The Weekly Star,
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.50 a Year, in advance.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid,	$1.50	
" " 6 months, " "	1.00	
" " 3 " " "	50	

DEATH OF POPE PIUS IX.

The long expected event has occurred at last. Pius IX. is no more. He breathed his last in the city of Rome on the 7th inst. His real name was Giovanni Marie Mastai Ferretti, and he was born at Senegaglia, May 13th, 1790. He would have been 88 years of age if he had lived to see another birthday. He was intended for the army, but resolved to devote himself to the Church. His first important service was in Chili, whither he was sent on a mission to the government. He was next appointed to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments in Italy. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolico-Nuncio to Naples. In 1840 he was appointed Cardinal-Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna. On June 16, 1846, he was elected to the Papacy. He has had a long reign—longer than any of the hundreds of Popes who have preceded him.

Upon becoming Primate he was quite popular at first in Italy. But republican ideas prevailing, the people demanded representative government. The Pope would not support these changes. His minister, Count Rossi, was assassinated, and he fled in disguise to Gaeta. He remained at Gaeta and Portici nearly a year and a half, an object of sympathy as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. When Rome was captured by the French, he returned amid the thunders of the French cannon. His chief ecclesiastical acts are the formal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in December, 1854; the famous Encyclical of December, 1864, and the bull summoning the Œcumenical Council of 1869-'70, which promulgated the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Since 1870, the Italian Government under Victor Immanuel has controlled all Italy, and Rome has been the Capital.

We will not undertake to pronounce upon the life and character of this Pontiff, nor to speculate as to what may follow. His successor will probably be chosen in a few days, and then we shall learn what changes of policy, if any, will be adopted by the new Pontiff.

Strange and startling rumors fill the air and flash along the wires. It looks as if the two belligerents had come to a secret understanding and intend to make peace whatever England and the Powers may say about it. It is very clear that Turkey is tired of the fight, and means to have peace, even though England should afterwards get into a war with Russia. There are confident assertions in London that Constantinople is in possession of the Russian forces, and also Gallipoli. The Russian and Turkish Ambassadors profess to know nothing of any such occupancy. It is perhaps certain that the Russian forces are very near Constantinople and Gallipoli, if they have not as yet occupied them. It is also rumored that the Turkish fleet in the Danube had surrendered. Server Pasha declares himself a partisan of Russian policy and alliance, and says that the documents will be published, showing that Beaconsfield and Layard had encouraged the war by promises of English aid. This statement was confirmed by his colleagues at Adrianople. Of course England is in a high state of excitement.

LATER.—By the terms the Turks are to evacuate the lines of Constantinople, which are to form a neutral zone. The Russian limit is to be

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 9. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1878. NO. 16.

Buyuk Chekerijeh. In the British House of Commons Mr. Forster stated that he was ready to withdraw his amendment to the Government's motion for a supplementary vote. It was withdrawn accordingly. This is a great triumph for Beaconsfield, but brought about by the change, affairs in the East have taken. Great excitement in London. Crowds thronging the streets singing "God Save the Queen." The excitement comes rather late in the day.

HENDRICKS AND THURMAN.

Judge Hendricks, Vice President elect of the United States, and one of the ablest living Americans, published a letter recently in reply to August Belmont, one of the representative money gods and Golden Calf worshippers of the great city of New York. Judge Hendricks takes the view we might expect of such an elevated and able statesman. He was reported a few weeks ago as favoring the silver bill, and we copied the interview into the STAR. His letter will give a *quietus* to his slanderers who have charged him with inconsistencies, and with endeavoring to ride two horses at the same time. We copy the following important and statesmanlike utterance:

"The act of 1873 contains no pledge nor contract. It is legislation under the continuing power of Congress, and subject to repeal or amendment, like any other law passed under the same power. It is not, therefore, in my judgment, a question of public faith, but one of expediency only. Being such, it seems the part of wisdom to have the same regard to the condition of financial distress that exists in the country, and to the disturbed state of the public mind that pervades a large portion of the country. Any change in the coinage is always a delicate and important work, and should be made only after the most careful consideration of all the interests of the country. Should silver money be restored, I have thought—so the pledge of 1869 of payment in coin and the assurance in the act of 1870, of payment in coin at the then standard value would seem to authorize, almost to require it—compliance with the contract cannot be a breach of public faith. Our country is a large producer of silver. The quality of money is important to its value. I think that, when restored, silver will approach and perhaps reach gold in value; but should experience prove that it must remain below gold because of its greater production, Congress has ample powers to provide against the evils likely to follow."

Senator Thurman is possibly the ablest man now in the United States Senate. He is the ablest lawyer in that body, and certainly one of the wisest statesmen. He addressed the Senate on the 6th inst. in advocacy of the silver bill. He comes from Ohio, and by reason of his locality and great abilities his opinions are of unusual importance. Like the able Hendricks, he is one of the "silver lunatics," and stands ready to give the most potent reasons for the faith that is in him. Calm, self-poised, acute, severely logical, he is more than a match for any of the exponents of the gold mania. His speech is described as strong and full of broad common-sense, without rhetorical adornment. He was listened to with profoundest attention. We have not seen the text of his remarks, but find a brief outline in the Washington correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*. We give the main part, and the reader will be struck with the remark that the bonds held abroad will not come home, unless there is money to bring them; and with that other remark, that it is better for the country that they should be held at home. But to the extract:

"There was some fervor, however, in his manner when, replying to the objection that if silver be remonetized all our bonds held abroad will be sent back, he said it would not come in his day, but he hoped the time would come when all of our securities will be held at home, and there will be no continual draw upon our coin to pay interest to foreign bondholders. England's debt is held by Englishmen, and that of France by Frenchmen, and that is the secret of their greatness and power. His assertion, too, that the people of the United States have become so accustomed to the use of paper money as currency that they will never give it up was uttered in the tone of prophecy. There was a show of increased life in the galleries, too, when he urged the remonetization of silver on the ground that the United States has more silver than any nation on the earth, and that its mining gives employment to millions of capital and daily labor to thousands of workingmen. Then there was many an old fellow in the gallery who now has not a dollar who appreciated his allusion to the frequent suspensions of the old banks and the delusion of their specie-paying systems. Here he added, 'And if you now make your specie basis dependent on gold alone, you will find it a greater delusion than that of the ante-war period, for there is more silver in the world than gold.'"

These two leaders of political thought are not ignorant or inexperienced statesmen. They are familiar with the political history of our country, and they understand the pressing needs of the people, so many of whom already have been ruined, and so many others are on the very brink of financial bankruptcy.

From the time when the foundation of the government was laid by those wise master-builders until 1873, the silver dollar was the unit of value. From 1792 to 1833 the silver coinage was more than three times greater than the gold coinage. From 1792 to 1853 the amount of silver in circulation equalled that of gold. There were $179,213,372 of silver, and $236,791,620 of gold. A writer, evidently well-informed, in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

"In 1857, for the first time since 1776, or more than eighty years, foreign coins ceased to be a legal tender for all debts in the United States. They continued to be legal tender for purchase of public lands and for payment of duties on imports until 1874, when the same secret management that struck out silver from our own coinage limited the receipt of foreign coin for those purposes to gold coins, and silver to the fractional quarters, eighths and sixteenths of Spanish and Mexican dollars. It is, then, literally true that the moment Congress declared silver no longer legal tender it did in truth and fact strike out one-half or more than a half of the coinage of the world. From this was as certain to raising the price of gold as the price of wheat would be increased by burning up all the corn in the world."

"It will be seen, therefore, that silver money has been in general use and for a long time exclusively, in this country. The large sum of gold which has been coined has not remained here, but has been exported and has been melted up and recoined in other countries where one coin is not a legal tender. Since 1861, both gold and silver coin have been out of general circulation, and because they were both of more value than the paper money. Only so much coin remained in the country as was required for coin purposes, such as paying duties and making foreign exchange. During these last seventeen years the gold coin has been as absent from circulation as silver.

"The silver dollar has been since 1834 at such a large premium in gold that but few persons sought its coinage; it was more profitable to buy gold with it and have the latter coined into money. Silver retained its superiority in value, and at the time the dollar was demonetized (in 1873) was worth 103 in gold."

THE ELECTIONS IN 1878.

Our State contemporaries have begun discussing the most desirable and eligible place for holding the Democratic State Convention. As far as we are concerned, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Greensboro, Salisbury or Charlotte will suit. People who go to such bodies generally prefer a long ride. We are inclined to favor the place the most difficult of access, and that promises to have the smallest number of delegates. The last State Convention was a very unwieldy body. The English Parliament, including both Houses, is scarcely as large. For efficiency the convention should not be composed of over two hundred members, and they should be elected by ballot in each county. In other words, there should be held a primary election, and delegates should be instructed by the people for whom to vote. A large body is never wieldy and efficient unless every man is a disciplined and experienced parliamentarian. What is a convention of twelve or fifteen hundred men gathered promiscuously, the majority of whom never sat in any deliberative assembly, but a sort of mob?

We are also inclined to favor the place where there are the fewest axes to grind. The chief thing is for the people to see that their wishes are represented. Less than a hundred men in North Carolina really select the officers for the people. It is high time the people had taken the matter in hand and represented themselves. Education, the State debt, the protection of sheep husbandry, how to raise the taxes—these are the important questions for the people to consider.

The election in August, as we published recently, will be for members of the Legislature, county officers, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, two Associate Justices of the same, and three Superior Court Judges. The people are very much concerned in the selection of candidates for all these offices. They should manifest a proper interest, therefore, and see to it that the right men are chosen. Men of intelligence, of character, of sobriety should be selected as candidates for the Legislature. They should be identified with the people—should know their condition—should be familiar with their wishes and necessities. In selecting candidates choose men who will take care of the good name of the State, will shield its honor, and will vote for no men or measures that will bring stain or injury upon North Carolina. Let them vote for no men who will not attend to the great interests of education, and who will not enact a law for the fostering of sheep husbandry.

It is a very important duty that devolves upon them in selecting county officials. Some of the counties are still suffering immensely from incapable and dishonest officials. You should not select a man to fill a public place whom you would not select to superintend your own private affairs. In selecting the three candidates for the Supreme Court Bench only men of the highest reputations for legal ability and learning, and for unbending probity and morality, should be nominated. In the purest days the high office of Supreme Judge sought the man. We fear now that this good old rule is reversed—the obsequious and time-serving man seeks the office. We would not willingly support any for that responsible and exalted position who was tainted with demagogism, who would flatter the people to win their approval, or of whom it could not be truly said, to apply the Baconian rule, he was "more reverent than plausible, more advised than confident, and, above all things, whose integrity is his portion and proper virtue." In Chief Justice Smith there is such an one. He deserves to be, and will doubtless be, nominated for the place he now adorns. The other two should be chosen with exceeding care. There are members of the bar who have the character, the erudition, the experience and the ability, and who would fill with dignity and satisfaction the high place. We trust that the choice will fall upon such men. It will not do for the Democrats to nominate a ticket that will not equal in ability and learning the bench they propose to supercede. We do not think that the material out of which to make the right kind of Justices is as abundant as some of our contemporaries appear to think. There may be many able lawyers, but every lawyer of ability does not make a good judge.

Three Superior Court Judges are to be elected. We agree with our respected contemporary, the Wilson *Advance*, in the following timely and proper view, as it appears to us:

"We think it the duty of the State Convention also to nominate the candidates for the Superior Court. It is true they are to be selected from the seventh, eighth and ninth judicial districts, but they are to be elected by the qualified voters of the whole State, and under the law requiring rotation, will have to ride the different circuits of the State. They are elected to hold courts all over the State, and the law only requires, for the sake of convenience, that one Judge shall reside in each district. Now if the Judge of each district was compelled as formerly to hold the courts of his district alone, then it would be right that the nomination should be made by the people of that district, but the fact that the law requires one Judge to be resident in each district, but to hold courts all over the State, is no reason that the people in that district alone should have a voice in selecting the candidate."

There is to be an election in November for members of Congress. Of this we may have something to say hereafter. We may mention that the Legislature to be elected in August will have to choose a successor to the present faithful and able U. S. Senator, Judge Merrimon. An additional reason is here offered for the manner of men to be nominated for the Legislature. The public men of a State have a vast deal to do in shaping its destiny and in giving it character abroad. We trust that wisdom, patriotism and fidelity to duty will control the people in the choice of officials.

The Tennessee bondholders recently held a meeting in New York, when they consoled each other as best they could, and repudiated all outside interference. They profess an abiding faith in "the great State of Tennessee," and do not believe that it will reject its honest debts, or suffer a stigma to long rest upon its good name. This and much more of the same sort. A committee of five was appointed "to take such action in the matter as their judgment may dictate." On the committee we notice the name of "Dr. Robert S. Moran, of North Carolina."

We see it stated that there is a strong opposition setting in against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as the Conservative candidate in the Richmond (Va.) district for Congress. The ground of the opposition, according to the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, is that a more active and efficient member could be secured. If Gen. Johnston can transfer to the new arena many of those qualities that made him successful and illustrious as a soldier, he will be not only singularly useful but rarely distinguished. We are glad to see it announced that he will no doubt be nominated and elected.

— The Baptist ladies of Charlotte are to have an entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Deems has made a sacrifice that is well worthy of mention in such times as these. He refused to accept one dollar of the $20,000 legacy bequeathed him by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, but gave it to the Church of the Strangers, of which he is pastor. He did this quite privately and it is but recently known. This shows how unjust the papers sometimes are in their hasty comments. Dr. Deems has to write for the magazines to earn enough to pay household expenses. We think the Doctor could have accepted the legacy for his own use with perfect propriety. Why should not a faithful, laborious, useful minister of the Gospel have some of the good things of this life? He ought to have accepted the old Commodore's gift. The others had a plenty and to spare. What are $20,000 out of a $70,000,000 pile? Doctor, you made a mistake, although we appreciate fully your delicacy and self-denial.

The Moffett register is making many friends. It is a great "institution." It is rapidly growing in favor in Kentucky. The more that is known of it the more it is liked. A bill has been reported upon favorably in the Maryland Senate, and has been introduced in the Maryland House. Louisiana will adopt it, it is thought. Already six States, besides Virginia, are considering its merits. If all the States of the Union try it successfully then we will hear of it in this good, old, slow, conservative, "poke-easy" State that will not prevent dogs from destroying sheep, but legislates in favor of the dog.

Pender vs. Nash.

A gentleman of this city, who had noticed the item in our State column yesterday morning, copied from the Rocky Mount *Mail*, in reference to three men living in one neighborhood in Nash county who have forty living children, called our attention to the fact that there are three brothers residing in the Kaintuck section in Pender county, formerly New Hanover, of the name of Pridgen, who have either forty-nine or fifty children, two of them having seventeen each and the third either fifteen or sixteen; our informant is not positive which. These brothers live within a radius of a mile of each other and also within sight of each other. The gentleman alluded to says that he was at a party or ball in that neighborhood on one occasion and was introduced during the evening to thirty Miss Pridgens, all children of the three brothers named. New Hanover (or Pender) sees Nash's forty and goes ten better. Try again, Avera!

Fire in Brunswick.

The store of Mr. George H. Bellamy, in Town Creek Township, together with his stock of goods, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. The building is said to have caught from a lot of burning logs in a piece of new ground near the premises, after the parties superintending the same had left. There was no one at the store at the time. The loss on the building is estimated at $450, upon which there was insurance in the Liverpool and London and Globe, represented by Messrs. Jno. W. Gordon & Bro., for $400. The stock of goods, valued at $600, was not insured.

Laurinburg Good Templars.

A correspondent informs us that at a regular meeting of Laurinburg Lodge No. 35, I. O. G. T., held January 25th, 1878, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: T. T. Covington, W. C. T.; Miss Cora Watson, W. R. H. S.; Miss Virginia Hunter, W. L. H. S.; Miss Olivia W. Hunter, W. V. T.; Clifford C. Calais, W. C.; Chas. E. Smith, W. S.; Levi N. Lucas, W. F. S.; Mrs. S. E. Lucas, W. T.; Frederick E. Hunter, W. M.; Miss Sallie E. Lucas, W. D. M.; Mrs. Fanny Smith, W. A. S.; Lawrence Stewart, W. I. G.; Daniel D. Wilkenson, W. O. G.

The Lodge is now in a flourishing condition, there being new additions to the number every meeting.

The District Attorneyship.

It having been intimated to ex-Judge D. L. Russell, of this city, yesterday, that he would receive the appointment of United States District Attorney if he would remove to Raleigh, he telegraphed immediately to Washington emphatically declining the same on that condition, and requesting his friends to withdraw his name as a candidate, whereupon he "crossed over the river" into Brunswick. Judge Albertson, as we before stated, will probably receive the appointment.

— The announcement of the resignation of M. R. C. Badger, of the position of United States District Attorney, caused a considerable flutter in legal circles here. It is understood that the most prominent aspirants for the vacancy are ex-Judge Russell, of this city, L. J. Moore, of Craven, and J. C. L. Harris, of Wake.

The *Carolina Farmer*, devoted to the agricultural interests of the two Carolinas, is a regular and welcome visitor. The February number, on our table, has fifty-nine highly interesting articles, and the whole "get up" of the publication is in first-class style. Published in Wilmington monthly, by Wm. H. Bernard, at $1 50 a year.—*Salem Press.*

State Grange.

[Raleigh News Report Condensed.]

GREENSBORO, Feb. 5, 1878.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, Master, called the Grange to order at 11.15 a. m.

Officers present—Master, S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.

Treasurer—D. W. C. Benbow, of Guilford.

Treasurer—Joseph C. Porter, of Edgecombe.

Lecturer—T. N. Robinson, of Cabarrus.

Gate Keeper—W. R. Wharton, of Guilford.

Flora—Miss Eugenia Robinson, of Cabarrus.

The following officers were appointed:

Overseer—Dr. R. W. King, of Wilson.

Chaplain—W. E. Cox, of Guilford.

Steward—Col. J. N. Winston, of Winston.

Asst. Steward—Dr. D. A. Montgomery, of Alamance.

The following were appointed on Credentials: D. W. C. Benbow, C. Mills, D. A. Montgomery.

EVENING SESSION—3 P. M.

By permission, Dr. J. A. Leach, agent of Oxford Orphan Asylum, made an appeal for the institution.

Upon a call of counties the following responded: Alamance, Catawba, Cabarrus, Caswell, Edgecombe, Iredell, Guilford, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Martin, Orange, Pitt, Rockingham, Richmond, Rutherford, Wayne, Wilson.

The Rev. J. E. Davis, D. D., of Mt. Pleasant, was called out and delivered an able and interesting address. He gives it as his opinion that North Carolina has the largest area of the best clay subsoil of any State in the Union.

NIGHT SESSION.

The committee on Credentials reported 51 Granges represented by about 60 delegates.

The Treasurer submitted his report, showing amount on hand—$230.55.

Col. Cheek, of Warren, and Col. Polk, the indefatigable Commissioner of Agriculture, members of Executive Committee; Rev. J. M. Grant, of Northampton, Chaplain; H. E. King, of Onslow, Assistant Steward; Mrs. H. E. King, of Onslow, Lady Assistant Steward, answered to their names.

SECOND DAY.

The following were adopted by almost a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that States have a right to regulate the tariffs of railroads chartered by them, and operated within their limits; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That this body respectfully demand of the next Legislature such legislative action as will prevent unjust discrimination in tariffs.

2d. *Resolved*, That we use all proper influence in the next election for members of the Legislature, to elect such persons as are favorable to our interest on this subject; and that we request the press of the State to advocate our interests in this connection.

3d. Resolved, That the Master, with such a committee as he may designate, present these resolutions to the next Legislature.

A contribution of $20 was taken up from the individual members of the Grange for the benefit of Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Col. Polk at the close of the session was called out and explained the workings of the Agricultural Department, and distributed quite a collection of seeds, circulars, &c.

Mr. W. S. Guthrie, of Rutherfordton, exhibited specimens of shoes manufactured under the superintendence of grange co-operation in his county. The specimens are fine and worthy of general State patronage.

Resolutions indorsing the Department of Agriculture and the Commissioner, Col. L. L. Polk, were passed.

Resolutions demanding the repeal of the resumption act and the passage of the silver bill were adopted.

THIRD DAY.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted a report, making the following constitutional changes:

The change made by the last National Grange reducing fees for membership, making initiation for males $3 and females $1 for four degrees. Adopted.

The clause, "Each State shall be entitled to two votes in the National Grange, and an additional vote for every ten thousand paying members in excess of ten thousand." Adopted.

Article 1st, section 5th of By-Laws of this Grange be amended so as to make the Secretary's salary $400 instead of $600; to go into effect April 1st, 1878. Adopted.

Article 1st, section 6th, be amended so as to reduce the Treasurer's salary to $25 instead of $100. Adopted.

The subject of a journal elicited much discussion, which resulted in the appointment of the following committee, with discretionary power: Winston, Cobb and Harris.

Dr. Montgomery offered the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That if the Worthy Master will designate Brother Dr. Davis as our standard-bearer in the West, and Brother Wm. Grant in the East, we, the individual patrons, pledge to them our best services as a safe body guard while engaged in their good and important work of reviving our order throughout the State.

On motion the per diem of members of the Executive Committee will hereafter not be allowed, the Grange only paying actual expenses.

It was decided to meet next year at Raleigh.

The motion taking the Secretary from the Executive Committee was considered.

The subject of sheep husbandry is to be discussed at the next session. To open the discussion: Winston, Cobb, Cheek and Montgomery.

Adjourned sine die.

Spirits Turpentine.

— An Indiana fraud, a hatter, has just left a legacy of $8 to his Charlotte landlord. He did not pay his board.

— Raleigh *News*: Goldsboro items: The town of Goldsboro was incorporated on the 12th day of January, 1847, with a population of 300. The census recently taken by the mayor shows the number of inhabitants to be 3,709. —— Two hundred and fifty bushels of early garden peas have been planted in the vicinity of Goldsboro this season. —— It is rumored that the daughter of one of our most prominent dry goods merchants will be married on the 15th inst.

— Elizabeth City *Economist*: W. R. Burnett, keeper of Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, has been removed, and Capt. Oscar S. Rue, former keeper of Northwest Point of Royal Shoal Lighthouse, promoted and transferred to Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. —— The Signal Service Observer at Hatteras reports that the three-masted schooner, Samuel H. Crawford, was washed ashore on the Middle Grounds, Hatteras beach, during the storm Wednesday night, January 30th. She was from New Orleans, with sugar and molasses. No lives lost.

— Fayetteville *Gazette*: In our obituary column will be found a notice of the death of our friend Samuel L. Hall, a native of Fayetteville, but for years a resident of South Carolina and Georgia. Recently he married, and with a loving wife, fine business capacity and bright prospects, life opened auspiciously before him. —— Odd Fellow's Hall was packed and jammed last Friday evening, on the occasion of Captain Robinson's lecture, "Art a Factor of Moral Culture." Scores of persons were unable to obtain seats, and all available standing room was occupied.

— Fayetteville *Gazette*: The State docket, containing 128 cases, occupied the first week; 83 cases were disposed of. The following are judgments of the Court: George F. Overby, larceny, four months in the county jail; Henry Evans, colored, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; Alex. Robinson, colored, larceny, three years in the penitentiary; John Johnson, colored, larceny, one year in the penitentiary; Mallett Sykes, manslaughter, three years in the penitentiary. The State docket was closed Saturday morning, and the civil docket, containing 201 cases, was taken up, and quite a number of cases have been disposed of up to this time.

— The Charlotte *Observer* tells of the inhumanity of Wash Neely to his aged father-in-law who had been sick for days. They lived together, and Morris Henderson, such was his name, was left to die of sickness and starvation. He was found dead. He had dragged himself up to the fire place in order to keep warm, and then being unable to move, was severely burned. When found, his legs were both so burned that the flesh was almost ready to drop off of them from the knees down. There was no clothing in which to bury him, and with a shirt on him and a sheet thrown over him, he was put in the ground. They were both colored. "Man's inhumanity to man."

— Salem *Press*: The upper portion of town is to have several fine residences with the opening of spring. —— Mary Ann Meredith, about 40 years of age, daughter of Bradley Meredith, living about a mile below the Kernersville depot, was run over by the train on Saturday morning, the 2d instant, and killed. It seems, as the train came in sight, running on a down grade, she noticed from the house, as they lived right at the road, one of their pigs on the track, and got over the fence and ran across the track driving it away, when her dress was caught by the cow-catcher, throwing her down, dragging her about thirty feet, and leaving her on the road side.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: Robert Jones, colored, was arraigned on yesterday for the murder of Rudolf Eaton alias Gustave Lechmer, in Rocky Mount, on Christmas night. —— A negro named Savage was tried for the murder of a negro named Hill at Northampton court last week, convicted and sentenced to be hung. Can't some friends get him pardoned? —— Our citizens remember Prof. Theodore Nugent, who was running Prof. Hicks, or whom Prof. H. was running some time since, and who was a skilful performer on the accordeon. Well, he has just been sentenced to the State prison from Goldsboro for stealing a watch and two pistols from Pink Winn, colored.

— Raleigh *News*: Application has been made to Dr. Sears, the agent of the Peabody Fund, for funds for schools in this State, and allowances amounting to $3,500 have been made to fourteen of these. Raleigh schools obtain the sum of $1,000, divided as follows: Raleigh Graded School, white, $600; Johnston and Washington Graded Schools, colored, each two hundred dollars. —— During the last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners the sum of $17,632.50 was apportioned among the public schools of this county. The allowance gives the sum of $1.25 to each child in the county. The number of these reported last year was, white, 6,731; colored, 5,636; total, 12,367. The number now reported is 14,106, an increase of 1,739. During the past year 72 public schools for white and 66 for colored children were in operation. The amount disbursed by the county treasurer last year was $14,051.56.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Day before yesterday the postoffice was robbed of about $40 in the broad and open light of day. —— It is reported on good authority that on next Sunday a new schedule will go into effect, whereby the time between Richmond and Atlanta will be made by the Richmond & Danville and Air Line trains in twenty hours, and from Washington City to Atlanta via the Virginia Midland road, and Danville, in twenty-six hours. —— Revenue officers were in Gaston county last week, ferreting out the illicit distilleries. It is learned that they succeeded in finding three or four distilleries which were being operated without license. These were destroyed and six or eight of the "moonshiners," as they now call the blockaders, were arrested. —— The play of "Romeo and Juliet," as presented last night by Mr. Ford's company, including Miss Louise Pomeroy, was not that unqualified success that we expected. —— In the year 1869 or '70, one W. J. Willis, a citizen of Concord, was charged with the crime of forgery. The evidence was so strong against him that he fled the country, leaving his wife and several children in Concord. Nothing was discovered of his whereabouts till in 1874 he turned up in Lincolnton, committed some crime and fled again. Sometime during the year 1875 or '76 he took up his abode in Kernersville, Forsyth county, passed himself as a single man, and after remaining there for sometime married a poor but respectable girl, with whom he was living until last week, when he was arrested for the crime of bigamy, and incarcerated for the want of bail.