The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE NORTHERN REBELLION.

No man who loves his country, honors God, and has a human heart, can read the news from the North without a sharp pang of regret, and deep misgivings as to the future of our country. We take it that what has transpired within a few days, and what is now transpiring in the North, show conclusively that a manufacturing, mining, and commercial country contains volcanic fires that are ready to burst out at any moment with destructive and appalling force and desolation; and that an agricultural people are purer, simpler, more virtuous, more law-abiding, more reverential, more liberty-loving. In view of what has just occurred at Pittsburg and other points, there is peculiar edge, peculiar point given to one of Governor Vance's utterances at the University of North Carolina recently, when he was addressing the teachers attending the Normal School. Said our Chief Magistrate:

"I do not desire to see our popular characteristics change from the agricultural to the manufacturing and mining. I see no real improvement in such a change. There would be more wealth among the few, more poverty among the many, more beautiful cities, and more pauper houses and penitentiaries."

The wild spirit of recklessness—the utter rioting of lawlessness at Baltimore and West Virginia and throughout Western Pennsylvania, speak volumes of the exceeding brittle tenure which holds society together; and of the lava-like foundation upon which Republican institutions are founded. The scenes now witnessed in the land of shoddy goods and wild speculations give a serious blow to any well considered hopes of the stability of our institutions. They speak trumpet-tongued that but few men are capable of self-government, and that when a man's appetites or prosperity or interests are seriously involved he has much of the spirit of the highwayman, and is ready to take by violence and to destroy by way of retaliation. With him, as with the North in its political philosophy, "might makes right," provided that might is on his side. When men behold poverty before them—possibly absolute want, and when they look purely at their own interests, they become violent, vindictive, envious, and are ready to throw law and right to the winds, provided they can secure their ends and injure those against whom they feel resentment because of real or fancied wrongs.

Referring to the scenes in Baltimore, the *Gazette* says:

"There are many of the laboring classes that believe that the strikers are fighting the battle between Labor and Capital, and their hopes are with them. We are far from saying that this is a rational opinion; but, right or wrong, it exists, and it is useless to shut one's eyes to its full significance. The strike does not appear to have been preconcerted on a large scale. It grew from a small beginning and swept on as a flame across inflammable material. It is the existence of this vast amount of inflammable material that is so alarming. The terrible scenes that attended the march of the detachment of the Sixth regiment up Baltimore street do not appear to have been planned. They were spontaneous explosions: at first only rough play. The mob grew violent afterward. When the soldiers began to assemble at their armory the streets were thronged with people who jeered them, knocked their hats off, and jostled them roughly. This was the play of the wild beast before it showed its teeth. When the firing began the fiercest passions broke forth. It is impossible at this moment to get at the full facts, or to look at them with calmness. The air is full of terrible rumors. Where we sit writing this has been the scene of a fierce fight between the soldiers and the mob. The whole street rang with the rattle of firearms, and several men were killed in our sight. The streets are still thronged with excited men."

The powerlessness of the Governors in the face of fierce and unbridled mobs is something remarkable. At almost the first alarm there is a cry for help from the general government. This is alarming. Does it not prove that the "national" idea has got possession of the Northern people, and of those sections of the South that border on the North, and that upon the occasion of tumults and disorders the strong arm of the "National Government" is relied upon for protection and defence? It really does seem that Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, Gov. Carroll, Gov. Hartranft and others have shown great weakness in the face of dangers. Where is the boasted militia—where are the volunteer organizations?

We think the merits of the controversy can be stated in a few words. The strikers have a right to ask for better prices than they are getting. They have a right to decline what is offered. No one will deny this. On the other hand the railroad managers have a right to say what they will pay and whom they will employ. This no one can deny, unless the new and violent and unreasonable doctrine be advanced that labor can compel capital to give it the price demanded and to name the persons to be employed. This sort of doctrine resolves society at once into chaos, gives countenance and patronage to the very worst forms of communism, and inaugurates the reign of brute force and terrorism throughout the world.

It cannot be contended by any thoughtful person that any man or any set of men have any right to interfere with the actions of other men, and to say who shall not work. This enthrones the mob and makes it a tyranny of the worst kind. To interfere with the rights of other men to labor and to live is a crime. To interfere with the business transactions of either an individual or with a company composed of individuals so as to stop or control their operations, is destructive of all law and rights, and is a crime against humanity and civilization. The strong hand of law must be stretched out to repress and punish, and brutality and crime must be suppressed, cost what it may. In this country it can never be admitted without destruction to liberty and property that mobs have any rights, much less the right to destroy, to prevent work, and to control the actions of men.

The whole matter is a shame and a reproach to civilization and to the fine Republicanism which we throw so confidently in the face of Monarchy, and say, "Behold! how beautiful." Monarchy has a new text upon which to write some precious homilies for Republican readers.

THE SOUTH THROUGH YANKEE SPECTACLES.

Even Republicans of the New York *Tribune* stripe—a not very good stripe, it must be confessed—that did all it could to defeat Mr. Tilden, and that sustained the iniquitous and corrupt Eight of the Electoral Commission in their unveneered rascality, begin to see peace and order in the South. It is true that they admit this somewhat reluctantly, and, possibly, would be glad if it were otherwise, but the fact remains that they confess that the South is behaving itself tolerably well, and improvement is manifest from Maryland to Texas. We think that the constitutional policy of the President has done great and signal good, and now that the negroes have learnt how deceptive were Radical promises, and how blind they have been in cooperating with those who robbed and destroyed and made poor their own best friends, the whites, a new impetus has been given to industry, and the result is an increase of production.

There is no denying this. It is patent, and the noblest Munchausen could not possibly fabricate an adverse sensational story. We quote what a staff correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, Mr. Smalley, wrote on July 10th. He made an extended visit through the South, and although incurably Republican has the grace to say the following, which will be seen to be seasoned after the true *Tribune* sort with a gratuitous reference to outrages, raids, brutalities, &c.:

"In spite of Kukluk brutalities, Vicksburg and Coushatta massacres, bull-dozers raids, and the many true reports of outrages, the relations between the races are, as a rule, friendly. The single fact that the South is producing more of her staples than ever proves this, for if there were general hatred, malice, and violence, the labor system would be so disorganized that the productiveness of the country would be seriously impaired. If the negroes now inhabiting any Southern States could be transferred *en masse* and settled in some Northern State, I doubt if the relations between them and the whites there would be as good on the whole as they are now with Southern people. There is really more inherent prejudice in the North against colored people than in the South; and if they were present among us in numbers exceeding those of the white race, the prejudice would be sure to show itself in proscription and in various forms of injustice. In one respect, more than any other, the Southern whites are demonstrating their friendship for their colored fellow-citizens—I mean in supporting schools for colored children by taxes that fall upon themselves. These schools are not as numerous or as good as could be wished, but they give a fair chance to the colored children to get the basis of an education. They are maintained by taxes voted by white Legislatures, and collected in great part from white property-holders, for the blacks own little property."

The Georgia State Convention is in session, and is considering with due deliberation important changes in the organic law of the State. We notice with pleasure that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is at Atlanta, in fine spirits and greatly improved health, the guest of Hon. Robert Toombs, and the recipient of much attention and many courtesies. His rooms have been crowded with members of the Convention, who have called upon the able statesman to pay their respects.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

When the President determined to cut loose from the traditions of his party and to devote himself to the restoration of peace to the country, he no doubt expected vigorous opposition and tireless abuse. When he set in motion those agencies that have been so effective in restoring harmony, contentment, and peace to the South, and gave to the States their rights under the Great Charter of our liberties, he doubtless believed that the intelligent, considerate, just people of the South would approve his measures and defend their wisdom and fairness against all assailants; whilst he must have expected the intensest hostility from those in the North who are for fanning forever the fierce flames of sectionalism, and who are eternal sowers of the dragon's teeth of discord and phrensy. As to the former expectation, with but few exceptions, the President has not miscalculated. The best, truest, most intelligent people of the South commend him for his high Constitutional course, and are ready to sustain him against all "factious opposition," and to help him overcome the bitter abuse and assaults of the Blaine-Wade faction.

In regard to the combinations that will be formed against him, there is but little doubt that a very persistent and united effort will be made to break down his Administration by all Republicans who have lost a place, or who are disappointed or dissatisfied. The Civil Service order is just the kind of policy calculated to weld together all the hostile fragments, and to unify them under the leadership of aggressive, ambitious, unscrupulous leaders like Morton, Blaine, Butler and a dozen other bulldozers. We may expect a bold, violent onslaught upon both the Constitutional policy and the Civil Service order when Congress meets.

The New York *Times* is confessedly the greatest Republican paper in the land. It has not been sustaining the President with much enthusiasm or singleness of purpose. Indeed, it has more frequently opposed than favored his policy. It has, however, recently given some good advice and has expressed some wise reflections which the President might do well to consider. We quote a suggestive paragraph:

"The task he has undertaken in reference to the civil service is more formidable than that which he undertook in the South. To a large extent he was in the latter work master of the situation. A simple order destroyed one condition of affairs and inaugurated another. No such ready solution of difficulties is possible in the enforcement of civil service reform. The system he upsets has foundations deep in the traditions of parties and in the prejudices and self-interest of politicians. The system he puts in its place appeals to other ideas of duty and to influences not usually felt in politics. The opposition he must expect to encounter is organized, bold, aggressive, unscrupulous. If he triumph over it he will do so with the help of the business intelligence and the moral principle of the country."

It encourages him with the assurance that though the opposition will be great success is not impossible. It shows how the elements that enter into the opposition—we suppose it means the Blaines, Butlers *et id omne genus*—are enthusiastic and demonstrative; whilst those who sympathize with him in his reform movement are quiet and undemonstrative, and are not professional politicians. The President has a difficult role to perform. Thorough honesty of purpose, straight-forward action, being "his own interpreter," as the *Times* says, without the aid of any superserviceable intermediaries—this course will finally bring blessings to the country and give success to his reformatary theories and purposes. But we may well anticipate stormy debates and uncompromising assaults upon his policy from the Radicals of the Northern States.

The Late Visit of the Charlotte Grays.

The Charlotte *Observer*, alluding to the return of the Grays, from their late visit to this city, says: "We have never known a party of excursionists so enthusiastic in expressions of delight with their trip. They are loud and earnest in praise of the treatment which they received at the hands of the citizen soldiery of Wilmington and of the citizens at large. Nothing whatever was left undone that could conduce to the pleasure of their visit. They were taken in hand and made entirely at home; they were not allowed to want anything, nor were they allowed to pay for anything. The character of the place for open-handed hospitality—a character which it bears wherever it has been heard of—was never better sustained than in this instance."

Changes in Signal Office.

Sergeant Robert Seyboth, who has so long been in charge of the Signal office at this place, has been transferred to the office at Smithville, and Mr. — Ross assumes control of the office here. Mr. Seyboth is an experienced, attentive and faithful officer, and his many friends here, while regretting his removal to another field of duty, will be glad to learn that his new station is to be at Smithville, where his important services can still be exercised for the benefit of the commercial interests of our port.

WHATEVER THE GRIEVANCE, RIOTING MUST BE STOPPED.

No sane man would justify this: A clerk in a store has a family and his salary is to be reduced. His employer tells him that owing to the extreme prostration of trade he is unable or unwilling to continue to pay him his old salary, but must cut it down ten per cent. The clerk tells him—what? That he will not work for that sum, but will seek other service? No. But he says, if you do not continue to pay me what you have been paying, I will shut up your store, and if you say anything I will burn it down besides, and all it contains. Furthermore, let me assure you, if you undertake to employ any one else, he shall not work for you, and if he does I will beat him, and if he resists I will kill him. Will any sane man uphold him in such a course? Suppose all persons were to act upon that plan of violence, what would become of society, of property, of prosperity? All would perish together, for it would end traffic of every kind, and give a death blow to every industry and every enterprise.

Does not this represent fairly the action of the strikers in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other States? We are not saying it is wise or generous or kind in the railroad managers to act as they do. We are not urging that the railroad corporations are actuated by high and benevolent feelings towards the operatives. That is one question, and the right of railroad hands to burn and murder and rob is another question. No one can deny the right to the railroad managers to *fix* their own prices, and no one can question the right of the employes *to decline*. Nor can any one justify the employes when they resort to violence and the torch.

But these questions may be considered hereafter. They will be considered by every paper and every reflecting mind. At present the great question is to put down violence; to set the wheels of commerce in motion, that panics and ruin and starvation may not follow.

Vicious men live in every community. There is no city that does not contain combustible elements. How much sympathy can there be between honest labor and such elements? None whatever. And yet, bad, designing, reckless men fan the flames of discontent until a wild conflagration ensues. When strikers begin their work then the thieves and scoundrels creep out of their dens and begin their devilish work of burning and plundering. Men of reflection and character—men of families, especially, should consider these things. That moment they either countenance, aid or abet violent agencies, that moment they help turn loose the elements of discord and destruction. Communism in France has never failed to reap a harvest of suffering and death. Every good man should shun all men who would disorganize society and set going the demons of robbery and strife. Every good citizen should stand by the laws, for upon their faithful execution depend happiness, peace, prosperity, even life itself.

The fires have been ignited. Lawlessness is striving to rule and destroy. A sound public sentiment must sustain those who endeavor to suppress the rebellion and restore order to the country. Nothing short of this will answer for the great and terrible crisis. It is simply necessary to use the most summary means promptly and energetically. Only such a course will secure ultimate safety and quell the raging storm. The longer the riots continue the more serious the consequences will be to the whole country.

Lively Times in Pender.

We hear that there are exciting times in Pender over the matter of locating the county site, the election to decide which takes place on the first Thursday in August. A portion of the people want it removed to Burgaw, another portion wish it to remain at South Washington, and some desire it fixed at other points. The opposing factions are holding meetings almost daily and they are generally of the most exciting character. James Heaton, late Superior Court Clerk of this county, is taking an active part in the canvass in the interest of South Washington. Several fights have occurred at these meetings, and it is reported by parties from the "seat of war" that Mr. Heaton has found himself in a tight place on more than one occasion.

G. L. Mabson is reported to have been speechifying in the interest of South Washington, but he was in the city yesterday, having probably retired from the field.

From Hornellsville.

[Special to Richmond Enquirer.]

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 24.

The first train since Friday left this morning at 7 A. M., guarded by the Twenty-third Regiment, with One Hundred and Tenth Battalion on board for Elmira. Sharpshooters were placed on the engine at about two miles out. A switch on the main track was misplaced and spiked.

WASHINGTON.

Emissaries of the Commune in Washington—Some of Them Reported Coming South—The Cabinet Considering the Strikes—Dispatches from Gen. Hancock—Naval Matters—Col. Pinkney Rollins Named as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

There are emissaries of the Commune here, and they are reported as having gone further South. The detectives here attribute the foolish demonstration at Louisville to these machinations.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day at noon, and lasted until after two o'clock. It was called for the purpose of keeping the administration officially advised of the strikers' operations in the different parts of the country, so that the President might take some immediate action if necessary. A number of dispatches were read and thoroughly discussed by the Cabinet. One from Gen. Hancock reported everything in Philadelphia quiet and under control. He said that in his opinion it was not the lull before the storm, but the breaking up. The dispatches generally report affairs more quiet and peaceable, and it was ordered that no further action be taken by the Government at present. It is noticed, however, that emanations from the Cabinet give the situation an over-cheerful look.

Admiral Tranchard has taken command of the fleet of the Navy Yard, with his flag on the Swatarra.

Col. Pinkney Rollins, of North Carolina, and late Collector of Internal Revenue of that State, has been tendered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the first of October. Col. Rollins was consolidated out of his office as collector.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Labor Meeting at St. Louis—Speeches and Resolutions—Intense Excitement at Scranton, Pa.—Stopping Mail and Passenger Cars—Streets Thronged with Strikers—The Situation at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, Elizabeth, N. J., Louisville, New York, Syracuse, Patterson, N. J., Reading, Pa., &c.—The Strike Extended to the Texas Pacific Railroad—State of Affairs in New York—Scarcity of Provisions, &c.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

At a labor meeting last night one speaker said they had 7,000 stands of arms in their possession, at which there were cries of "Let us have them!" and "We will use them!" And another speaker charged the bloodshedding at Baltimore and Pittsburg upon the President of the United States. He sent an army into their midst to put down men struggling for their rights. A series of resolutions, framed by the Executive committee of the Workingmen's party of the United States, were adopted, declaring that they will not hold themselves responsible for any acts of violence that may be committed, but will do all in their power to assist in keeping order and preventing violence. Their motto is death to all thieves, incendiaries and murderers. They recommend a general strike of all branches of industry, for eight hours for a day's work, and call upon the Legislature for the enactment of an eight-hour law.

After the meeting adjourned a procession was formed, which, after marching through a number of streets, crossed the river to East St. Louis, where a number of speeches were made.

SCRANTON, PA., July 25.

The excitement here is intense. All trains on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western road have been stopped. When the mail train from Binghamton for New York arrived, at 9:50 this morning, two passenger cars were detached by the strikers, who said nothing but the mail should run. Superintendent Halstead said the mail car would not run unless the passenger cars were also permitted to run. This made the strikers very indignant. The Superintendent was firm, however, and the mails were taken from the car, which was promptly switched off on a siding. The strikers telegraphed at once to the State authorities that the Company refused to run the mail, and that they would run it if necessary and furnish the firemen and engine. A dispatch to the same effect was sent to the post office authorities at Washington.

The streets are thronged with men from the mines, railroads and iron mills.

BALTIMORE, July 25—11 A. M.

All is quiet in the city this morning. Passenger trains over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the Northern Central, and Baltimore & Potomac, are moving with regularity. On the Baltimore & Ohio the passenger trains are running to Washington and the West. The regular passenger train, which left Camden station yesterday morning for Cincinnati, arrived safely.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

All quiet at the West Philadelphia Depot this morning, and no trouble is anticipated. Passengers trains are moving promptly, and some freight is being sent to New York, but none to the West.

At the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad the same quietness prevails. The rails which were torn up in the vicinity of Reading have been relaid, and trains are moving this morning on schedule time. Three left this morning, only a little behind time, and the regular trains left that city for Baltimore this morning.

NEW YORK, July 25.

President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western road, has issued the following:

"Owing to the unsettled condition of transportation the coal sale of 110,000 tons, advertised for this day, is indefinitely postponed."

President Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, notifies the public that the coal sale advertised to-day will not take place, for the same reason as given by President Sloan.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.

No through trains have passed here from Easton, and the mails have been delayed for the first time since the trouble began.

ALBANY, July 25.

Gen. Carr telegraphs that all is quiet at West Albany. The troops are in possession of the round and freight houses. Freight can be sent without any trouble. Everything in the city is quiet and no further disorder is apprehended here. The Governor says that his dispatches from all parts of the State are satisfactory, and he expresses the opinion that the strike is now entirely under control.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.

The excitement is great. Business seems suspended, citizens are organizing, and laborers are gathering to the number of several thousand. At 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad office, but it failed.

OSWEGO, July 25.

The Erie train, which was thrown from the track near Oswego this morning, consisted of a baggage car, two passenger coaches and one sleeper. It was detached and partly overturned.

HORNELLSVILLE, July 25.

At 8 o'clock this morning train No. 8 was started East with a guard on board and an engine ahead and behind. No full trains have moved West since the strike commenced.

At 11:30 a private conference was held between Superintendent Bowen and Assistant Receiver Sherman, on the part of the Erie, and Hon. Horace Bemis and M. W. Hawley, counsel for the disaffected men. No definite result was reached, though the counsel claim to have hopes of a peaceful and honorable settlement. A meeting of the strikers is to be held this afternoon to take some action in the matter. Otherwise nothing has been doing and everything is quiet.

NEW YORK, July 25.

There were no mails from Pittsburg to-day.

All the troops are in their armories in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The employes of the Brooklyn City Railroads, on the Green Point line, made an unsuccessful attempt to strike to-day. The police say the affair fell through.

President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad Company, said to-day that trains along their road were all stopped by strikers. No violent demonstrations had, however, yet been made, nor were any expected.

The passenger train from Scranton this morning, for New York, was stopped by the strikers. Measures are now being taken by the Company to procure the necessary aid to move their trains through. The engineers on the road have not yet struck, and Mr. Sloan thinks matters may be fixed up amicably yet.

SYRACUSE, July 25th.

At East Syracuse, this forenoon, passenger trains were stopped by the strikers, but, afterwards, were allowed to start. Mail cars had been placed at the rear of the train, and as the other cars could not be detained without interfering with the mails, the trains were allowed to pass on.

An effort to cause a general strike at Syracuse this morning was not successful. The local authorities have perfected a strong organization to repress any outbreak.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., July 25.

A great Western Railroad train, ordered to Canada with Southern passengers, was taken possession of by the strikers at 1 o'clock this morning, and had to go back to the Air Line Depot. The strikers positively refuse to let the express train, which has many passengers, move East.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 25.

The striking silk weavers here are becoming demonstrative. A non-striker was badly hurt this morning by one man and two women. Warrants have been issued for their arrest. The strikers are mostly French and Germans, pervaded by communism. An uneasy feeling prevails here, but the authorities are firm and determined.

GALVESTON, July 25.

Special dispatches to the *News* from Marshall and Dallas report a strike on the Texas Pacific Railroad.

ALBANY, July 25.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation reciting the law which punishes with ten years' imprisonment, and one thousand dollars fine, for any kind of tampering with railroad trains or tracks. He offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of every such offender.

READING, Pa., July 25.

U. S. troops, with four pieces of artillery, are guarding the depot and other railroad property. The road has been repaired here.

RUDENRIED, PA., July 25.

The Beaver Brook mines have conformed to the demands of the miners, who struck yesterday, and the men have resumed work. It is believed their success will encourage other miners in the vicinity to follow them.

HARRISBURG, July 25.

The freight trains on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna railroad stopped this forenoon. Passenger travel is uninterrupted.

NEW YORK, July 25.

The extension of the strike to the New Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lacawana & Western railroads, causes great inconvenience to many persons who do business here and reside along the line of these roads.

The interest in the great strike appears to increase rather than decrease throughout the city. The matter has now assumed proportions which seem likely to affect every man in a greater or less degree, and has become the one question of the hour, which is discussed in all places of public resort. There is a very general conviction in New York that the police and military authorities are quite strong enough to quell any attempt to repeat disorders in this city which have been attended with such disastrous consequences elsewhere. Especial reliance is placed upon the police force, which has on several previous occasions proved its temper and its courage.

The interruption of railroad communication has seriously affected the provision market. In a few days, if the condition of affairs does not improve, New York will be without meat, and our citizens will be compelled involuntarily to adopt a vegetarian diet. There is as yet no advance in the retail prices of meat, but retail dealers are already beginning to suffer, as wholesale dealers have advanced their prices. An abundant supply of meat can be shipped to this city within twenty-four hours of the resumption of traffic upon the railroads. There is a very large supply of butter in the market, although there is a scarcity of the very finest grades, and there is an abundance of dried meats for future consumption. Other branches of business are of course affected by the failure of transportation. The grocery, metal, hide, leather and wool trades, and all produce markets are suffering. The general stagnation of business is plainly proved by the appearance of Broadway, which to-day is comparatively quiet and empty.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.

The laboring men of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are not included in the number whose wages were raised yesterday. They have quit work, and so have the moulders and workmen generally.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The day closes with little or no progress in subduing the strike, but without turbulance except at Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago.

Pender Items.

A barbecue and ratification meeting was held at Burgaw Saturday. The rival factions were addressed by Geo. W. Price, Jr., and James Heaton. Heaton is said to have charged the Burgaw faction with offering him money to canvass the county in favor of that point as the county site. Among other features of this meeting a South Washington banner was unfurled.

A correspondent at Point Caswell writes "In accordance with the call for a county convention made at Point Caswell, by a county meeting at that place held July the 5th, a large number of citizens turned out and a very enthusiastic convention was held. Dr. J. F. Simpson explained why the location of the county site was placed on the railroad. After the discussion, it was unanimously agreed that we, the free and independent voters of Pender county, would vote for Long Creek as a permanent county seat."

Meat Becoming Scarce in New York.

[Special to Richmond Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, July 24.

Owing to the non-arrival of cattle trains meat is becoming very scarce here, and butchers are notifying customers that they will be unable to supply them after to-morrow, unless the blockade is broken. G. K.

Strike in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, July 24.

The moulders, some forty in number, in the Howe Sewing Machine Factory, struck to-day, and it is expected that other workmen in the shops will follow their example.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Wadesboro *Herald*: Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the county for several days past, considerable damage having been done to fences, bridges, roads, mills, &c. —— Grapes of all kinds will be unusually abundant this season. —— The health of the county is good—"alarmingly so," one doctor tells us, and another talks of opening a singing school!

— Raleigh *News*: Ten lien bonds were probated and registered yesterday. —— There is now a lull in the fight between Young and Nicholls. The latter gentleman says he will ultimately win the fight. Both are now here. —— There seems to be small hope that the necessary $2,000 subscription will be raised to bring the wire of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company through this city.

— Hickory *Press*: The Catawba High School, at Newton, opened last Monday with thirty-one students. This is the best showing for the first day in several years. —— We want some good man in Catawba county to show his head for the next Legislature who is not afraid to make war against dogs. —— Mr. Thos. Long, of Catawba station, has a field of ten acres planted in tobacco, and it is growing nicely.

— Danbury *Reporter*: The effort to establish in Danbury a school of character and high order promises to become a success. —— There is an unusual amount of sickness in the surrounding country, mostly of a billious character. —— James K. Smith, residing eight or ten miles from Danbury, was arrested here last Tuesday, on a requisition from the Governor of Virginia. Smith is charged with shooting a man named William Joyce, at Patrick Court House, nearly two years ago.

— Sarah E. Johnson, aged 16, who killed her child in June last in Iredell county, has been found guilty, and has been sentenced to be hanged on November 29th. The Charlotte *Observer* says: "The case of Frank W. Houston, the reputed father of the child, and accessory to the crime, is now being tried. The girl, Sarah Johnson, who is the chief witness against him, testifies that she committed the crime at his instance, he having by threats, &c., urged her to the commission of the deed."

— Warrenton *Gazette*: Mr. Larkin Overby, superintendent of Col. Heck's place near Warrenton, had shipped up to last Tuesday night sixteen hundred crates of peaches, which netted him $1 80 per crate. He thinks his orchard will furnish four thousand crates. —— A few days since the dogs killed nine sheep for Mr. Theo. Stallings, and completely scattered his flock. But then, the dogs are more valuable than mutton and wool. —— Some two weeks since, Mr. Priestly Rooker burnt up between three and four thousand pounds of tobacco while trying to "dry it out."

— Rockingham *Spirit*: We understand that Eli Gibson, Esq., of Williamson's township, in this county, made 140 bushels of wheat on four acres of ground. Two of the acres yielded 100 bushels—50 bushels to the acre. —— Little Willie Morgan, aged about four years, son of John Morgan, Esq., Superintendent of Great Falls Factory, fell from a carriage somewhere on the road between Lumberton and Fayetteville on Monday of last week and was run over, badly crushing one of the little fellow's thighs. —— A white man by the name of Stephens, or Stephenson, a resident of Williamson's township, in this county, was lodged in jail at this place last week, charged with attempting to violate the person of his step-daughter, only eight years old.

— Raleigh *News*: Few people are aware of the growth of the peach business along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. We are informed for the past two weeks the shipments on that road have averaged 1,500 crates per day. —— Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church, delivered an address before the Normal school at Greensboro, on Friday, on "The relation between Science and Religion." It is spoken of in very high terms and made a deep impression on his audience. The venerable Bishop is now in his 78th year. —— The next instalment of young shad will be placed in Tar river, Contentnea creek and Northeast river. —— Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, pastor of Christ (Episcopal) Church, in this city, who recently went to Baltimore for medical treatment, in obedience to the advice of his physician has gone on a voyage to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

— Oxford *Free Lance*: The Raleigh Conference of the Methodist Church South, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, D. D., Presiding Elder, meets at Henderson this year, commencing Thursday next, July 26th. —— Mr. Cooke, the Register, is busily engaged in the courthouse with fourteen assistants, preparing the tax lists for the Sheriff. The job will cost the county something near one thousand dollars, each party being paid three dollars per day. —— On Sunday afternoon last a terrible hail storm passed over the northern portion of the county, causing great destruction to the growing crops of corn and tobacco. The line of the storm embraced portions of Warren, inflicting similar injuries. —— The Baptist Flat River Association convenes this year with the church at Mill Creek, Person county, commencing on Tuesday, August 14th.

— Hendersonville *Courier*: Henderson county produces this year nearly 20,000 bushels of wheat, and not a merchant mill in the county. Where is the man who wants to make money? —— The Rev. D. B. Nelson killed a very large rattlesnake on Wednesday last while returning from Brevard. —— We are pleased to learn that Collector Mott has decided to retain Mr. George Williams, of Asheville, as deputy collector for the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, and Madison. —— Hendersonville is the county seat of the county of Henderson, and is one of the prettiest and most picturesque little towns in Western North Carolina. It is pleasantly situated in a lovely valley, and is completely encircled by the mountain peaks of the Blue Ridge and Balsam ranges. It is located directly on the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, and is only eighteen miles from Lynn, the present terminus of the road, where close connection is made by Clemmons' line of stages, with this and all intermediate points. It is within three miles of Flat Rock, the garden spot of Western North Carolina, noted throughout the South for its elegant summer residences and beautiful and picturesque mountain scenery.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. D. N. Phifer, an old and experienced miner, exhibited at the *Observer* office yesterday morning some unusually striking specimens of copper, silver and gold ores, which were taken from the lands of Mr. J. A. Elliott, on Sugar creek, near Stewart's mill, about six miles from Charlotte. —— The 300,000 fish which the Department of Agriculture has purchased, will be placed in the three great streams of the State—the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Catawba. Another instalment was to have arrived in Raleigh yesterday afternoon, and these will be put in the Haw, which is one of the tributaries of the Cape Fear. —— Intelligence has been received here that the pioneer emigrants of the Catholic colony, which is to locate in Transylvania county, have arrived at Spartanburg, and gone on to Transylvania. —— Yesterday morning Mr. J. H. Hales killed a mad dog on B street. —— Mr. F. W. Gordon, auditor of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately. —— A gentleman connected with the mining business in this section, informs us that he has received letters from a representative of an English mining company who is now in this country prospecting with a view of investing.