The Weekly Star,

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
Friday, April 26th, 1878.

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THE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

The ninth census is to be taken in 1880. The present Congress will probably take some necessary steps towards providing for its being taken with all possible accuracy and fullness. We are prepared to see the population amounting to over 46,000,000, and so we think it will turn out. The next census must effect very materially the question of representation. It is generally believed among Southern Congressmen that the census of 1870 was not fairly taken in the South. If the full strength of the South had been given it might have effected the New England and Middle States representation. We trust the Democratic House will see to it that the next census is fairly managed. An exchange says:

On the basis of a Representative for every 150,000 inhabitants, the State of Texas, now having but six members in the House, expects to be represented by twenty members in the Forty-seventh Congress. Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are likewise calculating on an increased representation, while the Northern States will endeavor to keep their present number. The fact, therefore, presents itself that the time is near at hand when the present Hall of Representatives will either have to be enlarged, or the English system of allowing the members only bench room be adopted. The present number of desks is three hundred and two, which take up all the space in the hall, crowding it, and it would be impossible to provide room for fifty more within the present limits of the chamber. Under the last apportionment the representation in the House was increased just fifty members, from two hundred and forty-two to two hundred and ninety-two. Since then Colorado has added one to the number. Besides which there are eight Territorial delegates on the floor, seated. Members of the present Congress who seem to have a life lease on their seats favor the plan of the House of Commons, which would compel members to carry en their correspondence in committee rooms, and limit themselves to the transaction of business on the floor of the House."

PLEDGING CANDIDATES.

The Rocky Mount *Mail*, Charlotte *Democrat*, Oxford *Free Lance*, and possibly other papers, have been criticising quite justly the bad practice of exacting pledges of candidates for the Legislature as to whom they will vote for Senator. This reprehensible action brought trouble once before, if we are not mistaken, and it can only bring trouble again if resorted to. Of course this will be a bid for independent action on the part of aspiring gentlemen. The offices of the State belong to the people and not to two or three or a half dozen men. Elect good, true, capable men to the Legislature upon their merits and principles, and then let them elect the best men to the U. S. Senate. The *Democrat* says:

"If the bad practice, *or unusual practice*, of pledging candidates to favor some particular man in the Legislature is continued, the State will be full of "independent" candidates this summer, *and some of them will be elected.*"

THE NEW STENCH.

The scandal started against the venerable Bishop McCoskry, of the Episcopal Church and the diocese of Michigan, is we hope, without proper foundation, and is merely a vile attempt to ruin the character of an aged and eminent prelate. The Philadelphia *Times*, which is almost always fair as well as able, remarks concerning this new contribution to the epidemic of nastiness:

"We have read with a good deal of care the full story of the charges against Bishop McCoskry, as published in the Chicago *Times*, the journal which allowed its columns to be defiled with it, and can reach no other conclusion than that it is a deliberate and shameless attempt to involve a venerable servant of the Church in dishonor for the sake of the sensation to which it must give rise. The story is grossly improbable in itself, in view of the high character, advanced health and peculiar infirmities of the accused clergyman, and there is nothing in the accompanying documentary "proofs" that is worth a straw as evidence. The letters reputed to have been written by him to the young woman with whom his name has been associated are not such as an educated man, or any but a fool, and a fool of a very commonplace pattern, would write. At all events, a person of Bishop McCoskry's reputation for purity of life, as exemplified in half a century of devotion to good works, is entitled to the presumption of innocence."

On the other hand both the Chicago *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* treat the matter as real. The latter paper has a long editorial, in its issue of the 19th, on the Bishop, which begins as follows:

"The story of the fall of Bishop McCoskrey, of Detroit, is the story of a man who, surrounded by the best influences of the church, and guarded from ordinary temptations, seems to have forgotten the teachings of the church, the dignity of his office, and the sacredness of his calling, in ordinary wrong doing."

The case is simply this: Bishop McCoskry has a ward, a young lady. Some letters of his to her have been found, in which there is familiarity, but nothing to prove him impure. Other letters, the authorship of which he denies, have been found, which, if written by him, would establish his guilt. We have seen that the able *Times* ridicules and rejects their authenticity. Such is the case thus far.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

The monument of Thomas Jefferson is to be repaired. That erected in Chicago to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas is nearly completed. Kentucky has appropriated $5,000 to build a monument to Gen. Zachary Taylor. General Wool is to have a $50,000 monument to be paid for out of funds he left. "Stonewall" Jackson—that hero of great genius—is honored with a beautiful statue made at the expense of appreciative and sympathetic Englishmen, and fashioned by the plastic skill of the great English sculptor, Foley. Halleck, the author of some fine poems, has a statue in Central Park, New York. Many others might be named that have been reared within a few years. We mention these that we may ask a question or two. Has North Carolina no great men? Has North Carolina no State pride? Has North Carolina no appreciation of genius—no gratitude for services rendered? Where are the men of the Revolution? Have we no memory of what Davie and Davidson, Caswell and Lillington, Harnett and others wrought? What other State with such a naval hero as Johnston Blakeley would not have had portrait or bust or statue of him in its capital? Then, too, we have men of great civic fame. We have lawyers and divines and jurists who were great men in their day, and who reflected undying fame upon our annals. Henderson, Gaston, Badger, Graham, Bragg, Benton, Hawks, and other great men we boast of were ornaments to their race, and shed great glory upon our State. Were none of these worthy of the chisel or the brush? Among our fallen heroes in the late war we have two names that are worthy to be forever cherished, and well worthy of the painter's art and the sculptor's skill. We refer to Pettigrew and Pender.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlements or labor'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride:
* * * * *
No:—MEN, high-minded men, * * *
Who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain, * * *
These constitute a State."

THE ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES

The labor strikes in England have assumed a portentous shape. If some compromise can not be effected very serious results must follow. The stopping of two hundred looms must not only be felt seriously in England, but it would exert a baleful influence upon our country, by causing a still further depression in the price of cotton. This is one view. On the other hand it may be said, that it will benefit American manufacturers in as much as it will enable them to flood the English markets with their own fabrics.

We have not seen any English statements of the causes of the great strike that is so imminent that lead us to suppose that the threatened reduction is suggested by a spirit of wanton oppression—by that insolent and overbearing spirit that capital is credited with assuming in its dealings with dependent and yet necessary labor. So far from this being the case, as we gather from English accounts, the threatened reduction is prompted solely by necessity. An inexorable law forces manufacturers to lessen the hours of labor or to reduce the wages of operatives.

The causes of the strike are just those that may affect any man in Wilmington any day. A certain business no longer pays, and the employer prefers to abandon it rather than pursue it at a ruinous cost. The English manufacturers have been losing money for a long time. They have stood the strain week after week, when they knew they were only lessening their capital or embarrassing themselves beyond redemption. At last they feel compelled to make a change. They must pay less for labor, or they must close their factories. That appears to be the alternative as far as we can ascertain the gist of the controversy.

It is needless for us to say that if the English manufacturers were actuated by a spirit of oppression, and simply cut down prices because in their selfish pleasure they chose to do so, that they would receive our most decided censure. As it is, both the employed and those that employ appear to be more objects of pity than condemnation. The employed probably get now but a small living, and they are unwilling to suffer a reduction. Our own view is that a part is better than none—that a half loaf is better than no bread.

We hope some satisfactory arrangement to all concerned can be made. It will be a great calamity to hundreds of thousands of people if the strike should finally become general and should assume the gigantic proportions now threatened.

HEMP AND MANILLA.

A diversity of crops is now regarded an absolute necessity among all intelligent farmers. No wise planter will stake his all on one crop. To do this he only imitates the example of the reckless gambler who risks his all on one card or on one throw of the die. When the South shall really begin to appreciate—to advance on the high road to prosperity, it will be when it avails itself of every product adapted to its climate and soil. North Carolina does not advance. The reports sent up from intelligent correspondents to the State Agricultural Department show an actual retrogression in every county in the State save some eight or ten. They are not only worse off than they were ten years ago, but experienced and educated farmers write to the State Commissioner, Col. Polk, that farming is not done as well as formerly. There ought to be a change.

But our object is to direct attention to the cultivation of sisal hemp. Those who know say that there is really no good reason why the South should not become a vigorous and successful competitor in the cultivation of hemp and manilla. Enormous quantities of these products are consumed in the manufacture of bags, carpets, mats, cordage, &c. The New York *South* says:

"It is hardly creditable to our enterprise, as a commercial nation, that the millions of gunny bags used in transporting Southern cotton and California grain from the plantation and the farm to their Northern and transatlantic consumers should all have to be imported from a country fifteen thousand miles distant by ocean route, when countless acres of land specially adapted for the growth of hemp and jute now lie waste on the very borders of the region their produce could supply. Millions of dollars could be saved annually to our Southern agriculturists, and millions more added to our national wealth, if the enterprise of our citizens were but equal to the opportunities that climate, soil, unlimited area, and active home and foreign industries combine to offer them."

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

It is not a very favorable time just now to embark in cotton manufacturing in the South, but even as low as many goods are ruling there is money in the business in all of the Southern States that have engaged in it. It is a matter of daily surprise why the New England States have been able so long to have a virtual control of cotton goods. Here in the South, with its magnificent water power, and where the raw material is grown, is the very section where cotton should be manufactured, and where good profits should be realized. The South has all of the natural advantages, and we cannot doubt that sooner or later cotton manufacturing will become one of the great industries of our vast section.

Mr. C. C. Coffin, of Massachusetts, has recently visited Charleston, S. C. Whilst there he interviewed the leading business men and talked with them freely about cotton manufacturing. He was invited South by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, that he might investigate the present condition of cotton manufactures, and ascertain what were the real capabilities of the South for manufacturing. We learn from an exchange that Mr. Coffin thinks now is the time for the United States to become the chief manufacturing country of the world. He thinks it is altogether possible for this country to lay hands on a large proportion of the trade of the world if the right thing is done. He thinks, however, that it rests with the South to initiate that trade. For this view he gives these reasons: Great Britain, last year, took sixty-seven per cent. of the cotton she manufactured from this country, and the balance from India and Egypt. Having personally inspected the cotton districts of India Mr. Coffin was satisfied that England would be compelled to always look to this country for a very large percentage of her raw material. The spindles of the world were to-day divided as follows: The United States, a little short of 10,000,000; Great Britain, a little short of 40,000,000; and the other countries of Europe and India, about 20,000,000.

We give some of Mr. Coffin's further points as reported in the Charleston *News and Courier*, and what he says is worthy of the consideration of the business men and capitalists of the South:

"The improvements in the machinery in this country had placed us far ahead of any other country in the manufacture of the raw material. Last year the English consumed thirty-three pounds of cotton per spindle, while we consumed fifty seven and a half pounds per spindle. It has become generally conceded that the South was fast taking into her own hands the manufacture of coarse cottons. He was satisfied, moreover, that the South could manufacture these goods cheaper than they could be manufactured anywhere in the world. * *

"The Southern manufacturer, he thought, would be able to turn over his money twice while England was turning hers over once

"Another fact which induced him to believe that now was the propitious time for beginning such a trade was that England had been in the habit of weighing her cottons by sizing them with a solution of pipe clay, starch and epsom salts, and labeling them American goods. John Chinaman had discovered this little game, and was wide enough awake to know where his best interests lay.

"Mr. Coffin said that the object of his visit was to present these facts and try to stir the people up to a sense of their opportunities. The South had the labor, the water power and the raw material, and she could manufacture coarse cotton goods at least a cent cheaper per pound than they could be manufactured in New England."

We can but hope that not far in the future hundreds of new cotton mills will be in operation in the South, and that our unquestioned great advantages may be made available. In our own State, and in South Carolina and Georgia, cotton manufactories have been generally remunerative and have showed satisfactory results.

To save such mishaps in future, for we do not wish to disturb the placid temper of our friend, will he be kind enough when changing the meaning of words to advertise the fact in the STAR, which so brightly shines for all.—*Raleigh Observer.*

We can suggest a better plan. Let the Censor Morum of the Press and Paul Pry of criticism issue his *Index Expurgatorius*, and state what words are forbidden, and what meaning editors may attach to their own writings. That would prevent all occasion for a misunderstanding. Neither the bile of the *Observer* nor the "placid temper" of the STAR would then be moved, and all would be serene. A weekly bulletin headed—"Headquarters of the Bureau of Political and Linguistic Science, Raleigh, N. C. Orders No. 1. You are hereby allowed to use, &c. By Command of Pedagogus of the Grand Hierarchy of Letters," would be the very thing. We await further commands.

The Raleigh *Observer* says that the STAR "adheres to its statement" that Tilden beat Vance in North Carolina. This does not exactly represent us fairly. The STAR has said nothing about the vote of 1876, since its first reference was made. We await the *proof*. The *Observer* has stated both ways. It admits that it published first that Tilden led; it now says that Vance led. When the *evidence* is forthcoming we will give it. We do not claim to be one of the infallibles.

Our readers well understand the position the STAR has taken from the beginning in regard to President Hayes. They will see from the following concerning Senator Gordon, the distinguished Georgia Confederate soldier, that he stands upon the same just and conscientious platform that we have occupied all along, and they will see what as thorough going a Democratic paper as the Washington *Post* is thinks of it. Says the *Post* of the 22d:

"Senator Gordon is quoted as saying that he is 'in no sense a leader for or against the Administration; that he stands by it when it is right, and goes against it as freely when it is wrong.' This is a frank statement of an admirable attitude."

Ship Canal from Wilmington to Norfolk.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that Messrs. Merrimon and Ransom will next week call up the bill appropriating $10,000 for the survey of a ship canal route from Norfolk, Va., to Wilmington, N. C. This is to avoid the dangers of Hatteras, and ultimately to become a part of the great line of internal navigation by which it is proposed to connect the mouth of the Mississippi, *via* the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and a canal through Florida, with the waters of the Northern lakes. Of course this work will have to be done in sections, and it will require years to complete it. The sections first in importance are those which are to enable ships in stormy weather to avoid the dangers of the North Carolina and New Jersey coasts. The correspondent adds: "A Senator to-day called attention to the fact that a man in a small boat can now reach the St. Lawrence from the extreme South by an entire inland water route."

Incendiarism.

We learn that there was a most determined attempt on Sunday night last to burn the store of Mr. J. J. Gay, at Phœnix, Brunswick county. It appears that the incendiary piled up a lot of shingles and other combustible material against the front door of the store, and at the time Mr. Gay discovered the fire, which was about 11 o'clock, the flames were getting well under way, reaching as high as the top of the door shutter, which was rapidly becoming ignited. The burning material was quickly scattered, and a few buckets of water served to extinguish the fire. Mr. Gay has as yet no clue to the would-be incendiary, but we learn that he entertains strong suspicions against a certain party.

— *Exchange*: Last Tuesday a young couple in the upper part of Pittsylvania county, walked upwards of thirty miles to Pelham, N. C., to get married. The knot was tied, and after a little rest, they started back home, thus walking over sixty miles in warm weather and through the dust to get married

John Locklear, the Outlawed Scuffletonian—Attempts to Capture Him—He is Shot at and Desperately Wounded.

By a special telegram to the STAR from Lumberton, Robeson county, we learn that Sheriff McMillan came upon John Locklear, the outlawed Scuffletonian, on Sunday night, about 1 o'clock, in Cumberland county, and ordered him to surrender. He refused to do so, whereupon the Sheriff shot him with a pistol four times, wounding him, it is thought, fatally, but it being dark at the time he managed to crawl under a house and finally made his escape. He was tracked for half a mile or more yesterday morning by the blood from his wounds, but was not overtaken. The Sheriff left a *posse* in pursuit of him, and thinks he will be captured soon. Locklear had been working on a farm for about six weeks, where he was shot, taking an active part in Sunday schools and other religious exercises, but was not known by his right name.

Accidental Death of a Former Wilmingtonian.

We regret to learn, as we do from a private dispatch received here yesterday, that Mr. John W. Hewlett, formerly of this city, but latterly an engineer on the Atlanta & Chattanooga railroad, was instantly killed, on Tuesday night last, by his engine plunging into a culvert which had been washed up by a heavy rain. The scene of the disaster was about nine miles from a place called Meridian. Mr. Hewlett, about 34 or 35 years of age, was well known in this city, where he learned the trade of a machinist, having married a daughter of our townsman, Mr. Asa A. Hartsfield. His family are at present on a visit to their relatives and friends in this city, including the mother of the deceased, where they received the distressing announcement of his death. Mr. Hewlett was formerly employed on the Montgomery & Eufala railroad, but had recently accepted a position on the Atlanta & Chattanooga road. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman are expected to leave Montgomery for this city this morning at 10 o'clock, and will probably reach here to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We learn that Mr. Hartsfield, upon receiving the dispatch alluded to, hurried home with the sad tidings, and upon reaching his house was prostrated by the effects of the shock he had received, but at last accounts we were pleased to learn that he was recovering.

Worth a Trial.

The Newbern *Nut Shell* is informed by a correspondent that the yellow jessamine flower is a sure and safe exterminator of rats and mice, and that he has satisfactorily tested the remedy upon his own premises for several years past by scattering the flowers wherever these rodents make their appearance. They are very fond of the flowers, and will eat them in preference to anything else. This is simply a certain and harmless remedy as an exterminator, and should be known throughout the land.

For the Star.

Railroad Meeting at Burgaw.

BURGAW, N. C., April 24.

MR. EDITOR:—The Committee of Arrangements for the railroad meeting to be held here on Wednesday, May 1st, beg leave to make the following announcement:

First—That the object of the meeting is to inaugurate a movement for constructing a railroad from this town to some favorable point in Onslow, to be hereafter selected.

Second—That the Festival to be held here that day will not interfere with the railroad meeting. There will be time enough and room enough for both.

Third—That speeches may be expected from the invited speakers, John D. Standford, Esq., of Duplin, Jas. G. Scott, Esq., of Onslow, Major Charles M. McClammy, of Pender, and Capt. John N. Stallings, of the Wilmington *Democrat*.

Fourth—That there will be no intoxicating liquors sold here that day.

Fifth—That the public at large are invited to attend. Suitable amusements and enjoyments of a vocal character will take place. Respectfully,

E. R. WILLIAMS,
S. P. HAND,
A. H. WILLIAMS,
R. N. COLLINS,
W. E. COWAN,
R. M. CROOM,
Committee of Arrangements for the Rail road Meeting.

Convention of the Democratic Party in New Hanover County.

A Convention of the Democratic Party in the County of New Hanover will be held at the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 4th of May, to appoint Delegates to the State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions.

Each Ward in the City and each Township in the County will be entitled to vote in said Convention, according to the Democratic vote cast in said Ward or Township for Governor in the last Gubernatorial election.

Meetings of the Democratic voters to choose delegates to said Convention will be held in the several Wards in the City, on Tuesday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The First Ward will meet at Brooklyn Hall.

The Second Ward will meet at the Court House.

The Third Ward will meet at Munds' Hall.

The Fourth and Fifth Wards at places to be designated soon.

Each Ward and Township to elect seven delegates.

The Township meetings will be held on Tuesday, 30th inst., at noon, at the usual polling places, unless other places may be agreed upon by the voters and the Executive Committee man of the Township.

Each Ward will elect also two Executive Committee men, and each Township one, which shall constitute the County Executive Committee, and the members of said Committee in the City of Wilmington the City Executive Committee, said Committees to hold office from the Convention, 4th of May, until the next County Convention of the Democratic party.

It is recommended that the Delegates in the Ward and Township meetings be elected by ballot; also the members of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Committee.
C. H. ROBINSON, Chairman.
JAS. REILLY, Secretary. d&wtf
Review and Democrat copy.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Executive Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District at the Purcell House in Wilmington, on Saturday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. M. STEDMAN,
d&w tf Chairman.

Be on time, for prevention is better than cure. All Coughs and Colds and such affections of the throat and lungs as lead to consumption are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

The Income Tax.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* the income tax bill will embrace the following features:

The bill makes the tax on all chewing and smoking tobacco, including fine-cut, and on snuff, 16 cents per pound. The tax on tobacco is now 24 cents, and on snuff 32 cents. On cigars it makes the tax $5 per 1,000 instead of $6, and on cigarettes $1 25 per 1,000 instead of $1 75, unless they weigh over 3½ pounds to the 1,000, when they are to be taxed as cigars.

THE INCOME TAX.

The tax on the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, and of every citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, and of every person residing within the United States and not a citizen thereof, or from rents of real estate within the United States owned by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof, two per cent. on all amounts in excess of $2,000. The bill, in estimating what are incomes under the bill, is very sweeping, and includes the salaries of members of Congress and military and naval officers, the interest on government bonds, and all products of farms except such as are directly consumed by the family.

THE EXEMPTIONS.

The exemptions are the rental value of the homestead owned or used by any person or his family, military or naval pensions, premiums on insurance for life or property, all taxes paid within the year, all his losses by fires, &c., bad debts in trade, amount of interest paid, amount paid for rent or labor to cultivate land or to conduct any other business from which income is derived, the amount paid for rent of residence for self or family, and amount paid for usual and ordinary repairs; the salaries of the President and United State Judges and State officers, whether legislative, judicial or executive.

The bill provides that the tax for 1878 should commence on the 1st of July of this year, and not date back to the 1st of January, 1878, so that only a half year's tax will have to be paid if the bill comes a law in 1878.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS.

If any person makes a fraudulent return of his income tax he may be indicted in any court of the United States having local jurisdiction, and on conviction be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, and imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

TAX ON DEPOSITS.

The bill provides that the deposits in savings banks shall be exempt from the taxation imposed on bank deposits unless the amount deposited by one individual firm or corporation exceeds $2,000. It is also provided that no bank or banker shall be liable to said tax upon any sum, under the name of deposits, which shall appear to be deposited with any other bank or banker, and which is subject to tax as deposits with such last named bank or banker.

Results of Artificial Shad Hatching.

[Special to Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Appropriations were made by Congress, a few months ago, at the special request of the Fish Commissioners of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, to test the efficiency of a new apparatus invented by Mr. T. B. Ferguson, the Fish Commissioner of Maryland, for hatching shad. In this machine the necessary agitation is given to the eggs, while developing, by steam machinery, instead of depending upon a current of waer. This apparatus is kept partly upon scows anchored near the fishing stations, and partly upon steam launches and steamers engaged in collecting the eggs from the different fisheries on the different rivers in North Carolina, where the ripe shad are now being taken. Though the work has only been prosecuted thus far this season but a little over two weeks, yet the result accomplished is already greater than that attained during any entire previous season, and Mr. Ferguson will arrive in Washington to-morrow afternoon with eight hundred thousand young shad for distribution in the waters of Maryland and Virginia.

Death of Dr. John Arrington.

[Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, April 23.

The venerable Dr. John Arrington, whose illness was mentioned in my last letter, died this morning at 3 o'clock, after an illness of about ten weeks. The disease with which he was first attacked finally developed into typhoid fever. Dr. Arrington was seventy-eight years of age, and was born in Nash county, N. C., where, for a great number of years, he was a successful practitioner of medicine.

[He was a man of wealth, of sterling integrity, and was a member of the Methodist Church.]

The Carolina Farmer.

[Alamance Gleaner.]

We have neglected to notice the April number of this excellent farm journal. It is filled with valuable matter for the farmer, upon a variety of objects of interest to him. We would like to see more of a disposition on the part of farmers to inform themselves upon the different branches of their business, and if they wish to do so by reading short, well-printed, practical articles, they cannot do better than send $1.50 to W. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C., and get the *Carolina Farmer* for one year.

— Col. Zeke Jones, of Greensboro, has been in Washington, and last Thursday night his room in that city was entered and the Colonel robbed of a considerable sum of money.

Spirits Turpentine.

— David Barnwell was sentenced to be hanged on May 24th, in Asheville, for the murder of Anderson Garren. An appeal has been taken.

— Miss Dunn, who was seriously burned in Hillsboro, week before last, while foolishly pouring kerosene from a can upon the fire, has since died.

— The resolution to instruct the delegates of Henderson county to vote for Schenck for Chief Justice virtually failed, and the delegates are left free to vote as they please.

— Raleigh *News*: To morrow the authorities will discharge from the State penitentiary Emily Banner, a black woman, convicted in Forsyth county of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary May 14th, 1877.

— *Robesonian*: Our friends of the Methodist persuasion in this town have decided to build a new church. —— "Manager Means" seems to be catching it all around. Schenck's friends are particularly heavy on him.

— Wadesboro *Argus*: The colored people are making efforts to build a new church, on the site recently bought of Mr. John T. Patrick, on the old plank road. —— The different schools in our town, we are glad to say, are in a flourishing condition.

— Alamance *Gleaner*: We were at Hillsboro last week at court. The capital cases, some three or four, were all continued. The people were much pleased with Judge McKoy, as they are everywhere. From what we heard, Orange will be for Ruffin for either Chief or Associate Justice.

— Danbury *Reporter*: The Danbury Female Institute building is now in progress of enlargement, by an addition to its length of eighteen or twenty feet. The original building was considered large enough ten months ago, but the remarkable success of the school, and its growing popularity, makes more room a necessity before the opening of the third session.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Yesterday afternoon two young women of this city left on the north bound train for Richmond to enter the Magdalen's Home in that city, having determined to abandon the life of shame they have been leading for several years. —— Charlie Taylor's band is negotiating for an engagement during the summer with Dr. G. K. Bagby, proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, Beaufort.

— Goldsboro *Messenger*: A band of gipsies passed here last week bound southward. They travelled in two wagons and their horses were in excellent condition. One of the gipsy girls wore a heavy gold ring on one of her fingers about which there may be some mystery. In weight it was equal to that of a dollar and a half in silver coin, and bore the following inscription: "John Davis to Col. Jos. Yeamons. March, 1871."

— The following are the soldiers who lost their sight in the war, and who have never received but two donations from the State: Zim B. Blowers, Swan Quarter, Hyde county; Calvin Foveet, Greenville, Pitt county; David J. Moore, Moore's Creek, Pender county; J. H. Hamilton, Raleigh; Alexander Hege, Lexington; W. J. Humphrey, Lumberton; W. B. McLain, Monroe, and W. D. Williams, Burnsville, Yancey county.—WILMINGTON STAR.

— Warrenton *Gazette*: If there ever was a Legislature that got the laws in worse confusion, or made more bungling legislation than our last one, we are not aware of it. —— A Sunday school, of 42 pupils and six teachers, was organized at Hebron last Sunday, with Mr. W. H. Palmer as superintendent. —— Mr. John G. Yarcey has sold up to date 40,000 pounds of bacon, payable in cotton the first of November. [This speaks badly for the farmers of that section.—STAR.]

— Charlotte *Observer*: Speaking of the low price of cotton, Mr. William Caldwell, of Alexandriana, in this county, informed us yesterday that about the year 1840 he made six bales which he hauled to Cheraw, S. C.—over a hundred miles—and sold for $4 40 per hundred. He agrees with us when we say that the *price* of cotton is not so material as is the relative value it bears to other articles. —— Messrs. J. F. Liddell & Co. have just added to their machinery a new and improved lathe for the turning of iron, and now have it in operation. It weighs 7,000 pounds.

— Raleigh *News*: Gov. Vance will deliver, on the 28th of May, a lecture at Greenville, N. C., for the benefit of the M. E. church at that place. Court will be in session there at the time, and the attendance will doubtless be large. —— R. B. Houston, Esq., a prominent lawyer of this place, ex-member of the Legislature, and chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Catawba, died at his residence here, at 9 o'clock this morning, of consumption. His death was sudden. He was in court last week, and made a speech in a case in which he was employed.

— Newbern *Nut Shell*: Our colored people of the Methodist persuasion are making preparations to build a new church on Johnson street, near Cedar Grove Cemetery. —— A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friends in the country, speaking of hard times, observed that his wife had lately expended $50 for a habit. His friend replied: "Here in the country we don't allow our wives to get into such habits." —— A colored boy named Peter Jones, about fourteen years of age, was in bathing, in company with four or five comrades, at the railroad wharf Saturday, and was drowned.

— Statesville *American*: While two men were running a horse race in Taylorsville, during Court at that place, a little boy carelessly got on the track and was run over by one of the horses, and received injuries which have since caused his death. He was warned of his danger but did not heed it. —— Rev. William R. McLelland, son of the late Dr. J. M. McLelland, of this county, and a talented young divine, preached a farewell sermon in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, to a large congregation, last Sabbath evening, previous to leaving to take charge of a congregation in Tyler, Texas, whither he has been called.

— Raleigh *Observer*: The North Carolina delegation to the big Sunday School Convention in Atlanta, Ga., were pleased to meet the Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, D. D., who now resides in Macon, Ga., whither he was called from Athens, Ga., some time ago, to take charge of the First Baptist church, at a salary of four thousand dollars. —— The new Baptist church, to be called "Samaria," and located three and a half miles east of Raleigh, will be dedicated next Sunday. There will be preaching at 11 a. m., but the sermon of dedication will be delivered at 3 p. m. by Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Pritchard.

— Lenoir *Topic*: Our neighborhood will be dotted all over with German millet, if we may judge from the amount of seed sold by our merchants. —— Our county is admirably adapted to sheep husbandry, but unfortunately our people seem to have a special weakness for dogs. Cannot something be done by legislation, if not otherwise, to remedy this great evil? —— There was in this vicinity a few days since a gentleman, formerly a resident of this county, who emigrated to Tennessee some four years ago, in pursuit of his stolen wife. He states that she has deserted him five times, and still he desires to live with her. He was asked by some one what he wanted to find her for if she had deserted him five times, to which he replied, "I know she loves me."