coloring to the same, and made it appear as though I had branded the *whole* population of the coast as pirates, &c. What I said of Evan O'Neil, in regard to his supine indifference to the sufferings of the people aboard the United States ship Huron, was his own testimony, almost word for word."

In a published statement in the *Albemarle Times* of January 12th, Mr. Walton says:

"It is an elimination, as I made special as well as general mention of humane and kindly acts on the part of a number of those residing on the beach, and I disclaim any intention to do injustice to the "poor fishermen on the coast of North Carolina," whose hospitality has been frequently accorded the undersigned, and among whom I have found many individual instances of honesty and fair dealing. Besides, it is from these residents on the coast that our best and most experienced life-saving crews are selected."

He gives specific instances of acts of genuine kindness and humanity on the part of many of the people living in that section of our State.

He also shows that in some instances the dead were plundered. He recovered two gold rings, two gold cuff buttons, one gold collar stud and two bosom studs. The bodies of many of the dead had been searched before Lieutenant Com. Green and party arrived. Violence had been done to the body of Mr. Danner in getting a ring from his finger. Even the body of the heroic Capt. Guthrie, a North Carolinian, who had perished in trying to rescue the shipwrecked, was rifled of a watch and chain, that have not yet been recovered. Lieut. Walton in his official report says, referring to unquestioned acts of plunder:

"Such actions as these, together with the inhuman conduct of Evan O'Neil, had cast a stigma and reproach upon the inhabitants of the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, a number of whom are innocent—as in the case of Thos. J. Poyner, Esq., of Currituck, who buried a number of the bodies, preserved all trinkets taken therefrom, and promptly delivered them to the proper authorities. That gentleman also rendered every assistance to Lieut. Com. Green, that lay in his power."

"To turn to the humane and redeeming features of the case, I take pleasure in recording the fact that many of the fishermen (both white and colored) rendered valuable and timely aid by rescuing the drowning men from the surf, and afterwards attending to their comfort.

"William T. Brinkley, Esq., Sheriff of Dare county, N. C., also deserves honorable mention. That gentleman conveyed a number of the survivors to his house, fed and clothed them, and afterwards transferred the party to the steamer Bonito, which had been chartered to convey the living and the dead to Norfolk, Va.

"The following men, W. W. Doe, Willis G. Tillitt, J. T. Westcott and James Howard (now surfmen at station 7), distinguished themselves by rescuing from the undertow of the surf three of the party capsized in Baker's surf boat.

"It is also evident that the keepers and crews of the Life Saving Stations 6 and 7, on being informed of the disaster to the Huron, (though unfortunately too late to save life), were unremitting in their efforts to render such assistance as the circumstances permitted, by attending to the personal comfort of the survivors, also the recovering of bodies and property, strewn along the coast."

In his *Times* communication he says:

"It was thus that I recorded the deeds of the worthy as well as the unworthy, and I believe that whenever the whole of my official report shall be made public, it will be seen that I have done no injustice to the poor (*honest*) fishermen of the coast of North Carolina, nor any one else."

We have thus given the material facts on both sides. We are only trying to avoid doing injustice to any.

ONCE MORE.

If the Western District Court is continued in obedience to the wishes of the people, the influence of Gen. Leach, and the able arguments of the Charlotte *Democrat*, we trust the press will cease to magnify errors and report crimes committed by any of the officials. The papers not published in that section should not give any further consideration to real or fancied complaints, but should turn a deaf ear to all charges and rumors. They should remember the old fable of the wolf. That is, if the Charlotte *Democrat* is to be relied upon in its statements concerning the desires of the people of that section. As for the STAR, since its motives are misinterpreted and suspected, it will leave the matter to be settled by those concerned. Trying to help the afflicted we have been rewarded with suspicion.

We did not suppose until recently that any Democratic paper, Congressman, or voter would seriously insist upon the continuance of the Western District Court. But it appears now that with some the retention of the Court is a cherished measure. We seriously favored its abolition because we thought the people were oppressed and greatly dissatisfied. It appears from the indifference of Western members, or their open hostility, and from the arguments used to continue the Court, that its abolition would be regarded as an affliction—as a great and singular privation. We have, therefore, nothing more to say. Those who are immediately interested may fight it out among themselves.

We will add, that we had supposed the only opponents of the abolition of the Court, were the persons who were officeholders or their friends—hence our remark that the motive which prompted the opposition was selfish and to be suspected. We did not suppose then that we were treading upon Democratic corns. But it turns out that we were unintentionally mashing several "pedal crops."

We have no doubt that Col. Waddell, in introducing his bill, believed he was doing an act of justice, and that the abolishing of the Western District Court would prove a real blessing to a people who had been ground down under the iron heels of insolent, wicked and corrupt officials. He could not believe anything else in the face of long continued, oft-repeated, and earnest representations of newspapers and their correspondents. We do not believe that Col. Waddell ever thought of helping Wilmington in ridding thousands of people in another section of a tremendous burden. But it is not the first time in the history of Republics that public benefactors were subjected to senseless insinuations or ingenious misrepresentation. We have said all that we purpose. The time will probably come when the advocates of the Court will sing another tune. If Judge Dick, and Marshal Douglas and his subordinates, have not been grossly slandered by the Democrats, then they deserve to be "investigated" and stripped of all authority. If they have been slandered then Democratic papers should "dry up" and cease to complain. If the Charlotte *Democrat* is right when it declares that the abolition of the Court would "add to the troubles heretofore felt," then it is clear that the Court is a real blessing and should be continued. If continued, and the grievances heretofore complained of should be repeated or intensified, then those who opposed the abolition of the Court can take much comfort unto themselves, and rejoice that they were able to visit so great an affliction upon the people of Western North Carolina.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

It is very doubtful if we are to have peace after all. The Czar does not appear to be sanguine. He said to his troops at St. Petersburg, on the 4th inst.: "We are still far from peace, and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace worthy of Russia." What he means may allow of discussion. He may mean that Russia cannot agree to any peace that does not drive the Turk out of Europe, or he may mean that the peace that Russia must have is one that destroys the Ottoman power in Europe, so reducing her strength as to make her of no moment in future struggles; or he may mean that the only peace that Russia will take is one that gives her equal control of those waters over which Turkey has held guard for hundreds of years.

Austria is not only dissatisfied, but England is still growling, and the last news clearly intimates that England would declare war if Russia were not pledged to refer certain conditions to a conference of the Powers.

In the meantime Russia regards with great disfavor the projected conference. It is believed at St. Petersburg that the conference is a trap set for Russia—a mere device for the European Powers to deprive Russia of what she has gained, whilst they have looked on and seen the immense sacrifice of life and treasure without themselves spending a farthing or losing a man.

If the Turk is driven out of Europe it will not be the first time that the Moslems have met with such a fate. The Moors were expelled from Spain where they had lorded it for generations, and had erected cities and temples that are the wonder and admiration of the world. Europe would be much better off without the Turk than with him. He is a "sick man" now, if not before. England and Austria may nurse him into health again, but it will only be after the most sanguinary treatment.

By the way, the late Emperor Nicholas, father of the present Emperor, was the author of the saying. He was conversing with Sir George Seymour, in 1844, when he said:

"We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly, if one of these days he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements were all made. But this is not the time to speak to you of that." In another interview, a few days later, Nicholas said: "Turkey in the condition which I have described, has by degrees fallen into such a state of decrepitude that, as I told you the other night, eager as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man, (and that I am as desirous as you can be for the continuation of his life, I beg you to believe,) he may suddenly die on our hands." A week later the Emperor resumed the subject, saying: "I think your government does not well understand my object. I am not so eager to determine what shall be done when the sick man dies as I am to determine with England what shall not be done upon that event taking place. I repeat to you that the sick man is dying, and we can never allow such an event to take us by surprise. We must come to some understanding."

In a few weeks England and France were at war with Russia.

The Great Powers will hold the Conference proposed by Austria. All save Russia have already accepted, and it is believed that she will do so. Each Power sends two delegates. Austria will insist on an exact limit being placed upon Russia's occupancy of Bulgaria and the Danubian fortresses. There is a growing uneasiness in St. Petersburg at the aspect of affairs, and specially at Austria's unexpected attitude. It seems to be a part of the agreement between Russia and Turkey that the former should occupy Rustchuk and Silistria. This will be unwelcome news to Austria.

LATER.—The Emperor William makes a pacific speech. He hopes a lasting peace will be established—one that shall ameliorate the condition of the suffering Christians. Russia declines to meet the Powers if the conference is held in a large city, but agrees to one if held in a small town. We suppose all difficulties will be surmounted, and the conference will be held. Then begins the trouble of satisfactorily arranging the conflicting interests.

— Rev. D. C. Johnson, of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead. During the war he was pastor of the Elizabeth circuit in Bladen county.

THE GOLD IDIOTS.

Senator Lamar's speech in the Senate is doubtless as able as any that has been made on the silver question, but he has got on the wrong side, and speaks without a constituency, save the bondholders of the North and of Europe, who will relish his utterances hugely. Lamar, and all who speak with him, including the eccentric Christiancy, would have you believe that silver has never been an important agent in the world's trade. But the fact is, for four thousand years silver has been a standard of monetary values. We have before us a table that gives some important facts. We will not copy it on account of its length, but will give merely the summary. It will be seed that there is quite as much sense in being a "silver lunatic," as the Golden Calf worshippers call the advocates of remonetization, as in being gold idiots. But to the figures.

Nations using gold alone (15), total population 180,450,000.

Nations using silver alone (13), total population 860,700,000.

Nations using both silver and gold (6), total population 182,500,000.

These figures are eloquent, and prove two things conclusively:

First, that silver performs a most important part in the world's traffic.

Second, that the "silver lunatics" outnumber the "gold idiots" nearly five to one.

In our own country silver was a standard for more than eighty years. It maintained its place with unassailed importance until the era of financial quackery and trickery. It was the standard and performed its purpose. The "silver lunatics" are for undoing the wrong, for remedying the mischief, and for making silver the standard that our great leaders made it that it may once more perform its purpose. Such is the silver craze. But "gold idiots" are losing ground, and the day of redemption draws nigh.

BRADLEY'S DECISION.

We confess to astonishment at the decision of Justice Jo Bradley—the fellow who gave the deciding vote in the Electoral Tribunal in favor of stealing the vote of Louisiana from Uncle Sammy Tilden and giving it to Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, who was not elected. But it seems Jo has got tired of doing wrong for party, and believing that Wells, Anderson and Company have had their day long enough, and have done about all the mischief possible until 1880 rolls around, he has gone back on his "pals," and says very properly we grant, that he cannot do as desired by them in their extremity, but that they must take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. He tells them that he can do nothing for them by transferring their case to the U. S. Circuit Court—that their true remedy is to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Louisiana District Court, and then appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Accordingly, it is believed, application will be made to a carpet-bag Judge, now holding Court in Texas, named Wood, and through him the appeal may be fixed up.

But it is a very noticeable event in our political history when Jo Bradley turns his back on the Returning Board, and says, "please excuse me, I have had enough."

"Ah! no more of that, Hal, an thou lovest me."

It is indeed a healthful sign, and shows the resistless power of a regulated and honest public sentiment. The Baltimore *Gazette* states the case thus:

"Having had a slight experience himself in the role of a martyr, and for the same cause that induced his four politicians to immolate themselves, he must have sympathized deeply with them in their present affliction and yearned to clasp them to his judicial bosom, but his duty as a servitor of the law compelled him to repress his emotions, and with sublime courage he refused to violate the statutes. The consequences are truly awful to contemplate. Here is Wells, the deliverer of his party, abandoned by his friends and pursued by his enemies, detectives in front of him and an indignant sheriff in his rear, afraid to return to Louisiana and equally afraid to remain in hiding; there are his confederates trembling before the bar of justice, with the penitentiary staring them in the face—it is a choice only between exile and imprisonment.

"Let us rejoice that it is so; that the time has come when of all who conspired a year ago to defeat the will of the people not one now dares to stand between Fraud and the Law; that neither Judge Billings, nor Justice Bradley, nor Chandler, nor Stanley Matthews, nor John Sherman, not even Rutherford B. Hayes himself, with all the interests at stake, has now the courage to come before the country as the protector and champion of the electoral wrong. There is hope for a republic where the mere force of public sentiment outweighs the courage of intrenched fraud; and when thieves fall out honest men must come by their own."

In 1780 a writer in a London periodical proposed a political union between England and Ireland, and adduced as an argument therefor that, "in the opinion of many persons it is no very difficult matter to divert the water from the narrower part of the Irish channel, near Port Patrick, and join Scotland and Ireland together." The distance is the same as between Dover and Calais, and if the one strait be tunnelled, the other may come to be tunnelled too.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Abstract of Proceedings in Regular Session.

The Board met in regular monthly session yesterday morning, all the members being present.

It was ordered that the sum of $50 be allowed Wm. Bowden, Eli Pearsall and Squire Burden, colored pupils from this county in the Institute for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh, said amount being appropriated to furnish them with clothing in keeping with the requirements of the law.

Petition from sundry citizens in Harnett township, that the old Plank Road be declared a public road, was granted.

Petition from citizens of Harnett township, asking the Board to declare the old road from the ford on Grogen's branch through Cowpen Island, to the seven mile post on the old Plank Road, a public road, and that Jas. W. Murrell be appointed overseer of the Gordon road in said township, with the hands already assigned, was granted.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to notify parties by postal card that the Board will receive proposals at their next monthly meeting for furnishing coffins to the poor.

Applications from the following named parties for license to retail liquors were granted, viz: W. H. Grotgen, John Carroll, J. W. Hopkins, Harry Webb, D. Steigen, C. H. Michilis, Josephine Turner, J. W. Moody, Wm. Futrell, J. H. Grotgen, R. J. Scarborough, Mrs. A. K. Heyer, Geo. L. Schutte.

It was ordered that the Chairman of the Board be authorized and instructed to advertise for proposals to repair the bridge across Smith's Creek, providing that each bid shall contain an obligation to make said bridge as strong in every particular as when first built, and a warranty to keep it in such repair for four years next ensuing, without additional cost to the county; for the faithful execution of said contract a satisfactory bond with security shall be furnished; all proposals to be handed in on or before Saturday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The following order was adopted:

WHEREAS, it appears that, in laying off the school district in the county of New Hanover, 28 white children were taken from Masonboro district and added to the Federal Point district; and whereas, it does further appear that $1.25 per capita remained in the treasury at the time of laying out said district, it is ordered that $1.25 per capita for 28 white children be taken from the school funds of district No. 4 and placed to the credit of the school fund of district No. 3.

The bridge over Greenfield, in Masonboro township, having been reported out of repair, it is ordered that the Chairman of this Board be instructed to make arrangements with R. E. Heide, Esq., for putting said bridge in good order and charge the same to the county.

The Board then adjourned.

A Slippery Transaction—A Determined Chase and a Final Capture.

On Monday night a colored individual entered the store of Mr. William Good man, on the south side of Market, between Front and Water streets, and asked to be shown some calico. Some of it was exhibited to him, when he made his selection and said he would take fifteen yards, which was cut off for him and wrapped up in an advertising sheet bearing Mr. Goodman's name. The customer then pointed to some flannel on a distant shelf and said he wanted three yards of that. The package of calico had been placed on the counter, and Mr. Goodman said his first impulse was to transfer it to the shelf behind the counter before he started to get the flannel, but he changed his mind, and no sooner had he started in the direction of the flannel than the man seized the bundle and darted for the door. Mr. G. made no attempt to catch him, knowing it would be useless with the start he had. He sung out to him, however, to go to the d—l, but with no hopes that he would be in a hurry to take his advice. Yesterday morning he kept a sharp lookout for the fellow and his vigilance was soon rewarded by seeing him pass on the opposite side of the street. He followed him to a flat at the wharf in front of the Custom House, which was in the act of being shoved out into the stream when he reached it, with his man on board and the identical bundle lying in the flat in full view. He tried to get the men on the flat to stop, but they were in a sort of a hurry, and were soon making their way up the river. Mr. Goodman walked up the wharf and watched to see what course it took, and found that it was going up the northeastern branch of the Cape Fear. He then hastened over the railroad, got a warrant from Justice Scott, with Special Deputy C. H. Strode to execute it, and the two started for the bridge, which they reached just in time to board the flat when it was passing through, whereupon the man with the calico was seized and taken to the office of Justice Scott. A preliminary examination was then had and the thief, who turned out to be one John Newkirk, of Caswell township, Pender county, was ordered to give a justified bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, in default of which he was lodged in jail.

Mr. Goodman says he didn't care so much for the value of the calico, but he was determined to let the fellow know that he was decidedly opposed to such slippery transactions on the part of his customers.

Death of Dr. W. B. Short.

We regret to learn that Dr. Warren B. Short, son of Col. H. B. Short, of Waccamaw Lake, Columbus county, died at that place yesterday morning, about half past 5 o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels. Dr. Short, we understand, had just completed his medical course, and was making arrangements to locate in New York city for the practice of his profession. He was between 25 and 30 years of age, and had many friends in this city, who will be grieved to hear of his death.

— Mr. Benjamin Baxter, who has been employed for some time as an engineer on the W., C. & A. Railroad, died at his home in Charleston, S. C., on Monday last, of consumption. The engines yesterday were draped in mourning in respect to his memory.

A Narrow Escape.

Two colored men named Samuel Gregg and Barr Rourke, had a narrow escape from being burned to death yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock. They were on a flat belonging to a Mr. Robinson, of Town Creek, Brunswick county, on its way to this city, which had been tied up for the night at the "Dram Tree." The two men alluded to were asleep in the cabin and were awakened about the time mentioned by an intense heat, when they found that the cabin was in a light blaze. One of the men, who was lying immediately against the door, succeeded in getting out, when he seized his companion and dragged him out by the feet, upon which they got a couple of buckets and commenced throwing water upon the fire, which they managed to extinguish before it had done any great deal of damage. They say they have no idea how the cabin caught fire.

Charlie Ross.

A few weeks ago Baltimore was excited to a considerable extent over the arrival, on the brig Potomac, of a boy from Demarara, supposed to be the missing Charlie Ross. He was a bright little boy of about seven years old, very dark, but it was finally concluded it was not Charlie Ross, and he was put in the Home for the Friendless. He is described as having dark brown eyes, brown hair and small features. The hair of Charlie Ross was described as flaxen, though darker at the roots, which would indicate that at the present time his hair might be brown. The Baltimore *American* says: He joined the children singing hymns at the piano yesterday, and his voice could be heard ringing above all the rest. Charlie Ross, if living, would be eight years old next May. This boy does not look so old, being about the size of a six year old child; but still he is strong, stout, well built, and his mind seems to be a great deal more developed than is usual at that age. He is unusually bright and intelligent, and his disposition is very similar, in every respect, to the description given by Mr. Ross in his book. Some physicians who have examined him say that his teeth indicate that he must be the required age. He has also a large vaccination mark on his right arm, which corresponds with Charlie's description, the left being usually vaccinated. Although his hair has been cut rather short, a disposition to curl is very marked. He says he used to wear curls when he lived "on the hill," and the prayers and hymns that he remembers were taught him by his white mother in "the white house on the hill."

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

The simple child's prayer which is common in every household:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take,"

the child renders differently, and he says his white mother taught him thus:

"I lay my body down to sleep,
I give my soul to Christ to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

So, also, the portions of hymns which he repeats he says were learnt to him by his white mother "on the hill," which is the common term for that portion of Germantown in which Mr. Ross lives. He repeats the Lord's prayer very beautifully.

He Didn't Believe in Beecher.

[From the Washington Post.]

Philip Watson, a colored citizen, who committed uxoricide last September, in order to avoid the delay and expense of a divorce suit, was executed at Covington, Ky., last Friday. The fact that Watson was a poor man and a negro, and that he was publicly executed, amounts to but little, but his dying words, at the foot of the scaffold, have interest. He spoke as follows:

"Farewell, vain world! Friends, I am going home. The Lord Jesus has called for me. But there's some rascals, though, that's left behind, and they'll follow me to the torments of hell!"

There's a great deal of human nature in these remarks, and it will be observed that Watson is the first man ever executed in the United States who did not announce himself on the high road to Celestial honors, and invite his friends to meet him in Heaven. Watson's spiritual affairs were evidently improperly looked after.

Supreme Court Decisions.

[Raleigh News.]

Opinions were filed by the Justices on yesterday in the following cases:

BY SMITH, C. J.:

Jacob Kull et al. vs. W. D. Farmer, from Wilson; judgment below affirmed.

BY READE, J.:

Wyatt Earp et al. vs. W. H. Richardson, et al. from Wilson; reversed and modified.

BY RODMAN, J.:

K. M. C. Williamson vs. Flat Swamp, Lock Creek and Evans Creek Canal Company, from Moore; judgment affirmed.

William H. Pearce vs. Luke Mason, from Craven; judgment set aside and case remanded.

BY BYNUM, J.:

A. B. Currie vs. D. M. Kennedy, from Moore; judgment affirmed.

BY FAIRCLOTH, J.:

Lilly & Brothers vs. Archibald Purcell, from New Hanover; judgment below affirmed.

— It is high time that the members of the Louisiana Returning Board understood that the President and his advisers are not in any manner concerned in any revelations which they may have to make regarding the manner in which they performed their duties as a Returning Board.—*Utica Herald, Rep.*

Large sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists sell more of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup than of all other remedies for the cure of Baby Disorders. 25 cents a bottle.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Concord *Register*: Bud Flow, the negro who had his skull smashed with a rock by Fayte Cannon at Furr's plantation, two weeks ago, and was thought to be mortally wounded, is now nearly well.

— Rockingham *Spirit*: Robert Stewart, colored, was found dead in the woods near Laurinburg last Saturday. Coroner Perkins was sent for and held an inquest over the remains, the jury reporting that the deceased came to his death from some cause unknown to the jury.

— Lincolnton *Progress*: A convict by the name of Edwards, acting in the capacity of a guard on the narrow gauge railroad, accidentally shot himself through the hand last Saturday. —— Last Saturday morning a convict escaped from the works of the narrow gauge railroad, and while two of the guards were looking for him two trusties escaped from the stockade on the following night.

— Wadesboro *Argus*: During last Saturday and Monday a drover employed himself in selling horses at auction, and the prices obtained were very low. Some very good animals were bid off as low as $60, and some were as low as $19 and $16. A fine horse can be purchased for $100. —— A wild cat, measuring four feet in length, and weighing sixteen pounds, was exhibited on our streets last week.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Rev. Dr. Miller preached on future punishment at the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning. —— Give us a rest on the negro who can move his heart. He appears in the papers more frequently than a certain medical gentleman of high repute. —— The total amount of cotton brought into this market last month, and on which tax was paid, was 7,007 bales. —— Total assays of gold and silver at the mint, for January, $1,721.74.

— Mrs. Margaret A. Sherrill, wife of Mr. E. L. Sherrill, eloped with a man named John Alexander, both of Iredell. The Charlotte *Observer* says: Mrs. Sherrill is a good looking woman, about 22 years of age, medium size, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair. She is a daughter of William A. Dancy, of Iredell, near whom the man Alexander, with whom she eloped, resides. Alexander is rather a good looking man, 27 or 28 years old, dark hair and complexion, heavy build, and about five feet ten inches in height. She left her two children.

— Raleigh *News*: Eight hundred thousand letters and postal cards were received and distributed at our Post Office during the year 1877. —— On Friday last the house of Mr. W. A. Green, a section master, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at Neuse, was forcibly entered in broad daylight and entirely stripped of its contents, everything portable being carried off. The thief or thieves also set fire to the bed, but fortunately it did not burn, and they were afraid to return to re-light it. The authorities are on the track of the villians.

— Hillsboro *Recorder*: Mrs. Sarah R. Scarlett, widow of the late Mr. Page Scarlett, died very suddenly on Thursday morning last, at her residence near University Station. —— Mr. Bynum, of J. Y. Whitted & Co., has just returned after a long absence at the South. He says, as badly off as we think ourselves here, we are happy in comparison with the people of the South, in a financial point of view. If that is comfort, put it in your pipes and smoke it. —— The school of Misses Nash & Miss Kollock opened on Friday last with flattering prospects.

— Raleigh *News*: On yesterday Dr. E. Burke Haywood went down to Ridgeway to attend Dr. Hawkins, who has been attacked with severe illness. His health for some time past has been poor. —— Greensboro correspondent: The State Grange was formally organized at 7 p. m.; twenty-three counties and forty-nine granges were represented by about sixty delegates. There are now four hundred and eighty-nine granges on the roll, with a membership of about eight thousand, showing a loss of six hundred and forty-six members.

— Weldon *News*: A little son of O. W. Neville, aged ten or eleven years, accidentally shot himself with a pistol Monday evening. Four shot entered his head, two above and two below the eye. Doubts are entertained of his recovery. —— On Sunday night W. T. McMark's gin house, together with 8 bales of cotton and about 1,500 bushels of cotton seed, were destroyed by an incendiary fire. No clue. —— The races at Charleston began last Saturday. Mr. Wyche's sorrel filly Swananoa, by Red Dick, dam Lizzie Roger, won the mile and a quarter dash, beating Egypt, Borgoy and Governor Hampton. Time 2:20.

— Raleigh *News*: There is a suit pending in Surry county which began in 1885, forty-three years ago. Can any other county equal this? —This will be an election year in this State. We have two elections; one on the first Thursday in August, at which time the Judges of the Supreme Court, three Judges of the Superior Court, nine Solicitors and members of the General Assembly are to be chosen. The other early in November for the election of members of Congress. —There is, we are informed, a suit pending in Warren county, which is a test case to decide as to the ownership of the entire ground on which the town of Oxford, in Granville county, is built.

— Charlotte *Observer*: The revival of religion inaugurated last fall at Calvary Mission church, has never entirely died out. It has had an occasional impetus and the interest has been kept up in some degree until this time, when it is again felt throughout the congregation. —— The board of directors of the North Carolina railroad held a meeting at Greensboro last Thursday, and declared an annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the company—3 per cent. payable March 15th, and 3 per cent. payable September 15th. —— Miss Fanny Davenport took the young men by storm. Two or three of them remarked that they would be willing to take up carpets and carry chairs off the stage for the balance of their days.

— Charlotte *Home*: Dr. J. M. Miller, of this city, has a dog of remarkable sagacity. He is a setter, and makes his living off his numerous friends, not caring to remain long at any one house. He rarely ever visits his owner until spring, when the orders are given for the death of all dogs that do not wear a collar. This particular dog seems to understand the edict, and won't move from the yard till he gets his collar, and then is off for another vacation. —Most of those who heard Fanny Davenport in the play, "As You Like It," on Saturday night, were disappointed. —The dime concert for the benefit of the Second Presbyterian Church, held at the residence of Mrs. D. W. Oates on Tuesday evening, was one of the most largely attended and enjoyable of the season.

— Hickory *Press*: Snow fell to the depth of five inches in this place on the 30th ult. —The Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad has been graded six miles from Lincolnton towards Newton, and the superintendent, Mr. Joseph Fry, expects to finish it to Newton by the 1st of October next. —Messrs. D. A. Smith & Co., of Wilmington, are putting up a furniture factory at Old Fort. They have erected the building and have several saws now running. Old Fort is a desirable point for manufacturing all kinds of furniture, for it is in a region where walnut lumber is very plentiful. There is more fine walnut timber in that section than any other portion of the State. —A public meeting was held in Piedmont Reading Room on Tuesday night, and steps taken towards forming a Board of Trade for the town of Hickory.