

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like W. H. B. and amounts like \$1.00, \$0.50.

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EX GOVERNOR MOSES IN JAIL.

The Democrats are bringing the thieves and bunners in South Carolina to trial. Ex-Governor Moses tried to abscond, but he was overhauled, and brought before Justice Marshall at Columbia. He could not give bail for \$10,000, and is now in jail with a man named Lee. A. O. Jones, former clerk of the Radical House, and ex-Senator Montgomery, President pro tem of the Radical Senate, have been arrested. R. H. Gleaves, colored, ex-Lieutenant Governor, has given leg bail. Frand, fraud are the charges.

LET REASON CONTROL.

Mankind always sympathizes with those in distress. The history of our country shows that when ever a calamity overtakes a community and there is human suffering, the communities not afflicted stand ready to help. That there is wide-spread suffering among several classes in portions of the North is plain, and that the people should sympathize and help appear equally plain. If proper appeals are made we cannot believe that they will be unheeded. That the grievances of the laboring classes, in many instances, are only too well founded, it is useless to deny; but the means adopted cannot as certainly secure the desired relief. When the strikers first took their position they were only exercising a right that belongs to them and to all men—the right to complain, the right to ask for an increase of wages, the right to refuse to work at the reduced pay. Thus far they exercised their right as citizens, and the whole country would have sympathized with their complaints if they had stopped here. But in a brief time the work of aggression began, and then followed the destruction of property, the wildest scenes of dismay and havoc, culminating finally in fearful collisions and death. Over two hundred persons are known to have been killed and wounded in the several riots that have thus far occurred, and in Pittsburgh and vicinity alone the destruction of property amounts to over eleven million dollars. The damage to the trading interests of the country is incalculable, and already provisions in some of the cities are beginning to advance. This last item will but increase the sufferings of the poor.

Passion appears to be master of the situation. But this should not be allowed. Men should exercise their reason and judgment. They must know, if they will only reflect, that the wild scenes of disorder now progressing throughout the North can only result in disaster to all classes and conditions of men, and to all sections of our common country. Let reason resume its sway. Let men think calmly and justly. Let law and order and peace take the place of anarchy and strife and bloodshed. It is quite certain that the strike has become a mob—a mob, too, animated by the worst passions and the most pitiless proscriptio. In Louisville, the Communists, not satisfied with wreaking their vengeance on the officers against whom they cherished hostile feelings, went into the streets upon which stand the private residences of the wealthy, and rocked and battered them. What spirit is this but the spirit of anarchy—the spirit of demonism—the spirit of those communistic devils that made the streets of Paris run with blood? All this is wrong, is horrible, as every reasonable, just man

THE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1877. NO. 40.

most admit. Such outrages never made a wrong a right, and never redressed grievances. The New York Herald says: "We wish to call the attention of honest and respectable working men to an important distinction which it does not become them to overlook. It is one thing to sympathize with a strike and wish the strikers success; it is quite another and a very different thing to wish success to a mob or to men who engage in lawless actions. An orderly strike may deserve the sympathy of a whole community. We believe if the men who have struck work had contented themselves with this, and with a presentation of their grievances to the public and to the stockholders of the companies they could have carried the sympathy of the country with them, and undoubtedly public opinion would in such case have been inclined to force the railroad managers to come to some amicable arrangement with their people. This is well worth pondering. We quote a suggestive paragraph which we commend to our readers, from another New York paper, thus: "The workmen of the country will be naturally moved to sympathize with the laborer in what they regard as his efforts to secure a fair wage, but no class can less afford than the workingmen to drift into sympathy with rioters and transgressors of the law. No matter how strongly workmen in other occupations may have approved the position of the employes of the railroad corporations when they first struck, all such fellow-feeling ought now to be set aside. The moment mob violence and insurrection became elements in the controversy, the question ceased to be one between capital and labor and became one between law and anarchy."

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES.

There is scarcely any doubt that the reduction in the wages of most of the employes of the Northern roads has been very considerable, enough to make their pay less, in some instances, than the cost of living. Some months ago the pay of the hands on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was reduced seventy-five cents a day. According to a telegram in the N. Y. Herald: "The employes throughout the country claim that not long since their wages were reduced from \$3 25 and \$3 to \$1 75 and \$1 50, which they regard as a starvation wage, but that now, in addition to the proposed reduction of ten per cent., they are not allowed to make but fifteen days in a month. This they say, will not furnish them with the bare means of subsistence. For example, fifteen days at \$1 25 per day is \$18 75; board is, at the lowest estimate, 25 cents per meal; thirty days at 75 cents is \$22 50; this brings them in debt \$2 25 per month for their board. They also claim that the company will find it an uphill job to find men to fill the places of the present employes, and loss thousands of dollars by employing inexperienced hands. The employes in the city say that the first cut was made on their wages in 1876. They had then had a quarter of a day deducted from their pay, on a basis that they previously occupied a day and a quarter, and a similar reduction equal to twenty per cent. made in all cases. On Sunday they had been allowed a half day's extra pay, which had now been deducted. The quarter of a day allowed them at the depot when called and not sent out was also struck from their pay, which at that time was \$2 25 per day. The reduction of wages to \$1 75 and \$1 50 per day and a bonus of twenty-five cents per day for every other month. They now receive \$2 90 per day and conductors \$3 25. While neither of the latter classes of employes have sympathized with the movement and lent it all the aid they could."

A NOBLE GOVERNOR IN A HORN.

If there ever was a hero in the strife it is the present Governor of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft. He has crowned himself with never-fading laurels. When the Rebellion began in his State—which contains more downright wickedness and rascality in its borders than any other day of the thirty-eight—the Governor of the Buck-tails was way out in Wyoming. His representative—the Governor pro tempore—began at once the work of subjugation, but the fiery rebels would not down at his bidding. Reading of riot-acts, proclamations, throwing of turf, nor the hurling of stones, served to quell the tumult or dislodge the rebellious boys in the sour-apple-trees. We quote from the Richmond Dispatch: "Militia and volunteer soldiers, with the spirit of Penn. looting in their hearts, went forth to meet the strikers and to do us die. The mob and the goodly resulted variously in different cases. The comely and well-fed soldiers, in some cases, ran in others, dodged, and in others, surrendered. They had no idea of imperilling their lives and an impulsive dash, but put themselves where the danger would be as mild as convenient, and took care that it was not defied. The mob took care of some that were in the most exposed places. Others were anxious lest their pacific dispositions should be misinterpreted, and hurried forward messages inviting the strikers to come and take possession of the place, they were invited to surrender. Indeed, the mob moved so slow that there was more time for expectation than they could endure, and they inconveniently fled up the river, seeking ever, wherever possible, a bush to hide themselves under. Never before were such deeds of bravery, such heroic displays witnessed. It rivalled all the wars of all the ages. The Governor de facto was still at Creston, Wyoming. The news of the increasing rebellion smote his ears and troubled his heart. He at once

gathered in the situation. His mighty glass swept the field, and his military genius was equal to the crisis. In a trice a message of anguish and agony, filled with lightning speed to Washington. The aid of the Federal Government is invoked, and not in vain, and still the rebellion kept on gaining momentum at every turn. We again quote from the Dispatch: "But Gov. Hartranft is fairly aroused. Evidently, after the electric message from Creston, he put off eastwardly, hurrying toward Delaware and distressed Pennsylvania. He could not contain himself. At Ogalla, Nebraska, still on the 28d, he passed an instant and sped the following message to the President: "I repeat my application. Hourly the situation is growing worse and spreading all over the State. The whole country will soon be in anarchy and revolution unless you can save it by prompt action. JOHN F. HARTRANFT."

THE FIELD SURVEYED—WHAT IT OWES.

The Northern rebellion is already having a decided influence on the business prosperity of the country. In all the cities trade is very greatly affected. In St. Louis merchants are closing their stores, whilst in Chicago and other cities trade is almost at a stand-still. There is a feeling of uneasiness pervading all business circles throughout the great North. People are afraid to ship, not knowing what will become of their goods. Public carriers are not responsible for the destruction or appropriation of property by the common enemy, and goods lost in transit would be lost to the owners and shippers forever. Provisions are becoming scarce at some points on account of the stoppage of freight cars. At Pittsburgh, the scene of so much diabolism and waste of property and loss of life, there is not more than a ten days supply of provisions, and bread riots are already imminent. In Baltimore and Philadelphia flour is advancing, and the butchers of New York say they cannot supply fresh meat much longer. In a word, every branch of industry is being seriously affected, and if the reign of communism continues many days longer there will be inflicted such a blow upon the recuperative energies of the country that a year hence will not see as much advance towards prosperous times as marked the days just preceding the first outbreak of the shameful rebellion. If it should cease at once it would require months to place the country at large on as good a basis as it was ten days ago, whilst Pittsburgh, and possibly other sections, would not regain its former prosperous condition and the millions destroyed by a senseless, infuriated mob, in many years to come. It is a great mistake that the honest laborers have made who participated in the strike. They have not only inflicted great loss upon the country generally, but they have especially afflicted the laboring classes. We avail ourselves of a very striking presentation of the case in the New York World. Surely, when intelligent men of all classes consider the facts embodied in the following paragraph they will pause and ponder: "By the census of 1870, the employes of all the railways in the country, exclusive of clerks and officials, numbered 154,671 men. In the nine States which have so far been more or less affected by the pending strike they numbered 88,084. These are the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. The day laborers in those nine States then amounted to 663,414 men. If we add to the day

laborers the conductors, the draymen and the laborers employed in various trades, we find this number swelled to 669,590. If, therefore, all the railway employes in the nine States mentioned were now out on "strike" every man of them would be footing troubles and losses upon nearly eight other workmen as respectable as himself in order to accomplish a purpose of his own. And this without taking into account skilled artists and mechanics, men employed in agriculture, by express and steamship companies, storekeepers and others connected with the shipping interests, all of whom are necessarily and unfavorably affected by the protracted blockade of the great arteries of internal communication. Upon a moderate estimate, giving to each man of these various classes an average of four persons dependent upon him, we have a total of at least 3,000,000 persons in the nine States mentioned whose lives are interfered with every day the strike lasts in order to accomplish the purpose of a mob of the 88,084 railway employes. It is no means very general, unless, perhaps, in West Virginia—but of really less than half that number."

Shrewd, sensible men of fair sense and ordinary human feelings will not contribute to swell the flood of destruction that is sweeping over the land, and conspire to visit so much of unnecessary and incalculable injury upon so many hapless beings. Three million of laboring persons are feeling daily the sad effects brought upon them by the action of a comparatively few. But there is another view. There is a law that compels municipal corporations to pay all well ascertained damages laid on property owners by mobs. During the war there were draft riots in New York city that caused much destruction and injury to property. Up to this time nearly \$2,000,000 damages have been paid to the owners. The tax-payers generally were assessed so much to indemnify the losers. Every class had to bear its proportionate burden of the two million dollars damage. It cost them that sum, in addition to the usual taxes, to uphold the peace, order and law of the city. The New York Journal of Commerce remarks: "Some laws are so loosely worded that a coach and six could be driven through them, as it has been said, but the statute of 1865 for the compensation of sufferers from mob- or riot-acts has stood the test of twenty years, and has every time been complete protection for legitimate claimants under it. It is only necessary that the owners of property injured shall have used reasonable diligence to protect it, and notified the authorities of any threats or attempts made to destroy it, and the liability of the city or county for all damages is then established and complete. The aggrieved property holder also has remedies in damages against any public officer who, after notice, refuses to perform his duty for the defence of the property threatened against every person engaged in the riot."

But New York is not the only city that has a penalty for mob law. The railroad companies are not without redress. It is a mistake to suppose that they cannot recover damages in many cities in which they own property. In Pittsburgh, Louisville, and all the other places in which railroad property has been destroyed, Baltimore excepted, the law against mobs will bring them indemnity, too. So when a savage mob, filled with wild agrarianism—filled with the Satanic communism of Paris, makes war upon railroad corporations, and burns and destroys their property, they are adding to the already great burdens of the poorer classes of property owners. The World makes a consolation of this sort: "Assuming that the property destroyed by the rebels and thieves at Pittsburgh belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company amounts to \$4,500,000—probably an under-estimate—allevy of \$2 61 in the hundred dollars must be made upon all taxable property in the city to pay the damages. This puts the population at 140,000. The assessed valuation is \$173,000,000. The tax will be increased therefore, and it will be burdensome upon the poorer classes. Suppose the tax was to be levied equally: that is to say, suppose the tax was to be distributed pro capite, then every man, woman and child in Pittsburgh would have to pay the sum of \$32.15 just to make good the loss wantonly and wickedly inflicted upon one railroad alone by the mob. The total loss incurred by the acts of the rioters is estimated at eleven million dollars. The Baltimore American, referring to the law of damages, says: "The law of Pennsylvania relating to the recovery of damages from the corporations of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, when property has been destroyed by a mob, seems to be exceedingly comprehensive in its provisions, and free from the limitations and restrictions which makes it exceedingly difficult to maintain such an action in Maryland. So the tendency of riots and strikes is to make the poor poorer, and to increase general suffering. What folly, what madness, what cruelty there is

in such unwarranted and violent actions. There is another view, and it is equally lamentable. Indeed, we are constrained to say it is the worst feature of the whole shameless business. It is surely very awful to know that hundreds of men, in full health, have been stricken down by bullets and weapons of destruction, and hurried into eternity. It is awful to read of hissing flames and falling buildings, of men and women writhing in death agony upon the streets, of men perishing in the flames, and of starving thousands. It is a horrid thought to know that women and children have been struck down by hunger or by violence. All this is terrible. But when we look upon the false strata of American society and behold the bad passions at work; the wild spirit of lawlessness; the enmities, the jealousies, the enviousness against the more successful and prosperous; the readiness to resort to any and every means of destruction; the willingness to drag all men to a common level of suffering and poverty; the maddened, devilish, communistic mania that would make all property the common property of vagabonds, thieves, scoundrels, murderers, house-burners, idlers and drones; the heartlessness of human-getting; the utter ignoring of human and divine laws; the decay of public virtue; the lowering of the standard of honesty among men; the wild scramble for gold; the corrupt means resorted to in order to acquire wealth; the soullessness of corporations; the want of public decency; the destruction of popular integrity; the mad rush for office; the condoning of great offences—these and other enormous ills are enough to bring pain to every virtuous mind and despair to every anxious heart. It is a sad picture, but it is not overdrawn.

The right-thinking portion of the people always sympathize with honest labor when oppressed or suffering. The man whose heart is so frigid, so callous, that it will not thro a responsive echo to the calls of distress, is a man whose society should be shunned, and he should be banished and marked with the curse of Cain. The honest toilers may rest assured that the people whose brains and hearts are right sympathize with them in all privations and distress. But sympathy with wrongs will not rectify the grievous errors into which the strikers have been betrayed, nor restore peace and order to a country now overrun by marauders and incendiaries. The channels of trade must be re-opened or great and widespread suffering will follow as sure as the sun-shines. If the working-men did but know it, unless this is done their families must suffer soon, whether they are suffering now or not. If the sections cannot have the usual means of inter-communication—if the bread and bacon of the West are cut off from the Atlantic States, there will be untold suffering and unimagined horrors. It becomes the duty of every good man, in view of the great calamity and national shame, to use his best influences in behalf of right views, and proper feeling, the preservation of the public peace and the vindication of the law. There can be no greater mistake than for poor men to think that only the rich can suffer from the reign of mob law. The chief sufferers are the laboring classes. It is mainly to enforce this idea that we have written.

Possibly the following table will throw light upon the present unhappy state of affairs, and relieve the railroads to some extent of public censure. At any rate the figures show that the depreciation in the price of railroad stocks is very great. The heavy deterioration in receipts doubtless has caused the immense shrinkage in values, and necessitated a reduction in salaries. It will be wise to increase the rates of transportation that there may be an increase in the pay of employes. But here are the figures:

Table showing stock prices for various railroads like Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central, Philadelphia & Reading, etc., with columns for 1876, 1877, and per cent.

Each soldier costs the United States \$800 per annum. The following correspondence explains itself: GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, July 26. To all Employes of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad: The following message from the President has just been received. The thankfulness and good will it conveys justifies me in repeating it to you. J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Superintendent. SARATOGA, July 26. J. M. Toucey, General Superintendent Hudson River Railroad: I am rejoiced that the men in the services have stood up manfully against the outside mob. They will never regret it. Our organization is, as it stands at the head of the railroad fraternity, and the whole country will thank them for their brave stand in favor of law and order. W. H. VANDERBILT.

What the strikers say. [Baltimore Gazette.] Some of the leading strikers were asked by a Gazette reporter if they had considered the evils that would result from the blockade. They replied that they had, and that they had means to last them some time and should hold out to the end. Apart from the fund of the brotherhood, which is to be applied to this purpose, it is said that the socialists of Germany are sending assistance to the strikers here. The socialists of Germany may, before long, need all they can raise at home. Every principle of government and justice makes it absolutely necessary that the offender should be tried in the community in which the offense has been committed. That the act so provided and give the accused the power in all cases to appeal not only to the Supreme Court of the State, but to the Supreme Court of the United States. The present act if not unconstitutional, is certainly outrageously unjust, enabling the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes to go unpunished. That it be repealed or at least modified so as to preserve all the rights of the States unpaired and to hold officials to a full accountability for their crimes and to swift and certain punishment for their perpetration, yet so that the interests and rights of the Federal Government shall be properly maintained. —Albany Record.

Beautiful Corn. A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Bladen county, mentions the fact of a visit he paid to the plantation of Mr. K. K. Council, at Council's Station, on the Carolina Central Railway, where he saw some of the finest corn that ever greeted his vision in these parts. Mr. Council has about forty-five acres planted in this corn, the stalks of which average fully thirteen feet in height, all in silk and tassel, and presenting a clean and beautiful appearance.

Recent Cases. Mr. T. C. Blocker, of Cumberland, seems to have settled the question as to the possibility of raising fine peaches in this section. He informs us that he has shipped 400 crates to Wilmington so far, and out of that quantity he has seen but two peaches that were troubled by worms. "This," says Mr. Blocker, "is because I cultivate my trees." We shall call on Mr. B. to give us an article on peach culture for the Carolina Farmer, the first number of which will be issued September 1st.

Latest from the War in Flanders. The latest "strike" was at Leeseburg, Pender county, on Thursday, where, during an exciting discussion between James Heaton and Geo. W. Price, Jr., of this city, two of the champions of the rival factions for the county site, they struck each other over the head with billets of wood, resulting in a free fight, in which both parties suffered considerably, a physician having to be called upon the ground to dress the wounds of the principals in the melee and some of their respective friends. To-day there will be an exciting head-bumping discussion at Long Creek, and we hope in our next to be able to publish a list of the killed, wounded and crippled.

MR. VANDERBILT'S JOY. "Brave Stand" Taken by the New York Central Railroad Employes. Poughkeepsie, July 26. The following correspondence explains itself: GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, July 26. To all Employes of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad: The following message from the President has just been received. The thankfulness and good will it conveys justifies me in repeating it to you. J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Superintendent.

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Coal Mines Still Flooding—Strikers Stop the Use of Pumps. SCRANTON, July 27. Idleness now reigns supreme along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western main line, and all the company's mines are flooding rapidly. An effort was made by the company's officials to have pumps worked, but those whom they waited upon for that purpose were immediately called upon by delegations of strikers and informed that if they attempted to work the pumps it would be at the peril of their lives.

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Rocky Mount Mail: Mr. B. H. Edwards, who lives in the neighborhood of what is known as the "Man" gold mine in this county, was in town on Tuesday with specimens of gold. The precious metal can be seen to sparkle. Our market is daily supplied with fine peaches at 10 cents per peck. We hear that wheat from the new crop is being sold at \$1 25 per bushel. Asheville, Citizen: A special Agent, Mr. Sharpe, has been here a few days investigating the charges against Col. Fagg. The trial is conducted on a magnificent scale, so far as proportions are concerned, but goes down to the ground. The Colonel's "moral character" is on trial and not the charge upon which he was removed. Hon. Thomas L. Cleggman has arrived at home to spend the summer. He is in excellent health. Lenoir Topics: Two little negro boys, aged seven and ten years, sons of Julius Tys, who lives near Tuttle's X Roads, in Caldwell county, last Saturday, got into a dispute over a piece of bread, when the oldest one told the younger one to "eat the bread" he would kill him. Not heeding the warning, the little negro took the bread, whereupon the other took a pistol from the pocket of the father's coat and deliberately shot the younger one in the abdomen. At last accounts the wounded child was not expected to live. Raleigh Observer: There is a farmer in Wake county who utilizes a flock of sixteen geese for grassing out his cotton field, and he says they are equal to five foot hounds. Fact: A man of the name of Means, from Mecklenburg county, was seen last week in the section, from Guilford county, west of the only entries at the Agricultural Museum yesterday. —J. H. Mills, and Miss Holey, one of the teachers in the Oxford Orphan Asylum, were at Henderson yesterday, with eight or ten orphans with sore eyes, to meet Dr. W. G. Graham, of this city, who goes out on the train on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to meet them and to prescribe for them. By this arrangement much expense is saved. —Mrs. J. H. Flemming, of Raleigh, this county, who was stricken down a few days ago with apoplexy, is slowly recovering from the shock. She was taken with the fit while en route to the funeral of Mr. Thompson, and is still at his late residence, but will be removed to her home to-day. The business of the soldier is done when he has dispersed and broken down forcible resistance to law. But even this does not restore order. It silences disorder for the while, but leaves it smoldering. But the civil law follows up the rioters with calm and pitiless search, and brings them to justice. The natural remedy, therefore, is to strengthen the hands of the law for this emergency by the appointment of a heavy re-enforcement of police, and by special sessions of the grand jury. This is the course pursued in Philadelphia. In New York now the reliance is upon the police. This will soon bring things right again. In short, this strike is a fever of short duration, though violent in its symptoms. —Baltimore Gazette, Dem.

Spirits Turpentine. Normal school at Chapel Hill closes on August 7th. Ninety-eight degrees in the shade at Raleigh on 27th. Central Baptist Association in session at New Hope Church, near Raleigh. Benjamin T. Williams, a valued citizen of Craven, died on the 20th instant, aged 63. A fire occurred in the Reedhill Mine, Mecklenburg. Six thousand feet of lumber burnt. The excessively hot weather has had a sad effect upon items. They must have melted and run away. The balanced rock mentioned in our last weighs from fifteen to twenty tons, not pounds, as printed. It is astonishing how many original items we find in our exchanges that read alike. But these "great minds" are not original. A son of Mr. Douglass, of Mecklenburg, was thrown from a wagon and had his right leg broken in two places. He also received other injuries. Five men engaged in a fight in Franklin county. Toonie Edwards, of Granville, was severely cut. Frank Jess, of Warren cut him and got a broken head. The others were not much damaged. Raleigh News: On Saturday night, at Asheville, Mrs. Secretary Eganhard cut her hand very severely with a pane of broken window glass. There were said to be a large number of cases of bilious fever in the penitentiary. Hickory Press: S. T. Wilfong, of this county, made 826 bushels of wheat this season—twenty-two bushels to every one sowed. Three gentlemen caught nearly three hundred trout last Tuesday, in Mill Creek, near Old Fort, in a few hours. Rockingham Spirit: The thermometer in the Spirit of the South building has crawled up to 96 every day this week. Great praise is awarded our excellent Sheriff, Z. F. Long, for his promptness in effecting the arrest of the Jerry Everett murderers. A correspondent from Goldsboro to the Raleigh Observer relates the following: Sold in New York, 43 boxes peaches for \$86 25; freight on same, \$60 25; commissions, \$9 53; paid for boxes, packing and tickets, \$13 25. Total cost, \$210 \$53. Profits on 43 boxes, \$4 90. A good showing for the railroad. Elizabeth City North Carolinian: W. A. T. Stockton, of North River, in Currituck, died on the 21st. The government work at Hertford clears the obstructions in Perquimans river, is under charge of John W. Ayerlie. Good progress is being made. The corn and cotton in Chowan are both improving. Hardly any average crop expected. Milton Chronicle: Corn and tobacco looking well. Mr. James Thacker stripped a tobacco leaf two feet four and a half inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide. Two penitentiary black birds brought this side of the river, came to work on the Railroad, escaped from the barn in which they were sleeping. Monday night, by digging a hole under the sill with a tobacco stick. Lenoir Courier: Mr. Harris, clerk to the Superior Court Clerk of this county, has a penitentiary cell. He has been using regular ever since 1853, and it is a good penitentiary. Nathan Lester failed for breaking in a drug store at Franklin. The new Baptist Church, which we spoke of last week, is being completed at this place, has been commenced. Wilson Advance: Mr. Almon Hart, a prominent citizen of Edgecombe, died at his home on Tuesday last, 10th and respected by all who knew him. We heard a gentleman say a short time ago that he had had extensive experience in traveling over various portions of the United States, and that had never found cleverer set of conductors than those on the W. & W. Railroad. Rocky Mount Mail: Mr. B. H. Edwards, who lives in the neighborhood of what is known as the "Man" gold mine in this county, was in town on Tuesday with specimens of gold. The precious metal can be seen to sparkle. Our market is daily supplied with fine peaches at 10 cents per peck. We hear that wheat from the new crop is being sold at \$1 25 per bushel. Asheville, Citizen: A special Agent, Mr. Sharpe, has been here a few days investigating the charges against Col. Fagg. The trial is conducted on a magnificent scale, so far as proportions are concerned, but goes down to the ground. The Colonel's "moral character" is on trial and not the charge upon which he was removed. Hon. Thomas L. Cleggman has arrived at home to spend the summer. He is in excellent health. Lenoir Topics: Two little negro boys, aged seven and ten years, sons of Julius Tys, who lives near Tuttle's X Roads, in Caldwell county, last Saturday, got into a dispute over a piece of bread, when the oldest one told the younger one to "eat the bread" he would kill him. Not heeding the warning, the little negro took the bread, whereupon the other took a pistol from the pocket of the father's coat and deliberately shot the younger one in the abdomen. At last accounts the wounded child was not expected to live. Raleigh Observer: There is a farmer in Wake county who utilizes a flock of sixteen geese for grassing out his cotton field, and he says they are equal to five foot hounds. Fact: A man of the name of Means, from Mecklenburg county, was seen last week in the section, from Guilford county, west of the only entries at the Agricultural Museum yesterday. —J. H. Mills, and Miss Holey, one of the teachers in the Oxford Orphan Asylum, were at Henderson yesterday, with eight or ten orphans with sore eyes, to meet Dr. W. G. Graham, of this city, who goes out on the train on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to meet them and to prescribe for them. By this arrangement much expense is saved. —Mrs. J. H. Flemming, of Raleigh, this county, who was stricken down a few days ago with apoplexy, is slowly recovering from the shock. She was taken with the fit while en route to the funeral of Mr. Thompson, and is still at his late residence, but will be removed to her home to-day. The business of the soldier is done when he has dispersed and broken down forcible resistance to law. But even this does not restore order. It silences disorder for the while, but leaves it smoldering. But the civil law follows up the rioters with calm and pitiless search, and brings them to justice. The natural remedy, therefore, is to strengthen the hands of the law for this emergency by the appointment of a heavy re-enforcement of police, and by special sessions of the grand jury. This is the course pursued in Philadelphia. In New York now the reliance is upon the police. This will soon bring things right again. In short, this strike is a fever of short duration, though violent in its symptoms. —Baltimore Gazette, Dem.